

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 2281

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Steamers are likely to be built in the near future whose speed shall be from 35 to 40 miles an hour. What we regard now as "fast lines" will be left in the rear.

Chauncey M. Depew, in an interview in London, says that unless the Dingley Tariff bill brings in financial prosperity, Bryanism, or some other financial cure-all, will be a strong factor in the next Presidential election.

It pays to keep clean. Since the New Yorkers have begun to sweep their streets and supervise the sanitary condition of some of the fouler quarters of the city they effected a saving of ten thousand lives per year, and pulled down their annual death rate from 26.95 to 19.63 per thousand.

A Birmingham man, finding himself unable to take his three-year-old child home owing to a business engagement, is said to have walked to the nearest post office and tendered the child as an express parcel. The authorities under the rule regulating the delivery of live animals accepted the child, and delivered it at a charge of ninepence.

The father of Charlie Ross died a few days ago, old and broken down with sorrow. Thirty years ago the boy, Charlie Ross, was stolen from near his father's dwelling in Philadelphia, by highwaymen or desperadoes of some sort. He was not killed, but hidden away and held for ransom—\$20,000 being demanded for him. The boy was never found.

How long does it take to make a suit of clothes? The other day at Selkirk, Scotland, it appears that in less than eight hours the wool from two sheep was shorn, scoured, dyed, carded and spun by one firm in 2 hours and 20 minutes; another firm wove, milled and finished the cloth, in three hours fifteen minutes; a third firm made the suit in two hours twenty minutes; in seven hours forty-five minutes. The suit was worn in the afternoon of the same day that it was worn as wool by sheep.

Mr. William H. Dall, of the Smithsonian Institution, says in "Science" that "during the early days of the whale fishery several well attested instances occurred of whales struck in one ocean, as the Atlantic, being afterward killed in the North Pacific, and vice versa." This would indicate that some whales are great travellers, for to get from the Atlantic to the North Pacific they would have to go many thousands of miles, passing either around Cape Horn, or around the northern end of North America and through Behring Strait.

The only way to put a stop to the slaughter of song-birds is to make the sale of their feathers and wings or the wearing of them on women's hats illegal. One or two States have such laws. A Boston court lately declared that it is unlawful to wear feathers of a bird that is protected by law. An expert connected with the Museum of Natural History in New York took pains to observe the hats worn by women during two afternoons. Forty species were represented, including thrushes, warblers, shrikes, flycatchers, tanagers, swallows, wax-wings, grosbeaks, sparrows, orioles, woodpeckers, jays, owls, grouse, doves, quails, shore-birds, herons, gulls, terns and grebes. Of course there is no objection to wearing the feathers of tame birds. This is a matter that ought to appeal to the conscience of women as well as to the good sense of ornithologists.

WHAT HE FORGOT.—The absent-minded German professor continues to contribute to the gaiety of the nations. Lately he had, late at night in his chamber, disrobed himself, when he sat down with his head in his hands.

"Donnerwetter!" he said. "There was something I was to do. What was it now?"

He sat and pondered intensely for half an hour, growing colder and colder. Finally he sprang up.

"Ah, I have it!" he exclaimed. "I intended to go to bed!"

Wanderings.

No. VII.

Ten days were spent on Grand Manan, among the brethren. I was not able to place as many INTELLIGENCERS as I had hoped, but trust my visit there will yet bear fruit. The INTELLIGENCER has a good friend in the pastor of the island churches, Rev. W. H. Perry. Our brother's field is large; his duties are many, and it is impossible for him to attend to every department as he would were his duties less numerous and taxing.

From Grand Manan I went to Campo Bello, and found the churches there prosperous and working steadily under the guidance of brother Patterson. Campo Bello is rapidly becoming as popular summer resort. There have been recently erected a magnificent hotel, upon the most modern plans. I did not put up at any of these grand places; my pocket book would hardly stand the strain of more than one day within their walls.

When I had finished my work at Campo Bello, I proceeded to Deer Island. I was sorry to find our cause low there. The churches have been without a pastor for some time, and as is always the case, without a shepherd the flock gets scattered. But there are always some who are faithful and keep the cause living. At Deer Island I found a good many holding on, hoping and trusting for better days. I have since learned that Lic. Gregg has gone there, and I have no doubt that he will receive most cordially and will do good work.

On arriving in St. John I found several of the brethren were going to attend the Fifth District Meeting. I had never been in that section of our field, and was very glad to make one of the number. We had a good time. From the Fifth we went to the Sixth District Meeting, at Penobscot, which was, indeed, a good session. It had been about five years since I had met with the Sixth Dis. and I was glad to have the privilege of renewing old acquaintances, and taking part in the services. As the representative of the INTELLIGENCER I was heartily received and given an opportunity of presenting the claims of the paper upon our people.

My wanderings are nearly over. I am awaiting the session of the Young People's League at Woodstock. After the session is over I shall retire to some quiet spot for a rest, and to think over some of the things I have seen and heard; and when I have carefully considered our field, our work and our people, I will give you, at some later date, the result of my meditations.

Thanking the many friends for the cordial and hearty reception they have given me in my trappings,

I am, yours fraternally,
JONATHAN.

Temperance Triumphs in the Victorian Era.

At Queen's Hall, London, three weeks ago, a great demonstration was held to recount the steps in the progress of the temperance reformation since the accession of "her gracious majesty." Early in the day a reception was given to about thirty ladies and gentlemen who were honored with the title of "Diamond Jubilee teetotalers," all of them having joined in the movement before Victoria ascended the throne.

Among the speakers were the Rev. Dr. Marshall Randles, President of the Wesleyan Conference; and the Archbishop of Canterbury. "His grace" took note of the great increase of kindly feeling among all classes. They are far less ready to condemn others for conscientious differences than they were sixty years ago; by joining hands they have learned the possibility of stemming evils that otherwise could never be reached; of this he considered temperance societies a splendid example.

Among their achievements they have "forced doctors to confess that for all practical purposes intoxicating liquor is totally unnecessary." At the opening of the Temperance Hospital they were told that if patients died the governors ought to be prosecuted. That hospital now effects as many cures as any other; and though the physicians there are allowed to use alcohol when they consider it really necessary, they have steadily drifted to the conclusion that on the whole there is no need for it.

The learning, authority, and social relations of the Archbishop of Canterbury are such that he would not make such statements as of his personal knowledge unless they were true. At the same time, the personal habits of many physicians both in England and America, and their tendency to ignore the relation of their sentiments and practice to the individual moral welfare of their patients are such, that they continue to prescribe liquors when a substitute could easily be found, and are much more careless in their directions as to the amount to be taken and the diminution and cessation of dose than they would be in the use of any other medicine.

It would not be indelicate for patients, when an alcoholic prescription is offered, to ask whether something else would not meet the emergency. This has often been done in the cases of morphine, calomel, and even quinine.

A patient under treatment in the famous hospital of Professor Kaposi, in Vienna, found that beer was served with luncheon, and wine for supper. As the diet was a special one, each article prescribed, he complied for two days. On the third he asked if the beer and wine were necessary. The reply was, "Do you use them at home?" Answer being in the negative, the patient was then asked "Do you feel any effects from the beer?" "Only rather more than usual dullness after eating." "And of the wine?" "Only a slight warmth." "Leave them off." At the end, we have the best authority for saying, he was told, "You would not have recovered so soon had you been in the habit of using stimulants."

When Victoria was crowned, most English-speaking people had liquors on their sideboards, and used them freely. The abstainer was often put upon the defensive and sometimes flatly accused of gross discourtesy, and often found his pastor opposed to his views, either openly or covertly; almost all the colleges had liquors at the Commencement and other banquets, and to propose a wedding feast without wine would have seemed most unreasonable. Deploable as the situation still is, it is vastly better than it was then, when statesmen were often little better than common drunkards, and great lawyers were frequently public spectacles.—Ch. Advocate.

The Conquering Tongue.

At the beginning of this century the German, the French and the Spanish languages were each spoken by more people than was the English. In 1890 the English was spoken by nearly four millions more than was German its nearest competitor. German, Russian, French, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese have all increased, but English alone has increased more rapidly than the rate of increase of the population of the world. German and Russian have about held their own at about 18.1 per cent. of the whole. French has dropped from 19.4 to 12.7 per cent., Spanish from 16.2 per cent. to 10.7 per cent., Italian from 10 per cent. to 8.3 per cent., Portuguese from 4.7 per cent. to 3.2 per cent., while English has increased from 12.7 to 22.7 per cent., and according to Sir Michael Mulhall it has now reached 27 per cent. And the conditions for an increasing supremacy will continue. The most favorable regions for race expansion are in the hands of English speaking people. The United States, Canada, Australasia and South Africa are all capable of sustaining very much greater populations than they now possess. Then, India, China and Japan, with their immense populations are coming, and will come more and more under the influence of the English tongue. English speaking missionaries are everywhere carrying their Anglo-Saxon civilization and speech along with the gospel. Commerce is bringing the ends of the earth together, and English, more than all others, is the language of trade. Three great countries within a single year have ordered the teaching of English in the schools. This was the first thing Li Hung Chang saw to when he returned from his trip around the world. Japan is giving to the study of English literature and language more time than to her own tongue. President Diaz has compelled the study of English in all the schools in Mexico. Under the

gospel the spread of English is the surest pledge of the world's redemption, for it is the depository of the purest morality, the cleanest and most evangelical and evangelistic literature in the world. Every believer in Christ's world-wide conquest must rejoice in the spread of the speech of Shakespeare and the English Bible.—Chris. Standard.

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.]

India Letter.

DEAR INTELLIGENCER.—Now that I have seated myself to write, the question is how to begin. Shall it be by making excuses for my delay, or shall I, for the present, forget about that, and imagine myself one of your most faithful correspondents? Excuses I can give, suffice it, I think, to satisfy the most of my friends; and I acknowledge I was disappointed, myself, at not sending you a letter when on my vacation. I spent four weeks at Rungpur with Mrs. Sunder, and had a very pleasant time. It seemed something like old times being with her again. The kindness of both Dr. and Mrs. Sunder will long be remembered with gratitude.

While at that station I became acquainted with Rev. and Mrs. Ellison, missionaries of the English Baptist Mission, and learned something of their work. The Christian community in the town of Rungpur is small. The Sunday morning service, conducted in Bengali, seldom had more than a dozen in attendance, including the wife of the missionary, Mrs. Sunder and myself. At an out-station under Mr. Ellison's charge there is quite a large Christian community; and the work there seems to be more encouraging than at Rungpur. The missionary and his wife have been seven years at Rungpur; they are hoping to go home, on furlough, next spring. They are certainly not going before a change and rest are needed.

The natives houses, not including the houses of the wealthy babus, are quite different from those we see in Orissa; they are made of split bamboos, and are called "tatee houses." In summer they must be much warmer than the mud houses, and in winter much colder. I imagine they must be cleaner than a mud house.

I had often heard of the wealth displayed in a Maharajah's home, and several times have wished I might have the privilege of entering such a home, and see something of Indian life in a palace. While in Rungpur my wish was gratified. A native gentleman, high in the Civil Service was spending a few days in town. On the occasion of his visit, the Maharajah of Tajhat Palace gave a dinner party to the Europeans. I cannot give you a full description of the illuminations, reception, etc. The drawing-room was brilliantly lighted, the light sparkling on the silver punkah, silver sofas, and chairs, richly upholstered. The rajah said his wife, the rani, would be pleased to see us, and he conducted us to the door way of the zenana, where we were received by the women. They were attired in costly saris and adorned with most expensive jewelry. The rani presented each of us with a garland of flowers, spices, and pieces of cotton wool soaked in attar. After being shown the rani's rooms; we bade the women good-bye and were taken out to dinner. After dinner we were shown over the principal rooms in the palace. The hall floors are marble, and the ceilings are beautifully decorated. A room belonging to one of the rajah's relatives has a beautiful glass floor. In the rajah's bedroom is a silver bedstead valued at Rs 15,000, nearly \$5,000.

A week ago last Sunday I reached Balasore. The afternoon before there had been an earthquake, and it was a subject of conversation for several days. The shock experienced was over a wide area, and lasted about five minutes. Some say the vibrations continued fifteen or twenty minutes after the shock. A remarkable feature of the earthquake has been the little loss of life. Nearly all the public buildings in Calcutta have been injured and the majority of

churches received some damage. It is reported that several houses collapsed in Darjeeling. One of our mission houses has been injured so as to require repairs though nothing extensive.

It is time for me to send this to the office; will finish (D. V) next week.

Yours sincerely,

L. E. GAUNCE.

Balasore,
June 26th, 1897.

A New Society.

This afternoon, at the close of an interesting conference meeting, at Mill Settlement, S. Co., at which Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Alexander of Fredericton Junction were present, Sister Alexander organized a Woman's Missionary Aid Society, of which the following persons were appointed officers:—Mrs. Frederick Byers, President; Mrs. Alexander Wooden, Vice President; Miss Alice Moore, Secretary; and Miss Alice Kingston, Treasurer. The society plans to meet at the close of every monthly conference.

A. H. WILLIAMS.

July 24, 1897.

Childhood for Children.

A polite, sweet-tempered, bright boy or girl of ten is one of the most attractive objects in "animal nature." To answer their questions, propound conundrums to them, help them to read, tell them incidents and watch the effect, listen to their accounts of games, studies, visits, and companions, delight every mind not totally absorbed in the grind of life, and "warm the cockles of every heart" not ossified by selfish pursuits or fermented by sinful passions. But a child of that age, conceited, impudent, pert, forward, garrulous, or "old" in thought, feeling, and manner, should not be encouraged, but accustomed to being checked and, if necessary, ignored—always, however, in such a way as not to ruin his temper.

One of the bitterest complaints ever made was that of a man broken down in middle life, against his parents: "Because they thought I was bright they pushed me forward, made me make speeches in the parlor when they had guests, kept me up late at night over my books, told me a boy as smart as I was ought not to play in the schoolyard with the other children, gave me prizes for learning twice as much as I should have done, kept me dressed up as though it was Sunday, and all the time worried me when I got a spot on my clothes. I grew up nervous and presuming, and here, just as I am ready to live, I am broken down." Those who knew his history and his parents said his complaint was just.—N. Y. Advocate.

THE BEST TEN.—London 'Life' had 600 responses to an advertisement for the best ten short poems in the language, and this is the list that wins the prize:

1. "Elegy in a Country Churchyard," Gray.
2. "Thanatopsis," Bryant.
3. "A Psalm of Life," Longfellow.
4. "The Raven," Poe.
5. "Charge of the Light Brigade," Tennyson.
6. "The Skylark," Shelley.
7. "The Chambered Nautilus," Holmes.
8. "Maud Muller," Whittier.
9. "The Bridge of Sighs," Hood.
10. "Burial of Sir John Moore," Wolfe.

Women Who Earn Their Bread.

The U. S. Census Bureau has been making a comprehensive inquiry as to the occupations in which women had a means of livelihood and usefulness. The inquiry included the comparative work and wages of men, women and children. In showing the conjugal condition of the women employees of the manufacturing establishments of New Hampshire some curious facts are elicited. Nearly one-fourth of the working-women of that State are married. This is an unusually large proportion. New York married women who work form only one-sixteenth of the whole. No other State, New England or otherwise, makes such a showing. Why so many New Hampshire husbands should require the aid of their wives in supporting the family is not explained. Take the whole country, and over 13 per cent. of the women employees are married.

Nearly 950 establishments were covered by the Government investigations. In ten years the male employees over

eighteen years of age have increased 63 per cent. and females 66 per cent., while of those under eighteen years the males have increased 80 per cent., and the females 89 per cent. The figures show that women, to some extent, are entering into places at the expense of the men. The gain is shown in all classes of occupations except domestic and personal service, where the proportion of the women dropped from 42 per cent., in 1870 to 38 per cent., in 1890, and the percentage of men so employed rose in the same period from 57 to 61. Whereas 13 per cent. of the country's children under fifteen years old were working in 1870 and 16 per

cent. in 1890, only 8 per cent. had to neglect school on this account in 1890. As to earnings, there is a well-developed tendency to pay men well, simply because they are men, even though women and children do the same work and are exactly as efficient. This is the fact in 76 per cent. of the cases of difference in pay. On the other hand, women get more pay than men doing the same work in 16 per cent. of the cases. But the difference in pay is wide. Men are overpaid 50 per cent. while women are overpaid only 10 per cent.

Women have a greater adaptability than men for the work in which they are employed, they are more reliable, more easily controlled, cheaper, more temperate, more easily procurable, neater, more rapid, more industrious, more careful, more polite, less liable to strike and more rapid to learn. But machinery is gradually displacing them in many industries, as more automatic work is done by machines than formerly; often women who are better adapted and cheaper are unreliable; their physical strength is inadequate for heavy work, and some industries largely employing women are being forced out of business by the changes in fashion, notably the fancy paper box trade, which is being superseded by celluloid boxes.—Boston Journal.

BORN CROSS.—There are some "professing" Christians who are born cross and disagreeable, with sharp angles sticking out all over them, and they have never subjected these natural dispositions to the rounding and smoothing influences of the Gospel. They have—let us charitably suppose—entered upon the Way, but have been content to remain just inside the gate, making no attempt to advance a step in the Christian life. All the ill-temper, the hardness, the lack of sympathy which marked them in their unregenerate state marks them still. Indeed, it requires a strong effort of the imagination to believe that they are Christians at all, because the fruits of the Spirit are not manifest in them. Such "professors" would do well to examine their "evidence" with a critical eye, lest, after all, they may have mistaken a passing emotion for conversion, and are still, as their deportment would seem to indicate, in "the gall of bitterness." To call an ill-tempered, sour, rasping, cantankerous person a Christian seems very like a contradiction in terms.—Examiner.

Among Exchanges.

LAX VS. LIBERAL.

Many people imagine themselves to be liberal, when they are only lax. A truly liberal man is one who holds tenaciously to his own definite convictions, and allows other people the same privilege. A lax man is one who has no definite convictions, and is often very intolerant of those who have. In his eyes one set of opinions is about as good as another, and a preference for one view over another looks like fanatical narrowness.—Nashville Advocate.

ABSTINENCE IN WAR.

The Turks are non-alcohol users, and extraordinary incidents are being given of their vitality. One man, shot through the stomach in a recent battle, stayed in the ranks till the fighting was over, and then marched ten miles before reporting to the doctors. Another, with a wound in each leg and another in the shoulder, stayed on duty continuously for twenty-four hours, at the end of which time the officer observed his condition and ordered him to the hospital. They also recover very quickly when wounded, which is attributed by the physicians to their abstemious habits.

Alcohol is a humbug, and "whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."—N. Y. Advocate.

A PECULIAR WAY.

Some people's holiness takes a peculiar way of manifesting itself, so peculiar, in fact, that we are compelled to doubt whether it be what it professes. When "holiness" talks about "keeping the Sabbath," and then runs Sunday excursions, we must be permitted to judge the tree by its fruit. This may be a very good way of making money, and it also gives the worldly minded a chance to have a cheap picnic on the Lord's day; but we very much doubt the propriety (to put the matter mildly) of children of God taking the wages of unrighteousness. We like the holiness that shows itself in having no fellowship with the works of darkness but rather reproves them. We are not to do evil that good may come.—The Christian.