

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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NOTES AND GLEANINGS

A Samoan Endeavorer while swimming a river to hold a meeting on the opposite bank was attacked by crocodiles, and had his pocket Bible torn, though he himself escaped.

Some statisticians have calculated that during the nineteenth century one hundred and twenty million dollars were spent in various efforts to find the North Pole. Also that one hundred ships were lost and one thousand lives.

The consumption of beer, per capita, in the United States has nearly doubled in the last twenty years. If the license system is not possible for this, what is? What will be the result of such "regulation?"

About seven years ago a crusade has begun by daily papers in several cities against tobacco expectoration in street cars. Not much was accomplished for a good while. Now spitting in street cars is prohibited in many cities. Patient litigation will be rewarded.

China is the greatest slave country in the world. There are 10,000,000 human beings, mostly girls and women, in servitude. China has 400,000,000 inhabitants; and there are scarcely a Chinese family of means in Hong Kong, Canton, Amoy, or Shanghai but possesses one or more slave girls.

A committee of scientific men, who are appointed to investigate the matter, state that an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius may be expected at any time. It has been some time since there was a dangerous outbreak. The experts in the observatory say that an eruption may occur almost any time, but they are ready to predict the strength of the eruption.

When the late Queen was born five people stood between her and the throne; that is to say she was sixth in the line of succession. It is a remarkable fact that it is a Princess Victoria (namely, the only daughter of the Duke of Cornwall and York) who now stands sixth on the list. The Kaiser is twenty eighth on the list; that is to say, he comes after the issue of the late Queen's sons have been exhausted.

The list of occupations for women increases. There are 'shoe-breakers' in England. For a stated price, a woman will undertake to wear new shoes for one of her customers from one to four days. When times are bad she has several pairs of shoes change at the same time. Nothing is said of the effect upon the professional's disposition, although it is easy to see that what she may be in equanimity is sure to be met by the improved temper of the customer.

The daughter of an American railway engineer saved a train from disaster on the Southern Pacific line, but ten years ago. As a reward the company gave her a college education, and also paid the expenses of a post-graduate course in mechanical engineering. She was then appointed to a position in the chief engineer's department, and soon proved to be worth more than the salary she received. One day she submitted to her chief the plans for specifications for a new type of engine. These were accepted, and one of the best engines for mountain traffic that the railway ever had has since been made from the girl's designs.

A wonderful operation was performed in St. Luke's hospital in New York City. The patient had suffered from indigestion in extreme form. Food taken into the stomach found after 17 hours in practically the same state as when passed. An operation revealed a large tumor, the size of a hen's egg, on the outside of the stomach. Inside was a cancerous growth the size of an orange. The physician cut the stomach away from the patient and placed it on antiseptic upon the patient's chest. All malignant growth was cut out, then the stomach was put into its place, uniting it with intestines with silk sutures. The operation lasted an hour and a half, and it is expected that the patient will be up and about the hospital in a week.

OVER THE SEA.

No III.

In my last letter we had just arrived at Euston Station, London. One of the distinguishing features of Euston Station, is its portico, which is said to be the largest in the world, and was erected at a cost of £30,000. We also noticed at the approach the Statue of Robert Stephenson, the eminent engineer. We had but a few minutes to wait for our luggage, which a porter quickly hoisted on top of a cab. Cabmen in England do not leave their seats, and you are obliged to pay a porter to take your luggage off the cab as well as put it on. We drove to Montague Place, Russell Square, a central location near the British Museum, where we had splendid apartments. Heated and dusty, we were glad to enjoy such accommodation, and the evening meal (English dinner) after the long ride was a real pleasure. We went out in the evening and were at once impressed with the massiveness of that wonderful city. Of course our expectations were large. We had heard the old Castilian proverb, "See London and Live," and that in no city of ancient or modern days was there to be seen such a fullness of life.

The next day we visited the World's Temperance Congress, which was held in the Examination Hall of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, on the Victoria Embankment. In the evening we attended a mass meeting at Exeter Hall, which seats 3,500 people, and was crowded to excess. The most intense enthusiasm was manifested when Sir Wilfrid Lawson took the chair and gave a brief address. Then followed Rev. George Gladstone, of Glasgow, Rev. Canon Murnane of Dublin, Lady Henry Somerset, Hon. Mrs. Elton Yorke, (she was a Rothschild) and Canon Wilberforce, who was received with cheer after cheer.

The following morning we went to the Canadian High Commissioner's Office, where we had planned to meet Canadian friends, and together we visited the great Army and Navy Stores, and called at the office of Mr. Cameron, M. P., to whom we had a letter of introduction. Unfortunately he was out, but we left our cards, and on the next day we received from him an invitation to visit Parliament the following Monday, which we greatly appreciated.

In the afternoon we went by the underground railway to the Tower of London. This historical fortress occupies an area of over 12 acres, on the north bank of the River Thames. On its site Great Julius Caesar is supposed to have dwelt for a time, in a fortress which he had erected; but the present Tower was founded in 1078 by William the Conqueror, and the various towers within the fortified enclosure were contributed by various monarchs—until the Stuarts had ceased to rule in England the fortress continued to be a prison-house, an ante-chamber to the scaffold. One of the Towers is notorious as the Bloody Tower, because Richard III there contrived the death of his nephews. In another of these gloomy structures the Duke of Clarence was murdered by being drowned in a butt of wine, and Queen Elizabeth, who sent many to death on its grounds, was herself, ere she ascended the throne, a prisoner within its walls. The Tower was not only a fortress and prison, but a palace, and was occupied at intervals by all our Sovereigns down to Charles II. It was the custom of each monarch to lodge in the Tower before the coronation, and ride in procession to Westminster. We obtained a pass which admitted us to the Regalia or Crown Jewels, and the Armory. We were interested in the Crown Jewels; but the old armor and swords, and armored horses, we cared not particularly for these. They suggested war and crime and bloodshed. Among the Crown Jewels the crown of Queen Victoria occupied the highest place in the case. It was constructed in 1838 for Her Majesty's Coronation. It contains a large ruby given to the Black Prince in Spain in 1367. Henry V wore it in his helmet at Agincourt. With 75 large brilliants it forms a Maltese Cross. Immediately below it is a

splendid sapphire purchased by George IV. Sapphires and emeralds, all of large size, with many hundred diamonds, decorate the band and arches. The whole is said to contain 2,700 diamonds, besides the many other jewels.

In the same case was the crown made for Queen Mary II for her coronation with William III, and said to have been worn by Queen Anne, also St. Edward's crown which was made for the coronation of Charles II, Prince of Wales Coronet, the Orb, St. Edward's Staff, a sceptre of gold, the Royal Sceptre, also the Sceptre of Equity, surmounted by a dove. Besides these magnificent regal emblems we observed the Anointing Spoon, the Eagle for the Anointing Oil, the Sacramental Plate used at Coronations, and the Baptismal Font used at the Christening of the Sovereign's children.

I almost forgot to mention Curtana, the Sword of Mercy, pointless, the blade 40 inches long. This was in a large case in the large recess, also two Swords of Justice. Leaving this Tower we ascended the White Tower which leads to St. Peter's Chapel. Here, we were told, repose many of the greatest statesmen of the 16th and 17th centuries, and not a few of these were beheaded. Lord Macaulay, in his History of England, says, There is not a sadder spot on earth than St. Peter's Chapel. Thither was borne, before the window where Lady Jane Grey was praying, the mangled corpse of Lord Dudley. Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, reposes there by the brother whom he murdered. There has mouldered away the headless trunk of John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex. The Duke of Monmouth's head and body were placed in a coffin covered with black velvet and laid under the communion table. History tells us that many handkerchiefs were dipped in the Duke's blood at his execution, for by a large part of the multitude he was considered a martyr. We went out of the chapel and stood on the spot where Lord Hastings is supposed to have been executed in 1483. We were told he was brought forth without time for confession or repentance and his head was stricken off upon a log of timber. Among the persons known to have been executed on this spot were Queen Anne Boleyn and Queen Catherine Howard, wives of Henry VIII, Lady Jane Grey, Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, and Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex. They were all beheaded with an axe (which was shown us), except Queen Anne Boleyn whose head was cut off with a sword, a public executioner of France being brought over especially for the purpose. It is said that she received her sentence with calmness, and lifting up her hands to heaven exclaimed, "O Father! O Creator! Thou Who art the Way, the Truth and the Life, knowest that I have not deserved this death." We ascended Beauchamp Tower where these prisoners were confined. In one of its rooms Sir Walter Raleigh wrote his "History of the World," and after his second imprisonment was conducted to a scaffold in Old Palace Yard. We were told that he met his fate with great fortitude, and as he ascended the platform, he requested to see the axe and said, "This is a sharp medicine, but it is a physician for all diseases." After he had desired the people to pray to God to assist and strengthen him in this severe trial the executioner asked which way he would lay upon the block. "So the heart be right," said he, "it is no matter which way the head lays," but "kneeling with his face toward the East, he gave a signal and with two strokes of the axe Sir Walter Raleigh was severed from all the vicissitudes and troubles of this world," and history records that England was deprived of one of the brightest ornaments of that age. We read many names and inscriptions carved on the walls—one inscription reads, "The more suffering for Christ in this world, the more glory with Christ in the next." The celebrated martyr Anne Askew was confined in this tower before and after her trial, till she was burned at the stake at Smithfield, with three other martyrs. We viewed the Traitors' Gate, and as we passed out I felt indeed grateful that we live in a better age. In a glass case in the Armory we saw the soldier's

cloak in which General Wolfe expired on the Plains of Abraham, Quebec, in the moment of victory 1759.

In the evening we attended a grand reception at the elegant home of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Lile, Russel Square. Among the many guests were the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London. It was midnight when we returned to our rooms after this great social event. But early next morning we were down town and visited the Hotel Cecil. This hotel extends from the Strand to the Embankment, contains a thousand apartments, and consists of 13 floors. It occupies 2½ acres, and when completed will be the largest hotel in the world. Its banqueting rooms will accommodate fifteen hundred people.

In the afternoon our Canadian party took the steamer for a short sail on the Thames, which brought us to Lambeth Palace, where we had been invited to a garden party, by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Temple. The guests numbered about four hundred, and were received on the lawn, where for a time we strolled among the beautiful flower beds. Then we entered the Palace, and refreshments were served, and luxurious seats were found in the drawing rooms. This palace has been the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury for nearly seven hundred years, and in the Chapel of the Palace all the Archbishops since Boniface, and many Bishops have been consecrated. Its Library contains 30,000 printed books, and 2,000 manuscripts, many of them very rare and valuable. Here was kept until recently the log of the Mayflower, which was transferred by special request to the United States. We climbed the Tower. It is called the Lollards Tower—where the followers of Wycliffe were imprisoned and tortured. The upper part of the Tower was the "prison," and we placed our hands in the very rings to which the prisoners were chained.

Miss Dougall, of Montreal, who was one of our party, and is one of the Editors as well as part owner of the Montreal Witness, said as she stepped upon the worn stones of the floor and grasped the iron rings of this "prison house," "I would rather stand here than on any spot in the British Isles." We did not ask for an explanation, but for aught I know some of her ancestors may have been persecuted in those cruel days.

WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY.

Not Very Edifying.

THE RELIGIOUS TELESCOPE:—A sermon that is simply a rehash of other men's opinions is not likely to be very edifying or inspiring to a congregation. The live pastor has opinions of his own—plain, practical, common-sense opinions—and is not afraid to present them in the spirit of the Lord Jesus.

The Benediction.

THE CHRISTIAN OBSERVER:—The benediction at the close of a religious service is a matter about which ministers should be very careful. Proper scriptural forms should usually be employed, and in all cases slovenly forms of expression should be avoided. The benediction is the solemn blessing of the people in a ministerial way, and should be done in the most reverent manner; and the people too should so regard it. A frequent blunder of using the phrase "communion and fellowship" should be carefully avoided. This is a tautology which is alike inelegant and unscriptural.

Much Nonsense.

THE INTERIOR:—Probably more arrant nonsense can be talked by a body of "educators" in a given time than by any other body of adults in the world. At the late session in Chicago mothers were told that to give the reason for a command to a child would "impair the authority of the parent." And no spirit, God be thanked, will resent unreasonable and indefensible authority more quickly than a child. A parent has no more right to play the tyrant than has the Czar or the Sultan. Then too we are informed that "there should be no reading, writing or arithmetic before a child is nine." In spite of all which the best part of a child's education is accomplished before it is nine, or it is never accomplished; and that may be

done while permitting the child unusual freedom of recreations. The speaker must have been seeking to ascertain how much nonsense his hearers could swallow when he insisted that before the child is nine years old it should devote its time "to nature study" rather than to reading. Just what a child could learn of "the toad, the rabbit, the rat and the bed-bug" without reading may be left to the imagination. But honestly and seriously, if our educators can not do better than this at their Associations let them get together annually and have readings from Mother Goose.

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. Jos. McLeod, Fredericton.]

AFRICAN WOMEN.

A writer in the South African Pioneer thus speaks of the inmates of a native hut: "Sitting in all that red ochre is a young wife with a miserable and dirty baby on her back. She has no garment above her waist, but is thickly covered with red clay, having been to a dance, and this being the fashionable attire. She is the picture of dirt, and tells us she likes it. A little further off is a small shrivelled-up woman, evidently near the last milestone of her journey, and in spite of her black skin and red clay how those features recall some one whom we knew in England. Perhaps one's English friend would not be flattered, but it is true that very often Kafir features remind one of faces across the sea. What is she thinking about? Listen! 'How do you do? Shake hands with me? Where did you come from? What do you want? Give me some tobacco.' For the gentler sex here are not deprived of the privileges of smoking. Then she relapses into silence but eyes you keenly. We can't talk her language very much, and we have a broken accent, but she understands us as long as we talk to her of tobacco: talk of sin and personal guilt, and its consequences—how ignorant she suddenly becomes, and how difficult your conversation. But those little eyes gaze intently as the meeting goes on, and she hears of One who saves from sin. Is she really interested? She looks as if she were, so we shall talk to her personally. 'Do you know Ma-ma, that you have a great many sins? 'What have I done? God wants to save you from your sins.' 'I haven't got any sins.' 'He wants you to leave them and turn to Him, and He will keep you clean.' (It is generally best to take their sins for granted when they profess ignorance, for of course they know them quite well.) 'Oh, I don't understand; you (turning to a girl) explain to me.' 'Look here, Ma-ma, you understand me when I talk about tobacco to you, why don't you understand me when I talk about your death, which is coming very soon? 'Yes, I understand about tobacco, but I don't like death, I'm afraid of it.' 'But Jesus can take away your fear, if you repent and forsake your sins. The sting of death is sin. Leave your sins and you'll find no sting in death.'"

His Titles.—Pope Leo XIII. rejoices in the official title of Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of Peter, the Prince of the Apostles, Highest Pontifex of the Church Universal, Patriarch of the Occident, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Church Province, Sovereign of the Temporal Possessions of the Holy Roman Church.

THE DEBATES.—Speaking of the Canadian "Hansard," the Montreal Witness says: "We have the most efficient and probably the only correct and promptly issued report of public debates published in the world." Canada's system is certainly unique. Every day Parliament gets an exact reproduction of its discussions of the day before. For historical purposes and for the necessities of the future, in so far as explaining the purpose of legislation and the policy of public

men, Hansard is invaluable. It supplies a want that the newspapers cannot possibly cover.

PARLIAMENT

MONDAY.—The Manitoba railway bills were referred to committee. They are to enable that province to enter into contract with Canadian railways.

Mr. Fisher, answering Mr. Northrup told the house that 1,805 of Assistant Census Commissioner Cote's circulars had been sent out.

The estimates of the department of agriculture came up.

Mr. Borden of Halifax drew attention to the necessity of proper facilities on the Intercolonial so that fish might be carried in good condition from the maritime provinces to western points.

Mr. Fisher proposed to give the suggestions consideration.

When the census item came up Mr. Borden, Halifax, demanded the arrest and punishment of persons who have asked the census enumerators to supply grit organizers with information which the officers took oath to preserve as strictly secret.

TUESDAY.—The house then went into supply to consider the public works estimate.

A number of items for harbors and rivers in Nova Scotia were considered, and \$98,235 was voted in this connection.

WEDNESDAY.—The transportation question was taken up. Mr. Bickerdike advocated a policy of only granting preferentials to British goods entered through Canadian ports.

Mr. Monk said Canadian trade will be ruined unless the government decides to act. He suggested a transportation commission free from political influence to supervise the Canadian trade.

Mr. Ganong represented the claims of the maritime provinces as being worthy of attention. Taking up the question of hydrographic surveys, he pointed out the necessity for newer charts. He submitted that fishermen might be employed in this work instead of going to fill up fishing fleets in the United States. In a few years Canada might have her coastal waters as well surveyed as any in the world.

THURSDAY.—Premier Laurier was asked if the next 24th May was to be a public holiday, but declined to answer.

The question of transportation was again considered.

Mr. Tarte expressed his belief that in the event of a fast line being established Quebec would be the port of Canada. He expressed the hope that in view of the fact that the winter port was necessary, nothing would be done to prevent the C. P. R. from carrying grain to Halifax and St. John. That road was the only one that could solve the question of transporting western grain for the winter shipments. A fast line could not be operated unless the Canadian Pacific was assisted in reaching the seaboard. The Intercolonial should be the feeder for that great line. It had never paid. No money had ever been handed into the treasury by the management of the Intercolonial.

In the senate Sir Mackenzie Bowell strongly condemned the Ontario census fraud, and Mr. Mills, minister of justice, endorsed the condemnation.

FRIDAY.—The militia estimates were then taken up. A school of musketry is provided for at Ottawa.

Mr. Borden (Halifax) asked the government to announce its intention in regard to the cases of men killed in South Africa, who had relatives dependent upon them. The minister of militia said that relief would be granted from three sources: Imperial pension, payments from patriotic fund, which would be divided equitably in deserving cases, and dominion government would make liberal provision for such cases.

After several items were passed, miscellaneous and Mounted Police estimates were taken up.

NUISANCES.—Says the Journal and Messenger: Everyone should lend a hand to the suppression of the "endless-chain nuisances." They are little better than gambling, and are an imposition upon the people to whom they are sent. Every one receiving what purports to be an endless-chain letter owes a duty to society to tear it up. If he has time it might be worth while to warn the sender of his folly.