

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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Notes and Gleanings.

Lord Dufferin, who is now over seventy years old, has lately set about the acquisition of a knowledge of the Persian language, thereby rivaling his Queen, who, at nearly the same age, began to study Hindostanee.

Normandy, once so free from intemperance and so prosperous, has begun to show the effects of the older brandy industry established there twenty or more years ago. During the past fifteen years the mortality has increased eight per cent., infant mortality fifteen per cent., and illegitimacy twenty-five per cent.

The largest single structure in the world for audience and spectacular purposes is the Coliseum at Rome. It is in the form of an ellipse; its long diameter is 615 feet; its short, 510 feet; the height of the outer wall, 164 feet. The arena is 218 feet long by 176 feet broad. The tiers of seats accommodate 100,000 spectators.

In Germany they have a kind of paternalism unknown this side of the water. The imperial insurance commissioner, who is appointed by the Emperor, last year paid \$16,021,329 to 515,331 workmen who met with an accident, or to widows and orphans of workmen who were fatally injured. The same official paid \$13,600,000 in annuities to 452,300 superannuated or invalid workmen.

The Colossus of Rhodes, a bronze statue, was 105 feet high. It was made by Chares, who, aided by an army of workmen, consumed twelve years in its construction. It remained in position in the harbor of Rhodes for sixty six years, and was thrown down by an earthquake B. C. 224. It lay on the ground 394 years, and was sold to a Hebrew for old metal. He carried away 900 camel loads, or about 720,000 pounds, of bronze.

In 1896, Italy's 23,000,000 of population paid \$360,000,000 in taxes, which is enormous for an impoverished population where common labor gets but little over 20 or 25 cents a day. The large expenditure is mainly the result of an ambition to figure as a military and naval power. Land is taxed very little, if at all, and Italy is the paradise of land lords, as it has been for thousands of years, being even worse than Ireland in that respect.

Paris always claims to be the most enlightened city in Europe. But her pre-eminence in enlightenment must be more apparent to the mental than to the physical eye; judging from the fact that of the public lamps provided by her Municipal Council in these days of electricity, more than 200 are still the oil lamps of a century ago, hanging from the old-fashioned cord and pulley. The single Thirteenth Arrondissement has itself no fewer than 39 of these superannuated survivals.

The movement looking toward making public provision for epileptics is comparatively new in America. Some four or five States only, to the present time, have made especial provision for this class of unfortunate. The State of New York was one of the first States to do this. The Craig Colony for Epileptics, located in the northwestern part of the State, at present has an epileptic population of three hundred, and new buildings are now going up at the colony that, in another twelve months, will double its present capacity.

Already the next naval war is being planned out. It will be between Chili and Argentina, say the wise ones. These two South American Republics have the Andes between them for most of the 1,600 miles that their frontiers march together. But they have quarrelled about the boundary where it admits of being quarrelled about, and have long been supposed to intend to fight. Chili has a big ship called the O'Higgins—at least, it is being completed at Elswick for her. She declined a handsome offer from one of the combatants in the Spanish-American conflict. The rest of her fleet consists of ten cruisers, five gunboats, four destroyers and nine-

teen torpedo-boats. Argentina possesses a larger number of ships, but of smaller size and inferior in other respects.

The burning of the bodies of their dead soldiers by the Spaniards at Santiago has filled many souls with horror. But this is by no means a new method of disposing of the dead in times of war. In 1812 the Russians burned 252,000 bodies of French and German soldiers, nearly one half of Napoleon's army of invasion, besides 92,000 horses. Soldiers so disposed of numbered: at Moscow, 50,000; at Minsk, 59,000; at Smolensk, 71,000; at Wilna, 72,000. In 1814 the allies burned before Paris some 4,000 bodies. In 1815, after the battle of Waterloo, 4,000 bodies were cremated on piles of resinous wood. In 1871 40,000 bodies were cremated on the battlefield of Sedan; and in 1894 large numbers of fallen officers as well as common soldiers of the Japanese army were burned with military honors.

Cobb Divinity School.

This report of Cobb Divinity School (Free Baptist), in connection with Bates College, Lewiston, Me., for the last year, is by Rev. Dr. Howe, Dean of the Theological Faculty:

The work done by the professors in their respective departments has been satisfactory to the students and friends of the school in respect to scholarship, thoroughness, and adaptation to the wants of Christian ministry. By reason of the removal of Rev. Dr. Summerbell to another field of labor, the valuable service that he has rendered the school as instructor in ecclesiastical history comes to an end, creating the necessity of appointing some one else to take his place.

It will be remembered that the biblical training school, opened in accordance with your vote, is a school entirely distinct from the divinity school, having a full two years' course of study. The biblical training school, therefore, requires two-thirds as much instruction as the entire divinity school. Of course this amount of work cannot be added to that required of the faculty of the divinity school. One professor at least could be fully occupied in the training school, and as soon as practicable should be secured for the position.

Efforts have been made to secure the cooperation of Free Baptist churches in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in providing instruction for the divinity and biblical training schools. They have given kind attention to the matter and now have it under consideration. Special local reasons will prevent their undertaking the expense this coming year, though it is hoped that it will ultimately be done. Hence the same help as last year the board must continue for the year to come.

The names of thirty-one students in attendance in the divinity school, and of twelve in the biblical training, are given in the catalogue for this year. Of these, twenty-four are college students, eight graduates, sixteen undergraduates in the combined course. This allows a student of the college having the ministry in view to room, free of expense except for heating, in Roger Williams hall, and to take one study as a college elective in the first year of the divinity school work. Hence at graduation from college such students will have completed the first year of their theological studies. The plan has some evident limitations of good, but on the whole works well. The full course of studies in both college and divinity school is still the more excellent way.

At the anniversary in May five were graduated from the divinity school, and two completed their studies in the biblical training school. Valuable aid has been given the school during the year by the pastors of churches in Lewiston and Auburn. On Monday nights, during the last term, some one of their number has spoken to the school for fifteen minutes at prayers, on lessons drawn from experience in the ministry. Then, also, on Friday afternoon, for a good part of the year, they with others have given lectures to the students on social, literary, and religious subjects. These have been highly appreciated, and have proved attractive to students of the college as well as of the divinity school. A fund that would enable us to draw distinguished speakers from abroad to the school would serve a very useful end.

The ministers' institute, that, although not a part of the regular work of the school, has almost become an established feature of it, held its most successful meeting this spring, at the close of the divinity school year. Besides the direct contributions just made to the mental quickening and religious instruction of its members, it drew together the alumni of the school in good numbers, and became the occasion of a project to start a theological quarterly, published under the auspices of the school, with one of its professors as editor. It will readily be seen in how many ways, if carried

through, the publication would further the interests of our institution. Whether it can be carried through depends, of course, on the size of the subscription list obtained.

The library of the school has received some slight increase, and by the co-operation of paid assistants has been thoroughly catalogued. These various items will show, I think, that the divinity school was never more alive to its responsibilities nor worthy of your fostering care.

The Future of Finland.

The only portion of the Russian Empire which still retains its liberty and its constitutional privileges is Finland, and signs are multiplying that the iron heel of the Russifiers will soon be used to stamp out every vestige of freedom in the Grand Duchy and to put it on the same level as the Baltic provinces. An extraordinary Session of the Finnish diet has been summoned for next January, when the attack on the liberties of the Finns will be commenced by the introduction of a law assimilating the military system of Finland to that of Russia.

The period of military service in Russia is five years, and hitherto in Finland, owing to the superior intelligence of the people, it has been only three. Hitherto the Finnish Army served exclusively at home; it is now to be divided into two portions, one half serving in Finland, the other half in various parts of Russia. The Finns look upon this last suggestion as a most insidious device for breaking down their strong national feeling. Another painful alteration of the existing state of affairs will be the large increase in the number of recruits which is intended. Finally, it is the intention of the Russian Government to fill the vacant post of Finnish Secretary of State with a Russian, who will live in St. Petersburg and not in Helsingfors as hitherto. The local administrations throughout the Grand Duchy will therefore be in direct communication with the Russian capital, whence they will receive their more important instructions. Of course, the Finns are incensed at all this threatened Russification, but they are absolutely powerless. The introduction of the Russian language as a compulsory subject in their schools, and the creation of a chair for the Russian language and literature in their famous university at Helsingfors, were felt to be severe enough blows, but we do not see how their separate existence as a nation can survive the onslaught now planned on their liberties.

A Bright Forecast.

George Dana Boardman, writing of the Christian Outlook for the twentieth century, says it seems very bright. Of these, twenty-four are college students, eight graduates, sixteen undergraduates in the combined course. This allows a student of the college having the ministry in view to room, free of expense except for heating, in Roger Williams hall, and to take one study as a college elective in the first year of the divinity school work. Hence at graduation from college such students will have completed the first year of their theological studies. The plan has some evident limitations of good, but on the whole works well. The full course of studies in both college and divinity school is still the more excellent way.

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that the sense of individual responsibility, and also of corporate community, will alike deepen; that society will agree that chastity shall be as binding on man as on woman; that life imprisonment will supplant death penalty; that legislation, whether mandatory or prohibitory, will make way for intelligent and cheerful self-regimen; that office will soar from ambition into service; that wealth and work, instead of quarreling, will co-operate; that culture will become more conscious of accountability to God and to man; that society will tend toward equilibrium of forces and of functions; that egotistic insularity will be merged into altruistic terrestrialism; that the Jew will regain the blessings promised in Abraham; that Christendom will disarm; that the whole world will become one neighborhood; that human units will grow into human unity—men into Man; that the Golden Rule will become more and more the law of society; that faith, hope, love, will be acknowledged the human Trinity—in brief, that the twentieth century will be in very truth a century of Christocracy.

Robert Moffat, the Missionary.

"Dr. Robert Moffat has left an abiding name as a pioneer of modern missionary work in South Africa. His chief work was among the Bechuana. His picture of what they were when he first knew them would hardly now be recognized; so entirely have they changed under the new influences which Moffat was among the first to bring to bear upon them. It was his mission to civilize as well as to instruct; to raise them to become the recipients of the sacred message of good tidings which it was his ultimate purpose to announce."

"The Bechuana, under Moffat's guidance, became new men. It was his honor to have been among the first in the field; to have laid, as it were, the stepping stones by which his successors have been able to outstrip him."

Robert Moffat, in common with all faithful missionaries, met with privations, and discouragements, and loss of property, and very frequently found even his life imperilled. At one time, on the occasion of a great drought, he was charged with being the cause of their misfortune, and the natives finally determined to expel him from their midst. Mrs. Moffat was at the door of their cottage with babe in arms. After expostulating with them he finally said: "If you are resolved to rid yourselves of us, you must resort to stronger measures, for our hearts are with you. You may shed blood or burn us out. We know you will not touch our wives and children." Then throwing open his waistcoat he stood erect and fearless, crying, "If you will, drive your spears to my heart; and when you have slain me, my companions will know that the hour has come for them to depart." The savages departed saying, "There men must have ten lives when they are so fearless of death; there must be something in immortality."

The Philippine Islands.

Great interest now centers in the fate of the Philippine Islands. They are numerous, rich in all natural products, and inhabited by eight or ten millions of people. These are mostly converts to Roman Catholicism, but under Spanish neglect and misgovernment are as poor and superstitious as they were before Romanism reached them, and more discontented, almost as ignorant and immoral, and longing to be free. Their persons, cattle, fruit trees, shops, weights and measures, and games, are heavily taxed. "The officials fatten—the people starve." "The roads are few and bad." "There is no justice"; and in most districts "the whole administration is rotten from skin to core."

The great power in every village is the friar. The most appalling feature of their domination is the use which they undoubtedly make of their position to effect the ruin of the simple and superstitious native women and girls, who blindly follow their bidding. Spanish misrule and superstition are responsible for all this; and now retribution comes, as it always does to nations who are cruel, oppressive, and unjust.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

"Rise up ye women that are at ease." Isaiah 32: 9.

[All contributions for this column should be addressed to Mrs. Jcs. McLeod, Fredericton.]

Letter From Miss Gaunce.

Balasore, India, August 6th, 1898.

DEAR MRS. McLEOD:—It has struck me, but before retiring I must try to write you a short letter. I fully intended to devote the whole evening to preparing my home mail, but two men (Jadu and Tara) from Ujarda, came to see me, and I was obliged to give the time to them. Jadu, whose wife died last winter, has been beseeching me to get him a wife. He did make an engagement, but on the girl learning of his caste, (the caste to which he belonged before becoming a Christian,) refused to marry him. The engagement was at once broken, and Jadu began looking for some one who was not so particular in her selection of a husband. One of the girls in the Orphanage, who formerly lived in Ujarda, and, therefore, of the same caste as Jadu, was consulted as to whether she would be willing to marry him. No objection was offered, and this evening he has been allowed to see her and speak for himself. After satisfying himself that he had said sufficient on the subject, he turned to me and said, "She won't say anything." On being asked why she did not reply, she answered, "I said yes, and what more could I say?" Monday the engagement will be made, and if nothing prevents they will be married next month.

The longed-for rain has at last come. When it does rain in India it is no gentle shower, but a regular down-pour. The farmers are at work in the rain, ploughing the fields of paddy and transplanting it. They work among the mud and water as though they revel in it. Tearing up roots of paddy they pitch them right and left, making the water splash, and deluging themselves with mud.

To day I had a card from Miss Coombs, to the effect that the carpenter was at work on the Bible women's garry. It is being made in Midnapore; it can be built cheaper there. But it does take these people such a length of time to do a job of work. I often wish they had a little American push.

This week there were two holidays or festivals. The first was a Moham-medan one, the second a Hindu. The latter was the worship of cows and buffaloes. I asked my pundit the origin of it, but he could not tell me. It is not a very important festival, or more of the Hindus would have engaged in it. On that day the Brahmin priests distribute the "holy thread." It is worn over the left shoulder, and carried down under the right arm. The women grind rice into flour and make petahs with it, and palm fruit. These cakes are a great treat to some of the natives. I have eaten some when warm, and found them very good.

My class in Sunday School is composed of the old women, some of whom have been very irregular in attendance. This week, on my way home from work, I have been visiting the absent members, I have not yet succeeded in seeing all. One complains of having no cloth to wear; and I must see that she is supplied with one before Sunday week. It has rained so to-day that I could not send any one to the bazar to purchase one.

Last week I mailed the Indian Reports; hope they may be received safely by those to whom addressed.

The Yearly Meeting will not be held until January. It is to be held with Bhimpore Church, in charge of Dr. Burkholder. Miss Butts and two new missionaries are expected the last of the year. Their coming will be hailed with delight. There is some talk of the new missionaries coming to Balasore, to relieve Rev. G. H. Hamlen of some of his work.

I enclose a "holy thread," the like of which you may not have in your possession.

Yours sincerely,
L. E. GAUNCE.

Acknowledgement.

The editor of this column has received for the Mission Society, from Mrs. J. Wesley Cosman, \$1.00

ELECTRIC STATISTICS.—Mr. Geo. Johnson, Dominion Statistician, has made up the electric railway statistics for the past year. It appears there are 35 electric railways in Canada, the track mileage, 583; passengers carried, 83,800,000, as compared with 16,170,000, on steam roads. Capital paid up of electric road is \$18,700,000.

THEY WERE OMITTED.—Among the one-time Provincialists mentioned as amongst the ministers seen at the United States Free Baptist Conference, should have been the name of Rev. J. N. Noble, son of our venerable Rev. Jos. Noble.

And among the returned missionaries at the conference we should have mentioned Mrs. Griffin.

SPEEDS PER SECOND.—The snail, one-half inch; a man walking, 24 feet; a fast runner, 23 feet; a fly, 24 feet a fast skater, 38 feet; a carrier pigeon, 87 feet; locomotive—sixty miles an hour—88 feet; swallows, 220 feet; the worst cyclone known, 380 feet; the Krak-twa wave—at the volcanic catastrophe of August 27, 1883, in the Sunda Islands—940 feet; the surface of the globe on sea level at the equator, 1,500 feet; the moon, 3,250 feet; the sun, 5½ miles; the earth, 18 miles; Halley's comet in the perihelion, 235 miles; electric current on telegraph wires, 7,000 miles; induction current, 11,040 miles; electric current in copper wire armatures, 21,000 miles; light, 180,000 miles; discharge of a Leyden jar through copper wire one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, 277,100 miles, which is said to have been the highest velocity measured.

Work Performed by the Heart.

The human heart is practically a force pump about six inches in length and four inches in diameter. It beats seventy times a minute, 4,200 times an hour, 100,800 times a day, 36,762,000 times a year, and 2,575,400,000 times in seventy years, which is "man's appointed threescore years and ten." At each of these beats it forces two and one-half ounces of blood through the system, 175 ounces a minute, 656½ pounds an hour, or 7.03 tons a day. All the blood in the body, which is about thirty pounds, passes through the heart every three minutes. This little organ pumps every day what is equal to lifting 122 tons one foot high, or one ton 122 feet high—that is, one ton to the top of a forty-yard mill chimney. During the seventy years of a man's life this marvelous little pump without a single moment's rest, night or day, discharges the enormous quantity of 178,850 tons of human blood.

SUNDRIES.—Mexico has fifty-five presidents since 1821. Of these sixteen have died violent deaths. . . . An electric door mat has been invented, which rings a bell as soon as anyone steps on it, thus making it safe to leave the doors open. . . . Austria is the only empire in the world which has never had colonies, or even transmarine possessions. . . . Nearly two hundred patents have been issued for horseshoes but not one of the inventions has ever come into general use. . . . In South Africa there is a great demand for donkeys, as they are proof against climate, plague and flies.

Among Exchanges.

FULLY AS HARD.

The Japanese have a saying that "you cannot rivet a nail in a boiled potato."

We know a thing fully as hard as that.

It is to rivet in the minds of many subscribers the thought that they ought to pay for their paper.

Our publisher is forced to hire money to meet our obligations when we have thousands of dollars owing us that are overdue one, two, three years and upwards.—Morning Star.

A SHABBY CHURCH.

It is a "mighty shabby church" that will allow its pastor to get in debt when that church owes him and is able to pay and will not do it. We very much question if such a church rests upon a sure foundation, or is keeping the faith. When, however, a preacher is extravagant and recklessly goes in debt beyond his ability to pay, knowing that his salary is not sufficient to meet the demand, then that preacher may expect to suffer the consequences.—J. G. Harris, in The Argus.