Religious Intelligencer.

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

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NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

In New York, at the beginning of the Fall term, 12,784 children had to be refused admission to the public schools for lack of accommodations. The people pay taxes enough but the administration of the schools department of the city government has neglected to provide enough school houses and teachers.

Dean Farrar referring to the development of Christian enterprise during the present century, states that whilst in 1800 there were only seven missionary societies, there are now seventy, and that whilst then there were only seventy-nine mission schools, now there are twelve thousand. During the period named at least two million heathens have been converted to Christianity.

The duration of sunshine in the various countries of Europe was recently discussed at a scientific meeting in Berlin. It was shown that Spain stands at the head of the list, having on the average 3,000 hours of sunshine per year, while Italy has 2,300 hours. Germany 1,700 hours, and England 1,400 hours. Madrid has almost three times as much sunshine as London.

Before giving up the farm for another business, which promises better returns, remarks the 'New England Farmer,' study closely the chances for success or failure. The farmer has his house rent and his table supplies without deducting them from the profits of his business. The business man is no better off who is making twice as much. The percentage of so-called business men—i. e., traders—who succeed permanently is about seven in the hundred. Don't farmers (who are also "business men") do as well as that?

The eight hundredth anniversary of the crusaders is being observed in a novel way by a band of twelve pilgrims who are making the journey from Amiens, France, to Jerusalem afoot. Just what particular benefit is to accrue from this pilgrimage does not appear. A London paper says that, considering the part played by English kings, princes and people in the Crusades, the Society of the Crusades announces a separate pilgrimage to Jerusalem, leaving England about Sept. 20, and a meeting is to be held in the Christian temple, Jerusalem, on Oct. 1, in order to consider the subject of a memorial to the English who fell in the battles of the Crusades.

Under the heading, "From Errand Boy to Bishop," the 'Belfast Witness' tells of the career of Dean Grisdale, who has been appointed the Bishop of Winnipeg. He is the son, it says, of a Bolton working man, and was formerly an errand lad in that town. He first entered upon religious work as a teacher in the parish church schools, then entered the ministry, and ultimately proceeded to Manitoba, where, as a result of his industry and talents, he gradually gained distinctions, the culminating point of which has been a bishopric. The new bishop will be none the less but all the better fitted for his high position and its onerous duties because of having had such a career.

The Mark-Lane Express, England, gives some statistics respecting the progress of Western Canada in wheat growth that will surprise most Canadians themselves: In the west of Canada the wheat area has increased by nearly a million acres in ten years. In the northern part of West Canada the area adapted to the culture of wheat is of prodigious extent. The territories of the North-West are three-quarters of the size of Europe; one portion of this area, formerly believed to be unfit for settlement, alone equals 200,000,000 acres, of which 203,000,000 acres are believed to be adapted for wheat, 260,000,000 acres for barley, and 419,000,000 acres for potatoes.

The "Telescope" recently addressed a note to Hon. Charles W. Dale, Judge of the Police Court of Dayton, Ohio, inquiring about what per cent of the cases that come before the court are the result of the drink habit, and received the following: "I have been on the Police Court bench since April 17, 1892, and during that time have tried a little more than 8,100 cases. By a close study I have come to the conclusion that at least sixty per cent of those cases were drunks, and other cases the direct and indirect result of the use of intoxicating drinks. Is any other evidence needed to demonstrate the great indirect cost of the rum traffic, the direct cost of which in this country is given by statisticians at $1,200,000,000? Abolish the rum traffic, and you can dispense with three fourths of the expense of criminal prosecutions, police courts, jails and penitentiaries, none of the cost of which is included in the vast sum named above that is paid out annually for drink by the patrons of the saloon.

The 'Christian Standard' prints a story of persecution, which is told from Pittsburg, Penn., which it characterizes as no less brutal than those of the dark ages. Because her husband was a converted Hebrew, Mrs. Joseph Herman, of 1625 Pennsylvania avenue, was starved to death. Her husband was a traveling clothing salesman until seven months ago, when he was thrown idle. He could not secure another place because of being converted to Christianity. Everything he and his wife owned was pawned to sustain life. A physician, who was called, found the woman suffering for food. Her little daughter and husband were weak from hunger. The mother was removed to a hospital, where she died. The doctor certified that her death was from starvation. Thus religious boycotting is used to punish people who depart from traditional faiths.

A Nation Dying Out.

Commenting on a recent article in the 'London Times,' on "The Need of Children in France," the 'Christian Statesman' says,—A more startling revelation of the decay of the French nation could not be imagined. The remedies proposed by the prominent Frenchmen who, filled with alarm at the existing condition of things, are forming a national alliance, may in some measure prove effective. But they do not go to the root of the evil. The legal licensing and governmental regulation of prostitution is the most deadly root of the moral cancer. It gives the direct influence of the ruling civil power in favor of lust, making it as safe and secure as possible to enter into the pollutions of the brothel. This corrupt atmosphere spreads outside the houses of prostitution and the moral infection pervades all society. There grows up on all hands an unwillingness in the masses of the people to restrain their love of sensual pleasure by the holy limitations of a pure family life with its natural increase of off-spring. In multitudes of cases this unwillingness is but another name for a kind of licentiousness but little above the vilest common prostitution. In hovel and palatial residence alike it tramples under foot the marriage tie. It links men with women who hold themselves above common prostitutes in illicit relations for a shorter or longer time, and usually for a shorter time, for the sole purpose of fleshly indulgence. No family relation is intended, and no family is established. The roll of unmarried men and women in France is the most appalling antecendent of the alarming dearth of children. France is morally rotten in the core of her social life by the substitution of common prostitution and equally as licentious temporary cohabitation for the permanency of the pure marriage relation.

"And this is not the whole of the evil. The same love of ease and pleasure robs even the marriage relation and the home in their present condition in French society in a great majority of cases of the natural increase of the family. The facts referred to in the article we refer to, prove that families of one or two children are the rule and not the exception. The confessional of Romanism has been powerless to arrest this evil. The example of her childless officials, and the logical consequence of that dishonor to the family relation, has counteracted any possible good influence of the confessional. And infidel philosophy has helped to bring about the same result. In its highest development in France, the unblushing purpose of the family is to limit offspring to just enough to perpetuate the family name or to inherit the family estate.

All these evils are found in other nations. But no nation is cursed with them as is France, where they have entered into the warp and woof of national life. Other continental nations are in some respects not much better in the matter of prostitution and concubinage. Even Germany's great cities are sadly in need of reformation on these points. But the contrast in that neighboring nation, particularly in the home life of the people, is of deep significance in its bearing on the future. The home of the German is his heart's delight and his children are his pride. Even the social enjoyments of the German beer gardens, hostile as they are to the cause of temperance, differ widely from the French drinking resorts in their influence on home life. The latter are almost wholly destructive of the confidences and mutual delights of the family. They dismember such families as may be formed. But the former derive much of their life and spirit from the companionship of their husbands and wives and parents and children, and the social intercourse of neighboring families with each other. This one redeeming feature of a great evil in Germany's social life has no counterpart in France. Her drinking saloons are at their best the deadly enemy of the home, and at their worst they are rapidly completing the process of moral decay of a nation doomed by the law of nature as well as by the judgements of a just providence to utter putrefaction and extinction.

Young Men's Christian Association.

THE DEMANDS AND NEEDS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARYSHIP.

We have once before called the attention of our readers to the subject of the general Secretaryship of the Young Men's Christian Association as a field for a life-work of much usefulness open to young men of ability. Our thoughts have again been turned to this theme by reading an appeal for workers in this department of christian labor in the current issue of the "International Association Training School Notes." We quote a sentence or two:

"We wish to call the attention of young men of ability to the opportunities which the General Secretaryship and the Physical and Educational Departments of the Young Men's Christian Association offer for a life-work of surpassing usefulness in this important field. The self-supporting young men of our cities are especially the class upon which the hopes of the church as well as the nation are built. The Young Men's Christian Association offers to men of scholarly tastes and high purposes unequaled opportunities for touching the problems of the religious, political and sociological world at their core, and at first hand.

There is room for trained men in this newer calling, which the older and more crowded vocations of the ministry law, medicine and teaching do not offer. Here is work where you may be needed.

"There is opportunity here to touch for Jesus Christ the most important class, in the most important centres of our country—the young men of the towns and cities. There is an opportunity to have a hand in moulding the policy of one of the greatest movements of the century. The Y. M. C. A. is still a new organization, and demands leaders who can win public confidence more than the older professions, in which the lines of work are to a greater extent predetermined. While the secretaryship calls for the same unfaltering labor and devotion which is necessary for achievement in any department of life, as a calling it is the most inviting service. It gives opportunity for the choicest mental and spiritual culture. The secretary is also brought into constant and active touch with practical business life, and into fellowship with the leading business men of the community. He is both a student and a man of affairs. As a religious leader, the secretary is a specialist in one department of the church. The advancement of the Kingdom of God demands men of ability to concentrate and lead in one department, whether it be christian education, missions, the press, or work for young men."

There is urgent and immediate call for trained General Secretaries. Several are wanted to assume the leadership in our Maritime Provinces Associations this Fall. The State Secretary of New York stated, at the recent Y. M. C. A. Convention, at Pictou, that twenty additional secretaries were now needed in New York State alone.

Here is one profession at least which is not over-crowded, and one, too, offering opportunities for the fullest use of the highest abilities of the best men of the day. Our scholarly, christian young men might well consider the Y. M. C. A. secretaryship as offering an inviting field for a life work.

Our christian parents will do well to consecrate their sons to a work so promising of usefulness and enduring benefit to the most important class in our cities and towns—the young men.

P.

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.]

A Fact Worth Knowing.

In 1879 Lady Li, wife of China's Prime Minister was dangerously ill. The case was given to Dr. McKenzie, of the London Mission, but the treatment required was such as could not, in the estimation of the Chinese, be given with propriety by one of the opposite sex. The case was urgent and Dr. Leonora S. Howard, of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the M. E. Church, practicing in Pekin, was brought with all possible speed to the palace and given charge of the noble patient. Here she resided for one month as physician and guest, no restraint being put upon her Christian work, and so grateful was the Viceroy and his beloved wife for the cure she had wrought, that they contributed liberally toward the expense of establishing a hospital in that city for suffering Chinese women.

Later Dr. Howard was called to attend the mother of Li Hung Chang, an aged woman, who died and left $1,000 for Dr. Howard's work, the first bequest of a Chinese woman to Christian benevolence. Said the earl, recently, "If Christianity ever prevails in the Chinese Empire, it will be your doctors, more especially your woman doctors, that will open the door to the hearts of her people."

An Eager Scholar.

A missionary in India, who is spending her life doing Zenana work, writes that one day as she was teaching a dull and uninterested woman to read, a shadow fell across the page. Looking up, she saw a stately Hindoo woman, who had once been beautiful, but whose face was now marred with smallpox.

I wonder, said this stranger to the Zenana pupil, that you can be so dull and careless; what would I have given for your chance! I would have thought myself a queen, to have a white lady sit by me so patiently.

You can read, then? asked the missionary.

I can, was the answer, but what did it cost me to learn! While my father taught my three brothers, I would steal up behind, snatch the form and sound of a single letter and fly to conceal myself, and to practice this letter over and over, with bits of charcoal, on scraps of waste paper.

I was not allowed a seat among my brothers; I was not allowed a slate; I was not allowed a question; I was not even tolerated, until one fortunate day when my brothers having all failed in pronouncing two or three English words, I—no longer able to keep silence—burst out with, "His Excellency the Governor," and my father to my astonishment, cried "Bravo!"

After that I was allowed to sit with his sons, but by no means to speak in their presence. So I learned.

The stranger did not belong to that city in which our missionary worked, but she went to her distant home rich in leaves from the Hindoo translation of God's Word, and followed by many prayers that God would reveal Himself by their light, to one who so longed for knowledge; that so eager a learner might know the Truth, and the Truth might make her free from the superstition and degradation of her race.

Why?

A missionary in South America tells the following touching incident;

"Tell me," said a young Spaniard at Buenos Ayres, "are there no christians in North America?"

"Yes," answered the missionary, "hundreds of thousands."

"Then," with a most sad face he continued, "why do they not come out here? Do you know that Buenos Ayres is so ready for the gospel that you have only to announce a meeting and the people crowd in until there is not room to stand?"

—The Missionary Training School of the Woman's Baptist Home and Mission Society graduated last year a class of twenty-four young women, two-thirds of whom were under appointment before graduation. The society employed 130 missionaries, working on the frontier, among the Chinese, Jews, Germans, Scandinavians, Indians, Mexicans and Negroes. Its receipts—$66,275—were $2,145 more than those of the previous year, but the expenditures went up to $70,480; and $14,677 worth of clothing and supplies was sent out for missionaries' families for distribution among the poor and to serve as material for industrial schools.

—Dr. Pentecost tells a story of an old negro slave woman who was much affected by the tale of a returned missionary. Some of the slaves were allowed to keep a little garden and a poultry run. So the old woman took a hen whose ordinary sitting was twelve, and put twenty-two eggs under her and said, "You blessed old pullet, that's a big sitting, but you've got to spread yourself."

—One native woman in Mexico, Dona Florencia, by her zeal and activity, has gathered a company of twenty or more believers, who have put away their images or destroyed them, and openly announced themselves as "evangelicals," or Protestants. She can neither read nor write, but knows by heart many of the most precious Scripture passages.

Parliament.

Monday—Premier Laurier, replying to Mr. Hackett, who again asked for assistance to sufferers by the recent fire at Tignish, said the matter had been engaging the attention of the government, but so conflicting were the reports that the ministry were unable to come to a decision as to the facts of the case.

Mr. McAllister enquired—Did the leader of the government at Dalhousie, N. B., on Monday, 28th August, 1895, say: "It is the policy of the great liberal party of Canada to make the American markets free to the farmers of Canada and as soon as we get in power, which will not now be long, we will make such arrangements with the government of the United States as will cause these markets to be opened to Canadian farmers.

Mr. Laurier, said his memory was not equal to the past for answering the question, "but," he added, "I must say that the sentiments are commendable, however."

Sir Richard Cartwright, replying to Mr. Foster, said the last contract with the Allan steamship company for carrying the mails between Canada and Great Britain was made in December, 1891, for one year. The contract had been renewed since annually and it was the intention of the government to renew the contract for the year 1897, but no longer.

Tuesday.—Mr. Davies in reply to Macdonald of P. E. I., said that orders had been sent to the officers of the department instructing them to prevent the depredations of American lobster fishermen in our waters.

Mr. Fisher announced that Dr. McEachren had been appointed chief veterinary inspector for the dominion. A special effort was to be made to stamp out the Pictou cattle diseases.

The papers were brought down in connection with the fast Atlantic service. They include the tenders which were received by the department of trade and commerce in June last for performing the service.

Wednesday.—From general appearance it does not seem as if parliament will conclude its labors this week unless a change comes over the spirit of the parliamentary dream to-morrow.

A telegram from Victoria, B. C., states that H. M. S. Comus will leave that port to-morrow for Calla, Peru, to assist H. M. S. Wild Swan, which is now aground near there and reported to be in a dangerous position. Application for aid was made to Admiral Stephenson, in charge of the Pacific squadron, and he has decided to send the Comus to aid the sistership.

Mr. Davin, on motion to go into supply, moved an amendment in favor of placing coal, oil, binder twine and agricultural implements on the free list.

Mr. Laurier objected to the house pledging itself six months in advance as to what it should do on these articles.

Dr. Montague said the government could count upon the support of the opposition in any efforts made to secure cold storage accommodation on Atlantic steamships. From the conference which he had had with the imperial minister of agriculture, in England, he regretted to-day there did not seem the slightest chance of the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle.

In the senate to-night Hon. Mr. Perley moved that the sale of liquors in the senate restaurant be abolished after the present session. Defeated by 23 to 16.

Then Sir. Mackenzie Bowell moved that the use of the senate restaurant be restricted to members of the senate. This was carried by 20 to 16.

Hon Mr. Fielding presented further supplementaries to the amount of $357.208

Nova Scotia—Arisaig, repairs to wharf, $1,800; Cheticamp point, new wharf, $2,000; Cribbon's point, repairs to wharf, $3,000; Joggins repairs to breakwater, $1,500; Judique, Indian point, new wharf, $2,000; Pugwash, new wharf, $4,000; Wallace, new wharf, $2,000.

New Brunswick—Dredging between St. John river and Grand Lake, $1,500; Quaco, repairs to breakwater, $1,000.

Thursday.—Mr. Casgrain asked whether any settlement has been come to on the Manitoba school question and if so what it is. If not, he wanted to know if any negotiations or correspondence was now going on between the government and the government of Manitoba. The people all through the recent election campaign had been given the most solemn assurances that Mr. Laurier, if he got into power, would send a commission to Manitoba to settle the whole question. It was promised that Sir Oliver Mowat would be the chief of the commission and that by his good offices especially a satisfactory settlement could be brought about.

Sir Richard Cartwright, in Mr. Laurier's absence, replied that as the premier had stated on more than one occasion, there is every reasonable prospect of an amicable settlement. More than that he could not say at present.

Friday.—Hon. Mr. Foster pointed out the unfairness of the supplementary estimates in that they did not contain any reference to the expenses for next session. The sum of $400 000 for indemnity and mileage should have been included.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said these items were provided for by statute, hence there was no necessity to include them in the estimates.

Hon. Mr. Foster replied that since confederation they had always been included in the estimate.

On the item for steamship subsidies between St. John and Halifax and the United Kingdom ports, Sir. Richard Cartwright explained that the Beaver line subsidy asked was to be reduced from $25,000 to $20,000; that the winter service to Glasgow would be performed by the Donaldson line and to Dublin and Belfast by the Head line. The subsidy in both cases would be $7 500 for a minimum of ten trips during the winter.

On the vote for Hudson Bay expedition ($35 000), the minister of marine explained that it was not hoped to more than organize an expedition or provide the promoters with this sum. Capt. Gordon's first expedition cost $72,000. The second $30,000, and the third winter's expedition cost $10,000. He was determined that this investigation should be done so thoroughly as to leave no doubt as to the period of navigation of the bay and straits.

Saturday.—The end has about come. To-day the commons practically finished with its business and on Monday the senators and members will be free to go home.

On the item of $25,000 for the subsidy to the Beaver line for a winter steamship service to St. John, Hon. Mr. Fielding moved that the vote be reduced to $20,000.

Hon. Mr. Foster remarked that he hoped the service would not be impaired. The company had given fourteen trips instead of ten, and as the steamers carried full cargoes it was important for trade.

The supply bill was introduced and put through the different stages.

The house adjourned at six o'clock p. m., to meet again on Monday at 11 a. m.

Among Exchanges.

APPLIED CHRISTIANITY.

Christianity is not to be kept in decent seclusion all the week and to be displayed on Sunday: it is to be ever with us, a part of our life and therefore of our conduct. A Christian's whole course of life is "applied Christianity." —Pres. Witness.

HIS MONEY'S WORTH.

A fellow in Smithville, who couldn't spare $2 a year for a newspaper, sent fifty two-cent stamps to a Down-East Yankee to know how to raise beets. He got an answer: "Take hold of the tops, and pull for all you are worth." —Phil. Standard.