

Religious Intelligencer.

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

XLVII.—NO. 27

FREDERICTON N.B., JULY 5, 1899

WHOLE No. 2399

Wishes and Gleanings.

Victoria has seen every throne world vacated at least once, and of them several times.

A steamboat travels on Jordan from the place of baptism to the lower end of Dead Sea.

English sergeant of police, a regent "bobby," is now standing at the pyramids to keep the in order, and an electric line running from Cairo pyramids is in contemplation.

A rabbi is engaged in carrying a project for the establishment of a large free library of Jewish and Judaic literature in Jerusalem. He has offered his own collection of literature, has made arrangements for the erection of a building, and has asked for donations of books.

Five counties in Kansas, prohibition, the poor houses and farms are without a single acre, and at the last sitting of the courts in that state thirty counties had no criminals. That kind of prohibition is crime by prohibiting its crime by compulsion.

Condition of India is illustrated when we read in one of the Indian Witness that have destroyed the crops on banks of Nerbudda River, in that 5.43 inches of rain (Cawnpur) in a single night, the next item but one that crops are withering from the Deccan and the censures of Madras Presidency, in several districts of the Bombay Presidency, is extensive, and presents contrasts in its topography physical conditions. Many things concerning India are being, because they are applied whole country, while they are of only one portion.

It is a great deal in the way of suffering among those who do not obtain the services of. Quite recently a Chinaman's sight and some symptoms came and enlisted the services of the local missionary. The missionary, his patient suffering from, and succeeded in removing the obnoxious neighbors then, represented to the mission that he had robbed the man of his earning his living (he blind) beggar, and that in he would be expected to take his service and keep him. It is difficult in China.

The woman, says the London, continues her conquering New Zealand. She has had to vote in parliamentary for some years; now apparently she has the right to travel the railways like ministers and M. P.'s. It seems number of women of the New Women's Political League travelling with the Minister of Justice, when a conscientious entered the compartment the consternation of the officials, called upon them to their tickets, a demand they were unprepared. A regulation has in consequence instructed guards and collectors not to ask for from passengers travelling minister, which will appreciate the number of dead travelling on the New Zealand railways. The circumstance seem to throw a light upon in which the state owns are operated in New

men fresh from college on business, trades, medicine, the ministry find that there is the demand for Greek and there is for grit, snap, and sense. This is not saying against the former; it is only the importance of the the Telescope.

man who spends ten hours a day to support his wife and has but little time for the his love for his family than he is his time thinking, or talking about it, how much. It is similarly true of of Christ and their love Free Baptist.

Purity in Politics.

The Methodist Conference of Nova Scotia, at its recent session, adopted the following report of a committee on political corruption:

Your committee begs leave to present the following recommendations:—

1. Whereas, the practice of bribery at elections is rapidly increasing in many sections of our country and the venality of the voters becoming more and more unblushing.

2. And whereas, an elector has as little right to sell the decision he is supposed to record when he casts his vote as a judge and jury have to barter for money the decisions they declare in our courts of justice.

3. Whereas, the practice adds enormously to the temptations of our public men and to the expenses of government and tends to steadily lower the standard of public morality.

4. Whereas, on account of the importance this practice gives to campaign funds, the Christian sentiment in its struggle for the enactment of prohibitory and other laws, is and must be seriously handicapped.

5. Whereas, many of our Church members excuse the practice as a necessary evil and, in too many cases, in the service of their respective parties, either handle corrupt funds or consent to their employment instead of bearing Christian testimony against this crime.

6. Whereas, we cannot expect a holy God to bless us with the revival which we hope will close the present and usher in the twentieth century, as long as the accursed thing is amongst us, and we stand in any other relation to this public crime than that of brave and consistent protestation against it.

7. Be it resolved, that as a conference, we set our faces against this evil in every form and recommend the following practical methods for producing in the country a higher conception of the duties of Christian citizenship.

- (1) That we preach sermons dealing specifically with this evil, especially before election campaigns open, and urge our people to free themselves and to do all in their power to free their respective political parties from complicity in this crime against free citizenship.

- (2) That in our Sabbath-schools and Epworth Leagues instruction be given on this subject.

- (3) That we petition the Councils of Public Instruction to provide for some instruction on civic duty in our public schools, especially in this regard, and that this violation of the claims of citizenship be suggested as a subject for discussion on Empire Day.

- (3) That we petition parliament to add to the stringency of the act to prevent corrupt practices at elections.

THE PETITION.

The petition reads as follows:—

To the Honorable the House of—

of Canada, in legislative session convened:—

The memorial of the Nova Scotia Conference of the Methodist Church in Canada, humbly sheweth.

That whereas, the practice of bribery at elections has in many sections become notoriously common and the venality of the electorate so flagrant that the privilege of the franchise is locked upon merely as a matter of merchandise;

And whereas thus the principle of representative government is in danger of being seriously undermined;

And whereas, an elector who sells the decision he is supposed to record when he casts his vote commits the same serious crime as would judges and juries if they bartered for money the decisions they pronounce in the courts of justice;

We therefore humbly petition parliament to add to the stringency of the act to prevent corrupt practices at elections, and pray our representatives of both parties to patriotically unite to devise means whereby an end may be put to this evil of the body politic, which, if not checked, will become the standing disgrace of our politics, a stain on the honor of parliament, a menace to the stability of our free institutions and an evil contagion debauching the civic conscience of the electorate. And your memorialists will ever pray.

The house of lords on Monday defeated the bill, legalizing the election of women as councillors and aldermen. The vote stood 182 to 68.

Number Three Hundred and Forty-Eight Arrives.

The apostle of a peculiar creed and brotherhood has just arrived in New York. It claims forty million members; its name is secret; its chief representative is a native of Persia, who was educated in European universities, became a minister of the church of England, but subsequently was instructed in this new religion. An air of mysticism surrounds him, yet he is willing to tell a little to the uninitiated. What he calls the positive point of the brotherhood's argument is that God is "an identity, an individual, a person." This is nothing new, for every Christian Church rests on that proposition.

Negatively this brotherhood holds that God is "neither the universe, a nothing, a power, a law, nor a principle." Christianity, Judaism, and Mohammedanism agree with that statement. The Eddies, who call themselves Christian Scientists, on the principle on which the "Guinea pig" is named—it is not a pig, and did not originate in Guinea—hold that God is a principle, not a person, and that everything else is a nothing. Then he says that the purpose of man in this world is "not to worship and glorify God as the Church teaches, nor is it the purpose of human life to come in contact with [conflict with] the material laws, as occult science teaches, nor to accomplish our Karma, as Theosophists teach, nor to awaken the Christ within us, as Christian Scientists teach [it is a matter of doubt whether he understands Christian Science], nor to communicate with spirits, as Spiritualists teach." Of course not. He must have something new. He claims it to be a more complete revelation of light, and the particular knowledge for which every soul is thirsting, and to explain why our stay in this world is so brief.

We will undertake to say that one of the solemn duties of the members is to support the propaganda and the various officers; true and false religion agree in that. As for the forty millions, they are like the thirty millions that a few of the Spiritualists used to claim in this country; or like the three millions that many of them now claim; or like the vast multitudes that the Christian Scientists are claiming. All of them have great powers of counting the invisible.

There passes not a week in which some entirely new religion is not proposed.—N. Y. Advocate.

A Clossal Liquor Seller.

Such is the Czar of Russia, not satisfied with being the supreme head of the church in his realm, he places himself at the head of the beer and spirit business of the country, and issued a decree that henceforth the direct control of every hotel, every "traktir," or inn, on the country side, every little cabin for the sale of "vodka" and "kwas," must be in the hands of the state, and orders the church to sanctify what the state now owns. And on a vast scale, right through Russia, the consecration took place. The village priests, deacons, and acolytes, the bishops and the higher clergy in the towns, and all the ecclesiastical functionaries, who number hundreds of thousands throughout the land, hastened to bless and to asperse with holy water, and with incense, everything connected with the enormous traffic. A writer thus describes the scenes then witnessed.

The black clergy and the white clergy, the chanting choirs of boys in black robes, with their long hair out straight just above the shoulders, the "popes," or parish priests, in their curious high hats, the higher clergy in their splendid garments, and the attendants with the smoking thurifers and water fonts, all went from tavern to tavern, and from one grog shop to another, blessing with peculiar rites every decanter, every tumbler, every wine glass, every brandy flask, every barrel of "vodka," and every bottle of the multitudinous beverages entirely peculiar to Russia, known under the familiar appellation of "kwas."

"This idea," adds this writer, "that drunkenness is at all irreligious, never crosses the mind of the average Russian, especially of the peasant class, which is immensely in excess of all other cases put together. In fact, he mixes his religion and his drinking

in a manner puzzling to any observer not of his own nationality. Ivan Ivanovich would not think of tossing off a glass of "vodka" without most devoutly crossing himself, any more than when he is passing one of the countless shrines in the street, or the "ikon" or sacred family picture in his own room."

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.]

Second District Society.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Second District Society was held at Hartland, C. Co., on Saturday, June 17th. The President, Mrs. H. Hartt, presided. The Scripture lesson was read by Mrs. J. J. Barnes, and prayer offered by Rev. J. Noble. The President made an encouraging address. The year just closed had, she said, been the best in the history of the District Society. The Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. Dr. Secord—read her report, as follows:

It is, indeed, a great joy, reviewing the work of the year just past, that onward movement can be reported. This joy is ours. We thank the Lord there has not been the falling off we feared, but an increase of \$42.51 over the total raised last year. How much more might be done if the very great number of women in the churches who do nothing for missions could be interested and made to realize their privilege and responsibility to give as the Lord hath prospered them. Then would there be "meat in God's house." "Bring ye all the tithes into the store house, that there may be meat in my house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts; if I will not open you the windows of heaven and pour you out a blessing that shall not be room enough to receive."

There has been one society organized, and several of the sisters during the year. We have heard from eighteen societies, out of twenty-six churches, the past year.

Woodstock society is in a flourishing condition, holding its monthly meetings. Has 44 members enrolled, and raised \$67.68 by subscription, mite boxes, and collections.

Knoxford contributes \$8.59. The society was organized this year. They hold monthly prayer meetings. Pembroke reports an increase of two members during the year, and sends \$7.00.

Victoria Corner sends \$16.00, \$2.00 of which goes towards supporting a Bible woman. They formerly had a society, but have none at present.

Rockland contribute \$3.25. There is no society.

Lindsay sent \$4.05.

Somerville raised \$4.00. There is no society.

Hartland society was organized in 1881, with ten members; it now has twelve. They hold their monthly prayer meetings, and contribute \$13.95.

Upper Brighton has no society, but sends \$4.30.

Lower Brighton has 14 members. There is no report of a monthly prayer meeting. It sends \$16.70.

Upper Waterville holds its monthly prayer meeting with the Third Tier Society. The meetings were very well attended and interesting. One of the members has been called away by death. Three new ones have been added to the Society. 15 members are enrolled, and \$18.25 have been contributed.

Knowlesville Society has no monthly prayer meetings, but raised \$3.45; one dollar goes to home missions.

Windsor sends \$2.59 obtained by collections and child's mite box.

Charleston raised \$2.55.

Gordonville contributed \$1.00.

Connell Society has eight members, and is doing good work amongst the children. Holds its meetings quarterly. Had a missionary concert, and raised five dollars towards supporting a Bible woman in India. \$17.25 including the \$5.00 from the concert, was raised; \$5.00 goes to home missions.

Third Tier has nine members; holds its meetings with Upper Waterville, and contributes \$25.35. \$17.30 goes towards the support of a Bible woman in India.

From Tracy's Mills Society comes the cheering word that they are interesting themselves about the young Christians and praying that they may be shown the pleasure of giving cheerful service for the Master. Have re-organized their monthly prayer meetings. They send \$26.84. There has been a decrease of four in membership during the year.

The grand total raised this year is \$257.56 being an increase of \$42.49 over the amount raised last year. A number of sisters have undertaken to support a Bible woman, independent

of their subscriptions to the Society.

Such is a brief sketch of the mission work of the W. M. Society of the Second District. May we be actuated by more love to God, to do better work for Him the coming year.

Respectfully Submitted,

E. C. SECORD.

The adoption of the report was moved by Mrs. C. T. Phillips, in a brief and pertinent speech, and was seconded by Mrs. Holmes.

Mrs. Johnson gave an interesting map lesson, describing a missionary tour through various places, noting the missionary history connected with them; she also read an instructive paper on the work. Miss Phillips gave a reading, describing a Quarterly meeting held at Ujarda. Miss Johnson read a letter from Miss Gaunce. Miss Pearl Hartt gave a recitation, "The Two Pictures." Dr. McLeod made an earnest speech. In the course of his remarks he said the minister makes a mistake who fails to advocate the mission cause for fear he may not get his salary; and emphasized the importance of educating the people in mission work. Rev. C. T. Phillips also spoke urging the importance of making missionary meetings attractive. It was a good meeting. The collection was \$4.86. The meeting closed with the benediction by Rev. E. B. Gray.

E. C. S.

Acknowledgement.

Received from 2nd District, per Dr. E. C. Secord, \$242.95.

M. A. VINCE,
Treas. W. M. S.

Woodstock, N. B.,
June 28th, 1899.

Parliament.

MONDAY. Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained that the total cost of the plebiscite to date was \$192,540. Some small bills, amounting to perhaps \$1,000 remain to be paid.

Mr. Clarke was informed that 11,078 applications for the Canadian general service medal had been referred to the claims commission, of which 4,241 had been passed upon.

Mr. Davin moved his resolution affirming that the government had broken faith with the Northwest in not reducing the duty on agricultural implements and other articles of consumption.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said Mr. Davin should have made his allegations in the budget debate. It was too late now.

Mr. Richardson's bill providing that creditors may garnishee the pay of federal civil servants was discussed.

Sir Louis Davies thought the bill unconstitutional, but Mr. Richardson said that he had seen the minister of justice, who declared there was no constitutional objection to the bill.

Mr. Richardson said that the premier and other ministers last year persuaded him to hold over the bill, promising they would help him with it this year.

Progress was reported.

Mr. Fielding gives notice of a resolution to amend the dock subsidy act of 1882 by providing that if any incorporated company enters into an agreement to construct and equip a dry dock in such places and in such manner as the government approve the governor-in-council may authorize the payment of two per cent. per annum for twenty years on the cost of the work, such subsidy not to exceed twenty thousand.

George Robertson, in respect to the St. John dock, wanted a minimum subsidy of \$20,000 a year for forty years. The government is giving a maximum of \$20,000 for twenty years.

TUESDAY.—Sir Charles Hibbert Topper today carried out the promise that he would renew his charges against the Yukon government.

He began by citing a number of precedents from Canadian and imperial sources for the course he was taking.

After reviewing the evidence he read a series of resolutions reciting the course of the government in the Manitoba alleged election frauds, and stating that he believes that if given some assistance by the government he can prove that the minister of the interior was guilty of scandalous delay and neglect in dealing with the conditions reported to him from the Yukon in 1897; that the commission to Walsh was illegally used; that Walsh was permitted to unduly delay his departure for the Yukon; that he was not a fit man for the position of commissioner; that McGregor and Newwood, appointed mining inspectors, were incompetent men; and Norwood an American citizen; that Sifton showed favoritism in giving dredging licenses and liquor permits to men who had been partners of his, some of whom hailed from fictitious residences; that Sifton wrongfully gave Wade permission to traffic in mining licenses; that Mulock was guilty of gross neglect in making postal arrangements; that the neglect of the government has created insanitary conditions in the Yukon;

That various officials of the government in the Yukon were guilty of blackmail, selling information, "side-door influences," fraud, and concealment of facts. That Wade, while legal advisor of the commissioner, was personally interested in privileges and concessions given by the commissioner. That timber inspectors were interested in timber leases, &c., &c.

Therefore resolved, that his excellency be advised to instruct the attorney general to take proper action to have these charges heard, and that a royal commission of two judges be appointed to inquire into the facts, parliament clothing them with the requisite powers.

Sir Charles Hibbert said he made these charges with a full sense of responsibility. If the tribunal were granted he would undertake to make good his accusations whether he were asked to do so in British Columbia, or in the Yukon, or at Ottawa. If he failed to make them good he would consent to the verdict that he should no longer represent the people in this house, and would retire from public life.

He moved the adjournment of the debate, having been speaking six hours.

WEDNESDAY.—Sir Charles Hibbert Topper devoted the whole of the afternoon to further discussion of Yukon misgovernment.

In the evening session the resolution was read by the deputy speaker, after which Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposed the adjournment of the debate.

The exchequer court bill, and the post office bill, were advanced a stage.

The senate made no headway with the Drummond bill today. Sir Mackenzie Bowell holds that the Drummond and Grand Trunk bills ought to be considered together, but Mr. Mills wants to consider them separately, though admitting that they are so closely connected that the adoption of one involves that of the other.

Both bills stand over to Thursday.

THURSDAY. The minister of the interior spoke this afternoon, arguing that the charges by Sir C. H. Topper were not sufficiently definite to require investigation in the way intended. He wanted to know whether heard of appointing judges to inquire whether ministers had been guilty of neglect. Mr. Sifton declared that his challenge to Topper to make charges and his promise to give enquiry referred only to charges referring to himself personally. He did not take much stock in Sir Hibbert's concern for the good name of Canada. The good name of Canada, he said, had never suffered under liberal administration, and it was perfectly safe until the next change of government.

Clarke Wallace spoke next, and held that Mr. Sifton had not met either the charges made against himself or against his officers. The courage with which Mr. Sifton made his challenge to Sir Hibbert, and his offer to give him all the investigation he wanted, seemed to have altogether vanished.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that if Sir Hibbert Topper had been sincere he would have proposed his resolution in some other way than as an amendment to supply.

Sir Hibbert explaining, said he had proceeded in this way in order to get a direct vote, and not have his motion turned off with an amendment.

Mr. Foster remarked that if Mr. Laurier did not like the form and manner of procedure proposed, he could say how he wanted it framed, and that he would act on it if it were otherwise introduced. He then took up Sifton's speech, observing that the minister had based his defence on such matters as a typewriter's error in copying the charges, but had omitted to meet the more serious charges made against him and his department.

FRIDAY.—The debate on Sir C. H. Topper's resolution asking for a commission of enquiry into Yukon affairs, closed at 4 a. m. The vote stood 32 for the resolution and 82 against it. Richardson, Oliver and McNair (western Liberals) voted for the resolution, and Côté and Gauthier voted with the government.

The afternoon was occupied with discussion on tuberculosis in cattle and animals. Dr. Roddick called for an advanced policy on this question. The minister of agriculture said the government was doing all that sentiment would support.

This evening the house was in supply on militia supplies for the Yukon.

Last year attention was called to the fact that provisions were bought from Bate & S. N. Ottawa, without tender at prices higher than those prevailing in Vancouver. Mr. Borden said that the Bates were to pay the freight to the Pacific coast. This year it is found that Messrs. Bate have charged over \$2,000 freight, besides sums for packages and packing. The minister of militia could not explain. He was surprised at this charge, which was contrary to the agreement. The money was paid nearly a year ago. Dr. Borden promised to see the Bate firm and secure either a refund or an explanation of their account.

Hereafter Monday is taken for government business. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the supplementary estimates for the coming year would come down next week.

That Commissioner Walsh was guilty of misbehaviour in office, of favoritism, &c.

That various officials of the government in the Yukon were guilty of blackmail, selling information, "side-door influences," fraud, and concealment of facts. That Wade, while legal advisor of the commissioner, was personally interested in privileges and concessions given by the commissioner. That timber inspectors were interested in timber leases, &c., &c.

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