RELIGIOUS Board of Works dec04 LLIGENCER.

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

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Editorial Outlook

PRIEST-RIDDEN.

Besides the whiskey evil in Ireland, it is burdened by the priestism of the Roman church. Not only do Protestants cry out against it, but enlightened Roman Catholics make bitter complaint. Protestants and Catholics could live in peace with each other if the priests would allow it. There is a "Catholic Association" which forbids all good neighborhood towards Protestants. Boycotting and exclusive dealing divide them one from another as by an iron wall of sectarian hatred and strife. Prominent Catholics charge the priests with being the cause of this.

GRAVES OF CANADIANS.

A statement of what has been done to mark the graves of the Canadians who gave their lives for the Empire in the South African war has been made. The number of Canadians who died during the war was 246. Eleven were buried at sea, and five were buried in England. Relatives or comrades promemorials in twelve cases. Twenty-five graves are yet unidentified, but it is expected these will be located soon. For the one hundred and ninetythree graves known, and not marked, memorials were sent in April, and a despatch received says they were all in position on the 15th inst. The amount contributed to the Memorial Fund was about \$13,000, of which, after paying all bills to date, a balance of \$5,100 remain in hand. After fencing the graves on the veldt, what remains will be appropriated towards the erection of a central Canadian memorial at Pretoria, which will bear the names of all the Canadians who fell during the war.

THE WAR.

The report of Gen. Kuroki's death, which was circulated last week from St. Petersburg, is denied by the Japanese authorities at Tokio.

Port Arthur holds out. Gen. Stoessel is making a determined stand. A late report credits him with declaring that not till the last biscuit is eaten and the last cartridge fired will there be any surrender.

There is but little news from Kuropatkin and Oyama. The cold weather probably have some effect on their movements.

POLITICAL NEWS.

It is reported that parliament will meet in January.

Mr. Blanchard has been appointed a Judge in Prince Edward Island. It is stated that most of the Nova

Scotia elections will be protested.

The Conservatives of Ontario are to have a convention in Toronto. Thursday.

Provincial Secretary Stratton, of the Ontario government, has resigned.

ALL DEADLY.

The chief chemist of the United States government says that eighty-five per cent of the whiskey sold in that country is adulterated. For this statement he has been taken to task by the distillers, and they have even threatened him that his position is very insecure if he continues to say such things about the grog out of which they make millions. He does not appear to be greatly alarmed, however, for, in answer to inquiries, he says: "I could tell you things about this particular subject that would make your hair curl, and that would result either in your becoming a total abstainer, or else in demanding affidavits from the distiller, the bottler, the retailer and the government revenue officer with every bottle you purchased."

A question worth considering is whether any whiskey is less harmful than the kind called "bad whiskey?" The adulterated "stuff" may do its work a little more quickly, but not any more surely, than other whiskey. It is all deadly. "At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

"THE YOKE CAST OFF."

"I now forever repudiate and cast off the yoke of Rome," is the declaration of the Marquise des Monstiers Merinville. She was, prior to marriage, Miss M. G. Caldwell, who gave \$300,000 towards establishing the Roman Catholic university at Washington. Her father was a Protestant, but a short time before his death he became a convert to Rome, and left his daughters to the care of Roman Catholics. Under the influence of a bishop Miss Cadwell, when a girl of twenty-one, gave a third of her fortune to the church. She has been living in Europe for several years, and she says that there her "eyes have been opened to what the Roman church really is, and to its anything but sanctity." For years, she says, she has been trying to rid herself of the subtle influence of the church which had deceived her into the belief that it alone was able to open the gates of heaven to a sorrowful and sinful world, and at last her "honest Protestant blood has asserted itself," and she renounces the yoke she has borne. Her sister, also, has left the Roman church.

WHAT THEY ARE TAUGHT.

At the recent Peace Congress, a French delegate said that "in his childhood two things were impressed on him-to fear God and hate England." He added, however, that he had been cured of the latter, and had, instead, a cordial feeling for England.

Generations of United States children have been taught the same hate of England, and they haven't got over it. The sight of an English flag enrages

them. In a Connecticut town the other day, during a political parade, a gentleman, a naturalized citizen, hung the British and United States flags side by side in honor of the event. A crowd gathered and demanded that the hated British flag be removed, and all sorts of threatening demonstrations. Somebody entered the house and took down the flag, or there might have been blood shed. A woman, about to sail for England, held in her hands two little flags, one United States and one English. An official of some kind ordered her to hand the English flag to him; she did so, and he threw it on the pier and stamped on it. The country was safe, and he felt himself a hero. Carnegie should give him one of his hero medals.

BRITISH COTTON.

To raise enough cotton in the British Empire to supply British cotton mills is the aim of the British Cotton Mills Association. They desire to be independent of the United States cotton manipulators. The movement is likely to succeed, instruction and encouragement being given in the many parts of the Empire where cotton raising can be profitably carried on. Cotton is being raised in Malta and Cyprus. It is extensively cultivated in India, and is also grown in Ceylon, in the Straits Settlements, and in North Borneo. It is grown in the West Indies, in British Guiana, in Honduras, in Fiji, and in Australia. Cotton is a staple product of Egypt, and is being cultivated in the Soudan. At Kassala, at Seunaah and Shendi the planting is extending. Cotton can be grown in many parts of South Africa, such as the Lydenburg district, Swaziland and Basutoland. It is grown in Natal and the Guama river district of Cape Colony. It flourishes in Rhodesia, in British Central Africa and in Uganda in various districts. On the west coast it is cultivated in Lagos, Sierre Leone, in Gambia, on the Gold Coast, in Northern and Southern Nigeria, also in Mauritius and the Seychelles and in St. Helena.

SELF-SUSTAINING.

An article in the Saturday Review claims that the United States is more than any other country "a complete homogeneous entity." It is able, it says, to grow all the corn it requires, it can raise all the live stock that it needs, its cotton plantations are sufficient to suply all the requirements, its mineral resources both of base and precious metals are extensive, and its coal mines are inexhaustible.

The Sun, commenting on the article, shows that the British Empire is far more fully self-sustaining and selfcontained than the United States. "The Empire," it says, "is capable of producing all the cereals, including rice,

all the live stock, and all the minerals that the inhabitants require. But the British Empire yields also all varieties of tropical and semi-tropical products, including sugar, tea, coffee, spices of all kinds, furnishes timber in endless quantity and variety, fish products beyond those of all the rest of the world, furs of nearly all kinds. There are no animals of value to human beings which will not subsist in some part of the Empire, no minerals of economic value which are not found in some part of the King's dominions, no staple vegetable products which are not exported from some British country."

DEATH FROM X-RAYS.

The death, a short time ago, of Mr. C. M. Dally, Mr, Edison's principal assistant, from X-Rays, has attracted much attention. The case may be briefly stated thus: While conducting some experiments with X-Rays seven years ago, Mr. Edison and Mr. Dally were strangely affected. Dally's hands began to pain severely, his hair fell out, his eyebrows disappeared, and his face became emaciated. He took medical treatment, but with no apparent benefit. Cancer developed in his left wrist. He underwent a skin-grafting operation. One hundred and fifty pieces of skin were taken from his legs and grafted on his hands more than two years ago. The disease, however, steadily developed, and it became necessary to amputate his left arm. The little finger of his right hand was taken off later. The other three fingers on the same hand were amputated last year. In the spring of this year the right arm was amputated four inches below the elbow. Last month he died. During the seven years of his suffering, which was nothing short of a slow martyrdom, his mind was clear and strong. Mr. Edison describes his own sufferings, caused at the same time, as almost unendurable. Great knots still swell up on the body at times and refuse to go down for days. He states that he never expects to recover from the terrible experience he had with the X-Rays.

THE MORMON PERIL.

The Mormon propaganda is one of the great dangers threatening this continent. A leastet recently issued by the Utah Gospel Mission contains this . statement:

"In twelve years Mormonism has doubled its numbers and more than doubled its power. If we do not awake, in another twelve years we shall be in danger of having an educated Mormonism instead of an ignorant one, probably doubled again in numbers and power, holding political control of the whole region from Canada to Mexico and a balance of power in Congress, while the grip of this deadly base religion upon the souls it now blinds is stronger than ever before. From mere

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