

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE NO. 2554

NOTES AND GLEANINGS

A one-cent restaurant has been opened in New York, where for a cent one can buy enough food adequately to nourish the body.

It was stated recently by the Chairman of the London Road Car Co., that the whole of the hay consumed by their horses came from Canada.

Canada has the largest forest in the world. It is the Labrador and Hudson Bay district, and is, roughly, one thousand by one thousand seven hundred miles.

There is a remarkable fruit tree in Pike County, Kan. The body of the tree, with a few of its branches, is apricot, while branches of peach and plum trees have been grafted thereon. The three different kinds of fruit were gathered from it last year.

The German military authorities are endeavoring to stop the excessive drinking of intoxicating liquors in the army. The sale of brandy has been prohibited in all the canteens in Lorraine and Hesse-Nassau. In the thirty soldiers' homes and similar institutions for sailors no alcoholic drinks are served.

The Chinese minister in Japan has protested strongly to the Government (says a Pekin telegram) against the sending of Chinese students to Japan, asserting that they will imbibe revolutionary ideas. There are at present 400 Chinese students in Japan, and the Government contemplates sending more.

A Scotch minister from a large town once visited and preached in a rural parish, and was asked to pray for rain. He did so, and the rain came in floods and destroyed some of the crops, whereupon one elder remarked to another, "This comes of entrusting a request to a minister who is an acquaintance with agriculture."

It is calculated that the scholarships to be founded under the Will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes number 175 in all, and are of the total yearly value of £51,750. It is estimated that the capital sum required for all the benefactions is £2,098,000, which according to some authorities, represents just a third of Mr. Rhodes' fortune.

The Cape to Cairo telegraph line is now completed to Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, a distance of 2,500 miles. Half as many more miles will bring it to Fashoda, where it will connect with the Egyptian system to form the complete north and south line through Africa. A lateral branch will be built from Ujiji east to the coast of Zanzibar.

THE GIRLS AHEAD.—The number of young women attending the Universities is steadily increasing. The last report of President Harper of Chicago University shows that the number of young women in the undergraduate or college department is much larger than that of the young men—young men 564, young women 903. In the graduate schools the young men number 262, the young women 154. Among the unclassified students the young men number 94, the young women 335. In the University as a whole the young men number 1,361, the young women 1,493; the number of young women having steadily grown from the opening in 1893. The desire now seems to be not to diminish the number of young women, but to increase the number of young men, and time will determine how far that can be done.

—One in close touch with the Mahomedan world says that "as soon as the power of Turkey is broken, thousands of Mahomedans will, at once, confess Christ, for some of them are worshipping Him in secret now. The times are full of such promises, not only in Turkey but in other lands. People living in Christian lands can hardly imagine the difficulties facing would-be Christians elsewhere.

THE NORTHWEST SQUARE.

Rev. John McDougall, of the Methodist Church, has spent many years in the Northwest and knows the country thoroughly. In a recent sermon in the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, he "shocked his hearers" into a sense of the extent and the possibilities of Canada's west, and their responsibilities. The following is the Globe's report of his talk:

Mr. McDougall took as an illustration of the greatness of that country a block of land 1,000 miles square (640,000,000 acres), abutting the forty-ninth parallel, and lying between the Rockies and the western boundary of Ontario. This great stretch of territory contained, in his estimation, more acres capable of agriculture and of responding to the thrift and mechanical operation of industrious men than any other stretch of like dimensions on the face of the globe. He called it the very acme of God's work in this respect.

WHEAT FOR BREAD.

Of this great block of land he took 100,000,000 acres, less than one-sixth of it, and placed a conservative estimate of a yield, when cultivated, of fifteen bushels an acre. Then he took the bulk estimate, and asked what it would mean to move it to the markets of the world. Looking at it as Mr. McDougall presented it, the haulage necessary seems enormous. He took a train of forty cars leaving Winnipeg for the east. Each car would carry 1,000 bushels, making an aggregate cargo of 40,000 bushels. Then he asked how many trains of that kind it would take to move the conservative estimate of fifteen bushels an acre of one-sixth of his selected block. He had found that it would take 37,500 trains of forty cars, or a little more than 102 trains a day for every day of the year. Figuring more finely still, he had found that it would keep one of such trains moving out of Winnipeg every fifteen minutes, day and night, for 365 days, to move the wheat crop of but one-sixth of that stretch of country.

MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

But Mr. McDougall did not confine his estimates to wheat alone. He supposed that in time live stock would be raised in that part of the country. He had waited twenty-three years for a railway, and come to know the virtue of patience. The country was rich in pasture land and grasses of rich butter and cheese producing qualities, so that it promised great possibilities. Mr. McDougall allowed one fat bullock a year for shipping purposes to every forty acres of the block 1,000 miles square. That meant 16,000 head of cattle a year. At 20 head to a car it meant 40,000 trains of 20 cars each, or a little more than 100 trainloads of cattle moving out of Winnipeg every day for a year. To every ten acres he followed one fat sheep and one marketable hog. That meant 64,000,000 of each, which, loaded 200 to a car, would show 32,000 trains of twenty cars each moving out of Winnipeg, one about every fifteen minutes, day and night, for a year. If one pound of butter and one pound of cheese, per year, for export, be allowed for each acre of the square, it would mean one thousand two hundred and eighty million pounds to be moved. Allowing 40,000 pounds to a car, it would take 1,600 trains from Winnipeg during the year to carry the dairy produce.

When these were all added together, at this very conservative estimate, it was shown that 111,500 trains of twenty cars each would pass out of Winnipeg every year, or one train every five minutes, to the markets of the world.

COAL AND WATER-POWER.

Mr. McDougall said that he himself had traced along the eastern base of the Rockies 500 miles long and 200 miles wide one great bed of rich anthracite and bituminous coal, or, in other words, 100,000 square miles of it. He had heard that China had the largest coalbeds in the world, but his own observations had led him to believe that she had not one-fifth as much as this one block.

Then there were great water-powers. Mr. McDougall, in his travels, had found strong and persistent currents. He and a companion in an old punt had once gone with the current down the big Saskatchewan 160 miles in 28

hours. There were also great natural reservoirs of water, with splendid tumbling power. The country along the valley of the North Saskatchewan was compared with England. It looked to Mr. McDougall as if some great race had lived there centuries ago, so splendid were the terraced forests and natural beauties.

The preacher called upon his hearers to go in and possess this great country, to evangelize it in keeping with the progress that is being made there.

MODERN FAWNING BEFORE WEALTH.

The chief evil nowadays, lies in the well-nigh universal fawning and cowering before wealth, in the blind scramble for fortune or favor. We are taught to act a part, when we should embody a principle. We stoop over and walk on all fours, when we should stand erect, remembering the stars above us.

Many of the hangers-on of the millionaire are mere fawners and flatterers seeking to push their way into the social swim. Other classes who bend at his feet are working people, who are dependent on him for food and shelter.

What is the way out of this social tangle? The answer is not clear. But one thing is certain: we all need a keener sense of values. We need to set up character (not money) as the one ideal of life that is best worth while.

Thomas Hughes said, long ago, that we may not be able to hinder people in general from being helpless and vulgar,—from letting themselves fall into slavery to things about them, if they are rich, or from aping the habits and vices of the rich, if they are poor. But, as he says, we may live simple, manly lives, ourselves, speaking our own thoughts, paying our own way, and doing our own work, whatever that may be. We shall remain gentlemen as long as we follow these rules, even if we have to sweep a crossing for a livelihood. But we shall not remain gentlemen, in anything but the name, if we depart from these rules, though we may be set to govern a kingdom.

The mortal bone in all this money-worship, this tedium, and timeserving, is the effect it has on the soul of the timeserver. It calls his attention away from the real and the permanent in life to the false and the fleeting. It robs him of the idea that character is the chief glory of man. Character is the one thing whose foundations go down to the world's granite; and when to character we add culture, we come into an inheritance more durable than time and richer than the kingdoms of this world.—Edwin Markham, in April Success.

TORONTO CONVENTION REPORT.

The Report of the Student Volunteer Convention, held recently at Toronto, is being edited by Rev. H. A. Beach, M. A., the Educational Secretary of the Movement. It will contain full reports of the platform addresses and condensed reports of the various section meetings. Other features are as follows: A bibliography, not extensive but select and up-to-date; a classified list of incidents and illustrations found in the Report, which may be used in addresses; and a suggested outline for missionary meetings, based on the material in the book. A complete index will make the contents of the volume easily accessible.

Although the price of the book bound in cloth is \$1.50 postpaid, orders sent in immediately will be received at \$1.00 postpaid. Friends wishing to order in advance can do so by sending a postal card to the Student Volunteer Movement, 3 West 29th Street, New York City. When the book is ready for delivery all subscribers will be notified and they can then send the money on receipt of the volume will be forwarded. Persons desiring to take advantage of this reduced rate should forward their orders before June 15th for the price will be \$1.50 after that date.

—At present, out of the 100,000 Chinese in the United States, 1,600 are Christians. Much is being done in the hope of Christianizing the 98,400 who are worshipping the gods of their fathers. Evening schools have been instituted, and the homes for Chinese slave girls have rescued 1,000 girls and women. Kindergartens and King's Daughters are also doing their part.

Women'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.]

REPORT OF REV. J. N. BARNES

To the Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Missionary Society.

DEAR SISTER:

The flight of time reminds me of my duty of reporting you another month's work. I have been quite busy this month. I visited McAdam Junction. I did not organize there as the brethren and sisters did not think it best to do so, but I collected what I could. The weather was very bad while I was there, and I was not at all well. I was very hospitably entertained by bro. Wesley Hoyt and his good wife. From there we started up river, visiting Douglas, Lower Queensbury, Bear Island, Southampton, Woodstock, Victoria Corner, Somerville, Hartland, Connell, East Florenceville, Charleston, Waterville, Third Tier and Lindsay. We organized a Society at Victoria Corner, at the home of brother Coleman Shaw, of 13 members—it was a good meeting; one at Somerville, at the home of sister George Rideout, of 7 members, they also, had a good start; and one at Charlton, of 8 members, in the meeting house, with a promise of more in the near future. We also organized four Mission Bands—one at Connell, with 12 members; one at Victoria Corner with 8 members; one at Somerville with 8 members and one at Waterville with 17 members. Brethren Clements Wilson and A. W. Currie helped us much in the work. I had the privilege of visiting the Band at Woodstock; there was a good attendance, and the meeting was deeply interesting. Sister Slipp is doing well with the Band. I also visited the children of the Band at Lower Queensbury, at the day school. Miss Annie Claydin is Superintendent, and she informed me the Band is doing well. The Superintendent at Bear Island, Miss Laura Gunter, informed me that the Band then had increased in numbers and the interest is good. The Douglas Band has doubled its members; it now has over 30, and is working well. Sister J. J. Barnes stated to me that the Band at Southampton is a live Band; they have quite an increase, also. I expect to meet with them on the first Sabbath in June. I received a letter a few days ago from Miss Whitehead, sup., giving a very interesting account of the Band at Staples Settlement. Thus the good work is moving on among the children. God bless the faithful sisters who have the care of those children. I hope and trust they will have the prayers and cooperation of the other members of the churches.

Summary of work in the month: visits, 82; families prayed with, 35; sick visited, 6; sermons preached, 7; other meetings, 11; unconverted converted with, 17; conversions, 1; mission societies organized, 3; children's Bands organized, 3; miles travelled, 355; cash collected \$20.10.

J. N. BARNES.

Waterville, C. Co.
April 30th, 1902.

PRAYER FOR MISSIONS.

Prayer for missions must be intelligent. Many pray for missions whose prayers are practically valueless because of their ignorance. They have a zeal in this matter perhaps, but it is not according to knowledge. How can our prayers be real if we will not take the trouble to inform ourselves about that for which we pretend to pray? Missionary prayer burns hotly only when fed with fuel of missionary information. Prayer must be based on knowledge. The knowledge which leads to true missionary prayer is twofold. It is the knowledge of the principles of missions. This can only be obtained by honest, earnest, prayerful, long-continued study of God's Word. It is a knowledge of the facts of missions. This is to be obtained only by painstaking study of

missionary literature, and diligent attendance at missionary meetings.—Rev. G. H. C. MacGregor.

HER DEVOTION.

Who can estimate the moral bravery of Mrs. Mary B. Shuett, who recently returned to her work in Africa? She went first in 1893 as a bride; within six months buried her husband in African soil; worked right on for years, only returning to America to bring her little son and place him in the Quincy Boys' School. Leaving him there she now returns to her work.

THOUGHT SHE WAS LIBERAL

A lady who thought she was doing a liberal thing by contributing twenty-five cents every three months, thought nothing of paying from two to five dollars for a seat in the opera. This was in Texas. Canada is yet to be heard from.

PLEASE STOP MY--WHAT?

(NOT ORIGINAL.)

"Times are hard, money is scarce, business is dull, rearmament is a duty. There is something else that costs me a large amount of money every year, which I wish to save. Please stop my—Tobacco, cigars and snuff? "No, no—not these, times are not hard enough for that yet; but I must retrench somewhere. Please stop my—"Ribbons, jewels, ornaments and trinkets? "Not at all. Pride must be fostered, if times are ever so hard; but I believe I can see a way to effect quite a saving in another direction. Please stop my—"Tea, coffee, and needless and unhealthy luxuries? "No, no, no; not these. I can not think of such a sacrifice. I must think of something else. Ah, I have it now. My weekly religious paper costs me three cents a week, one dollar and a half a year; I must save that. Please stop my—paper; that will carry me through easily. I believe in retrenchment and economy."

PARLIAMENT

MONDAY.—The house held its first morning session. A number of private bills were passed.

The house went into committee on Mr. Fielding's bill giving the government power to borrow fifteen million dollars.

The house went into supply taking up the supplementaries for the current year.

In the afternoon session the house in committee discussed the Yukon telegraph lines.

On the item for the St. John immigrants building, \$12,000 Mr. Tarte said the total cost of this building would be \$33,596.

TUESDAY.—The house was in supply covering militia supplementaries, canals and miscellaneous. There was a discussion over the Kitchen contracts on the P. E. Island railways. Kitchen has been given thirty miles without tender.

Replying to Mr. Haggart, Mr. Blair said it was not true that the retirement of Manager E. G. Russell of the I. C. R. had been decided upon, or was contemplated.

On the item for the colonial conference, some discussion took place. The premier stated that he had not changed his mind respecting the question of colonial defence.

On the vote for the coronation contingent Dr. Borden explained that the estimate of the total expense for the contingent is \$80,000.

WEDNESDAY.—Mr. Fielding brought down an estimate of the amount of the award to Mackenzie and Mann for Yukon railway contract damages. The amount is \$337,000.

Supplementary estimates for the year beginning the first of July coming, amount to \$5,639,301. This brings the total vote for the year up to fifty-nine millions.

Dr. Roddick's dominion medical council bill came up, and was debated at length.

FRIDAY.—Mr. Tarte presented his plans for harbor improvements at Quebec city. The vote now asked is \$100,000, but this is only part of \$1,000,000 which Mr. Tarte says he intends to spend there.

The vote for public buildings in Ontario Quebec and the eastern provinces were passed.

SATURDAY.—The house went into supply. Harbors and rivers in Nova Scotia were considered.

Mr. Tarte said the whole of the Nova Scotia appropriations amounted to less than the cost of one work in Quebec.

Mr. Fowler questioned Mr. Tarte about dredging the entrance to St. John harbor, and pointing out the importance of that work.

Quebec harbor and river work appropriations were passed.

THE CORONATION.—Lord Strathcona cables the Premier that the Colonial Office has placed six hundred seats at his disposal to view the Coronation Office and Royal procession on June 26th and 27th. The price of tickets is about ten shillings each day. Persons wishing to have their names recorded should write him at once giving particulars and stating whether tickets are desired for one day or both. If the applications exceed the number of seats he will resort to ballot. If possible the seats will be allotted at the end of the month and any not taken up and paid for by June 20 will be re-allotted.

HON. A. F. RANDOLPH, of this city, had a stroke of paralysis Sunday morning. For nearly two years he has been in poor health, having been confined to his home the greater part of the time. The paralysis has made his condition very serious, and it is thought he cannot long survive. He is Fredericton's foremost citizen, and his death will be mourned by all his fellow citizens.

MISSIONARY NEWS AND NOTES.

—Africa still deserves the name of the "Dark Continent" with 150,000,000 people who have never heard of Christ.

—The more than twenty German foreign missionary societies are supporting about 850 missionaries and 4000 native teachers.

—An able missionary of the London Society in China says that it is estimated that China spends annually on ancestral worship one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

—In nine out of the twenty-seven provinces of India, the census taken last year shows that the number of native Christians is 162,152. Ten years ago the number was 66,281, so that the rate of increase is 70 per cent.

—The first Protestant convert in Japan was baptized thirty-six years ago, and the first church of nine members was organized twenty-nine years ago. Now there are 42,450 Protestant converts. Protestants number one to every 900 of the population.

—The wonderful progress of Christianity in India is not to be solely measured by the number of enrolled Christians. Christianity is leavening a mass of Hinduism, and thousands who have not been classed as Christian disciples are increased greatly by the Christian faith.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States the children of the Sunday School's gave nearly one quarter of the whole sum contributed for foreign missions. Their gift is collected as an Easter offering, and the amount has increased in twenty-four years from \$7,000 to \$104,000 for the past year.

—Of the 478 ancient and modern translations of the Bible, 456 have been made by missionaries, and the annual circulation in what are known as the mission fields is over three and a quarter million of volumes, largely portions but with nearly ninety-five thousand entire Bibles.

—In a mission in West China, two thousand miles or more up the Yangtze-Kiang, it was reported that at the last annual meeting there were 312 members and probationers; at the end of the year there were 922, an increase of 550, or 250 per cent. There are, besides, over 2,000 inquirers.