

Religious Intelligencer.

"T44T GOO IN ALL THINGS MAY BE GLORIFIED THROUGH JESUS CHRIST."—Peter

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WHOLE No. 2270

God Save the Queen.

Additional Verses by Rev. J. J. L. W. Almonte, Ont.

O Lord our God, to Thee
All praise and glory be,
Thy power we own,
For Thou hast heard our prayer,
Her life in health to spare,
For three score years to wear
This Empire's crown.

To-day, throughout the world,
In every breeze unfurled,
Her standards seen:
From India's coral strand,
From Africa's golden sand,
Resounds the anthem grand,
God Save the Queen.

And Canada that links
The two great oceans' brinks,
Repeats the strain:
To keep our own wide land
Part of that Empire grand,
We'll work with heart and hand,
With might and main.

Her Empire's vast increase,
In power, in wealth and peace,
Her reign has seen;
Of every race and creed,
From all oppression freed,
Her subjects ever plead,
God Save the Queen!

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

If the entire population of the world is considered to be 1,400,000,000, the brains of this number of human beings would weigh 1,922,712 tons.

Queen Victoria has now seventy living descendants. Seven of these are sons and daughters, thirty-three are grandchildren, and thirty are great-grandchildren.

A machine has been invented that will make 400 cigarettes a minute. The same man should now invent a machine that will make at least two coffins a minute, as 200 cigarettes are sufficient to kill any able-bodied boy.

Some idea of the tremendous diversity of Hindu life may be gained from the fact that in Bombay at the last census twenty-six different languages were found spoken, each representing different modes of dress, life and belief, as well as of speech.

The population of the earth is roughly estimated at 1,500,000,000; but a movement is on foot to have a complete census taken under the auspices of the International Statistical Society, which recently met at Berne, Switzerland, and started the movement.

According to a French savant, a journey around the world could be made: By a man, walking day and night, in 428 days; a railway train, forty days; sound, at a medium temperature, 32½ hours; a cannon ball, 21½ hours; light, a trifle over one-tenth of a second; electricity, a little under one-tenth of a second.

It is said that the island on which the Edystone Lighthouse stands, lying nine miles off the Cornish coast, is the smallest inhabited island on the globe. At low water it is thirty feet in diameter; at high water the lighthouse, whose diameter at the base is twenty-eight and three quarter feet, completely covers it. It is inhabited by three persons.

Curse cards are being used in Switzerland and Germany to check profanity. People go about with cards in their pockets, and whenever they hear bad language present one to the swearer to sign. The card has printed on it a pledge to abstain from swearing for a specified time, or to pay a penny an oath to some charity. Nearly 40,000 cards have been distributed in Switzerland, where there are three languages to swear in.

The Japanese are now making underclothing of their finely crimped or grained paper. After the paper has been cut to a pattern, the different parts are sewed together and hemmed, and the pieces where the buttonholes are to be formed are strengthened with calico or linen. The stuff is very strong, and at the same time very flexible. After a garment has been worn a few hours it will interfere with the transpiration of the body no more than do garments made of fabric. The stuff is not sized, nor is it impermeable. After becoming wet the paper is difficult to tear. When an endeavor is made to tear it by hand it presents almost as much resistance as the thin skin used for making gloves.

What Victoria Has Seen.

When Victoria was called to the throne the United Kingdom contained 26,000,000 people. To-day it is over 39,000,000. The "wise men" of the time said the nation would go to pieces. They claimed it could never govern its home and colonial possessions. Under Victoria the new territory acquired alone is one-sixth larger than all Europe. To-day Victoria rules over 402,514,000 people, or twenty-seven per cent. of the population of the globe. Her empire extends over 11,399,316 square miles, covering twenty-one per cent. of the land of the world.

Australia was chiefly important as a penal colony in those days. The greater part of its territory was then unexplored. Its total population in 1837 was 345,000. Now it is over 3,300,000. To-day its trade exceeds that of all Great Britain at the beginning of Victoria's reign. The city of Melbourne then consisted of a church, an inn, three shops, twenty huts and a kangaroo-meat market. It is now Australia's largest city, with 500,000 people.

Africa was an almost unknown territory. Maps of the period showed the interior of the country almost absolutely unexplored. In South Africa, Cape Colony alone was known. Victoria has seen one-third of the country rescued from the natives and brought under civilization.

Books then were few in comparison with now.

Ignorance was general. Forty per cent. of the men and sixty-five per cent. of the women of Great Britain could not write their own names when Victoria became their Queen. The National Education system was but three years old; its money grants amounted to only \$300,000.

No submarine cable—not even a foot—lay in the ocean sixty years ago. Now millions of messages are sent every year, and the waters of the globe are threaded with over 170,000 miles of wire—sufficient to stretch three-quarters of the distance from the earth to the moon.

Seventy-eight elements are now known to science. Twenty-four of these have been discovered during Victoria's reign. The instrument that made these discoveries possible is called the spectroscopic. It is so marvelously delicate that it can detect the presence of one two-hundred-millionth of a grain of salt.

Great social reforms belong to Queen Victoria's reign. The degrading practice of flogging has been abolished in the armies and navies of America and England. Children are no longer permitted to work in the mines of Britain. Press gangs no longer force men into the service of the navy. The Red Cross Society, approved by forty-nine nations, has softened the horrors of war. The transportation of criminals, with its many evils, has been suppressed. Executions are no longer conducted in public. The treatment of criminals has become humane. Factory laws and building acts make life easier for the poor.

Trans-Atlantic steamers, making regular trips did not exist in 1837; now there are over ninety. Steamers in those days were wooden affairs with paddle wheels. The iron steamer with the screw had not yet appeared. The accommodations were poor; the "modern improvements" that make ocean travel a delight were undreamed of. The time for a trans-Atlantic trip was then about fourteen days. Now it can be made in five days and a quarter.

Electricity was in its infancy when Victoria became Queen. Electric lights, electric power, the telegraph, electric cars, electric bells—the thousand applications of electricity to every-day life belong to the past sixty years.

Political unity and government by the people have made great progress in Victoria's reign. Great Britain has had thirty-eight wars in the last sixty years, and in every one she has been victorious.

Canals for the passage of great ships were unknown sixty years ago. To-day these modern engineering triumphs have made wondrous short-cuts in travel. Six of these great canals of the world, aggregating 240 miles, have cost the tremendous sum of \$550,000,000.

Medicine and surgery have made wondrous strides since Victoria became Queen. Deaths from amputation have

been reduced one-half by antiseptic treatment. The smallpox mortality has been lessened seventy-five per cent. by the Compulsory Vaccination Act. Anaesthetics have made daring surgical operations possible. Many so-called "incurable" diseases have been conquered. The germ theory has worked great reform in treating contagious diseases.

Irreligion and infidelity were the order of the day in England sixty years ago. Nine out of every ten working-men were professed infidels. Those who could read at all read the works of Thomas Paine and Robert Taylor, men whose writings were filled with disbelief. Not one workingman in a hundred ever opened a Bible. The number of church attendants was much less in 1837 than now.

Music was practically ignored. Hymn-books were unknown. Musical education was without system. The struggling Royal Academy of Music was the only British institute that gave scientific teaching. The best music was difficult to secure and was very expensive. Churches were often without any music. In even the greatest cathedrals the "scanty musical service rattled in the vast edifices like a dried kernel too small for its shell."

Steel was an expensive metal when Victoria was crowned. The Bessemer process of making steel by forcing cold air through liquid iron, invented by one of her subjects, caused the price to fall at once from \$300 to \$30 a ton. The inventor netted \$5,000,000 in royalties. In forty years his invention saved the world the inconceivable sum of one thousand million dollars.

Light and air were taxed when Victoria became England's Queen. The tax on windows brought in £1,000,000 a year to the treasury. Poor people blocked up windows to escape payment. It was a common practice to paint rows of windows on the solid wall of a house. This was done so that hasty passers-by, mistaking semblance for reality, might not accuse the inmates of being poor.

Thirteen crimes were punishable with death when Victoria took up her duties as sovereign. The number of capital crimes was later reduced to nine in England. Now there are but two—high treason and wilful murder.

Street lighting was unknown except in large cities, when Victoria was crowned. New York could boast of only 300 oil lamps and a few lonely gas lamps. In smaller towns, when the moon was not shining, citizens who had to be out after nightfall carried lanterns.

Railways were just beginning in these days. The world's mileage was only 1,600 miles; now it is over 420,000. In 1837 twenty miles an hour was considered good time; now we have regular trains making over fifty miles an hour. Cars were then lighted with candles and heated with cheap stoves.

No telegrams of congratulation greeted the young Queen at her coronation, for telegraphy was unknown. To-day London receives news of a fire in India in less time than the news could have been sent from one end of the "Strand" to the other, sixty years ago. In the United States an average of one hundred and twelve messages are sent every minute, day and night, the year round.

Running-water in houses did not exist, even for royalty, sixty years ago. Rain water was largely used, and many houses had cisterns. The wealthy used water brought in casks. The water so procured usually cost over a dollar a hoghead.

Seventeen Presidents have ruled in the United States since Victoria became Queen. Only three of them are now living. The thrones of Europe have changed many times. Victoria has been contemporary to twenty-eight Kings, six Emperors, four Czars, three Queens, fifteen Presidents, ten Princes, five Sultans, and many petty rulers of smaller States of Europe and Asia.

Inventive science has made marvelous progress in every department during Victoria's sixty years as Queen. Cantilever bridges have surprised the world. Travel has been wonderfully quickened by street cars, cabs, trolleys, cable cars, elevated roads, and other triumphs of invention. In 1837 there were no type-writers, no passenger elevators, no modern bicycles, no soda water fountains, no horseless carriages,

no chemical fire-extinguishers, no ironclads, no perfecting printing-presses. Fully chronicling the inventive progress of the last six decades would make it seem as if nothing had been done of real consequence to man's comfort before 1837.

Slavery existed throughout the world sixty years ago. In the second year of Victoria's reign emancipation was complete in England. Ten years later France and South American republics freed their slaves. Russia and the United States followed in 1863. Then Brazil declared its slaves free in 1871, Portugal in 1878, and Cuba in 1886. To-day slavery has been abolished throughout all parts of the civilized world.

No snap-shots were taken of the coronation ceremonies. Photography was then unknown. In the past sixty years it has joined hands with all the sciences. It has revealed to the astronomer stars invisible through the most powerful telescopes. It has shown the marvelous anatomy of microscopic forms of life. It has popularized the great paintings of the world, advanced literature and education in endless ways, and made scenes in contemporary life permanent for posterity.

Gas was unheard-of—or rather it was heard of, but there was strong prejudice against it. Candles were used in the churches in the early Victorian days. Two candles, stuck in tin candle-holders, were allotted to each pew. By judicious snuffing they were coaxed to burn during the service, while a diffused odour of smoking wicks pervaded the sanctuary.

Eleven daily papers satisfied all England when Victoria was crowned, and these were in London. There were no illustrated weeklies, no war correspondents, no interviewing. There were very few advertisements, and each had to pay an almost prohibitive tax.

All great modern tunnels of the world have been built during Victoria's reign. The Hoosac, Mont Cenis, St. Gothard, and Arlberg have been completed within the last twenty-six years. The world has 1,142 noteworthy tunnels; over one thousand have been built since 1837.

Home comforts have increased wonderfully during Victoria's reign. Before she ascended the throne there was no steam heating. Flint and tinder did duty for matches. Plate glass was a luxury undreamed of. Envelopes had not been invented and postage-stamps had not been introduced. Vulcanized rubber and celluloid had not begun to appear in a hundred dainty forms. Stationary wash-tubs, and even wash-boards were unknown. Carpets, furniture, and household accessories were expensive. Sewing-machines had not yet supplanted the needle. Aniline colours and coal tar products were things of the future. Stem-winding watches had not appeared; there were no cheap watches of any kind. So it was with hundreds of the necessities of our present life.

Queen Victoria had nine children, seven of whom are living, and many grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Her sons and daughters who are living are: The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Edinburgh, the ex-Empress Frederick of Germany, the Princess Christian, the Marchioness of Lorne, and the Princess Beatrice.

A DISCOURAGED EDITOR.—A Georgia newspaper man is going to give up journalism because he thinks editors are not treated fairly. He puts the case thus: "A child is born, the doctor in attendance gets \$10, the editor notes it and gets 0; it is christened, the minister gets \$1, the editor writes it up and gets 00; it marries the minister gets another fee, the editor a piece of cake or 000; in course of time it dies, the doctor gets from \$5 to \$10, the minister gets another \$4, the undertaker gets \$25 to \$40, the editors prints it and receives 00.0—and then the privilege of running free of charge a card of thanks."

TERSE ENOUGH.—Rev. Newton Smith, of New York, was approached by one of the representatives of a metropolitan newspaper for a "bright, terse, interview about hell," and he was rewarded with this statement from the reverend gentleman: "Hell, in my opinion, is the place where the Sunday edition of your paper should be printed and circulated."

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.]

The Missionary's Wife in India.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Baptist W. F. M. Society, held in Galt, Ont., recently, Mrs. Craig, a missionary at home for rest, told something of the duties which fall to the lot of the missionary's wife in India. She said:—

She must instruct the servants and see that they do their work. She must buy supplies and keep strict accounts. When the missionary goes on tour she must see that every single thing he may need while away, is put into his box, otherwise a servant would have to be sent back for it. She must periodically inspect clothing to preserve it from insects and mould. She should look after the books for the same reason. The tract and medicine cupboards need her oversight every now and again to keep them in order. She must make clothes for her children and teach them in many cases. Where there are schools the missionary's wife gives the daily supplies to the children, looks after the order of their houses, persons and cooking. She buys their food and clothes, teaches both boys and girls to sew. She keeps their accounts. The teachers are often untrained, and must have their work arranged for them that the instruction may come up to the proper standard. The missionary's wife superintends the Sunday-school when her husband is on tour. She holds prayer-meetings for women and girls and sometimes takes charge of the Sunday services. She has to be medical attendant and prepare food for invalids. Much letter-writing demands a share of her time. She must be peacemaker in the frequent quarrels and scolding matches. If she had no children she does Zenana work and goes on tour with her husband. And she has much entertaining to do. But the hardest thing of all that falls to her lot is to leave her children behind her in the home land when she returns to the foreign field.

Woman in China.

At the annual meeting of the Presbyterian W. F. M. Society in Ontario, held in April, Mr. McKenzie, of Hanan, China, in presenting the social features of life in China, dwelt especially on the condition of the women, telling of their dense ignorance, of their diseases, of their general misery. "Not one woman in 3,000 is able to read or write," said he. "Idols exist in every part of the country. The priests and the heathen temples are everywhere. Wherever you go you meet men and women who have never learned to pray to God, or who never knew that God so loved the world that He gave His only Son. You never meet one who has breathed a prayer. You never meet one who knows that sin is sin as described in God's Word. Christian friends would that it were in my power to-night to turn your attention, and cause to pass before you here 10,000 of China's suffering daughters, young and old. Oh, that you might rightly understand the advantages of your lot being given to you in a Christian land. Were you to go into the Chinese homes, so cold and gloomy; were you to see China's suffering women from day to day, whose only thought of worship is to go to the temples, which only adds to their degradation, no words of mine would be necessary to stimulate you in the work of extending to them the source from which all the advantages and blessings of our western civilization have sprung.

The Dwarfs of Africa.

Miss Margaret Maclean, of Glasgow, has offered to support a mission to the dwarf people of Africa, and the offer has been accepted by the Presbyterian Mission Board. With Gaboon and Corsico as centers, the American Presbyterian missionaries have taken the Gospel to the dwarfs among the Mabeya tribes. They are planning an advance, and for that purpose have asked for additional workers. This curious frag-

ment of humanity, whom Stanley met in his travels, have for some years been laid upon Miss Maclean's heart; she has now given £1,500 to establish a mission among them, and promises £500 a year in support of the work.

CORRECTION.—The Corresponding Secretary of the Woodstock Mission Society writes: "In the report of our work for the year I wrote that we had about \$50.00 to devote to the foreign work. I should have said \$60.00. The Lord helped us much in our collecting."

The Awful Result.

A gentleman relates the following: A minister of the Gospel pointed out to me a young girl in the lunatic asylum. A more beautiful girl I think I never saw, but she was raving mad, and her hands were confined to keep her from doing herself injury. The minister said:—

"That girl was a member of my church, and I believe she was a Christian. Her father was a drunkard. She would come to me and ask: 'What shall I do? What can I do? I will do anything to save my father, but I am hopeless. Why, sir, he abuses my mother so brutally that I shall go mad. I will not leave her, and she will not leave my father.'"

"One day that man came home raving mad with drink. He seized his wife and dashed her to the floor, and with his fist began to beat her upturned face, till his hand was bloody to the wrist. The girl was there. What did she do? What could she do? It was her mother whom she saw thus abused. Her brain reeled. She rushed into a wood-house, seized an axe, and struck her father with it several times. As her father fell dead, she went mad, and not a single ray of light has penetrated the darkness of her mind from that time to this."

Among Exchanges.

THE BEST WAY.

The best way to correct the wrongs in the nation is not to be always denouncing everything it does as godless and vile. This tends to discredit the judgment of the speaker himself, and to destroy all his influence for good. It is far more likely to disgust than to convince. There must be prudent discrimination in judging of its acts. Condemnation should be meted out according to truth, not to prejudice.—Chris. Instructor.

THEY BARGAIN.

God does not work on commission, but some men try to induce him to do so. Hence they pray in substance about as follows: "Now, Lord, if you will give me a crop of one hundred bushels, I will give ten to your cause; and if you will give me five hundred bushels I will give one hundred to your cause; and if you will give me a crop of one thousand bushels I will give five hundred of it to help your cause. These proposals are distasteful to God, because greed and selfishness are at the bottom of them. 'Give as the Lord hath prospered you' is the gospel rule. Our giving must be prompted by gratitude, by love, by a devout desire to do what we can to a d his cause. Then, and the only, will our gifts be acceptable to him and enriching to our own souls.—Rel. Telescope.

The June 'Ladies' Home Journal presents a great variety of interesting, timely and practical features. It opens with an article on "What Victoria Has Seen," which recounts the progress of the world in the past sixty years. The establishment of Methodism in America is told in an interesting article on "When John Wesley Preached in Georgia." Edward W. Bok makes an appeal that the poor children of the cities be given an outing in the country during a part of the summer. Lovers of fiction will read with delight Ella Higginson's short story, "Oae o' Them still Stubborn Kinds, Alice S. Wolf's Romance. Cupid, by Willard Spenser, author of The Princess Bonny, "The Little Tycoon," Mr. Moody's contribution to his series of Bible Class articles discusses "Hope" Cooking Lessons, on vegetables and their preparation; "A Simple Way to Swim"; "The Back Yard as a Summer Retreat"; "Lyon-Shades for Summer Cottages"; by Ruth Ashmore, articles on dress, needlework, etc. The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

The Century for June has as its high lights the subjects of Queen Victoria, and the work of the sculptor St. Gaudens. The material relating to Queen Victoria comprises a tribute by the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, an article on Queen Victoria's Coronation Rite, reproduced by Her Majesty's special permission, and four portraits of the Queen at different ages. Other notable articles include the first full, authoritative account of the result of the experiments, with men in a respiration apparatus to determine "How Food is Used in the Body," and an article on "Heroes of Peace." Campaigning with Grant," is occupied with the operations about Richmond, Petersburg, Atlanta, and in the Shenandoah Valley.