

Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 2198

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NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

The Governor of Michigan, is credited with the following wise and statesmanlike remark, recently made: "The money invested in a church is a wise and permanent investment, and the state can better afford to donate money to church building than to discourage the erection of churches by heavy taxation on church property."

The Episcopal convention which met recently in Minneapolis set a noteworthy example in its adoption of the canon which reads: "No minister of this church shall solemnize the marriage of any person who has a divorced husband or wife still living, but this prohibition shall not be held to apply to the innocent party in a divorce for the cause of adultery or to parties once divorced from each other seeking to be united again."

The finest electrical exhibit ever seen is promised for the Swiss National Exposition, which begins at Geneva, May 1, 1896, and continues until October 15. There will be a travelling footpath operated by electricity traversing the great machinery hall; horseless cars driven by electricity; appliances for aerial navigation; tests of strength of metals by electricity, and many other electrical appliances.

An experiment is to be tried this winter in the streets of Paris in providing warmth and shelter for the poor. In all but the richer quarters there are to be awnings, under which enormous braziers will be kept constantly burning. St. Bartholomew's Mission in New York City conducts a free employment bureau. Since it was opened it has found employment for 250 persons a month on an average. The Chicago branch of the Needlework Guild last year distributed 7,447 garments to the poor. Nearly 9,000 articles of apparel will be given out the coming year.

A list, furnished by Dr. Theo. Peterson, of the massacres of Christians by the Turks, gives 103,000 as the number killed in eight different persecutions, outside of the continual murder of Christians going on all the time in the dominions of the unspeakable Turk. 1822, in Scio Isles, 50,000 Greeks (Luthean, p. 417); 1850, in Mosul, 10,000 Armenians (Cont. Rev. p. 16, 1895); 1860, in Lebanon, 11,000 Syrians (Churchill, p. 219); 1876, in Bulgaria, 14,000 Bulgarians (Schuyler); 1877, in Banat, 5400 Armenians (Norman, Armenia, p. 273); 1879, in Alashgird, 1100 Armenians (Armenian Patr. Const.); 1892, in Mosul, 2000 Yezides (Perry's Rep. to Brit.); 1894, in Sassoun, 12,000 Armenians.

An eminent English authority on insanity says that a form of brain disease which may be described as a breaking down of the great centre of mind and motion in the brain, is increasing with alarming rapidity. From a collation of facts in various lunatic asylums he draws the conclusion that the most frequent of all causes of the malady is the use of alcohol. There seems to be no cure for this dreadful mental paralysis, and the brain-worker can only prevent its approach by taking into his system nourishment which is food for the brain instead of stimulants which are fatal to it, and by keeping a proper balance between his physical income and resources and his mental expenditure.

WEARS HER HAT.—The precedent established by Miss Philbrook, Hoboken's woman lawyer, who wore her bonnet while addressing the court, is supported on the ground, that the removal of headgear by woman lawyers would necessitate the introductions of mirrors, hairpins and other fixings into the most solemn court room. Therefore Miss Philbrook's example may sensibly be followed by other feminine attorneys.

The British Fleet.

There never was in the world's history such a weapon of defence and offence as the British fleet of to-day. Of first class battle ships Great Britain has 29, averaging 13,000 tons, and capable of making 17½ knots an hour. Of second class battle ships she has 12; of the third class, 11, and of coast defense battle ships, 13. Of all classes of battle ships she has 65. The United States Government has 12. The U. S. ships aggregate 81,404 tons displacement, while the British aggregate 621,280 tons! The British ships are generally larger and swifter than those of the U. S. Great Britain's fleet in first class ships is to the U. S. fleet as 9 to 1. In battle ships of all classes the superiority is 7½ to 1. Of first class cruisers with speed over 20 knots, the U. S. navy includes 5 aggregating 46,028 tons; Great Britain has 9, of 83,100 tons. Of first class armored and protected cruisers, speed under 20 knots, Great Britain has 21, with 159,000 tons; the United States none. Of the second and third class the U. S. navy includes 14; the British navy 60. Of look-out cruisers Great Britain has 19; the U. S. 5. Gunboats, U. S. 7; G. B. 34.

Total cruisers, United States 31 with tons displacement of 99,241; Great Britain 143 with tons displacement 536,725. This gives the relative strength of the two countries in cruisers 5½ to 1.

Of great merchant steamers built to meet admiralty requirements in time of war, Great Britain has 23; the U. S. 4. In the matter of torpedo boats, and their destroyers, Great Britain stands 40 to 1 as compared with the U. S. The whole fleet of the U. S. comprises 43 ships aggregating 180,825 tons; the British fleet 208 ships of 1,158,005 tons,—a relative strength of 6½ to 1 in favor of Great Britain.

The *Scientific American*, which gives these figures, says that the United States with every factory, mill, and shipyard in full blast would need from 7 to 10 years to level up to the British fleet of to-day. At the same time British shipyards could turn out six ships for every one built in the United States, and could in from two to three years actually duplicate the entire fighting strength of the British navy. These are the thoughtful and suggestive figures of a high American authority. If our friends over the border compelled Great Britain to fight they would have a most appalling task upon their hands. But they will not compel her take up the gage of battle. And nothing is surer than that Great Britain will not attack the United States, except as the very last measure in self defence. She would greatly prefer to fight a combination of the powers of Europe, for that would be a foreign war. But a war with the United States would seem to us all quite as much a civil war as the war between North and South. No nation is more eagerly desirous of peace than is Great Britain. She does not take up even a little Asiatic or African war except as a matter of necessity. As to war in Europe it is her policy to stand aloof from it if at all possible. And she has had no war in America since the close of the war of 1812—15. It is hard to imagine what she has done, or is doing to make our friends in the United States so afraid of her aggressions. The United States need fear no aggression in the South or the North. Canada desires to be on the best possible terms with her powerful neighbor. Nothing would distress us more than alienation from our friends South of us; and the mere threat of war is to us most abhorrent, and most abominable. The British fleet is powerful; but it is the foremost guardian of law and order throughout the world.—*Pres. Witness*.

A New Sect in Russia.

There recently appeared in the *Mail*, a tri-weekly reproduction of the substance of the London *Times*, an account of a dissenting sect which has lately sprung up in Russia, called the "Dukhoborty." The account is prefaced by a letter from Count Leo Tolstoy. The members of this sect have some strange and fanciful notions, such as are very liable to take root where open discussion is prohibited. In their moral creed, they greatly resemble the Friends. Their lives are moral, gentle, industrious, virtuous,

benevolent. They provide for their poor, so that beggary is almost unknown among them. Industrial and economic co-operation are largely practised. They abstain from smoking and drinking, and from the eating of flesh. A marked feature in their code is their refusal to shed blood or to serve in the army. To the question, "Why do you not wish to serve the Emperor?" their reply is, "I should like to obey his will, but he trains us to kill men, and I believe him, and follow God's will." In order that they may not be under the temptation to take the life of men or animals, they destroy their guns, though these would often be needed for protection against the beasts of prey. They have been imprisoned, flogged, threatened with death; Cossack soldiers are quartered in their houses and given the liberty to use every degree of robbery, violence and outrage upon their families. They have been expelled from their villages, and forced to leave their cattle and their crops, and to submit to temporal ruin. These afflictions they bear patiently, as among the "persecutions" to which the followers of Christ are called.

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.]

For The Field.

Miss Coombs and Miss Phillips sailed from New York on the *Furnessia*, instead of from Boston. The arrangements were altered at a late date by the steamship company; so friends who expected to see them off were disappointed. But Miss Phillips went in good cheer and Miss Coombs promised in a note received shortly before she sailed, to write to the *Helper* on ship-board.

Helper, Nov. '95.

The Miss Phillips referred to, is the daughter of the late lamented Dr. J. L. Phillips, and was born in India. Her full name is Beebe Mary Sophia Phillips. Of it she says, "Beebe was given me by the natives and means 'little lady.' Mary is very dear to me because of its holy associations, and because it is my own dear mother's name; Sophia is my dear Aunt Sophia's name, and is very classical, since it is from the Greek word wisdom."

"Beebe, the child name, clung, and is the name by which she is best known to-day."

Miss Phillips is already acquainted with the language, and is thus fitted to begin work at once. She goes as a kindergarten missionary and is supported by the young people of Rhode Island.

The following short letter, written by Miss Phillips while on her way to India, will be interesting to all.

S. S. Simla, 1,
Nov. 8, 1895.

My Dear Friend,—Old England is fading away and we are fast speeding towards India. Miss Coombs has told you of the voyage across the Atlantic, and I think she mentioned the fact that I had been seasick. Indeed I have. Such miserable nights as I have spent, tossing about in my berth in a close cabin, wretchedly sea-sick. Every morning I had barely strength of mind and body, with Miss Coombs' help to stagger up to the deck room, where I spent my days. Once up in the fresh air I felt much better, and had many a merry time with our friends, for there were some exceedingly pleasant passengers, with whom we became quite good friends.

The ride from Glasgow to London was delightful, and it was a treat to be in London once more. Our stay was all too short. We attended service at St. Paul's Cathedral, where the music was most beautiful. Last evening a friend, whom I met on shipboard, and myself went to Madame Tussaud's and this morning to the British Museum, and then away to the station, where Miss Coombs and I boarded the train which brought us to the steamer.

I wish my head would let me write more, but it says "stop," so I must obey. How I wish I might see you all

come out to India! With love to all my friends in Rhode Island, Maine and Massachusetts and wherever you may be.

BEEBE M. S. PHILLIPS.

L. J. F.

WHAT IS ELECTRICITY?—That is a query often asked, but never answered with proof. *Work* says:

There are theories, many of them. It is evidently something of which we cannot take a part; we cannot cut a piece of it off and subject it to analysis; nor can we pour a little of it into a bottle, for future study and contemplation. It is like the wind, its effects can be measured; its force, strength, and quantity can now be calculated to a very nice degree. Still to liken it to the wind, it is a tremendous power, blowing, as it were, without moving, two ways at once along all parts of its path; giving off a halo of magnetism at right angles to that path everywhere. One of the nicest theories, perhaps, is the one that considers electricity a "condition" of atoms brought about by chemical action, as in a battery cell, or by what might be called a severe irritation of the magnetic halo, as in a dynamo, and by other means, such as heat and friction. What this condition is, is beyond us; it may be a violent rotation, or it may be an equally violent vibration of atoms; probably the arc light would prove it to be a vibration. But, as no man has seen an atom at any time, not even with the most powerful microscope, it is difficult to say. Friction in some form or other is present, as heat is produced before burning or destruction takes place. Even the filament of the best incandescent lamp falls to pieces; it can but work for a time.

BALFOUR'S SPEECH.—Hon. A. J. Balfour in a speech at Manchester Wednesday evening said nobody in England wanted to run contrary to the Monroe doctrine. In fact if Venezuela had offered herself for annexation to Great Britain any British statesman would decline such an honor. Mr. Balfour asserted that the British government had heartily concurred in the Monroe doctrine seventy years ago and he believed that if they were to ransack England from end to end it would be impossible to find a single individual who ever desired to see what would be called a forward policy adopted by Great Britain either in North or South America. He said many Americans seemed lightly to regard a war between America and England as the exhilarating exercise of a gentle national stimulus. The time must come, he said, when some statesman of authority, more fortunate even than President Monroe, will lay down the doctrine that between the English-speaking nations war is impossible and that anyone endangering the peace will have committed a crime against civilization.

DID NOT REDUCE IT.—An attempt was made, in the County Council, to reduce the salary of the Scott Act Inspector of Carleton county, but it failed. The salary is \$400, which Inspector Colpitts well earns.

A SUGGESTION.—The *Canada Press* suggests that "now that President Cleveland and Congress have got the Venezuela business before a Commission, would it not be well for them to give some attention to the lynchings that are becoming so common in the Southern States. The reports have of late become so dreadful, that no person of weak nerves can read them. A professedly Christian government that can give weeks of attention to a boundary line in South America, while its own subjects are being burned alive a few miles from the Capital, must have strange ideas of the fitness of things."

An Open Communionist.

Rev. Robert MacDonald, pastor, of the Warren Ave. Baptist church of Boston has given us a pleasant New Year's surprise. After preaching an excellent sermon last Sunday morning, appropriate to the season, before the communion service he made known that he begins the New Year on advanced ground respecting the Lord's Supper. He said, as reported, in giving the invitation to the Supper, that all those who believe in Jesus Christ and seek to do his work, whether they belong to the Baptist denomination or some other, and even if they belonged to no church, were welcome to the communion table. He further said, "I do not find it anywhere written in the New Testament that baptism of any kind should precede this ordinance. If you," addressing the members of others than Baptist churches, "disobey God's commandment in reference to baptism I do not see why you should disobey again in reference to the communion. This table is open to any one therefore, who wishes to remember Christ as the suffering Redeemer."

This truly Christian invitation awakened the deepest interest in the large congregation, and was received, it is said, with general approval.

Thenumber of persons who remained at the communion service was nearly 500. The number of free communionists in the Warren Ave. church has always been very large, and Mr. MacDonald, in his frank and decided stand, cannot fail to have a cordial support. Why should it not be unanimous? Has not the time come for no longer insisting on subscription to close communion as a prerequisite to membership in Baptist Associations? Is not the hour ripe for a general recognition of the propriety of "soul liberty" in this thing? Why need the communion question longer divide us? Why may not all Baptists be united on a basis that will relegate to the local church the communion question as well as all others that are not necessary to associational fellowship and union? What a happy thing it would be for the Baptists of America if the stand of the pastor of the Warren Ave. church would not be condemned by Baptists generally, nor be merely tolerated as an irregularity, but would rather be frankly regarded as a thing coming within the bounds of liberty accorded to any pastor and the church to which he ministers. It might not be long before the thought of Baptist union in this country would be something more than an "iridescent dream."—*Morning Star*.

Parliament.

Tuesday. When the House met to-day Sir A. P. Caron said he had to express his regret that he was not ready to make an announcement as to the final arrangements of the government regarding reconstruction, but he promised definitely to do so to-morrow, when the house met.

The House then adjourned.

Wednesday. Sir A. Caron read the following statement:

Before the orders of the day are called I desire to make a statement to the house. Since reference was made in this house to the retirement from office of certain members of the government, the prime minister has had an opportunity of carefully reviewing the circumstances connected with those resignations, and has satisfied himself that the best interests of the country would be served, notwithstanding any differences of opinion that exist respecting the importance of filling the portfolio made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Angers, by the return to their former positions in the cabinet of those who deemed it their duty to retire on account of that vacancy. While it is true that this point was freely discussed between the prime minister and his colleagues, it is equally true that the prime minister did not regard that vacancy, the importance of filling which cannot be questioned, as a sufficient reason for the resignation of any member of the government. This view, however, was not concurred in by some of his colleagues, who urged that a meeting of parliament with a Quebec portfolio vacant might seriously imperil certain important measures to be presented during the session. He had reasonable hopes of being able to fill that position up to the very day when parliament met, and was disappointed that his efforts had failed. After the opening of parliament certain members of the government sent in their resignations to the prime minister giving, among other reasons, the fact that having failed to fill the portfolio, and he evidently intending to go on with the transaction of public business with an incomplete cabinet, they thought that his course was too great a departure from sound constitutional practice and so weak as a matter of policy, that they were unwilling any longer to remain as members of an incomplete government. Since the receipt of the resignations referred to, the objections put forward by the ministers who resigned have been removed by the acceptance of a seat in the cabinet by the Hon. Mr. Desjardins, a gentleman well known and highly esteemed in the province of Quebec for his ability and integrity of character, and by the accession to the ministry of Sir Charles Tupper, bart. Under these circumstances and with these objections removed the ministers who resigned have deemed it consistent with their duty to their country to resume the posts they respectively held in the government. It is gratifying, therefore, to be able to inform the house and the country that a ministry has been formed which will command the support of the majority in parliament and enable us to proceed with the measures foreshadowed in the speech from the throne.

The government as reconstructed is as follows.

President of the council—Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

Secretary of state—Sir Charles Tupper, bart.

Postmaster general—Sir Adolphe Caron.

Minister of marine and fisheries—Hon. John Costigan.

Minister of finance—Hon. George E. Foster.

Minister of railways and canals—Hon. John G. Haggart.

Minister of public works—Hon. J. A. Ouimet.

Minister of the interior—Hon. T. Mayne Daly.

Minister of trade and commerce—Hon. W. B. Ives.

Minister of justice—Hon. A. R. Dickey.

Minister of agriculture—Hon. W. H. Montague.

Minister of militia and defense—Hon. Alphonse Desjardins.

Without portfolio—Hon. Frank Smith, Hon. Donald Ferguson.

Controller of customs—Hon. John Wood.

Controller of inland revenue—Hon. E. G. Prior.

After speeches by Messrs. Laurier, Cartwright and others, the House adjourned.

Thursday. The address in reply to the Governor General's speech was taken up, Mr. Powell, Westmorland, moving it, seconded by Mr. McGilvary, North Ontario. Messrs. Laurier, Foster, Cartwright, Dickey, and McMullin followed. The debate was adjourned.

Friday. The debate on the Address was continued, the speakers being Dr. Weldon, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir C. H. Tupper, Messrs. Kinney and Laurier, Davies, Sutherland, McNeill and Borden. The Nova Scotia Conservative members resented very strongly Sir Richard Cartwright's statement that Nova Scotia had been the wet and dry nurse of the most rascally boodlers in the history of the country. Other things were discussed, but the feeling provoked by this remark ran through all.

RECALLED.—Ballington Booth and wife, who have had charge of Salvation Army work in the United States, have been summoned to England by General Booth. It is thought there is at headquarters some dissatisfaction with the methods employed by the United States officers. Ballington Booth thinks he will be able to show his father the advisability of continuing the Army work in America along the lines it has hitherto followed.

EXPECTING.—The Church of England people in Toronto are anticipating a great revival under the labours of Rev. Mr. Aitkin, who is expected there soon. His work has been blessed in all the places he has visited in Canada.

A RECOUNT.—On the application of the liquor dealers association, Judge Wells has granted an order for a recount of the ballots in the recent Scott Act repeal election in Westmoreland Co. The rum men allege certain irregularities by returning officers.

YOUR OWN AND ANOTHER.—Send a new subscriber with your renewal. \$2.50 will pay for both one year.

Among Exchanges.

NOT NOW.

Fidelity must not expect its full reward in this life.—*Phil. Standard*.

MUCH NEEDED.

A revival is badly needed in the church where nobody is rejoicing in the Lord.—*Ram's Horn*.

DON'T DO IT AGAIN.

Don't cry over spilled milk—but be careful not to stub your toe in the same place next time.—*Lookout*.

THE CHIEF REASON.

The principal reason why the church seems to move at a snail's pace is that you and we and some thousands of others like us preach more than we pray, plan more than we pay, and worry more than we work.—*Cumb. Presbyterian*.

RELENTLESS HOSTILITY.

To authorize another to ruin men and homes is to become a partner in the crime. There is one proper attitude for the Christian voter, viz., a relentless hostility to the drink traffic in every place and at all times. "No license in any form" is the correct motto for him.—*Morning Star*.

A GREAT FALL.

Modern history does not furnish an illustration of a statesman who fell farther in one day than Grover Cleveland fell during one a few days ago. If his message to Congress on the Venezuela boundary dispute, was not a jingo bid for the "tail-twisting" vote at the coming Presidential election, then it was a wanton and gratuitous insult to a friendly neighbouring nation. Millions of people the world over who looked upon Cleveland as first-class statesman, have a very different opinion of him now.—*Can. Presbyterian*.