

Religious Intelligencer.

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

VOL. XLV.—No. 28.

FREDERICTON N. B., JULY 14, 1897

WHOLE No 227 4

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Chicago has 5,464 "Smiths." Of these 160 are James Smiths, 250 John Smiths, 230 Charles Smiths, nearly 100 Frederick Smiths, and Dicks and Sams almost innumerable.

The law of New York requires that a playground shall be attached to every school-house. A boy is like an engine, with steam always up; and play is the safety-valve. A boy cultivates his moral nature by play: it is essential to the making of the man.

The synchronograph, which, it is claimed, will telegraph and automatically record 3,000 words a minute, is the invention of Professor Creechore, an American electrician, who predicts that before long correspondents will find it cheaper to "wire" their letters than to send them by post.

Four English brothers, named Barr, fishermen, make up a total of 349 years among them. John, the eldest, is 93; Thomas and Samuel are 88 and 85; and the "baby," William, is 83. All four are hale and hearty, and the eldest hawks the fish that the others catch. The quartette have children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren, all living in Wivenhoe.

The clerk of a court in Missouri, has given an expert opinion of some worth. It is that the fundamental trouble in nearly all divorce cases that have come under his ken is dyspepsia. "When dyspepsia comes in at the door," says he, "love flies out at the window." Whether the dyspepsia is ever traceable to domestic cookery is a point he should investigate. He holds that a marriage license should never be granted to a person not in sound health. Quite as much can be said for conditioning the right to marry on the ability to cook wholesomely. Perhaps one of these days both points will be carried.

It is estimated that there are 1,000,000 blind people in the world, or one to every 1500 inhabitants. Latest reports show 23,000 blind persons in England, or 870 for each million inhabitants. Blind infants of less than 5 years, 166 for each million; between 5 and 15, 288; between 20 and 25, 422; between 45 and 60, 1625; and above 65 years, 7000 for each million. Russia and Egypt are the countries where the blind constitute the largest proportionate number of total population, in Russia on account of the lack of experienced medical attention, and in Egypt because of ophthalmia due to irritation caused by movements of the sand by the wind.

To supply Eastern Wyoming and Western Nebraska with water during the dry season and thus avert the desolating droughts which have discouraged agriculturists thus far, a gigantic reservoir is projected. A great natural basin has been chosen in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. It is ten miles long and two wide. It will hold when prepared, twenty billion cubic feet of water. Some idea of this vast quantity may be gained when it is stated that by deflecting two rivers—the Big and Little Laramie—it will take from five to six years to accumulate this amount. Government engineers are now surveying the basin and drawing up plans for the feeding ditches. The rivers above named will be turned into the reservoir during the winter seasons only.

Wanderings.

NO. IV.

After having gone over the field in St. John, I had a desire to visit the brethren on the islands, of whom I had very pleasant recollections from former visits. On a bright, fine morning I took passage by the International Steamship line to Eastport, Maine. The steamer was the new and elegant "St. Croix," the largest and fleetest boat of the line. The "St. Croix" is a ship of about 2000 tons, built within two years, up to date in every particular, lighted throughout with electricity and handsomely furnished.

The getting underweigh on board one of these large steamers is an interesting feature to a landsman. When the hour sailing has arrived, porters through every part of the ship call

ing out "All ashore who are going ashore," at least that is the interpretation of their cry when one has learned it, for like the newsboys on the street, it is almost impossible for a stranger to understand what they are trying to say. Having made several passages previously, I had learned the porter's dialect and knew at once what it meant and hastened to the hurricane deck to watch the vessel start. The first thing which strikes one is the order and discipline on board these vessels. At a signal every man is at his post—sailors at the lines, officers at their several stations, the captain on the quarter, the first officer aft, the second on the main deck, a pilot forward, and a wheelman in the pilot house. All orders proceed from the captain, and are quietly passed from man to man, no officer speaking in a louder tone than is absolutely necessary. A good many folk could learn a profitable lesson from these men. I have met people who seemed to think that authority and command must have associated with them swagger, bawling, and in order to have effect must be given in the loudest possible tone of voice. They have to learn that true commanders, whose word is heeded, are not those who make the most noise, but generally those who fill their stations with quietness and modesty, letting their actions speak louder than their words. The man who has to be continually shouting to let the people know who and what he is, does not amount to very much, and the world soon learns his true value.

It is amazing how easily and quickly one of these steamers, between two and three hundred feet long, can be turned about, in a radius, less in circumference than its length. In a few minutes our steamer is turned about, and is working her way down to harbor. We pass by several large steamers of what is known as the "tramp" class, all taking in cargoes for foreign countries. We also pass a number of sailing vessels, bound both out and into the port. Passing the lighthouse at the breakwater, a salute from the whistle is given by our boat and replied to by the ringing of a bell at the station. In a half hour we are at sea, steaming along at about 16 miles an hour. On the starboard hand, a couple of miles away, is the rugged coast line, rough and uninviting on the port hand all we can see is the sea stretching away off in the distance, until sea and sky seem to meet. The sea is comparatively smooth, having just enough roll to give one a faint idea of what it would be when thoroughly aroused, but not sufficiently rough to make it uncomfortable. Two hours steady running brings land ahead; we are told that it is the islands of the bay, namely, the Wolves Campo-Bello and Grand Manan, whither we are bound; but our boat does not touch any of these, and we must go on to Eastport and take another steamer from there. Just now we are greeted with the sound of the dinner bell; the sea having aroused my appetite I went to the dining hall. It would be impossible to describe everything in connection with this part of the ship, suffice it to say that no hotel in the land surpasses the table and arrangements of the dining hall on board an I. S. S. Co's steamer. When dinner is over I find we are just entering Passamaquoddy Bay, and are passing in between Campo Bello and Deer Island. A novel and interesting sight here presents itself. The Quoddy fleet of fishermen are famed for their splendid fleet of boats, the equal of which cannot be found anywhere; the greatest pride is taken by these men in their boats; the entire fleet is painted white, and as they toss about on the waves in every possible position, some running before the wind, others making to windward with the wind abeam and sheets close-hauled, they present a sight which one unaccustomed to these sights will never forget, especially if it be such a day as that of which I am writing, when the wind is blowing, what they call, a wholesale breeze, and they have all they can carry. We soon pass by this scene, and are in full view of the city of Eastport, the end of our trip by this line. In a few minutes we are moored, and are upon the streets of one of Uncle Sam's hustling towns. It is the land of sardines, nearly every other building along the water front in Eastport being a sardine factory.

JONATHAN.

Romanism.

It is being noted that a number of influential Roman Catholics have little condemnation for the attempted assassination of Humbert, king of Italy. The Irish Catholic of Dublin will not call him King of Italy, and even goes so far as to denounce him as the "invader of Rome." It admits that he may be recognized as king in other parts of Italy, and that "at Venice the Cardinal Patriarch and the local clergy were free to celebrate a solemn service of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the preservation of the life of their sovereign. In many other districts of Italy, and, of course, in Piedmont, the priests of the church can offer similar thanksgiving if they feel disposed to do so, because therein King Humbert is not a mere sacrilegious usurper, but the recognized ruler of the state. In Rome things are different. There Humbert of Savoy is no king, and the church can not accord him that recognition which she may do elsewhere. What has been witnessed in Venice and elsewhere is only an example of what would take place generally throughout the peninsula, if only King Humbert had ere this put an end to the situation created at Rome by his father, Victor-Emmanuel." And while it admits that the attempt at assassination was a depraved and murderous act, it holds that the usurpation in Rome legitimately produces just such fruit. And in this way it has not and logically cannot have the same condemnation for an attempt to take the life of the "invader of Italy" as loyal Italians pronounce on the attempt to assassinate their King.

Heir to an African Throne.

The senior class of Bates College (Free Baptist) enjoys the unique distinction of numbering among its members, though not as a full-fledged one, a prince of royal blood and heir to a throne, who, if he was now in his own country, and a usurping uncle was out of the way, would occupy a throne as king of a powerful people.

Lewis Penick Clinton is the name by which he is known here, but in his own land his name was Somayou Zea Clayton. He only takes special studies with the senior class of the college, and is not catalogued as a member of the class, but he was a member in full standing of the class of '97 of the Cobb Divinity School, and was graduated with honor with his class on May 19.

Mr. Clinton, as he prefers to be known, is a native of the territory known as Grand Bassa, in Africa stretching along the western coast some 400 miles from the Gulf of Guinea to the mouth of the Senegambia, and extending from 250 to 500 miles into the interior of Africa, and as nearly as can be told is about 35 years of age.

Mr. Clinton's father was the king of this people, and his grandfather, Zea, was reputed to be the greatest and wisest king that ever ruled over this people, which numbers about two millions, and is a powerful nation in Africa.

The father of Mr. Clinton died when his son Somayou was a boy. Somayou was the eldest son of his father's favorite wife, his people being polygamous, and his father having upward of thirty wives.

Upon the death of his father, his uncle usurped the throne; and, while Somayou was allowed to live, he was closely watched and the chances were that he would not be permitted to grow to manhood to be a rival to his uncle, who desired to retain the throne.

In spite of the watch kept upon him, Somayou managed to escape, and fled from the country, making his way after many hardships to the settlements in Liberia.

Here he fell into the hands of an American trader named Clinton, who employed him as an errand boy, and, finding him to be bright and intelligent, instructed him in English, and finally introduced him to the missionaries, and finally to Bishop Lewis Penick of the Episcopal church. From these two men, Lewis Penick and Mr. Clinton, he took his name of Lewis Penick Clinton.

By the advice and through the assistance of Bishop Penick he came to this country about thirteen years ago, and has been here ever since, and has employed his time well in obtaining an education.

He went first to Harper's Ferry and entered Storer College, the Free Baptist school established for colored students.

He remained at Storer College five years, and then by advice of Principal Brackett of Storer College was sent north by the Free Baptist denomination, and entered Nichols Latin school in Lewiston, Me., in which school he took a two years' course.

He entered the class of 1897 of Bates College, taking a special course in languages and science, and at the same time entered the class of 1897 in the Cobb Divinity School.

It is Mr. Clinton's intention to spend a year in travel in this country under the auspices of the Free Baptist denomination, during which time he will lecture upon his native land and its customs, and then return to Africa.

He will return to his native land, not as a claimant to the throne to which he is by birth entitled, but to work for his people as a teacher and missionary, to bring them to Christianity and to civilization. He will tell his uncle that he has no desire for the throne, but simply desires to found schools for his people.

In his appearance Mr. Clinton differs considerably from the negroes who are usually seen in this country. He is rather short, stockily built, very black, and with an unusually broad and flat nose. He stands about 5 feet 5 inches, and weighs 145 pounds.

He speaks English fluently, rarely hesitating for a word to express his meaning, but speaks with a peculiar accent, which makes it rather difficult for one not accustomed to hearing him to understand him readily.

During his course at Bates he has aided in supporting himself by lecturing in different parts of the country upon his native land and people.

An intelligent student, and at the same time deeply interested in all the various features of student life, a strong supporter of the college sports, though himself playing nothing but tennis, he has been very popular among his college mates.—Boston Globe.

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.]

SECOND DISTRICT SOCIETY.

The annual business meeting of the Second District Society was held at Lakeville, C. Co., Saturday afternoon, June 19th. It was a large meeting, and full of interest. The Secretary of Home Missions, Mrs. C. Holmes, reported a small amount on hand. Mrs. A. Rideout took a collection; the proceeds were given to an aged minister who has spent his life in the ministry.

The delegates from different societies reported, and in view of the need of work, committees were appointed to visit the societies. The committees will send timely notice of the meetings, and our sisters will kindly have as large an attendance as possible, and help all in their power. We hope many societies will be reorganized and helped by these visits. It was resolved, with deep feeling, that we put on record our high appreciation of dear Mrs. E. J. Clark's work among us, who has passed to her reward since our last annual meetings. In a touching manner it was also, on motion, resolved that our love and sympathy be tendered to Mrs. Hart in her sad bereavement in the loss of her son, and that Mrs. Phillips write her a letter of condolence.

The officers were re-elected for ensuing year.

A public missionary meeting was held the same day at 7.30 p. m. The President, Mrs. McFarlane, in the chair. Singing by the choir, "Onward Christian Soldiers;" Scripture lesson by the President; prayer by Rev. J. N. Barnes; address of welcome by Miss Maud Phillips.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. J. R. Alexander, was then read, as follows:

We have come up here at the close of another year to celebrate the seventeenth anniversary of the W. F. M. Society of the Second District, to give thanks unto the Lord for His goodness, and to gather fresh strength and zeal

for future service. Since its organization this society has had its struggles, its bereavements, its dark trials; and it has also had its triumphs. We rejoice that God has blessed its work to the salvation and uplifting of our heathen sisters. Children have been taught in the Sunday Schools and Orphanages, the gospel has been carried into the Zonas of India, &c. In reviewing the year, has each one given her best effort and ability to this work? This responsibility remains between each of us and Him whom we profess to love. Our account will be to Him.

Eighteen societies have reported, as follows: The Sec. of Tracy Mills society, Mrs. A. Miller, writes,—"We meet the 2nd Wednesday in each month; although often in much discouragement, yet we are holding on to God, and praying that more may feel the importance of this great work." They send \$18.45. Woodstock society has done nobly. It was organized in—

as usual they sustain their monthly meetings, and they raise their contributions by subscription and mite-boxes. The Sec. sent a draft of \$61.21, and 40 cts more is to be added. Pembroke reports few interested in mission work; through sickness the monthly meetings have been discontinued; there are 15 women in the church; five of them send \$5.00. Third Tier and Waterville have joined in holding their meetings, which have been held, except during the cold winter months; they have been interesting and helpful. During the winter, circles have been held at the homes, the funds of which have been used for local church purposes. Knoxford reports no organized society; they contribute \$7.50. Mrs. Day, of Hartland, writes,—"This society was organized 16 years ago; our meetings, which we hold monthly, are a great help to all who attend. The eight resident women send \$11.75. Mrs. Mina Gayton, Knoxlesville, reports no society. She collected \$7.27. Lower Brighton sends \$17.60; Rockland, \$4.00; Victoria Corner, \$10.05; Upper Brighton, \$3.00; Third Tier, \$8.55; Waterville, \$17.08; Charleston, \$1.65; Gordonsville, \$2.00; Connell, \$3.50; Somerville, \$6.10; Lindsay, \$4.10; Windsor, \$2.03; Half of col., \$1.89. Total \$193.13.

Of this amount \$4.40 has not yet been received, but we expect it to be forth-coming. And now we rejoice that these small gifts of ours can be taken by the Master and multiplied a hundredfold. We remember the five loaves and two fishes. But are we not taught to bring "all the tithes and offerings into the storehouse"? The great need of the present time is more money, to send more missionaries into the field all white for the harvest—a field in which are over 3,500,000 heathens who are looking to us and the Free Baptists of the United States for the word of life. Thousands and tens of thousands of these cannot be reached with the present missionary force. Will we not gird on the armor afresh, and in the strength of Israel's God, arouse ourselves to help meet this great emergency?

Respectfully submitted, R. J. ALEXANDER, Sec-Treas. The report was adopted on motion of Mrs. Phillips, seconded by Mrs. Barnes. There was music by six young people from Woodstock. An interesting paper on Miss Gaunce's work in India was read by Miss Phillips. There was a reading by Miss B. Kelly, of Hartland. The President, in her remarks, told about Mrs. Sunder's practical interest in the Orphanage of which she had charge so long, of her making the boys a supper and presenting them each with a suit of clothes costing \$2.00 each. She has also adopted one of the boys for the purpose of educating him for a doctor. The last of the meeting was well occupied by addresses from Rev. C. T. Phillips and Dr. McLeod. The music, by the choir and the Woodstock Christian Endeavorers, added much to the interesting meeting. R. J. A.

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A Frontier Incident.

The 'Presbyterian Witness' tells how a Presbyterian minister in a new town not very far from the U. S. border had to contend very earnestly for the morals of the place. It was invaded with persons of the worst character. Mr. M. strove against immoral places

of resort and insisted on their suppression. This gave deep offence to the patrons of vice. Five men waylaid the preacher and intimidated him in emphatic terms that he must promise faithfully to give up his attacks upon the immoral places, or leave the town, or that they would then and there give him such a thrashing as he would remember to the last day of his life. The minister promptly replied that he would neither leave the place nor give up his assaults on immorality and drink. The ruffians, five of them, again warned him what they were determined to do, at once. He quietly invited them to proceed. They came on. The preacher is not ignorant of the art of self-defence, and is alert and strong. Two of the assailants were prostrated at once by a blow in the right place from each hand. Two more fell in rapid succession, and the fifth ran away. The five were summoned before the police court, fined and warned, and never again threatened the minister. On another occasion this minister was told of a house which no minister or missionary would dare to visit. He determined to explore. He knocked, but no response was heard. He gently opened the door and addressed a man a short distance away. The response was an order to "clear out" and a threat of instant death should he not obey. The man came forward with an uplifted axe to carry out his threat. The missionary looked at him quietly, and firmly ordered him to sit down instantly lest worse would happen him. The bully growled but sat down, and shortly the two were in friendly conversation. The man was gradually tamed and subdued.

How They Were Related.

Queen Victoria, who has been sixty years on the throne of Great Britain, is the niece of William IV., who was the brother of George IV., who was a son of George III., who was the grandson of George II., who was the son of George I., who was the cousin of Anne, who was the sister-in-law of William III., who was the son-in-law of James II., who was the brother of Charles II., who was the son of Charles I., who was the son of James I., who was the cousin of Elizabeth, who was the sister of Mary, who was the sister of Edward IV., who was the son of Henry VIII., who was the cousin of Richard III., who was the uncle of Edward V., who was the son of Edward IV., who was the cousin of Henry VI., who was the son of Henry V., who was the cousin of Richard III., who was the grandson of Edward III., who was the son of Edward II., who was the son of Edward I., who was the son of Henry III., who was the son of John, who was the brother of Richard I., who was the son of Henry II., who was the cousin of Stephen, who was the cousin of Henry I., who was the brother of William Rufus, who was the son of William the Conqueror, 800 years ago.

Subscribers are asked to consult the label on their paper, and promptly remit if they are in arrears.

Among Exchanges.

BE TRUE EVERYWHERE.

A true man can be true, whatever influences are about him, and "there is no time so miserable but a man may be true." He who does wrong because of his surroundings shows that he is wrong apart from his surroundings.

SETTLED FOR NOW.

After years of agitation and discussion on the subject of the admission of women to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the announcement is now made that the vote for admission has failed of the necessary two thirds in the annual conferences. The church seems to have lost interest in the subject in a large measure.—Telescope.

NO DISTINCTIONS.

Humble situations, abject poverty, or even ignorance and illiteracy, shut no man out from the Church in the days of the apostles. The early Church knew no class line; no distinctions because of wealth or poverty; no selling of pews to the highest bidder; no setting up of property rights or restrictions within the very courts of the sanctuary itself.—Lutheran Observer