

action with all parts of the world; when there has been an increasing individualization of nations and states; when intellectual and industrial development has increased social antagonism and threatens conflicts. Under these circumstances the Church develops under peculiar conditions and amid surroundings different from those of former periods.

2. The present development of the Roman Catholic Church is explained by the fact that it has definitely become the universal empire of a Pope pronounced infallible; of the Greek Church, by the fact that its old customs are extended unchanged over new regions; while in the progress of Protestantism we see that Church and State gradually become more separate; free churches are formed under the influence of the growing interchange of thought and of increasing unity in faith and works, so that with different starting points and organizations there is nevertheless a tendency to greater union.

3. Such being the present status, the demands now made upon the Church are:

(a) To bring the Gospel to all people.

(b) To promote a Christian humanity which shall decrease and overcome the conflicts now prevailing among nationalities and races.

(c) To relieve and cure as much as possible the social ills.

4. These demands are met in different ways by the Churches.

(a) The Romish Church brings the Pope to the people; the Greek the Czar; the Protestant the Bible.

(b) According to its essence the Romish Church is international; but since it is ultramontane it only heals national divisions by imposing on nations the higher Latin ecclesiastical nationality.

The Greek Church has become subject to the Greek or Slavic nationalization.

Protestantism, consisting largely of a series of Churches influenced by national peculiarities, seeks by means of "ultramundane" ideas of the Gospel respecting the kingdom of God, to exalt, train and bridle the different nations.

(c) The Roman Catholic Church now represents a system of powerful international associations; it can hardly render the autonomic State disinterested service in meeting the social dangers, since the region in which these dangers are found is its own field of operation.

The Greek Church totally lacks the ability to train.

Protestantism, in its connection with the State, is not free enough, and in the separation of its Churches, lacking great corporate organization, is not strong enough so to apply the rich treasures of faith and love within its reach as to find in them alone a

guarantee of victory over the dangers threatening society.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The jubilee of a temperance society started fifty years ago by Frederick William IV. was recently celebrated in this city. A special effort was made to secure an audience, and about 250 persons attended the meeting in the Dom, addressed by Court-preacher Stoecker. A few weeks ago the temperance organization of the liberal (political) party held their annual meeting. The attendance was small and the exercises consisted chiefly of the reports, full of dry statistics. The membership is only a few hundred. Temperance here of course does not mean total abstinence, but moderate drinking. The various organizations are at least doing something to call attention to the great evils produced by excessive drinking, and the conviction is growing that effective measures should be adopted to check the progress of the plague. Maybach, Prussian Minister of the Interior, has been prevailed on to direct the railroad authorities to encourage the sale of coffee and to suppress that of poor liquor in the stations, and to aid as far as practicable the aim of the German Temperance Society. This is a national organization and is manifesting considerable activity.

Belgium annually spends 450,000,000 francs for spirituous liquors. Throughout the kingdom there is a beer or liquor saloon to every 44 inhabitants. The amount consumed per annum is, for every person, women and children included, 12 litres of whiskey and 240 litres of beer. The number of suicides has recently increased 80 per cent., of insane 104, of criminals 141.

Religious liberty has but a limited application. In Nuremberg a youth of Catholic parents left the religious instruction of the priest and attended that of the Methodist pastor. The Catholic priests brought suit, and the magistrate decided that the Methodist minister must cease giving the boy instruction, threatening punishment in case the order was not obeyed. In Nuerttemberg a priest by the name of Harr declared in a sermon that the Evangelical Church is a human product, based on lies and deception. Thirty-eight witnesses were examined, and the priest was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment and costs. Protestants have also recently been sued for attacks on the Catholic Church.

A large meeting of Evangelical Christians has been held in Berlin to devise measures for securing greater privileges from the government for the State Church. They want more freedom, so that the Church may develop according to its own genius, and ask that the voice of the Church be heard, particularly in regard to appointing theological professors.