

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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NOTES AND GLEANINGS

There are ninety men in the Scots Guards averaging six feet two and half inches in height. Not one under six feet, and twelve are six feet four inches.

An Iowa paper publishes this. "A folded newspaper placed under the hat in the small of the back is an excellent substitute for an overcoat. Now is the time to subscribe."

The National Sanitarium Association has at length secured a site in Toronto upon which to build the proposed free hospital for consumptive cases. It contains about ten acres.

When Stanley made his journey of nine hundred and ninety-nine days across the continent of Africa, in the course of seven thousand miles he never saw the face of a Christian or a man who had had the opportunity to become one.

The mother of Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, has a remarkable record. She has the unprecedented distinction of having been the mother of a governor, the daughter of a governor, the sister of a governor, the sister of a governor, and the cousin of a governor.

France is surely going to the dogs. While she has gained but 2,000,000 in population in more than half a century, the number of her dogs is rapidly increasing, until now there are 2,864,000 of them registered, which is equal to seventy-five per thousand of her human population.

The London Times of February 1, 1901, reproduced a paragraph from its columns of 1801, of the same day and month, to the effect that the price of a loaf of best white bread was then 6s. 2d., or about \$1.50. The wages of the working classes were so low that few working people tasted white bread from one year's end to another.

In Oakland, California, a contemporary, a man has been granted a divorce from his wife on the ground that she was addicted to smoking cigarettes. What havoc would be created by such a decision in favor of wives whose husbands are addicted to smoking cigarettes. The cigarette habit among women is more shocking, but it is no worse in itself than among men. Indeed the example of such men is more certain to be followed by their sons than the example of such women by their daughters.

Henry Ward Beecher once said with his usual wit that whenever he saw a member of his congregation nod he knew it was time for himself to wake up. A church in New England has lately dissolved its Christian Endeavor society, because, according to the papers of the vicinity, it "overshadowed" the church. It looks to us as if the better remedy would have been to raise the church higher. We know several churches not far from Chicago wherein the Endeavor society exhibits about the only signs of life evident about the organization.

The most delicate scales in the United States are in the Treasury Department's bureau of weights and measures. So delicate are these scales that they will weigh accurately a ten-millionth part of a gram. They are so sensitive that the warmth given off by the body of a person approaching them near enough to open the glass case or to shift the weights would expand the balance arms and produce an appreciable error in the result. Therefore, they have been so constructed that they may be operated at a distance of twenty feet. The readings are made through a small telescope.

Persistent resort to the courts is usually not wise, but one cannot but admire the determination of a probate judge of Nodaway County, Mo. While in office he used \$4 worth of postage stamps in the course of official business, and the county authorities refused to pay for them. Upon his retirement from the bench the judge brought suit against the county in the Circuit Court, to recover the \$4, but lost his case. Thereupon he appealed to the Supreme Court, which has just decided that the county must pay for the stamps, and also saddled a large proportion of the litigation upon it. Surely the name of that county is suggestive—Nodaway.

THE WOMANLY IN GOVERNMENT.

It will be long before we have realized all that we have lost in the passing of Queen Victoria. One has heard the half-expressed wish, and half echoed it, that the Queen could have been immortal. Victoria's reign has made us realize how perfect a completion to the British constitution was the presence of a good woman on its throne. Certain it is that one of the most significant features of the era just closed is the emergence, and deep impress upon the national and world consciousness, of the idea of the womanly in government.

This, let it be understood, is by no means the same thing as the mere presence of woman on the throne or in positions of public authority. The woman in posts of that kind has often been the reverse of womanly. The leading feminine reigns of history, those of a Semiramis, of a Zenobia, of a Boadicea, of a Maria Theresa, of an Empress Catherine, not to speak of the present Empress Dowager of China, have been stormy, and most of them bloodthirsty. It was a woman, of all the English sovereigns, who earned the epithet 'bloody.' Queen Bess, who cuffed her courtiers and swore at her bishops, while a great and prosperous monarch, was hardly, in the sense we mean it, a womanly one.

There is another possible misunderstanding which, it may be worth while to guard against. In advocating the 'womanly in government' let it not be supposed that we are proposing to dispense with, or even to disparage, the system by force. Mr. Bright's famous dictum that 'force is no remedy' needs to be taken with a good many limiting clauses. In certain spheres force is a remedy, and the only one. Strike out omnipotence from the Divine attributes and we should have no God. What keeps the earth in her orbit and the whole universe upstayed is irresistible power. If the father and mother in the family, the schoolmaster in his class, the captain on his ship, the magistrate in his court, have no force behind their word, there will be chaos. When the wagon is deep in the rut it is not gentleness, but the uplift of sheer strength that will get it out. Continually is the world in a fix where only the man of iron is of use. With what a sigh of relief men hail him when he appears! When the peasants were in revolt at Wittenberg, and Melancthon and his co-adjutors were helpless, in wild confusion Luther, suddenly reappearing from his seclusion in the Wartburg, by the mere power of his presence awed the discordant elements into silence. It was the triumph of strength.

All the same, we are beholding to-day the emergence of a new thing in the world's history, the power of the womanly in government. This new thing reached distinct recognition during the Victorian Era. What we have had from the Queen during these sixty odd years has been the influence upon the national affairs of a pure woman. Not, be it remarked, the new woman; not the platform, stage, oratorical, public woman; but a woman who, keeping strictly within the limits of the older conception of the sex, exercised upon the people a govern-ment of influence, of sympathy, of delicate tact, of boundless pity and compassion. By that illustrious example the world has had its thoughts irresistibly turned towards the possibilities that lie for human well-being and furtherance in this special form of power.

We call it the element of the womanly in life, but this, after all, is only an approximation to the ultimate meaning. There is something more here than a mystery of sex. The qualities we have specially in view—love as against force, sympathy as against authority, tenderness in the place of menace, and the quiet of influence instead of the bluster of command—these sit with a special grace upon woman, and seem indigenous to her heart. But in a properly-developed humanity she will have no monopoly in them. In their likeness and difference man and woman are, within their limits, expressions of the Divine nature, and in their continuous spiritual unfolding, as witnessed in history, we discern the gradual revelation of

what God is. And the two sexes are both needed to set this forth.

The filtering of the Divine feminine idea into government has been the slowest of processes. The Roman understood nothing of it. He knew force, he knew justice, but sympathy and compassion had not come to birth in him. Titus was a comparatively humane general, but at the fall of Jerusalem he thought nothing of covering miles of the Palestinian road sides with crucified Jews. What a picture of relentless force is that which Plutarch draws for us when, speaking of Caesar's Gallic campaigns, he says that in ten years he took 800 cities by assault, conquered three hundred nations, and fought pitched battles at different times with three million of men, one million of whom he cut in pieces! Into this scene Christianity came as a veritable new birth of God. It was not good for man, for sheer masculinity, to dwell alone, and here was a helpmeet for him. And the helpmeet has nobly helped. Since then, 'Christianity has floated everything else in history, governments, philosophies, rationalisms, like straws on its streams thus far. It is an eternity of sympathy and benevolence and purity.'

To trace the influence of the new-comer is to trace the whole upward movement of the world. Writing from different standpoints, men have employed various terminologies to describe the change, but the testimony to what has been going on is practically unanimous. Herbert Spencer has depicted in his own way the social evolution, by means of which government from without, by force and external authority, is in process of changing into a government from within, the reign of the magistrate and the soldier into the reign of ideas and of the conscience. Goethe had already outlined the movement in declaring 'that government to be the best which best teaches us to govern ourselves.' The presence of the city missionary as an indispensable adjunct of a great city police court, the rearing of reformatories instead of treadmills as methods of dealing with crime, the whole idea of reclamation in place of punishment, form some of the innumerable ways in which the Divine womanly in government seeks to-day to express itself.

It is this influence which is working towards the extermination of war. We have a war upon us now, and wars will doubtless continue until the less advanced races are educated up to the higher levels. But the system is certainly doomed. The Anglo-Saxon race, which has outgrown duelling, will outgrow this larger duelling and the other races will follow suit.

The process will go on until the old god of war himself be dead, forgotten, rusting on his iron hills, rotting on some wild shore with ribs of wreck, or like an old-world mammoth bulked in ice, Not to be rotted out.

That the womanly as thus expressed in history is a Divine movement is evidenced by the resistless strength that is behind it. It assumes the form of weakness, but before this seeming weakness the iron-bound systems of an older, savier time go down in helpless impotence. To watch the progress of this unarmed goodness, walking, with heavenly smile upon its face, amongst the wild ferocities into the midst of which it was born, bearing, suffering all, and ending by conquering and swaying all, is to fill one with measureless hope for the world.

This view of the womanly in government should also increase our reverence for women. 'Tis the low man thinks the woman low.' But the reverence should be amongst women themselves as much as amongst men. There are women who are not womanly and the tendency seems towards an increase of their number.

Whose brains are in their hands and in their heels, But fit to flaunt, to dress, to dance, to thrum.

In such we seek the woman in vain. The ideal is blotted by the actual. And yet the ideal survives, and will float before humanity till it finds there perfect expression. It will abide, not in one sex only, but, in true proportion, in both—

Yet in long years liker must they grow,

The man be more of woman, she of man; He gain in sweetness and in moral height, Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world; She mental breadth, nor fail in childward care, Nor lose the childlike in the larger mind; Till at the last she set herself to man, Like perfect music unto noble words.

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.]

WOMAN'S WORK.

The following paragraphs from an address by Mrs. Moses Smith, at the Ecumenical Missionary Conference, will be found interesting and helpful:

In 1834, David Abel, an American Missionary returning from China, tarried long enough in London to meet a few praying women in a private drawing room, to portray to them the pathetic degradation of the women of the East and impart to them something of his own vivid consciousness that the mothers and little children are the great fortress of heathenism, and reiterate that all confess that Christians hold the only key to the fortress. This resulted in the founding of the Society for Promoting Female Education in the East, and was the beginning of woman's organized work for woman. Twenty-five years later was instituted the Woman's Union Missionary Society of New York.

This arousal of woman to a sense of personal responsibility, to a consciousness of citizenship in the Kingdom, became a factor in enlargement and spiritual development, and was itself the first fruits of women's boards as a redemptive power.

An incident in my own experience will illustrate. In the early history of this work, I was one day speaking in a small church in Michigan. I noticed in the audience a woman whose whole appearance spoke of deepest poverty, but there was a light in her faded face which fascinated me. I took occasion to speak to her.

Thanking me for the words I had spoken, confidentially she added: Two years ago I learned for the first time of this Woman's work for woman, and each month since I have been able to put something into the treasury. "Her bent form straightened, her head lifted, and her eyes shone as she continued: "When I have given my gift I am conscious that I am no longer simply a part of this little town, or even of this great commonwealth. I am a part of the forces which God is using in the uplifting of nations." I stood thrilled in her presence. It were useless to ask that woman if life were worth living. The secret of the Lord was hers.

A CHRISTIAN WIDOW IN INDIA.

What a difference Christianity makes to the women of India. Speaking of the sudden death of a catechist, a lady writes: "In the middle of this school-room stretched on a native bed, lay all that remained of him who had passed away. His wife was kneeling by, not wailing and beating her breast after the common Indian fashion, but in quiet silent grief, as one whose broken heart still trusted in God. Many Hindus and Mohammedans were standing round the door. I raised the sad widow gently, and led her aside, where at first we found no words to speak. Little by little, as she was able to do so, the dear brave woman told me all; and could the friends in England have witnessed her courage and faith and perfect resignation, they would have thanked God that we had such true Christians among our Indian people. As we laid the catechist in his coffin many of the heathen gathered round, and this faithful woman seemed to lose sight of her own grief, as she spoke to them of death and eternity, putting the Gospel truth before them so earnestly and tactfully and lovingly, forgetting all else in her one desire that out of death might come life. As

we passed up the lane, thick with sand to the little cemetery, it was beautiful to hear heathen testimonies of love and respect for him who had labored a long time for scarcely nine months. Several Hindus helped to lift the coffin into the grave. What this meant can only be realized by those who understood that to Hindu prejudices even to touch the cords round the coffin is considered a polluting thing.'

A VAIN BOAST.

A Portland, Me., druggist boasted that Sheriff Pearson couldn't stop him from selling rum. He supposed his liquor concealment place couldn't be found, but two of Pearson's deputies were too sharp for him.

Going into a room over the store they found a folding bed, beneath the bed a carpet and beneath the carpet a false ceiling and a trap door. A box-like place was built from the ceiling down behind the shelves in the prescriptions department below. Deputy Leech, who is a small man, crawled into the place and brought up eight dozen bottles of ale. A little whisky was also found. The druggist tried very hard to induce Mr. Pearson not to prosecute on a promise that he would not sell again.

"My advise," said Mr. Pearson, "and it won't cost you a cent, is to pay your fine and stop selling, for mind you are going to stop."

"But," said the druggist, "the reason that I don't want to pay my fine is because I haven't the money."

"Very well," said Mr. Pearson, "come up to jail and I'll take good care of you." In the Municipal Court the druggist pleaded guilty.

PARLIAMENT

MONDAY.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced that in compliance with the general wish of the Canadian people the 24th of May would be proclaimed a perpetual holiday.

Mr. Fitzpatrick's bill to amend the election act was again considered.

One amendment provides for a new ballot, which has nothing on the counterfoil but the names of the candidates. All marks are on the stub.

Mr. Northrup suggested that an offer of office to dissuade persons from becoming a candidate, as well as an offer of money, should be made an offence.

Mr. Fitzpatrick's proposal to increase the salaries of Quebec judges was considered and passed.

Mr. Borden, Halifax, thought the salaries of the judges in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were very inadequate.

TUESDAY.—The railway estimates were considered.

Mr. Blair was questioned in regard to prices paid for land at Levis for increased accommodation.

An item of \$100,000 for increased accommodation at St. John was discussed.

The Harty contract for the purchase of 20 locomotives, made two days previous to the last election, was talked over.

WEDNESDAY.—The bill to amend the dominion franchise list was brought up in committee of the whole, and reported.

Consideration of the railway estimates was resumed. An item of \$2,000,000 for rolling stock was taken up. It is to provide for 1,470 box and flat cars, 17 refrigerator cars, 20 locomotives, first class, dining and sleeping cars, and a coach for the royal party.

Mr. Haggart asked that the money be expended by open tender.

THURSDAY.—The minister of militia introduced his resolution to provide for pensions for the permanent Canadian forces.

The act will not be retroactive. A bill embodying the provisions passed its second reading.

A bill to amend the post office act was considered. It provides for opening dead letter offices in St. John and other cities, to empower the government to renew mail contracts for periods of eight years instead of four, and to appoint train porters to assist the mail clerks. Strong opposition was offered to the attempt to take so much power in the mail contracts, and Mr. Sutherland was compelled to strike out the clause.

The bill to make Victoria day, May 24th, a permanent holiday, passed its third reading.

The estimates for canals were considered, and the Yukon public works items.

Hon. Mr. Fielding gives notice of motion to provide for an annual grant of \$75,000 to provide for the establishment of a Royal mint in Canada.

FRIDAY.—Mr. Fitzpatrick's bill to amend the Dominion Election act was referred back to committee. The new amendment provides that a person having his name left off a provincial list for no just cause may demand to be sworn.

Mr. Fowler offered an amendment to guard against repetition of the Rothery revision frauds. The amendment was accepted.

Miscellaneous and supplementary militia estimates were considered.

The Manitoba railway bills were discussed. Mr. Puttee offered an amendment calling for a plebiscite of the people of Manitoba before the bills passed.

The supplementary estimates for the railways and canals followed. Items of \$57,000 for increased accommodation at Sydney, \$17,000 for an additional conveyer at St. John, and \$70,000 for an improved ferry service at Canso were among those passed.

The post office supplementary estimates concluded the business of the day.

LITERARY NOTES.

In the Review of Reviews for May appears an important illustrated article entitled 'The Steel Trust on the Great Lakes,' by W. Frank McClure. This article sets forth the nature of the ore-mining and carrying operations in which it is expected that great economies will be effected by the new combination.

The Canadian Magazine for May contains some excellent material and the first instalments of two new serials. Among the contributors are several well-known names. The June issue will be the hundredth number of the "Canadian," and the publishers promise something especially good. Canadian publishing interests are developing.

The author of Mooswa and Others, has just written for early publication in The Saturday Evening Post a short serial, entitled The Outcasts. The Outcasts are an old buffalo and a wolf-dog, and the greater part of the story is about the strange comradeship and striking adventures of these companions, and their pilgrimage, in company, to the distant plains of deep grass, of which the wolf-dog knew.

William Allen White will contribute to an early number of the Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, an anecdotal article on "Fighting Fred" Funston, the man who captured Aguinaldo. This is the second of a series of character studies by this brilliant journalist now appearing in The Saturday Evening Post. Mr. White will also contribute to early numbers of the magazine a short serial story dealing with Kansas life.

The Missionary Review of the World for May is rich in variety, interest, and value. The illustrations are numerous; the brief paragraphs enable one to keep up with all that is of interest in the missionary world. Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 30 Lafayette Place, New York. \$2.50.

A committee of prominent ladies have awarded to Mrs. Emma F. A. Drake, M. D., of Denver, Colorado, a prize of One Thousand Dollars for the best manuscript of a book addressed to young wives and mothers, to be a companion book to 'What a Young Husband Ought to Know,' by Sylvanus Stall, D. D. The book will be issued by William Briggs, 33 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont., on April 20th, and will sell at one dollar per copy.

AMONG EXCHANGES.

THEY SHOULD DIFFER.

Liberality in religious views is commendable; but we should always be able to tell at a glance which is the circus.—Baptist Argus.

NOT USED.

Some men's consciences suffer no wear, because they never use them.—The Telescope.

WEAK AND MEAN.

He who refuses to vote right because the majority of the other voters will not, is trying to hide his sins behind the sins of others.—Free Baptist.

WHY?

Is there any more reason why we should seek to recover health by faith alone, without the use of the natural means, than to preserve health by faith alone without eating?—Canadian Baptist.