

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 3027

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

A few years ago the Women's Institute of Medicine in Russia was closed by the then Czar's order, but the young Czar has rescinded the order, and it is about to be re-opened, and the women who had obtained their degrees previously, will now be allowed to practice.

What a contrast between the Pope's present and former relations to France! "The Court of Cassation has decided that the five million francs left to Leo XIII by a lady (now deceased) are to go to her legal heirs, the Pope not having the right to inherit in France, and condemns him to the costs."

Bulgaria spends a hundred million francs a year on drink and only four million on education. One town containing 30,000 inhabitants has 400 saloons, some of them manned with American bar keepers. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is arranging to make a crusade against Bulgaria's grogshops. Similar efforts have already been made by the Turks, but no reformatory consequences ensued.

An anti-barroom bill is agitated in Georgia. It is "an act to abolish barrooms, to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, and to provide for its manufacture and sale for other purposes." It is endorsed by the Prohibitionists of that State, and by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Georgia.

In Great Britain an appeal to clergymen, ministers and church officers for the use of unfettered wine at the Lord's Supper has recently been issued by the Women's Total Abstinence Union. The reform, they declare, is not only desirable for the sake of those rescued from the evils of drink, but also for the members of juvenile Temperance societies, who have been carefully instructed in the principles of total abstinence, and should not be driven to take their first taste of alcohol at the Lord's Table.

At Santa Monica, California, there is a church which has in its constitution the following:

This church shall never employ nor continue to employ as its pastor, nor allow to occupy the pulpit or to administer its ordinances, nor to become or remain a member of the church, any one who uses intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or who casts his or her vote for any political party that does not have in its platform, both State and national, a clause denouncing the liquor traffic and pledging itself to overthrow the same, or who in any way derives any income or support from the manufacture, sale, or use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

In London there was never so much capital awaiting reliable investment as now. It is lying in banks on deposit at nominal rates, or loaned temporarily to enterprises sound enough in themselves but yielding inadequate returns. The total is estimated at the enormous sum of between £350,000,000 and £400,000,000. Pity it is that some of this glut could not benefit, or find employment for, the struggling thousands in the East district of that great capital.

Statistics just published by the police department in Berlin go far to show that in one respect at least the great German capital is one of the most immoral cities in Europe. Of 49,474 births registered in 1894, no less than 6,757, or nearly 16 per cent., were illegitimate. Even in Paris the percentage of illegitimate births is not so high, reaching only 14 per cent. of the whole number.

Here are a few statistics on education in Canada, which are vouched for by Hon. G. W. Ross, Ontario Minister of Education. In the Dominion, he said, there are 17,054 schools, 23,822 teachers, and 999,274 pupils, besides 4,749 pupils in classical colleges and 4,734 students in our 14 universities. It costs \$8.54 to educate a child, \$91.28 to keep a prisoner in jail, and \$187 to keep a convict in the Central Prison for a year. Which is the cheapest?

It is announced that at the close of the late Pan-American Congress, held at Toronto, a scheme for a Twentieth

Century International Congress was presented and approved. The outline is as follows: A joint stock company is to be organized, and sections of the congress are to meet in Jerusalem, Constantinople, St. Peter's at Rome, London, Bombay, Tokio, San Francisco, and New York City. A round the world excursion, embracing these congresses, is proposed, at the rate of \$1,000 a ticket. It is expected that these meetings will be held some time in the year 1900.

Extraordinary rumours are afloat in Russia that the young Tsar—whether willingly or unwillingly, is unknown—is gradually receding from the strong position which he took upon the death of his father, and is permitting the Dowager Empress to assume power, aided by her favorite ministers Pobedonostseff and Durnovo. The recent anti-German tactics of the Russian Government is certainly evidence of this, for it is a fact well known in political circles on the Neva that the late Tsar's widow retains in an exaggerated degree the hostile feelings towards Germany which she acquired in her Danish home.

Christianizing Politics.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of Christian Endeavorers of the Maritime Provinces, held in Truro the other day, a strong resolution in regard to christianizing politics was unanimously carried. The truth was emphasized that Christ will never be king of the world until He is king of its political life. In view of the fact that during the next few months the people of Canada will be specially interested in political questions, it was agreed to recommend the Dominion executive of Christian Endeavor to set themselves to organize a campaign of education on good citizenship along Christian Endeavor lines, and that they endeavor to engage in this enterprise every newspaper, religious and secular, which will open its columns for good citizenship, and to sit up every preacher to be like an old time prophet in bearing witness against political evils and in exhorting his congregation to faithfulness in public duty. Such a resolution coming from a company of church members convened for religious purposes will give a shock to men whose fastidious notions of spirituality lead them to think that Christians should not soil their hands with political affairs, but it will bring joy to the ever-growing multitude of followers of Jesus Christ who believe that a systematic effort should be made to Christianize the politics of our country. It does seem an anomaly that men whose function, as described by their Lord and Master, is to be the light and salt of society, should exhibit a lamentable apathy in connection with great civic questions.

The aim of the Church is to bring about the establishment of the kingdom of Christ on the earth, and that means the doing of the will of God below as it is done above. The late Dr. Arnold used to define the Church as an institution the object of which was to make men like Christ, earth like heaven, and the kingdoms of this world the kingdom of our Lord and His Christ. Politics thus come within the scope of Christian service. In the last analysis of the two there ought to be no exclusive separation between the functions of Church and State. Both represent different operations of the same force. The state is but the people acting in a civil capacity for the civil welfare; while the Church is but the people acting in a spiritual capacity for spiritual welfare. In a Christian country one spirit should dominate both phases of activity, and that the doing of the will of Christ. We are as yet at some distance from the attainment of this ideal, but the best thought and service of our generation are keyed to its attainment. The charm of Christianity is how it simplifies life by unifying it. The true follower of Jesus Christ does one thing: he follows Christ. Whether in the church, in the office or in the political arena, his constant endeavor ought to be the realization of the will of Christ. So every department of human activity becomes Christianized for him. A man's religion is radically incomplete if it draws him away from the discharge of his duties as a citizen and a patriot. Politics offer a great opportunity to every Christian of witnessing for the Master and sending

forward into the high places of the field men who would fight for the right. To shirk such an opportunity is to betray a sacred trust. To use it for partisan purposes is to abuse it. Politics must be Christianized by putting principles before party and men before measures and by steady adherence to the right. That consummation so devoutly to be desired will be greatly hastened if all our church-members would only vote as they pray.—Mont. Witness.

Protestantism in New York.

Rev. Thos. Dixon, a New York minister, is preaching a series of sermons on "The failure of Protestantism in New York city." In his first sermon he dealt with the facts of the failure, saying:

"For the past six years these facts have forced themselves upon me. New York city is the metropolis of the nation—is, in addition to this, the ground of Protestantism. New York is, without exception, the most godless city on the American continent. In 1840 there was one church for every two thousand inhabitants. To-day it has one church for every forty-five hundred of its inhabitants. There are vast districts in this city in which there are fifty thousand people and no church. New York city has five hundred thousand human beings, who, as far as regards Christian knowledge, are heathen, and heathen not in name and form, but in heart and spirit. The number of men who attend church is not equal to one-half of those who register daily at the hotels in our city.

In the Methodist Church, which is the most aggressive church of our time, there was a membership in New York last year of 17,309, divided among eighty six churches. The members subscribed last year five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and there was four million one hundred thousand dollars invested money besides. All this capital resulted in a gain of two hundred and forty one members during the year. In the Baptist Church the average gain is two hundred and sixteen members a year, with a membership of eighteen thousand, an income of five hundred thousand dollars and an invested capital of four million dollars. The same state of affairs prevails in the Presbyterian Church, notwithstanding its immense wealth and power. The men have destroyed the churches of New York. There are one thousand secret orders in New York and they have not a single woman member and three hundred churches, the members of which is three-fourths women.

The pews dominate the pulpit so much in some of the New York churches, and the collar is so tightly fastened on the pulpit, that when you pass by the churches you can only hear a wheeze. For self-complacency, downright incapacity and stupidity, the smug, half-well-to-do middle class New Yorker stands over and above everything that I know of."

Burials in Switzerland.

In some of the cantons of Switzerland all the dead, rich as well as poor, are buried at the public expense, says an exchange. Coffins and all other necessary articles are furnished on application to certain undertakers designated by the government. Everything connected with the interment is absolutely gratuitous, including the grave and the religious service. All classes avail themselves freely of the law. In the canton of Glarus, strangers as well as citizens are buried at the expense of the State. The grave, too, must be kept in proper condition for a term of ten years. The cemetery is the property of the community, and is placed under the care of a superintendent, who arranges for and conducts funerals, keeps a register of the graves, which are numbered consecutively, and sees that they are properly marked and kept in order. The coffins are to be made of pine wood and after a model prescribed by the authorities, who establish a uniform price for them. The graves follow each other in regular order, according to date of burial, in uniform rows, and the dead are all laid side by side without distinction as to standing in life or religious belief.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—The number of pupils at the Normal School this term is 220. By counties they are as follows: Kings 37, York 32, Westmorland 21, Carleton 20, St. John 19, Queens 14, Charlotte 13, Northumberland 11, Gloucester 9, Kent 9, Madawaska 9, Albert 8, Restigouche 7, Victoria 6, Sanbury 5.

Denominationally the students are classified as follows:

Roman Catholic, 56; Baptist, 42; Methodist, 32; Presbyterian, 31; Church of England, 29; Free Baptist, 22; other creeds, 8.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSION 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.]

To District Secretaries.

The Treasurer of the Woman's Mission Society would like to say to the Secretaries of the Districts not yet heard from that in order for their reports to appear in the Treasurer's report of this year, it will be necessary for her to receive them not later than Oct. 1st, so as to enable her to make up a full and satisfactory statement for the annual meeting. Address

MRS. ANNIE E. SMITH,
179 Waterloo St.,
St. John.

"Then Comes Night."

In the last number of the "India Sunday School Journal," for which we are indebted to our missionary, Miss Gaunce, is a letter written by Mrs. Phillips, for the *White Ribbon*, after the death of her beloved husband, Dr. J. L. Phillips. It is of pathetic interest, and our sisters will be glad to read it, though with tearful eyes:

Did the weary hand know it would never pen another "word or two" for the young people of India?

Oh how suddenly the night came! The first article in the *Young People's Corner*, of the *White Ribbon*, was the last one that Dr. Phillips ever wrote. His last public service was at Woodstock School, June 17th. Then followed one brief week of mortal agony, with scarcely a moment's respite, save from opiates. June 25th, 10 A. M., the merciful messenger came and the children's friend was forever with the "little ones" around our Father's throne.

The next day as the funeral procession wound its way along the wild mountain path between Landour and Mussoorie, a beautiful rosy mist, like morning incense filled the valley. Tender new ferns peeped out from the rugged side of the hills, whispering, "I was dead but am alive again," and the dear little birds sang with the angels, praise to Him, who had conquered death and the grave, and welcomed another of India's sons to "the many mansions." Along this beautiful way we met a bevy of school girls whose bright young faces were full of tender sympathy as they reverently paused till the mourning train went by. Soon after a noble band of young men and boys from several schools stood by the wayside with uncovered heads till the procession passed on, then joined it, eight of them serving as pall-bearers at the church, and cemetery. The services at Union Chapel, Mussoorie, conducted by Rev. Thos. Evans were most appropriate, clergymen of several denominations taking part in them. Dr. Phillips' favourite hymn "Precious Jewels," was sung first. Dr. Kellogg, who sailed from Boston with Dr. Phillips in 1864, took us to the scene in Bethany when the sisters said "If Thos had been with us our brother had not died." After proving that whether Christ had been there or not, Lazarus would have died, that He might raise him up, and that Christ would also raise our loved ones, he led us in prayer tenderly remembering the aged mother at Balasore. Rev. Mr. Jewson, after brief remarks concerning the work among children in India, said, "Let us pray," and began with "Oh! Lord there are two boys, and two girls in America to whom our brother was Father, Friend and Lover, be mercifully near to them, when the tidings reach them that he has gone to be with Thee forever."

When we started for the cemetery although the mist had changed to heavy rain, a large number of loving friends stood around the new grave, while the young men gently lowered the casket of their dear friend into it. As we left the sacred spot in the silence of the mountains the shower continued, and the bright flowers glistened with tear drops while Nature herself wept with those who loved him as a brother.

MARY R. PHILLIPS.

The women of the Methodist Episcopal Church support thirty-five

missionaries in China, Mexico, and Brazil. The society through which they work has 1,834 auxiliaries, with 37,330 members, and 2,312 young people's and juvenile societies, with 26,545 members—a total of 67,595 members.

Eighteen years ago an Anti-Foot-Binding Association was commenced in Amoy. At that time between ten and twenty women joined the Association. Now there are more than seven hundred members. This is encouraging as a sign of progress. It is an instance of the social effect of Christian missions in China. The good results of missions are sure to come clearly out to view as years roll on.

Mrs. Isabella Bishop had some most perilous and painful experiences during her travels in Korea, Manchuria, etc. "She was sent out of Korea at a moment's notice by the consul without money or clothes. The British Minister's wife at Peking gave her some clothes. She was in Manchuria with the Scotch missionaries, and shared their perils at the time of Mr. Wylie's murder; was nearly drowned in an inundation; her bed was wet for three days, and she has had a bad form of malaria ever since. She was nearly captured by pirates; broke her arm through the overturning of a car; was turned out of Peking with the other European women," etc.

HENRY M. STANLEY, now a member of the British Parliament, is on his way to Canada. He says the trip is for the benefit of his health, and to see what is to be seen in this country.

NONE HARMLESS.—Dr. Forbes Winslow, an English expert in mental diseases, is reported as saying in a recent interview; "Then all lunatics are dangerous, and should be kept in confinement. The man who believes that there is such a thing as a harmless lunatic is laboring under a delusion himself."

CIGARETTE POISON.—An expert has made the following statements concerning the manufacture and use of cigarettes: "In 1879 there were 900,000 cigarettes manufactured, and last year there were 1,200,000,000, or 1,333 times as many. Tobacco in any form is bad, but in a cigarette there are five poisons. There are the oil in the paper, the oil of nicotine, saltpetre to preserve the tobacco, opium to make it mild, and the oil in flavoring. The trouble with the cigarette is inhaling the smoke. If you blow a mouthful of smoke through a handkerchief, it will leave a brown stain. Inhale the smoke and blow it through the nostril, and no stain will appear. The oil and poison remain in the head or body. Cigarettes create a thirst for strong drink, and there should be anti-cigarette societies."

SIBERIA.—Official reports published in Russia state that during the year ending May, 11,500 persons of both sexes were deported to Siberia. Of these, 8,831 were members of the Russian Orthodox Church. The remnant is a curious mixture, consisting of 1,224 Mussulmans, 510 Jews, 506 Catholics, 235 Lutherans, 119 Sectarians, 50 Buddhists, 30 Gregorian Armenians, 30 eunuchs and one pagan. Of these 11,500 only 1,266 were sentenced to penal servitude, including 79 women. In addition, however, there were 1,800 convicts forwarded from Odessa to the penal settlements on the Island of Saghalin. Among these were 163 women. Not included, however, in the above lists are 2,500 men sentenced by administrative order to Siberia, with the loss of all civil rights and privileges—an appalling number, when one reflects that they were banished and deprived of their citizenship by the arbitrary decree of some official and without a trial of any description. It is terribly sad to hear that 3,600 women have voluntarily left Russia during the year to follow their husbands and fathers into exile. Are we never to hear the end of this brutal system of "administrative order"? It is an interesting comment upon these statements that, according to certain reports, the Russian Government has about decided to stop using Siberia as a penal colony, and henceforth to send no ordinary criminals there, but only those connected with the nobility or the professions. If this is done, much of the hardships of the present system will be mitigated, tho the rigor and injustice of exile by "administrative process" will remain.

The Situation.

There are 800,000,000 men, women, and children in heathen lands embraced in John 3: 16, who have yet to hear for the first time of the only name under heaven even among men whereby we must be saved, and there is no salvation in any other. (Acts 4: 12). They know from experience the terrible curse of sin, but are ignorant of the only true remedy.

In this condition they are leaving the world at the rate of 30,000,000 a year, and if they are to receive the gospel at all it must be from the generation to which they belong; hence the great responsibility resting upon us. There are 4,000 young men and several hundred young women in various stages of preparation, who have offered themselves to the work, but our church boards can hardly get sufficient means to keep from retrenching instead of advancing. This is not for want of means in the church, for statistics show the wealth of the evangelical church members and adherents to be increasing at the rate of \$500,000,000 a year.

Appeal after appeal comes from every part of the foreign field. Great conventions in China, India, Mexico, etc., representing the whole church; beseeching us for men and means to possess the great harvest fields for Christ. "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest that he would send forth laborers into his harvest."

Church and State.

Separate them by all means, but let both be Christian—Christian at all times, under all circumstances, and by all means.

Christian worship is just as important and just as necessary to the inhabitants of this Dominion as political privileges, or the rights of liberty. Indeed, true religion and good morals are the only solid and stable foundations of public liberty and human rights. Sectarian jealousies must not rob us of prayer and Bible and worship. This is a religious Dominion, a Christian Dominion, and not merely a Dominion of trade and commerce, not merely a Dominion of fish, forest, mine and farm.

Any attempt to make it a State policy to hold all religion in utter indifference ought to meet with general disapprobation. There are those who say, The State is not Christian—cannot be called Christian. Then, of course, the conclusion is that the State is not answerable to Christian standards, and is not under Christian obligations. Surely this is the most lamentable infidelity. Separate Church and State, but not Christianity and the State. It would be as reasonable to separate Christianity from the Church as from the State, and it would be as lamentable to separate Christianity from the State as it would be to separate it from the Church. Briefly, either Church or State will fail on a non-Christian basis.—*Chris. Guardian.*

Among Exchanges.

A GOOD WAY. It is wise to go to the ballot-box by way of the prayer-meeting.—*The Look-out.*

FOR HIM. An opportunity to help the poor is a chance Christ has given us to do something for Him.—*Ram's Horn.*

SOMETHING MORE. Brother, sister, do not forget that it requires more than merely being a member of the church "in good standing" to get to heaven. In Christ's time the Pharisees, and even Judas Iscariot, were that kind of church members.—*Telescope.*

PUT BACK. The elections in Great Britain have put back for another seven years all prospects of obtaining Home Rule for Ireland. Faction fights may now go on with little further injury to the cause that has been grievously injured by them during the career of the Rosebery Ministry.—*Catholic Review.*

WELL ADVERTISED.

Manitoba is out of all sight the best advertised Province in the Dominion. For years the school question made the Prairie Province bulk largely in the press, in Parliament and in the courts, and now the bountiful harvest is attracting attention everywhere. On the whole we think the advertisement given by the harvest is the better of the two. "Manitoba hard," forty bushels to the acre, and sixty four pounds to the bushel will do a good deal in the way of counteracting the bad effects of the school agitation.—*Can. Presbyterian.*