

# Religious Intelligencer.

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

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WHOLE No. 295

## The Message of the New Year.

I asked the New Year for some motto sweet,  
Some rule of life with which to guide my feet;  
I asked, and paused; he answered soft and low:  
God's will to know.

"Will knowledge, then, suffice, New Year?" I cried;  
And ere the question into silence died  
The answer came: "Nay; but remember, too,  
God's will to do."

Once more I asked: "Is there no more to tell?"  
And once again the answer sweetly fell:  
"Yes! this one thing, all other things above,  
God's will to love."

## NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

An Anti-Cigarette League has been established in New York City in all of the ninety-five grammar schools of the city. The league now numbers forty thousand public school boys.

A very busy minister bethought himself of a new device to remind visitors at his study not to trench unduly upon his precious time. He had this Scripture text, in large plain letters, framed and suspended in a conspicuous place: "The Lord shall preserve thy going out."

The principle of the indeterminate sentence of criminals is gaining ground in the United States, and has recently been adopted in Massachusetts and Illinois. Penologists regard its requirement, that a criminal shall give evidence of reformed character before he can be released, as analogous to the rule required in the case of the insane.

The British House of Commons is protected from fog by the following method: The air pumped in from the river terrace is forced by steam fans through thick layers of cotton wool, which retain all impurities, leaving the air in a state of great purity. The layers of cotton wool are six inches in thickness and occupy an area of 800 square feet.

Last year the people of Ireland drank less than in the previous year by the amount of £74,000. It is well that there should be even a slight improvement. But still Ireland wastes in strong drink at the rate of Twelve Dollars a year for every man, woman and child of the population.

In the Russian province of Viatic, a headless body was recently found in a marsh. An investigation was opened and it transpired that in the village Multanie an old man named Dimitrieff had advised the peasants to kill a certain village beggar, and to offer his body as an offering to avert cholera and famine. Dimitrieff instructed them to cut off his head, to drink his blood, and to eat his boiled heart and lungs. This was done. And yet in this village there is a church and a school!

Portugal is, perhaps, one of the most backward and ignorant countries in Europe, and this notwithstanding the extensive commerce carried on between it and the most cultured nations. Out of a population of a trifle over five millions nearly four millions are unable to read or write. Only 938,000 in Portugal can read and write. The Portuguese Government are, however, endeavouring to remedy this disgraceful state of affairs, as in the last two years they have established 1,300 elementary schools. They have a further project under consideration for making primary instruction compulsory in all towns having over 10,000 inhabitants.

Dr. Benjamin Blatchford, superintendent of the Western State Hospital at Staunton, Va., in his annual report to the Board of Directors of that institution, says:

"To a great extent the increase of insanity may be attributed to the pernicious 'cigarette-smoking habit,' now so long prevalent among and undermining the moral, physical and mental health of the youth of our country during the period of youth and development, when the brain is tender and plastic, and easily affected by the noxious inhalations issuing through and around the nerve centers. His nervous organization is apt to become more shattered by the 'cigarette habit' than if he were addicted to alcoholic stimulants during that period, and will surely be the first to give way, and, of course, the first to suffer, especially

during the period of puberty, with its strain on the nervous system. The youth at college who burns the midnight oil is to be commended for his industry, but too often he burns out his brains at the same time with the accompanying cigarette. The process of waste and injury to the nervous system may be greater than the repair, and mental bankruptcy is the result."

About two years ago the Pope issued an encyclical letter on the subject of the study of the Bible. This gave great encouragement at the time to many who felt that it would result in a wider study of the Bible by the priests, at least, and possibly by laymen in the Roman Catholic Church. As a matter of fact, during the two years not a single new edition of the Bible or of any part of it has appeared under the auspices of the Church. There is one edition in three large volumes for sale costing twelve francs. There is an edition of the New Testament alone, printed in 1882 in Turin, costing four francs in paper cover, and there are two or three editions of Gospels alone somewhat cheaper, but still very expensive. It is stated that at the archiepiscopal bookstore at Milan, probably the largest in Italy, not a hundred copies of all these editions together are sold in a year. It is interesting to contrast with this the last reports of the British and Foreign Bible Society and the National Bible Society of Scotland. The circulation of the two together was: Bibles, 7,662; Testaments, 16,926; portions, 165,065, making a total of 189,653, an increase of nearly 25,000 copies.

## Manitoba's Reply.

The reply of the Manitoba Government to the second communication of the Dominion Government in the matter of the schools question, has been made public.

After quoting from the Remedial Order of the Dominion Government, the reply says:

The order-in-council in question may in effect, be stated to be a declaration that the advisers of His Excellency the Governor-General have as a matter of educational policy decided upon the re-establishment of state aided separate schools for the Roman Catholic minority; that it is desired by His Excellency's advisers, that such policy shall be adopted and carried into effect by the Government and Legislature of Manitoba, and that should such policy not be so adopted and carried into effect, the Parliament of Canada will be forthwith asked to override the wishes of the people of the province, its Legislature and Government, and re-establish such separate schools by Dominion legislation.

The issue being thus defined the Manitoba reply makes the following observation upon the declared policy and intention of the Dominion Government:

It has been held by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that the present educational statutes of Manitoba are constitutionally valid.

The more recent decision of the same court in no way weakens or impairs the force of the former decision, which stands as an authoritative declaration that the said statutes which abolished separate schools are constitutional, and, therefore, that such separate schools are not guaranteed to the minority by the constitution.

The Legislative Assembly of the province has repeatedly declared itself to be resolute in its determination to maintain the principle of the present educational law.

The people of the province in the general election held during the year 1892, were expressly asked to pronounce upon the same principle, with the result that all parties joined in declarations of their determination to uphold it.

The reply goes on to say that the decision of the Privy Council has been widely misapprehended, and that it did not declare how the powers of the Government or of Parliament ought to be exercised, adding,—

The Governor-General-in-Council was in no way bound by the constitution to make a remedial order, granting the prayer of the appellants in whole or in part, nor is Parliament now bound by the constitution to make a remedial order granting the prayer of the appellants in whole or in part. Nor is Parliament now bound by the constitution to give effect to the remedial order in whole or in part. This fact being clear it is submitted with confidence that no sufficient ground has been established for interference in our educational affairs by the Government or Parliament of the Dominion.

It is then pointed out that the remedy sought to be applied is fraught with great danger to the principle of Provincial autonomy, saying,—

It is obvious that so drastic a proceeding as the coercion of a province in

order to impose upon it a policy repugnant to the declared wish of its people, can only be justified by clear and unmistakable proof of flagrant wrong doing on the part of provincial authorities.

In the present case there has been no wrong committed by the provincial authorities. It is justly maintained by the Legislature that the law complained of is founded upon the principle of equal justice to every section, of the community, and so confident was that body of the fairness and justice of its position, that in its reply to the remedial order it challenged an impartial inquiry into the facts of the case.

Regret is expressed that the invitation of the Legislative Assembly of the Province to make inquiry into the facts of the case has not been accepted, and that Parliament is apparently about to legislate on the matter without investigation; and it is submitted,—

That such a course seems to be quite incapable of reasonable justification, and must create the conviction that the educational interests of the people of the province of Manitoba are being dealt with in a hostile and peremptory way by a tribunal whose members have not approached the subject in a judicial spirit or taken the proceedings necessary to enable them to form a proper opinion upon the merits of the question.

The invitation to make a careful inquiry into the facts of the case is earnestly repeated, the scope of the inquiry to be sufficiently wide to embrace all available facts relating to the past or present school system.

It is declared that,—

The desire of the Legislature and Government of the province throughout the whole course of the proceedings, beginning with the enactment of the statutes of 1890, has been to provide the best possible means of education for the children of our citizens.

To that end every possible effort has been put forth, and every possible pecuniary sacrifice made in order that there might be established a school system based upon sound principles, and equipped and administered in accordance with approved modern educational methods.

Though very much remains to be accomplished, it may be fairly asserted that a reasonable measure of success has attended the efforts which have thus been put forth.

In amending the law from time to time, and in administering the system it is the earnest desire to remedy every well founded grievance, and to remove every appearance of inequality or injustice that may be brought to notice. With a view to so doing, the Government and the Legislature will always be ready to consider any complaint that may be made in a spirit of fairness and conciliation.

By leaving the question to be dealt with by the Legislature of the Province, it is claimed that "the truest interests of the minority will be better served than by an attempt to establish a system of separate schools by coercion."

The direct refusal to change the system of schools to suit the demands made in the name of the Roman Catholic minority, is in the following terms:

It is, therefore, recommended that so far as the Government of Manitoba is concerned, the proposal to establish a system of separate schools in any form be positively and definitely rejected, and that the principle of a uniform nonsectarian public school system be adhered to.

## The World In 1920.

An anonymous political prophet has been looking ahead five-and-twenty years, and he tells us, in *The Contemporary Review*, that in 1920, or thereabouts, there will be only two races left of real account in the world, viz., the Anglo-Saxons and the Slavs, or, in other words, the English and Americans and the Russians. He arrives at this conclusion from the consideration that the Anglo-Saxon race, in possession of fifteen million square miles of the earth's surface, and the Russians, 8,660,000 square miles, are the only two races with room to expand, and as a matter of fact the birth-rate of each race is exceedingly high. Each year Russia provides a surplus population of well over two millions. By 1920 the Anglo-Saxon race will number 180 millions, with more than double that number of subjects, the Russians will number between 150 and 200 millions, and the Chinese will be 500 millions, but China is 'a dark horse.' The French are diminishing, and will have sunk to a third-rate Power, with a population under forty millions, while the Germans will outnumber the French by at least 60 per cent., and may be twice as numerous. The political deductions from these calculations are that England and Russia should come to terms, and 'divide the

primacy of the world between them,' England making the sacrifice necessary to secure the consequent advantages. England should further knit the Empire together in every possible way. She should keep free from all entangling commercial treaties with foreign Powers, and from Continental alliances. This would mean increasing the Navy of an equality with the combined Navies of any three Powers, but as France is certain to drop out of the competition, this would only be temporary. The mysterious writer says a cardinal fact of foreign policy on which we should all be agreed is that Turkey is doomed. Not another drop of British blood nor a sovereign of British gold should, under any circumstances, be spent to save her from the inevitable and righteous consequences of her own misrule.

## Church Finances.

When a person is converted he gives himself to God without reserve. There can be no true conversion without entire consecration to God; nor do we think it ever occurs to the true penitent at the altar that he may receive forgiveness while his life is devoted to the world. 'Ye are not your own; ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's.' 'He died for all that they which live should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto him which died for them, and rose again.' The penitent turns from the world to live unto God henceforth—to speak for God, to labor for God, to live before the world for God, to give his whole influence and life to God. With this consecration he finds acceptance and peace.

If Christians would be true to this consecration, it would solve the perplexing question of church finances. If all, or even most, would live and labor and devote the proceeds of their labor to God's cause on earth, the treasures would be full and new warfare for God could be undertaken. True, the Christian should care for his family, but not to the neglect of God. 'He that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me; and he that loveth son or daughter more than me is not worthy of me.' When those who profess and call themselves Christians love God with all the heart and live for him as for their families, making his cause first—rather than the indistinct fear that they may come to want some day—then there will be no lack of funds for the kingdom.

The Moravians are not a wealthy people; but they seem to make more practical than many others, their consecration to God. Some years ago—we presume it has been the same each year since—their gifts for foreign missions averaged five dollars per member. Their usefulness in advancing the Master's kingdom has been very great, because they have lived to the Lord with devotion. But this devotion—or perhaps even greater than theirs—is what all Christians promise at conversion. There is no reason why all should not live such devoted lives.

Our denominational work demands more money. If it is carried forward to God's glory, much more must be set apart for this purpose. May God lift us all nearer to him in spirit and life. The call is sometimes made for a revival of home and foreign missionary interest. Back of all that we need more of simple honesty to our baptismal vows. Not merely tithes—we have promised God all our service.

Our hopes of heaven are conditioned on that promise. We may solve the financial difficulty the coming year by being true to it. As we consider the Christmas gift and the new year, may we keep God in all our plans and live to him.—*Free Baptist*.

INSECTS are a small folk, but very destructive. The careful study of their habits has suggested remedial methods of the utmost value. One grower in Virginia says the value of his crop has been raised from \$3,000 to \$4,000; and in California the orchards have advanced to the amount of \$75 an acre. And yet the remedial work has but just begun.

EIGHTY-SEVEN.—Gladstone entered upon his eighty-seventh year last Sunday. He is in good health. No man in the world is held in higher honour.

## WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

"Rise ye up women that are at ease." Isaiah 32: 9.

[All contributions for this column should be addressed to Mrs. Jos. McLeod, Fredericton.]

## Letter From Miss Gaunce.

MY DEAR MRS. McLEOD,—The Yearly Meeting, which was looked forward to with great pleasure, has come and gone. The regular meetings began 10th and closed 17th. All the missionaries, with the exception of Miss Butts, were present. The native pastors and a goodly number of delegates were in attendance. One day was wholly given to the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. Interesting reports were read from the different stations, after which short addresses were made. Throughout, the meetings were well attended, and the whole session was a season of refreshing.

The friends with Mrs. Boyer were Rev. and Mrs. Hallam, Dr. Mary Bachelor and Miss Wile. It was the first time the latter had been to Balasore; Doubtless she will write a letter to the INTELLIGENCER describing her journey, etc.

We are having cold weather now, but it is not cold enough for a fire, or closed doors. It is very pleasant to get up early and go for a walk in the morning. When Miss Wile was here, she and I used to go for an early ride, which was very much enjoyed.

I must not forget to write you about the "Missionary dinner," which was held at Rev. Mr. Hamlen's, on the Friday before the meetings closed. In order that all could be seated at once the tables were laid in the large school room. After dinner our regular Friday night prayer-meeting was held.

On Monday evening, the Literary Society of the mission gave a Literary and Musical entertainment, which was well attended, considering the small number of English residing in the station.

At present we are very busy in the mornings sewing. The boys are having their clothes made for Christmas. On Saturday a number of them went to the bazar, with the durgree and purchased material for their coats.

To-morrow I expect to go to one of the schools. I find many of the pupils interesting and pleasing, but the noise they sometimes make while studying is almost deafening. It seemed very laughable to me, at first, to hear them count and repeat their multiplication tables in a sing-song tone. Another time I shall write more fully about school-work. Last Saturday morning, Mrs. Smith, Misses Phillips, Scott and Barnes started for Midnapore to consider as to the advisability of beginning operations on the "old jail." It is hoped everything will be settled satisfactorily. I have not yet finished reading report of the home Conference. Mrs. B's mother wrote her a very interesting account of the meetings. It is almost time for the mail to close, therefore I must end my letter. I hope you all are enjoying good health. Kind remembrances to all.

Yours sincerely,  
L. E. GAUNCE.

Balasore, India,  
Nov. 25, 1895.

## Concerning Women.

—Two ladies have just got divorces at Toledo, O., both on the ground of their husbands' cruelty. One was Mrs. Orrin S. Whitten, and the other Mrs. Lillian Phelps. Mrs. Whitten is Mrs. Phelps' grandmother.

—In Norway a law has recently been passed which makes girls ineligible for matrimony until they are proficient in knitting, baking, and spinning. Certificates of proficiency have to be earned, and without these no girl may marry.

—Woman suffrage is being pushed vigorously in Idaho. There is a club in each county, and next week there is to be a State conference of representatives of these clubs held at Boise, for the purpose of forming a State organization and to devise plans for an educational campaign.

—A professional nurse in Chicago, who has just fallen heir to a great English fortune, refuses to give up her profession, and quietly announces that, instead, she will build a hospital. She is thoroughly imbued with the spirit that has given the world its most heroic women.

—There has been some speculation of late concerning the rate of marriage among college-bred women. Miss Millicent W. Shinn, formerly editor of the *Overland Monthly*, has been studying the subject, and embodies the result in a paper in the *October Century*. She finds the ultimate probability of the marriage of a college woman to be below 55 per cent., as against 90 per cent. for other women—not quite two-thirds as great. The college women marry most in the Middle Western, and least in the North Atlantic States. A significant statement by Miss Shinn is that the disproportionate number of marriages among college women is not because they crave a public life, but largely because they are employed as teachers in girls' schools—a station in life which she declares to be more inimical to marriage than any other save that of a nun.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.—One of the most extraordinary mechanical wonders of the world is a clock built by a Russian Pole named Goldstadon. He was at work upon it two thousand days. The clock represents a railway station, with all its appointments and details carefully carried out. On the central tower is a dial which shows the time at New York, London, Warsaw, and Peking. Every quarter of an hour the station begins to bustle, telegraph operators click their machines, the station master and his assistants appear, porters bustle about with luggage, and a miniature train dashes out of a tunnel on one side of the platform. All the routine of a railway station is gone through, after which the train disappears into another tunnel, to reappear at the next quarter of an hour.

## A Curiosity of Australia.

The most wonderful forest tree in the world, perhaps, is the "cannibal tree" of Australia, which some one has most aptly called "one of the wonders of God's many wonders in vegetable life." It grows up in the shape of a huge pineapple, and seldom a height of more than 11 ft. It has a series of broad, board-like leaves, growing in a fringe at the apex, which reminds one of a gigantic Central American agave. When standing erect these broad leaves hide a curious looking arrangement, which appears to perform the same functions as those of the pistils in flowers. Naturally these board-like leaves, which are from 10 ft to 12 ft long in the smaller specimens, and from 15 to 20 in the larger, hang to the ground, and are strong enough to bear a man's weight. In our aboriginal times in the antipodes the natives worshipped the cannibal trees under the name of the "Devil tree," the chief part of the ceremony consisting of driving one of their number up the leaves of the tree to the apex. The instant the victim would touch the so-called "pistils" of the monster the leaves would instantly fly together like a trap, squeezing the life out of the intruder. Early travellers declared that the tree held its victims until every particle of flesh disappeared. On this account it is called the "cannibal tree."

## Among Exchanges.

### THREE CLASSES.

There are three classes of citizens; the good, the bad and the good-for-nothing.—*Ram's Horn*.

### BAKELY, NOT HEROIC.

To "stand firm" is not in itself heroic. A balky horse is one of the least interesting of quadrupeds.—*The Lookout*.

### A HORSE TRADE.

The character of some men's religion is most clearly revealed only when they trade horses. This surely is not very complimentary to their religion.—*Telescope*.

### DON'T BE IN A HURRY.

No one really called to the work of the Gospel ministry should show precipitation in seeking ordination and stations of responsibility. Such precipitation is a certain index of inadequate conception of the work. It shows superficiality rather than depth. The unthinking horse that rushes to battle is a very safe for wisdom compared with the unthinking youth who rushes without suitable preparation into the responsibilities of a preacher, prophet and leader of the hosts of God against the rulers of the darkness of this world and spiritual wickedness in high places.—*Morning Star*.