

Religious Intelligence.

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

VOL. L. NO. 3

FREDERICTON N. B. JANUARY 15 1902.

WHOLE NO. 2537

NOTES AND GLEANINGS

A recent statistics give the population of the British Empire at 400,000,000, only about an eighth of whom are white people.

The famine in the Chinese provinces of Shensi is reported to have been of the most terrible description, no fewer than 2,500,000 people having died of starvation.

There are 20,000 square miles of agricultural land in Natal alone, which carries a population of but one to the square mile. The same paucity of farming population prevails over the whole of South Africa.

A Chinese manuscript has been discovered, and is said to be now in a library at Paris, which tells us that anaesthetics were used in China about A. D. 200. Verily there seems to be "nothing new under the sun," despite our boasted modern discoveries.

In England there is a society that aims at reform in the usages after deaths in families. The aim of the Society is "No darkened house, no durable coffin, no special mourning attire, no bricked grave, no unnecessary show, no avoidable expense and no unusual eating and drinking."

In 1872 there were in Great Britain 1 pauper to every 29 of the population. In 1890 the proportion was reduced to 1 in every 40. This affords a most gratifying illustration of British prosperity. Foreign investments in 1880 yielded nearly £30,000,000 sterling. In 1899 such investments yielded nearly £60,000,000.

In Scotland the cause of temperance is visibly advancing. At a recent temperance meeting at Dunvegan, Scotland, the Macleod of Macleod, chief of the clan, marched up to the table at the close of the address and took the pledge. Fifty other Highlanders followed their chief's example. Who can estimate the full effect of all this?

After fifty-four years' agitation the women of Massachusetts have succeeded in getting the law changed so as to make men and women equal in the matter of the inheritance laws. More, they have had the provision that a widow may have the use of her husband's house for forty days extended to six months. The new law went into effect on Jan. 1.

An artesian well in Grenelle, France, took ten years of continuous work before water was struck, at a depth of 1,780 feet. At 1,259 feet over 200 feet of the boring rod broke and fell into the well, and it was fifteen months before it was recovered. A flow of 900,000 gallons per day is obtained from it, the bore being 8 inches. At Passy, France, there is another artesian well 1,913 feet in depth, and 27½ inches in diameter, which discharges an uninterrupted supply of 5,500,000 gallons per day; it cost \$200,000. An artesian well at Butte-aux-Cailles, France, is 2,900 feet in depth, and 47 inches diameter. These are all surpassed by an artesian well in Australia, which is 5,000 feet in depth.

TESTIMONY OF AN ACTRESS.—A celebrated actress, Eleanora Duse, is reported as saying:

"I am sick and tired of the theater; not of my art, but of the flaring lights, the surroundings, the cooperation of other actors, the managers, secretaries, agents, and all the rest of the people who cluster around the theater. I want to be freed from the slavery of the theater, free from all its associations. The majority of the actors and actresses whose acquaintance I have made are despicable. When I am once free from this life I shall never go back to it." If some devout preacher or conscientious editor, in obedience to God's command to faithfully warn the people, should say or write that much against the theater, he would be sneered at by many theater-going Christians (?) as a "crank," or an "impractical old fogey."

The new issue of Canadian postal notes is out bearing the King's head.

OVER THE SEA

No. XVII.

A fine day spent on the Alps may be counted among the highest enjoyments that life can offer. The glories of the scene are recalled every time I think of our memorable trip. We took another route coming down the mountains, but found the scenery no less varied nor beautiful. Smoking volcanoes, huge precipices, and dashing waterfalls, and as we descended, the delightful valley scenes, ripening grains, and orchards of various fruits, but the cherry and pear trees seemed to be the most numerous. We visited a number of interesting towns, then proceeded to Schaffhausen to the Falls of the Rhine. Coming into Schaffhausen our train crossed the Rhine just below the Falls, and we had a fine view of them by the setting sun. But our Hotel proprietor told us that certain nights of each week the Falls were illuminated by electricity, so a number of us took carriages, and drove out about nine o'clock. It was a magnificent sight and we all felt well repaid for our trouble, but still the Falls of the Rhine in no way compare with Niagara Falls. Just below the Falls was a large summer hotel, with its piazza extending out on the water. Here we found the prettiest of souvenirs: carved ivory and wood carvings, the miniature Swiss cottages of carved ivory were especially beautiful; of course the wooden cottages were much cheaper. As we were leaving the hotel, the night was dark from an approaching shower, and even with the light of the carriage lamp our driver thought one of our party was missing so he went back to the hotel. In the meantime the other teams were leaving, and our horses became restless and started off. I had occupied the front seat with the driver going out and was in my place. The others being in the back seats, there was nothing for me to do, but reach for the reins, which I did as quickly as possible. They were a handsome span of bays, and the liveliest team that I have ever set behind, and I could scarcely have held such spirited animal, but for a lady from Texas who sat directly behind me, and also seized the reins, for they had to be brought to a standstill, as the driveway was down a steep hill, and no one in the carriage knew how to operate the brakes, and the horses of that country are not taught to hold back as are our horses in New Brunswick, even the single carriages having brakes. Our driver returned in a few minutes and we reached our hotel at Schaffhausen none the worse of the little incident, and I am sure that we were wiser for from that night none of our drivers were allowed to leave their posts.

Schaffhausen is a historical as well as a manufacturing town. We visited its old Tower and other places of interest. Leaving there we took the train for the old renowned city of Zurich. Zurich has a population of 90,000. Its buildings and parks are very fine, and in this town we saw one of the prettiest public gardens on our trip. Climbing roses were festooned from tree to tree along its artistic walks. At that season the roses were at their best, and it was really one of the most beautiful sights we had seen. Of course there was a cord for the roses to run on, but it was completely covered with the rosebuds and foliage. Zurich is situated on the lake, and while waiting at the dock for our steamer, we greatly enjoyed seeing the natives bringing in their fruit and produce for the steamers. The most novel sight, however, was a woman in Swiss garb, driving a harnessed milch cow. She was a fine animal, and had every appearance of being well kept. She was hitched to a two-wheeled affair, I suppose it was called a cart, which was loaded with cherries and apricots, in baskets holding about two pecks each. It was their fruit season and such quantities of plums, and cherries and gooseberries (the large yellow gooseberries) as were being shipped on the steamers. We, of course, were all interested in the little woman with the cow, and some of our party went to talk with her. She gave them a scrutinizing look, then shook her head and smiled saying, "English," which means that she could not speak English. In Switzerland the people speak French, Ger-

man and Italian, the towns bordering on France speaking French, and those on Germany German, and the Southern districts which border on Italy all speaking Italian. It really seemed a confusion of dialects in so small a country.

Barne on the Aar is the seat of Government. It is an antique place. Its famous old Cathedral and old town Clocks and pen of bears. A bear is the emblem of the city. Geneva is picturesquely situated on the southern extremity of lake Geneva. It has important manufactures of watches and jewelry, and noted educational institutions. Beautiful Switzerland how we longed to have remained weeks instead of days, and it was almost like parting with a friend when we said adieu, and took the steamer "Herrenbort" and sailed to Linden en route to Munich, Germany. We had a delightful sail with the mountain peaks mirrored in the calm waters of the lake. The "Herrenbort" was a fine steamer with all modern appointments. Nearly all the passengers that trip were Americans so we felt very much at home. It may seem strange to some persons, but in that far away land, when one meets with people of their own country, they are nearly always friendly. "If you come from the other side" (America) that is all that is necessary for an introduction with most people, but of course there is always a few "touch me not" who are not agreeable when travelling, even with the people of their own country. I was nearly always busy with notebook and pencil, so made very few acquaintances outside our immediate party.

Reaching Munich we had splendid accommodation at the English Hotel. It was called English, still there was no person excepting one man in the hotel who could speak a word of English. Not one of the porters nor waiters, but we got on nicely as we took all our meals "table d'hôte," but with the elevator boys it was at first difficult to make them understand at what floor we wished to be landed, but this was readily arranged by carrying the keys of our rooms and showing the numbers to the boys, who of course knew the location of every room in the house. Munich is situated on the River Isar, and near Linden, the well known place of the poem of our school days.

"On Linden when the sun was low
All bloodless lay the untrodden snow
And dark as winter was the flow
Of Isar rolling rapidly."

During our stay in the city we visited the Old and New Pinakothek, the National Museum, the Maximilian, the Glyptothek and the Basilica of St. Boniface. The Germans are remarkable for their attainments in science, literature and art, and as a people they have the proud distinction of having a greater percentage of persons able to read and write than that of other nations. This of course is the result of compulsory education. The parents are fined when the children do not attend school. Besides their schools of a high order there are 21 universities in the Empire, the most noted of these being at Berlin. Their picture galleries are wondrously beautiful. Many of the old Masters, Rubens, Van Dyke and Murillo, have here their masterpieces, and artists from America, and all civilized land were there making copies. The originals could not be purchased at any price.

One morning while in Munich we took carriages and drove to the National Monument of Bavaria which is at Munich, and also to the Royal Residence, and through the English Park, returning through the residential part of the city. It is said that the architecture of its buildings and churches is unsurpassed by any city in Europe.

Stopping at our hotel was a party of sixty persons from Philadelphia, and the American Consul of Munich, who was formerly a Philadelphian, was invited to dine with them the last evening we were at the hotel. He made an after dinner speech, and among many other things that he told he extolled Munich for its famous beer and breweries, and said that the average consumption of beer for Bavaria was one gallon per day for every man, woman and child. Think of that, total abstainers!

Every person that visits Munich is expected to pay a visit to the breweries, so when we took our drive about the city, the first place of supposed interest that we were driven up to was the breweries. We, of course, told our driver that we did not wish to go in, but he said, "Why these breweries are the finest in the world, and this may be your only chance of visiting them," and as an extra inducement he said that they would give us all the beer we could drink. We told him we did not want any beer still he pleaded in utter sincerity, "They'll give you something stronger if you don't want beer." Whereupon we told him that we never drank beer nor liquor of any kind, and that we preferred having the time in longer visiting the Art Galleries. Poor man he seemed lost in amazement, never apparently having heard of people who did not drink beer nor wine. However, he drove on and said no more to us about visiting breweries.

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RUM TRAFFIC NOTES.

RUM AND MISSIONARIES.

Recently a schooner left Boston harbor for the west coast of Africa with a cargo of rum and gin valued at over \$110,000. It will take a good many missionary contributions to counter-balance the curse of that cargo.

KEEPS THEM POOR.

The Irish pay the enormous sum of \$25,000,000 to the British revenue through the duties on the ardent spirits and tobacco they use, or nearly \$63 for each family. An Irish correspondent suggested that the people boycott the traffic in rum and tobacco, and thus keep from helping the British, and save themselves from one of their greatest curses, at the same time. Good: this would be a boycott in which they would have the sympathy of all good people, unless there be some good people who would justify smoking.

HE WANTS TO REFORM.

A man at Council Bluffs, Iowa, publishes in all the city papers the following notice:

"My downfall and domestic troubles are all caused by drinking. I have said several times that I would quit, but I never did quit. Now my wife has filed suit for divorce and I realize what a fool I have been. I have notified all saloonkeepers not to sell me liquor and have told them I would prosecute them afterward if they did so. When my friends ask me to drink the bartender will refuse to serve me. My wife has consented to withdraw her suit and I intend to brace up. The saloons that sell me liquor will have a damage suit on their hands."

DO GROCERIES HELP?

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Lebanon, Tenn., recently the question of the financial effect of removing the saloons was carefully canvassed. At that time Hon. Robinson McMillan, a prominent lawyer, declared that he had interviewed the merchants of the town and that all classes of business reported an increase in trade of from 25 to 47½ per cent. since the saloons were abolished. Real estate has gained in value 20 per cent. and fifty more new houses are being built this year. The mayor had been seen and had said that the cases tried before him had been only one-third as many as before the closing of the saloons. Facts are stubborn things, as the saloonist, who declares that liquor selling makes trade for towns, is likely to discover.

THEY MULTIPLY.

Such facts as the following from the Ram's Horn, should have wide publicity:

"At the beginning of the century just passed, a woman aged sixty years died. She had lived a life of drunkenness, vagabondism, and crime. Seventy-five years later her progeny numbered 834 persons, and of these the history of 700 has been traced and recorded. Of this number, 106 were illegitimate, 142 were beggars, 64 lived upon charity, 161 women were living immoral lives, 76 were com-

mon criminals, and 7 were assassins or murderers. During that period of seventy-five years, this one family had cost the state, for maintenance, imprisonments, asylum expenses, criminal trials, and interest, more than a million dollars."

WHISKEY DID IT.

One of the best Greek scholars in New York city is a guard on the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railway. Not long ago a famous professor in one of our leading universities published a volume on certain features of the ancient Grecian dialects, of interest only to scholars. The "L" guard referred to wrote to a newspaper, pointing out several errors made by the professor in his book, and signed himself by his road and number. After a month's search a correspondent found the man. "How does it happen," he said, showing his card, "that you, a Greek scholar of first rank, should be doing such work as this?" He looked at the correspondent sadly, and his red face flushed more than usual. "I was the best Hellenist of my year at Dublin," he replied. "My Greek is still what it used to be, but my career has been ruined by—whisky!"

NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.

A newspaper man who has been looking into the census returns has gathered the following facts:

We have heard Nebraska bragged on because of its high license saloon. Lately we have been looking over the census reports of the city of Kansas and Nebraska in regard to their growth during the last decade. In 1890 the number of cities in both of the States containing over 10,000 inhabitants were the same, being 6; but in 1900 Kansas has 9 and Nebraska only 3; Kansas gains 3 while Nebraska loses 3; Nebraska City, Battle Creek, Beatrice and Hastings, four cities that in 1890 had over 10,000 every one down to about 8,000 each and had it not been for the sudden growth of South Omaha, Nebraska would have only to cities of over 10,000. The great city of Omaha in the ten years lost 37,897 inhabitants, or nearly enough to make such cities as Topeka and Concordia put together, and Lincoln has lost nearly enough to make another city the size of Atchison. The cities of Beatrice and Hastings contained some over 13,000 now down to but little over 8,000.

Of the six cities in Kansas that had, in 1890, over 10,000, every one of them gained except Fort Scott, and it didn't lose enough to bring it below the 10,000 mark; but that isn't all, we have gained three others, Lawrence, Pittsburg and Galena. Now here is our conclusion: While prohibition hasn't hurt the Kansas cities, high license hasn't helped the Nebraska cities a little bit. Then where comes the fool idea that saloons are a help to towns?

AMONG EXCHANGES

THEY DODGE IT.

Prohibition is a live wire that neither party is anxious to pick up. How would it do for the best men in both parties to step out and tackle it? —Dom. Presbyterian.

"We."

The editorial "we" is sometimes used unfortunately, even by editors. For example: The Keystone Citizen, an excellent Anti-Saloon paper, published in Harrisburg, Pa., in an editorial note says: "Last year we drank 1,220,000,000 gallons of beer, or about 25,000,000,000 glasses. Figure it at five cents per glass, and you will get what the consumer paid for beer." The editorial "we," by general custom and consent, is understood to stand for the editor and his paper. Alas! Alas!!—Telescope.

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN.—The program of the Annual Meeting of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association to be held at Fredericton during the last week in January, promises to be an exceedingly interesting one. In addition to several old friends from Ottawa—Prof. Robertson, Prof. Fletcher, Prof. Shutt and others, there will be several speakers new to Maritime audiences, among them Prof. W. J. Kennedy of Iowa, Prof. Raddick of Ottawa, Alex. McNeil a prominent Ontario fruit-grower, and Simpson Renni, winner of the gold medal for the best managed farm in that province.

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. J. M. McLeod, Fredericton.]

REV. J. N. BARNES' REPORT.

The flight of time brings us to the end of another month. After a few days rest at home we visited Greenfield, Waasis, French Lake, Clarendon, Patterson, Mill Settlement, Blissville, Tracey Station, Federaton Junction, Oromoto, Upper Gagetown and Upper Hampstead. At Waasis we organized a society of 9 women, and a Band of 14 children; at the mouth of the Oromoto a society of 7 women; at French Lake a society of eleven, and a Band of 15; at Clarendon a society of 10, and a band of 4, with more to follow; at Blissville reorganized a society of 15 members; at Tracey Station a society of eleven, and a Band of 12. The weather and the roads have been much against us, but we did what we could. In this month we have had the happiness of seeing one brought out of darkness into light. We now make an earnest appeal to all the friends of the mission to send us all the books, papers, tracts and any other missionary literature they may have on hand that they do not need, for we greatly need all such to give to those we meet in our work. Address packages to me at Mouth Oromoto, Sunbury Co.

Summary of work in December: families visited, 78; prayed with 47; unconverted conversed with, 25; sick visited, 6; Sabbath schools visited, 2; day schools, 1; funerals attended, 2; organized 6 women's mission societies, and four mission bands; travelled 326 miles; collected \$21.56.

The report finishes up the first quarter of the year's work. It has been with one exception, spent in the Third and Fourth Districts. Mrs. Barnes has been with me the most of the time. The work is hard and very tiresome for us at times. Some times we are much encouraged, and at other times not so much so. Nevertheless we love the work, and God's blessing has been with us. My health is much better than at the time of the Conference. In the three months we have visited 14 churches in the 3rd District; three of them had societies, we re-organized three, and organized six. In the 4th District we visited 14 churches re-organized 2 societies and organized 6. In each of these Districts there is more to follow. Collections for the three months \$73.26.

We were very sorry to learn that our dear sister Gaunce is having poor health. Our prayer is that she may by the blessing of God be brought to us in safety. But what about the mission field she leaves? Ought not a great conviction take hold of both preachers and people, and a united and earnest cry go up to God to help us all to carry out our hallowed convictions, for many of us are no ignorant of His will and our duty. Would it not be well to fix a time for special prayer?

J. N. BARNES.
Jan., 1st, 1902.

Women's Work for Woman makes this excellent suggestion: When you can do so, take the children with you to the prayer meeting, and particularly do not let them be absent from the monthly concert for missions. We cannot expect our young people to be devoted to the Lord's service if we allow them to stand quite aloof from it during the formative years.

Miss Catherine Hughes, of Ottawa, Canada, has had a peculiar name given to her by the grateful recipients of her benefactions. The name is Kateri Kaidnerenstra. She is the leader of a movement to provide employment for Indian children when they leave school, and in the Indian language her new name means, "She makes things go pleasantly."

Sarah Carey's name might be coupled with the name of the woman who gave the two mites if we only knew the name of the latter. But it was more than mites that Mrs. Carey gave. She lived in Waltham, and after spending her life as a scrubwoman, she left \$20,000 to charity. Relative tried to break the will but the court sustained it. This ought to be "told in remembrance of her."