

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 2516

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Rumania has a total population of about five million of which number about 16,000 are Jews.

Holland has 10,100 windmills, of which drains 310 acres of land, at an average cost of 25 cents an acre.

Since the year 1000 England has suffered from 57 famines, Ireland from Scotland has had 12, France 10, Italy 36.

About 5,000 horses are annually killed in Spain in bull fights. At these contests from 1,000 to 1,200 are annually sacrificed.

A man drinks, he is the sufferer, isn't he? Yes, but not the only one. Of the 3,500 idiots in Ohio, 100 are traceable to drunkenness in their parents.

The Japanese language is said to contain 60,000 words. It is quite impossible for one man to learn the entire language, and a well-educated Japanese is familiar with only about 10,000 words.

The Christian Scientists have for some time been seeking to get a foothold in England, and have a few hundred followers, but Englishmen do not seem to take kindly to the fraud. This is remarkable, for there exists a large number among the lower classes of England more likely to be carried away with a religious delusion than in the United States.

There are in London enough tea-estate as would make up a good-sized town—the Shaftesbury Park, Regent's Park, Noel Park and Leighton Park estates are all managed on extensive lines. They cover more than 300 acres, and have a population over 50,000. There are now about 100,000 juvenile abstainers in Britain.

Sir Sandford Fleming has presented his fine collection of exotic plants, valued at \$10,000, to the Dominion Government. They will be housed in a conservatory to cost \$4,500, to be erected on Major Hill Park, Ottawa. Plans are now being prepared for the structure. Sir Sandford's collection will form the nucleus for a winter garden.

It seems that the recent losses by storm and flood at Galveston were greatly overestimated when they were officially stated as exceeding \$5,000,000. Now the assessors of that city are trying to explain how the current year's assessment is only about \$500,000 less than that of last year. The plausible of the several explanations offered is that "we are not so near dead as we have imagined ourselves to be," says an exchange.

According to a statement in the "Daily Chronicle," a curious funeral took place a few days ago at Gossens, in Switzerland, when a coffin was interred containing a portion of a boot, some fragments of garments, and some francs. It is now 18 years since a mayor of the Commune and two citizens of Berne perished in a glacier. The remains of these latter were caught in a crevasse, and only a portion could be recovered. The glacier has now (as is usually the case) eventually rendered up all, even the bones.

A lease in London made for nine hundred and ninety-nine years is about to expire, and the property will come into the possession of the representatives of the lessor, which in this case happens to be the chapter of Westminster parish. All such leases should be prohibited in civilized countries. Fifty years should be the extreme limit of a terminable lease. In other cases the lease should be stated as a sale.

The city of Chicago has long had trouble in providing foundations for tall buildings, on account of the soft soil beneath. The favorite method has been to put the structure upon a raft formed of railroad iron imbedded in concrete. With the weight properly distributed to prevent the raft tipping

it made a fairly satisfactory foundation, since the entire building settled together. The newer plan is to erect the building upon posts of concrete, which extend down some ninety feet, nearly to bed rock. The excavation is made by a caisson, several feet in diameter, and a somewhat larger foot excavated at the bottom. A few feet above bed rock a hard clay is reached, which can scarcely be removed, and is believed to afford as good a foundation as the rock itself upon which it rests. The shafts are filled with concrete and the building erected upon iron beams laid upon the pillars of concrete, much as cheap frame buildings are erected upon posts in the country.

OVER THE SEA.

No. XIV.

Paris, the land of polish and politeness, rich in history, rich in treasure and all the splendors of the great Exposition, have now become for me only a magnificent memory. Paris is not only the political metropolis, but by far the largest town in France, and the centre of the artistic, commercial and industrial life of the nation. Baedeker tells us "that there is probably no city in the world which ever underwent such gigantic transformations in its external appearance as the French Capital during the reign of Napoleon III, and few cities have ever experienced so appalling a series of disasters as those which befell Paris in 1870-71." During the Franco-Prussian war and the Commune rebellion the city sustained many irreparable losses, but the government has done its utmost to restore everything so far as possible to its former condition. Fabulous sums are expended in maintaining the streets, and in decorations and display, and Paris has now every claim to be considered the most beautifully kept city in the world. It is said that much of this income is derived from the city duty. Every article coming into Paris pays a duty. The city is still enclosed by a wall, and all that comes through the city for sale is taxed. The present wall was completed in 1848, but the town has since grown and many of its people are outside the wall. The town is now fortified by Forts from five to twelve miles from the city. Paris has two wonderful Parks outside the walls and many smaller ones inside. The grand Boulevards are notable as the rendezvous for the elite of the gay city. On these favorite drive-ways are seen the handsomest turnouts in the world moving four or five abreast, in both directions and containing the most gorgeously gowned and most stylish women of the universe. Easy manners and ready smiles and vivacity in conversation are French characteristics as much as French politeness, but on the street and in the hotels the foreign note is never silent. When we were in London we were amused to see a young French doctor, who sat at our table at the hotel, shaking hands every morning with all his acquaintances as if they each had just returned from a long absence, but when we reached Paris we found this act of courtesy was gone through with daily and is a universal habit with the French people.

Then the Parisian custom and method of wine drinking and lunching at small tables on the sidewalks in front of the restaurants at once attracts the wonder of Americans. These large restaurants are numerous, and are situated on the popular streets, where they seem to do a thriving business. They are patronized largely in the evenings, but there is no part of the day but some wine drinking guests may be seen at these tables. In truth the many things seen and done on the streets, of Paris would shock the average Canadian. At first sight the newcomer almost fancies it is all on the sidewalk; but there is not—there is an indoor appendage.

The transportation facilities of Paris are much the same as in London. The bus and tram-car furnish the means of transportation. They are two stories high, and they have the European plan of admitting only as many persons as there are seats. Cab fares are surprisingly low. The fare is given for the cab, and the driver receives only the tips—25 centimes (5 cents), for a short drive and 50 centimes for

a long drive. Of course our party was not accustomed to such small tips, and would hand the poor drivers 25 cents or more. I remember one evening when four of us came in from a drive, our hotel proprietor became almost furious and shouted right out at us, "Ladies don't give those men more than five or ten cents, we'll never be able to live with the cabmen of Paris after this Exposition is over. You are simply spoiling them." We of course assured him that we did not know we had gone beyond the limit, but we at the same time told him that if the tips were all the poor fellows received we did not consider we had given one cent too much. In the motor cabs the tips are supposed to be more generous. The cabmen as a rule wear white beaver hats, and it is said the cabs whose drivers wear the white hats are usually most comfortable and quickest. Rubber ties are indicated by small bells on the horses' neck. The French draft horses are hitched tandem style to the number of five usually but sometimes as many as eight or nine, and are driven with one line, the driver always walking. Their ice-waggons are odd looking two-wheeled affairs with the sign "Societe des Glaces." Their milk carts are also different from those in use in this country, and the Swiss herdsman brings his goats right into the city and passing up and down the best streets of Paris and it certainly gave us a general insight of the peculiar customs of the people.

Paris is indisputably the cradle of high culinary art, and prices are correspondingly high, but their breakfasts are not worthy the name. Coffee and "petit pain"—an elongated roll, is the morning meal. We had been told of what our Parisian breakfast would consist so showed no signs of disappointment when the "garcon" appeared with the solitary roll and coffee. We should have been starved before "Dejeuner" (luncheon) hour, but fortunately there was a nice little fruit store just around the corner from the hotel, and I can assure you it was well patronized. The woman who kept the store could not speak one word of English, but she had all kinds of beautiful fruit and berries and rolls and cake, and it wasn't much trouble for us to make her understand what we wanted and how much. So we managed to get a breakfast even if it was sometimes eaten after we had started out on our drives.

The churches in Paris are numerous, but the great cathedral Notre Dame, the architectural glory of France, is queen of them all. Its stained glass is not surpassed in the world. We also visited Trinity Church, the Church of the Sacred Heart, Madeleine Church, and Sainte-Chapelle. In going up to the Church of the Sacred Heart, we ascended 290 steps, of course there was also a drive-way—from another street.

The Madeleine Church is built of stone, with a copper roof and has no windows. Sainte-Chapelle is in connection with the Palais de Justice (Law Courts) and was the ancient palace-chapel erected in the reign of St. Louis, 1245. The Royalty held service upstairs, but we were also shown the chapel downstairs where the domestics of the Palace worshipped. In the Law Courts the Lawyers or advocates were pacing up and down the different galleries in their black gowns and black caps with velvet bands and a tassel from the top of each cap, quite a contrast to the white wigs of the English advocates. We passed through the Chamber where the famed Dreyfus case was tried, but had no time to listen to any of the proceedings of the court.

We drove to the city Hall, Hotel De Villa, Memorial Temple, the Senate and House of Lords and National Gallery also to Pere-Lachaise. The Memorial Temple was built in honor of the illustrious men of France.

In this building we saw a large painting of the burning of Joan of Arc at the stake, and the beheading of three Martyrs. I never saw anything that seemed so real as the latter. It just seemed that the very blood was flowing from their bodies as their heads lay severed. Pere-Lachaise is the largest and most interesting of Parisian burial grounds, and was the scene of an engagement between the Russian

and French troops in 1814. It now has 140,000 tombs and monuments. Our guide took us through the Jewish part and told us that formerly all the Jews were buried 25 feet in the ground being buried standing up but in these days they are not buried standing. He also took us to the tomb of Baron Rothschild, of course our Americans were interested in his tomb. The following day when sightseeing we were driven to the handsome residence of Anna Gould who married the French Count Boni De Castellane. The house was closed, and our guide smilingly said, "The Dresden China Count was in New York with his wife looking after more Gould millions with which to complete the home; which was a fact we afterwards learned from the American papers. One of our guides could speak nine languages, and was a regular encyclopedia for knowledge. I just wondered how he could remember so much.

PECULIARLY FOOLISH.

The Peculiar People are a sect of anti-medicine faith healers that have been before the courts in England for a number of years. Two members of the sect known as the Peculiar People were tried before Mr. Justice Phillimore at the last Old Bailey Session, London, a short time ago. These parents have had thirteen children, of whom five had died without receiving medical aid. In the case of the fifth, an infant six months old, suffering from pneumonia following whooping cough, the elder had been summoned, and he had pursued the usual course of anointing and prayer, but the child had died notwithstanding. In the sense required by the criminal law it was impossible to prove that the child would have lived had a medical man been in attendance. This being the case, the charge of manslaughter, which was brought against them, was dropped, and the parents were accused of causing unnecessary suffering to their offspring.

The father cross-examined the medical witness who made the post-mortem examination, and certainly put a very queer question, which was this: If the prayer and the oil had caused cessation of pain would there have been evidence of this cessation of pain discoverable after death? To this, said "The Lancet," he naturally received a negative answer, and he was no doubt genuinely imbued with a fanatical belief in the righteousness of his conduct.

The jury convicted him, and a fine of twenty pounds was imposed and promptly paid. The female prisoner, his wife, was bound over to come up for judgment if called upon. Mr. Justice Phillimore stated that he would have made the sentence much more severe if he had not wished to avoid introducing an element of religious martyrdom into the proceedings. "The Lancet," however, points out the danger of the sentence being too light, from the fact that it is an advantage to some parents to be able to get rid of their children, and that the risk of being fined may be worth incurring by people who may have no other motive for being "peculiar" than the desire to diminish their responsibilities with impunity. "Whether an elder would detect such a motive, and refuse to be called in by converts of this description, we cannot say," says "The Lancet."—N. Y. Advocate.

COMING OVER.—Says the Halifax Witness: The Michigan lumber mills are being transferred across the Lake into Canadian territory. The Michigan men have used up their own lumber. They used to get an ample supply of logs from Canada. But as they insisted on a heavy duty on Canadian manufactured lumber the Ontario government placed a heavy duty on logs. High duties are a game that two can play at. So it proved too costly to import the logs, and the Michigan men are migrating to the place where their raw material is to be found.

The work of decorating the new rooms in Rideau Hall, Ottawa, for occupancy by the Duke of York, is being done by New York artists. Surely Mr. Tarte might have found men in Canada equal to the work.

Load Kitchener confirms the report that in the fight at Viakfontein, on May 29th, several wounded British soldiers were shot by the Boers.

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. J. M. McLeod, Fredericton.]

LETTER FROM MISS HARTT.

Miss Florence E. Hartt, daughter of Rev. H. Hartt, and a missionary in India of the American Board of Foreign Missions, writes the following to the readers of this department. Her letter is interesting, and we will be very glad if she will frequently favor us and our readers with communications.

DEAR READERS.

Some of you may be interested to hear something of the mission work of the American Board, with which I find myself connected. Since arriving in Bombay, last January I have had the pleasure of meeting all the workers of this mission at present in India—(there are over thirty in all)—and of seeing quite a little of the work that is being carried on by them. Last year's famine has increased the work and responsibility of every missionary many fold, there having been at least two thousand famine waifs given into their charge, to feed, clothe and, best of all, train up to noble Christian manhood and womanhood. It is well that missionaries are men and women with strong hold on God's promises, or they would be crushed by the weight of so heavy a responsibility.

The largest christian church connected with this mission is the one in Ahmednagar, a town of some forty thousand people, and my present home. The present church building will seat eight hundred people, but the number to attend is so large that two different services are held every Sunday, each time with a different audience, in order to accommodate all who wish to attend. Funds are being raised to build a new church with seating capacity for 1500. Over a thousand children are attending christian schools and are daily receiving lessons in the christian faith and holy living. What is true the world over, it seems to me, is doubly true here viz., that the hope of India lies in the children. There is, also, a large christian church, besides several schools in Bombay and Sholapur. Sirur, Wai and Wahuri are also important centres of mission-activity.

It is hard for anyone in the home land to realize what a saving knowledge of the Christ means to this people. One has to see the stolid hopeless expression, writ so plainly in the faces of our heathen sisters, and then to note the difference in the face of one who is indwelt by God's holy spirit, to properly understand it. My heart has ached many times as I have seen the exceedingly narrow, comfortless lives that our sisters live in this land. I cannot feel grateful enough to the great All-Father for permitting me to come to them with the glad gospel tidings. I feel impatient to begin the work. But the language has first to be mastered, and this takes time.

I have been asked if I know anything of the Pundita Ramabai's work. I had heard of her before leaving America, but have learned much since. Kedgaum the scene of the bulk of her labours, and where she has at present seventeen hundred widows and orphans, is a small village on the Southern Marathi Railroad. I will pass through it on my way down from the Hills, and some day I hope to stop off and see her home for myself, though, I have had it described to me so minutely by eye-witnesses that I feel to be fairly well acquainted with it already. Besides this Home, she has another—that shelters nearly three hundred more waifs in Poona and she is assisted in this work by her daughter, Mini, who has but recently returned from her studies in America. The works of this wonderful woman is carried on entirely by faith. Her life in this respect bears a very close resemblance to that of Geo. Muller. One lady, who described her visit to her last January said that the day she was there the

rice supply had run short, and that night the woman had to eat their evening meal without any. While they were still eating a telegram came saying that a large consignment of rice had been shipped to the Pundita's address and would be there shortly, which is but one example of the way God provides the means to carry on the work He has entrusted to this remarkable woman. In meeting Ramabai many seem impressed with her humility. The inmates of her home rise daily at four a. m., and from four-thirty until six study God's word. Who can estimate the results of these hours on the future of India? God grant that the life of Pundita Ramabai may prove an inspiration to each of us, and, that we, too, may learn to dare great things for the Master.

Yours in His service,

F. E. HARTT.

Mahabeshwar

6th., June 1901.

A HINDU TESTIMONY TO CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

The Arya Patrika, a Hindu paper of India gives the following testimony to the work of Christian missionaries: "The missionary enterprise in this country is not without its noble features. There is a whole host of men and women, very noble and philanthropic, who are engaged in ministering to the intellectual requirements of our people. The missionary schools and colleges are the best managed and most efficient in the entire land, and the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty which characterizes the workers in the cause of Christ in these seminaries is well worthy of imitation by their propagandists. The enormous amount of good done by the medical mission is too patent to require any mention at our hands. We have seen and known some of the missionaries ladies engaged in this department of activity. The desire to alleviate the sufferings of mankind is sincere and genuine; they have no hesitation in mixing with the poor and indigent, groveling in the mire of wretchedness and misery, and in extending them a helping hand in their efforts to rise superior to their circumstances. Nor are they afraid of entering the dens where poverty and disease hold a perpetual sway and where there is a constant danger of falling a prey to malignant maladies. The cheerfulness, complacency, and passive resignation with which these ladies risk their own lives for the rescue of the weak and the fallen is something really very heroic.

THE C. P. R.—The total revenue of the C. P. R. for the year ended June 30th was \$36,856,000. Working expenses, \$18,745,000. Net income, \$13,000,000. A dividend of 2 per cent for the half year was declared on preferred stock and 2½ on common stock.

AMONG EXCHANGES.

"TWO BY FOUR" MEN.

The great leaders of the world have had great brains, large hearts, and high ideals. These elements, with conscientious motives and heroic determination, have made the leaders in moral reform, philanthropy, and civic righteousness, mighty and invincible in their day and generation. The world pities, if not despises, "two by four" men. The narrowness and prejudice repel rather than attract. Christ himself, as a leader, was great-minded.—The Telescope.

AGAINST SPITTING.

A crusade against spitting is going on in the United States and Canada. Spitting in the street cars is now happily a lost art, and one wonders how the foul practice was ever tolerated. Spitting on the sidewalk is still a frequent offence against health and decency, but even that is abating. Worse than the offence on the sidewalk is spitting in public places where games are in progress,—spitting and smoking, to the disgust and distress of many. Doubtless the offenders offend thoughtlessly. They have no idea that they are causing disgust and distress, and actually compelling many to absent themselves from places that are liable to be befouled by the spitter. Considerations of health as of taste and decency ought to prevail, and doubtless will prevail. Our schools and colleges are giving valuable lessons in these matters, and especially effective are the hints given by our newspapers.—Pres. Witness.]