

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

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WEDNESDAY, MAR. 27TH., 1901.

The Baptists in the United States have seven Theological Seminaries; they have, also, theological departments in six of their seventy Colleges.

The latest reports from the simultaneous mission work throughout England are most encouraging. Large numbers of conversions are reported—fifteen places reporting thirty-five hundred. Great spiritual awakening in the churches, is the almost universal report.

The largest Protestant church in Cuba, and the most influential, is the Baptist church in Havana, of which Rev. A. J. Diaz is pastor. It has 2,782 members. It has several preaching stations in the city and vicinity, and is carrying on its work with a good deal of vigour.

Accounting for the low state of spiritual life in many churches, which is apparent in lack of aggressiveness, Joseph Cook says a principal cause is "ambushed Universalism."

Another miracle! During a big fire in Montreal last week, the Superior of St. Jean Baptist, one of the numerous Roman Catholic orders, sent a "holy relic" to be thrown into the fire.

Notwithstanding isolated instances of liberality and occasional commendations of the Bible by high ecclesiastics, the Roman Church seems as fearful as ever of the free circulation of the Scriptures.

Having closely watched the life of the Free Baptist denomination for over thirty years, the editor of the Morning Star is moved to testify his belief that "the continuance of our 'candlestick' depends upon willingness to shine among the common people and upon a faithful striving for true spirituality, true simplicity, and true consistency.

Rev. John M. Davenport, commonly called "Father" Davenport for some years "the priest" in charge of one of the Church of England congregations in St. John, now of Toronto, has been startling that good city by some of his teachings. First, he declared himself in favour of the confessional; and on the following Sunday (17th inst) he declared his belief in "the real presence" of Christ in the bread and wine of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

ABOUT DONATIONS.

It is pleasant to know that this and that minister has been remembered by his people in a generous donation. A donation is a good thing when it is the sincere expression of the people's love for their minister.

There have been cases of "donations" that were such in name only being nothing more than the payment of arrears of salary. The people from far and near have been called together to show their good feeling for the minister in a donation; elaborate reports of the affair have been sent to the papers, giving the names of the leaders due prominence, and telling of the complimentary things said by the speakers, and of the deep thankfulness of the minister; but when the inside facts were revealed it became known that the thing was a sham donation—that not a cent of the cash, nor a bean of the goods, was a gift, but was on salary account.

Salaries of ministers, in this country at least, are small, some of them very small. When they have been promptly and fully paid—and there should never be any failure to do that—the ministers have to practice much economy to make ends meet. To add to the salary a donation, proportioned to the ability of the people, is a good thing. The minister will be better for it, not only for the financial ease it may bring him, but especially for the love of his people which it declares.

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THE CORONATION OATH.

The latest news about the Coronation Oath agitation is that a committee is to be appointed to consider the question of revising the oath.

I do solemnly and sincerely, and in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare that I do believe that in the sacrament of our Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever, and that the invocation and adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint, and the sacrifice of Mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous, and I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare that I do make this declaration and every part thereof in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope, or any other authority or person whatsoever, and without any hope of any such dispensation from any person whatsoever, and without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man of any part thereof, although the Pope or any other person or persons or power whatsoever should

dispense with or annul the same, or declare that it was null and void from the beginning.

To have this eliminated from the oath the Roman Catholics in every part of the Empire are making a systematic and most determined effort. Taking advantage of their political influence, they have been able to secure certain Protestant endorsement of their undertaking, as in the passage of the Costigan resolution by the Canadian House of Commons. Doubtless many members voted for the resolution for fear they might antagonize the Roman vote to the disadvantage of their party. And some political papers are influenced in their attitude towards the movement by the same consideration. Of course there are some Protestants who think the language of the oath is unnecessarily strong, and who believe the section might be removed, or its language modified, without danger. We are not of those who think it well to unnecessarily say things that wound the feelings of others. Whatever is offensive to anybody, unless there be good reason for it, should be avoided. But a change such as the Roman Catholics are pressing for, and involving so much, should not be made without the most careful consideration. It is not wise to forget the history of England, and the facts which made the oath necessary. There were times when Rome undertook to make and unmake Kings for England, and when they who would not worship after the manner prescribed by Rome were persecuted unto death. For instance (we quote the Observer's summary of historical facts) in 1208 the Pope placed the whole of England under an "interdict." By his orders the churches were closed, and the dead were refused burial in consecrated ground. In 1209 he excommunicated King John, forbidding any and all men to hold any communication with him in council, or at table, or even in conversation. Then in 1210, the Pope assumed to depose the King of England, releasing his subjects from their allegiance and inviting Philip of France to conquer England and annex it. And he compelled King John to abject submission. In later years, under the command of the Pope, bitter persecutions were waged in England against those who should deny the doctrine of transubstantiation or the invocation of the Virgin Mary, or the sacrifice of the mass.

On Cromwell's death and the return of the house of Stuart, Charles II and then James II, new efforts were made to make England again a Roman Catholic country. Then came the revolution of 1688, which placed William, Prince of Orange, and his wife, strong Protestants, upon the throne. Then in the year 1689, the English people, in the spirit of self-protection, ordered that thenceforth every sovereign, on his accession to the throne, should take an oath that would secure to England entire freedom from Popish domination for all time.

Has Rome changed? It is its boast that it never changes. And now, as in earlier times, wherever Rome has the power the same spirit of persecution is manifest. Always crying out for tolerance towards itself, it has never been known to exercise tolerance towards others when it dares assert its real spirit and purpose.

The Montreal Witness, which sympathizes with the plea for change of the oath, says it ought not to be forgotten that

"The English people were driven to the position of requiring that their monarch should be a Protestant by the ceaseless machinations of the papacy to gain ascendancy in the civil sphere, and, owing to their success in subjugating the house of Stuart to their dictation and bringing the monarchs of that house into alliance with every enemy of British liberty. No bulwark, therefore, could have been too great to erect against the restoration of a Roman Catholic monarchy, and the oath as it stands represents the form of protest which commended itself to the people of England when it took shape."

The same paper adds that recent encroachments of the religious authority of the Roman Catholic church into the civil sphere show that strong checks are necessary "even here in this twentieth century in this Canada of ours. So long as that church seeks to force its way into the jurisdiction of our country, so long it is affording the very best argument for the continuance of every bulwark which can be erected in defence of religious liberty."

It has been suggested, and the suggestion strikes us as very fitting, that in the consideration of the matter it would be well, amongst other things, to remember that all Protestant churches are under the anthems of the Pope and the Roman church. They are denounced as heretics and schismatics, to persecute and destroy whom the bishops are sworn. Nobody

cares whether they continue the anthems, and keep on swearing to persecute the heretics. But it does not lie with those who do these things to whine about the coronation oath of the English sovereign.

DR. CUYLER.

A writer in the Congregationalist has an interesting sketch of Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., so well known to the readers of religious papers, including our own. A veteran contributor to the religious press—he began in 1847 and averaged two articles a week for forty years—Dr. Cuyler is deeply concerned with its evolution and the changes he has witnessed. He believes that the best religious journals to-day are as able relatively and as useful to their readers as such journals ever were; but he deprecates the tendency visible during the past decade to secularize journals that were formerly distinctly religious, and to inject into journals that are still religious in the main so much consideration of political and industrial affairs. He feels that journals which are genuinely religious in spirit and scope never had a better chance. As one to whom "the consecrated type has been a thousand-fold more than the consecrated tongue," Dr. Cuyler still highly values his opportunity to preach through the religious press. It is no flight of fancy to imagine him sitting around the fireside on a Sunday evening, with his study table laden with papers, containing original or quoted articles from his pen which have been read by thousands of readers that Sunday afternoon or evening, and saying to his wife, "Well, wife, the old man may be laid aside and not able to preach orally as he used to, but he still has a large congregation." As a matter of fact, letters come to him every week from far away climes, thanking him for comfort and hope. Children, not a few whom he has never seen, neither their parents, bear the name of Theodore Cuyler as tokens of the reverence and gratitude of the parents for his aid. In our own columns Dr. Cuyler's heart-stirring words for his Master are often found and are always welcomed by our readers.

DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL.—The Fredericton Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb has just issued its 18th annual report. The Principal, Mr. A. F. Woodbridge, reports the work of the year as very satisfactory. The attendance for the year has been forty-one, viz., twenty-five boys and sixteen girls, representing the following counties: Albert 1; Carleton, 6; Charlotte, 1; Kent, 1; Kings, 6; Madawaska, 1; Queens, 3; Restigouche, 2; St. John, 5; Westmorland, 8; York, 5; Prince Edward Island, 2. No serious sickness occurred among the pupils during the year, all the ailments being of a very light type.

The receipts from all sources were \$5,630.68 and the expenditures \$5,549.92. It is hoped the Institution may receive a larger grant from the Province, which it certainly deserves.

POLITICAL NEWS.—The Prince Edward Island legislature opened last Tuesday. The election in East Queens, P. E. I., Wednesday resulted in the return of McKinnon (Liberal); the election the same day, in North Bruce, Ont., resulted in the return of Halliday (Conservative).

BISHOP SWEENEY (Roman Catholic), of St. John, died Monday morning. He was eighty years of age, and had been bishop forty-five years.

MURDERED.—A Tien Tsin despatch, 24th inst. says, Rev. Stonehouse, of the London Missionary Society, has been murdered by brigands, 14 miles east of Tien Tsin.

ABOUT COLONIES.—The British colonies, with an area of 11,000,000 square miles, cost the British government nothing for maintenance; those of France, with an area of 3,500,000 square miles, cost \$14,000,000 annually; those of Germany cost \$5,000,000 per year or exactly \$5.00 per square mile. We import (says The Windsor Magazine) goods to the value of \$470,000,000 annually from our Colonies; France imports only \$70,000,000 worth from hers, and Germany only \$2,000,000 worth. We send \$400,000,000 worth of goods to British colonies; France sends less than \$70,000,000 worth to hers and Germany exports only \$2,000,000 worth. So far as total exports are concerned Great Britain produces for export almost twice as much, per head of her population, as do the United States, Germany or France.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

JURIES. In a recent lecture at Yale, Mr. Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, spoke in strong condemnation of the jury system as at present administered.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The abolition of capital punishment in Colorado has not worked well. Four years experience of life-imprisonment as a substitute for the death penalty showed that murders alarmingly increased. The Legislature has restored capital punishment. One of the weaknesses of the life-imprisonment penalty is that it does not mean life-imprisonment. About seven years imprisonment has been the average for murderers. One Colorado writer says,—"When the day of the sentimentalist has passed, perhaps we can have life imprisonment; but with shortcake, flowers, and petitions for pardon for malicious murderers, the community is not safe."

WHAT IT COST.

A Parliamentary statement shows that the Indian famine cost the British government in 1900-1901 about \$50,000,000 in relief expenditure. Some of our good United States friends who have been fond of insinuating that Britain was letting its India subjects die that it might carry on what they have been pleased to call a war of greed and cruelty in Africa, might make a note of this fact. A little truth on this subject may do them good.

A STEP FORWARD.

The reform moves on. In the British House of Commons, last week, a bill prohibiting the sale or delivery of intoxicating liquors to persons under sixteen years of age, passed by a vote of 372 to 54.

HE GAVE NO OPINION.

Last week we stated, on the strength of an Ottawa despatch, that the Minister of Justice of Canada had examined the Prince Edward Island Prohibitory Law and declared it a good law and quite within the power of the Island Legislature. It is now stated that the Minister of Justice says he has not given an opinion in regard to the law. Perhaps the matter will have to be fought through all the courts like nearly all legislation concerning the rum traffic.

LEPERS.

The Dominion Government is being asked by the Board of the Lepers' Mission to remove the lepers on the Pacific coast to Tracadie, N. B., where there is suitable accommodation for them, and they can be comfortably provided for.

THE GALICIANS.

Rev. Dr. Reid, medical missionary of the Canada Presbyterian Church in the Northwest, telling of a recent tour amongst the new settlers, describes the Galicians as "densely ignorant and quite devoid of christianity."

THE OPIUM TRADE.

The Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, and that of the Methodist Episcopal Church have recently taken action towards pressing on the governments to prevent the importation of opium into China. It is thought while negotiations are being carried on between the allied powers and China is an opportune time to seek to bring about this reform in the policy of various nations.

EMIGRATION OF WOMEN.

There is a British Woman's Emigration Society, with head-quarters in London. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain addressed a recent meeting of the Society, commending its object—the sending of English women to the colonies, and urging an expansion of the work. There are, he said, more than a million more women than men in Great Britain. He advocated especially the emigration of women to South Africa, pointing out that there would soon be such development there as had not yet been seen. The time has come, he declared, when the bulk of England's emigration should go to her own colonies.

ANTICOSTI TO ENGLAND.

It seems that the Governor General of Canada gave M. Menier, the would-be-king of Anticosti, a deserved rebuke recently. M. Menier sent a telegram of condolence on the death of Queen Victoria. The Governor General refused to accept the message because it was so phrased as to claim sovereignty over the island. It is a good thing that a man of Lord Minto's stamp is the representative of the

British Crown in this country. The same M. Menier's chief manager, Anticosti, speaking for him of course, sent the following despatch to the Premier of Quebec:

"In the name of the administration and the population of Anticosti, I beg you to accept my most sincere condolence for the great loss sustained in England in the death of Her Majesty Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. Work will be suspended here tomorrow as a sign of mourning and we shall celebrate a religious service."

The Canadian Gazette, published in London, points out that the phrasing of this message—its mention of "the administration" of Anticosti, its reference to the "loss sustained in England"—is little less than insulting. The Premier of Quebec evidently regarded it as quite the right form. Quebec stands by Menier in his longing for Anticosti, and in his cruel treatment of the English Protestant settlers.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Of Austria-Hungary, which now describes itself as a federal Empire is about half century old, and which has had the Emperor Francis Joseph for Emperor all the time, The Westminster says, "It seems not improbable that the Emperor will have no successors. There are increasing indications that no one after him will be able to hold together the ill-assorted constituent parts of the Empire. The present union between Austria and Hungary was brought about as a means of meeting the demand of the Hungarians for independence after Kossuth's revolution in 1848, and it has proved ending mainly because the Emperor is incompetent, tactful, and popular ruler. There is no person like himself in view as heir-apparent, and the various discordant races of Austria are constantly quarrelling in the Legislature. Recently, a rabid Bohemian member accused the German member of "squinting toward Germany," and one of the latter shouted, "We do not squint, we look; we wish to get over to Germany as you do to Russia." Public sympathy everywhere, except among his own subjects, will go to the bereaved and solitary Emperor, whose declining years are thus embittered by faction fights.

THE CZAR.

Plots against the Czar's life have been discovered. New precautions have been taken. One report says a device has been adopted which allows no one to open the doors of the room in which the Czar happens at the moment of his study, which he uses one after the other. Both the Czar's study and bedroom are lined with steel armor.

THE MAINE LAW.

A proposal in the Maine Legislature to resubmit the prohibitory law to a vote of the people was defeated by a large vote. The people of Maine are satisfied that prohibition, even when poorly enforced, is decidedly better than any other way of dealing with the liquor traffic.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.

It is said that one of the greatest iron companies in Great Britain has decided to establish iron works in the United States on a very large scale. The object is to compete with the huge steel trust recently organized.

The taking of the Census of Canada will begin Monday April 1st.

Archbishop Lewis, head of the Episcopal Church in Canada, has tendered his resignation owing to ill health, and has summoned a meeting of the house of bishops to consider the matter.

According to official statements made in the Quebec legislature, 6,068 women teachers employed in the Quebec schools, 1,870 are between a quarter and a third of the people still think that thirty cents a day is sufficient pay for an educated woman engaged in the most important work the state entrusts to its servants.

SOUTH AFRICAN NOTES.

A few days ago there were hopes that the Boers had wearied of fighting the last of the war had been finished. Terms by no means unfavorable to the Boers were offered. For ten days there was a truce so that Botha might confer with his confreres. He has consulted the result is disappointing in a high degree. The struggle must end on the bitter end. Probably the Boers and the others who have murdered peace messengers have been the expect very generous treatment from the British. It is said also that