

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

Rev. JOSEPH McLEOD D. D., EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY MAR. 21ST, 1900.

The path of duty is often difficult, but it is the safe path.

It seems necessary occasionally to say that the INTELLIGENCER does not give place to anonymous communications.

An English curate told his hearers in a recent sermon that "discontent is the direct outcome of taxes sown by the devil." Poor fellow!

Somebody has said, "It isn't our bad citizens that need to be reformed, it is our good citizens." Of course, the bad need reformation, but if those called good were as good and true and strong as they might be and should be, the reformation of the other class would be sooner effected.

The bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States receive \$4,750 each as salary; the missionary bishops, \$4,500 each, the publishing agents in New York, \$4,750 each, and those in the west \$4,500 each, the editors of the denominational papers \$4,500 each; and the superannuated bishops, of whom there are three, get \$7,200 each. The brethren seem to be pretty well paid.

Cardinal Vaughan thinks the Established Church of England is doomed. Recently he says it is riding for a fall. It cannot live. It will not live. It is merely a sect, flourishing, like the Arians and Eusebians, for three or four hundred years, and then collapsing. And he believes that the end is not very distant. The Cardinal ought to express himself more tenderly about the Church which has so large a section which has bowed before his "holy father," begging for recognition.

Somebody has discovered that the ordinary "holy water" fonts contain "abundant bacterial growth," with occasional microbes of deadly diseases. Therefore, a new font has been designed by a good son of the church in Holland, which, it is claimed, will do away with the danger from bacteria. Strange that a mechanical device should be required to save people from the evil effects of water the character of which is believed to have been changed from ordinary to "holy" by the blessing of the priest. But an archbishop has given his approval to the new device, and it must, therefore, be all right.

An important incident in the Austrian Protestant movement was the recent opening, at Turin, of the non-Roman place of worship in the place. The number of Protestant converts there now reaches five hundred. Nowhere else in Austria, except in Vienna, has any church of the new movement passed this figure. At the opening ceremonies there were present several leading officials of the place. The interest shown in the event was evidenced by the fact that in addition to a crowd which filled the place hundreds were unable to get in. A most interesting incident of the occasion was the public declaration of his acceptance of Protestantism by M. Wolf, a celebrated deputy.

CANADA'S MINERALS. — The total mineral production of Canada last year was \$47,275,512 as compared with \$38,661,010 in 1898, an increase of 22.2 per cent. Of the increase 15.52 per cent is to be credited to the increased output of gold from the Yukon placers, 2.92 per cent to the increases in the other metallic products, and 3.84 per cent to the growth of the non-metallic mineral industries.

THE INDIA FAMINE.

The famine in India is widespread, and more distressing than any during the present century. Late reports tell of 70,000,000 of people in the affected area, of cattle dying in great numbers, of people, old and young, mere skeletons, walking about or lying by the road sides, and many thousands starving to death in spite of all that is being done by a Christian government to relieve their sore need. The relief works undertaken by the Indian government are giving employment to more than 4,000,000. The pay they receive is, of course, small, but enough to enable them to keep alive. They are employed in making dams for the Fall rains, digging canals for irrigation purposes, making roads &c. But when all is done that can be done in this way the distress which remains is most appalling. Only by great and general generosity throughout Christendom can the depopulation of the vast area affected be prevented. British contributions are large; United States Christians are making generous contributions, especially in the fields occupied by their own missionaries. Canadians, also, are being moved to do their part. The following figures, furnished by a missionary, show what even a little money can do among the suffering: \$1.00 will provide relief for twenty sufferers one day; \$1, food for one person one month; \$5, support for a large family one month; \$10, company of two hundred people fed and sent on the way to relief camps; \$25, seventy-five blankets for the cold nights; \$50, fifty children care and clothing for a month; \$100 will dig and wall a well, supplying a month's labor to one hundred people, and blessing the many acres that lie around it.

The missionaries of all denominations are doing heroic service in behalf of the suffering. We hear of them sharing their homes and their food with the starving, and gathering in the little children and babies from the road-sides to save them. Their work demands much self-denial, but they gladly make it for the sake of succouring the perishing. They appeal to their fellow-Christians in this and other lands to send help. Stray none will be disposed to disregard the appeal. Even if there were no such appeal as made by the Vicar-General and the missionaries, the fact that so great a need exists makes the obligation, and is God's voice to all. Not only is there obligation, but to Christians the privilege of manifesting the spirit of Christ in practical help, promptly given. This is a matter which should have the attention of all our churches. Home claims may be many and heavy, but they will not be more easily met by turning a deaf ear to the cry of distress from stricken India.

HOME RELIGIOUS NEWS.

—Rev. Israel W. Porter, pastor of the Baptist church at Valley Falls, R. I., has accepted a call to the Bear River, N. S. Baptist church.

—Rev. G. W. McDonald, (Reformed Baptist) is reported as seriously ill at Calais, Me., where he is pastor.

DR. COULTHARD'S DEATH. — Dr. G. E. Coultard, a leading physician of this city, died on Saturday after a few days' illness. He was still a young man, 50 years of age. He had been practising in the city about twenty-five years, and had a large and lucrative practice. He was Chairman of the Board of School Trustees, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, and held several other public offices. He was a genial man and was well known, and had many friends, and will be much missed by a large circle of people.

POLITICAL NEWS. — The Manitoba Legislature is to meet on Thursday of this week.

A representative committee of Victoria business men waited upon the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, last week, and asked him to take steps to bring to an end the present unsatisfactory state of affairs politically, which they represent has already greatly injured trade. The bank managers endorsed this move. A general election at the earliest possible date was urged as the only satisfactory method of settling the existing deadlock. The delegation was assured that the election would be over and the House in session by June 30th.

The Northwest Legislative Assembly will meet March 29th.

The Quebec Assembly has passed a vote in favour of the abolition of the Legislative Council. The Council is likely to reject the proposal.

It is generally believed that Mr. J. V. Ellis, M. P. for St. John will be appointed to the Senate in place of the late Senator Lewis.

No appointment has yet been made of a successor to the late Collector of Customs Ruel, St. John. Several names are mentioned, the most prominent being Mr. W. A. Lockhart, and Surveyor General Dunn.

Rumours continue to come from Ottawa that the government is contemplating an early dissolution and general election.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Crete, under the beneficent rule of Prince George of Greece, seems to be recovering in some degree from its recent troubles. The gravity of the things suffered in the recent disturbance may be estimated from one fact — one-sixth of the olive groves, which are the most profitable of Cretan possessions, were laid waste. Apart from Turkish or other misrule, Crete seems to be a desirable country. An Austrian lady who travelled in it not long ago says that the inhabitants often attain great longevity. People who are ninety or over are not by any means rare. She met with an old man who had reached 102 years of age, could speak four languages, and accomplished every Sunday a fatiguing ride to church. There is, however, one terrible drawback. Leprosy claims many victims in this otherwise favoured Mediterranean island. There are four leper villages, the inhabitants of which have increased through intermarriages from 400 in 1838 to 2,000.

A recent United States visitor to Cuba represents the people there as in a bad condition, illiterate and irreligious. The introduction of the American bar-room is having a sadly demoralizing effect. The Cubans, vice steeped as they are, had been shocked by the depravity of the American soldiers. They are impatient with the Americans, and disappointed in them. They long for the day when every official American shall leave the island to return no more. They crave absolute independence. If a vote was taken on the subject of annexation to America, no doubt 90 per cent. of the population would enthusiastically vote against it. The present temper of the Cubans is hot in favor of a Cuban republic in fact as well as in name. Because this is well known in Havana and throughout the island, many Americans are bitter against the Cubans. They charge them with ingratitude toward the Americans who magnanimously and at their own charge broke the power which crushed them and let them free. The feeling of hostility between Cubans and Americans grows apace.

Archbishop Bruchesi did not attend the banquet in Montreal in honour of Strathcona's Horse, having an engagement elsewhere. It is noticeable that in his letter explaining his absence he did not express a single patriotic sentiment. And his Vicar-General, who represented him at the banquet, and spoke briefly, was equally chary of patriotic utterance.

There is a growing demand for sailing vessels, due to the scarcity of coal abroad. A coal operator in New York, discussing this matter, is reported as saying that it is impossible to run a freight steamer from Philadelphia or New York to the Orient profitably in these days. He said that one vessel was then about to leave New York with two thousand tons of coal for her own consumption, solely because of the difficulty of getting fuel at the coaling stations on the route. The increased expenses affect the tramp steamers seriously, and it is believed that they will ultimately be driven out of business, if the present conditions continue. There is no doubt that a shipping line will be a greater demand than ever; the value of them has risen enormously in the past few years.

We wonder what those United States editors who, a little while ago, were expressing themselves so freely and knowingly about the incapacity of British Generals, think about them now. Of the British troops, including, of course, the colonials, the Russian military attaché with Lord Roberts has informed the Czar that their attack and endurance are such as no Russian officer has any conception of. The simple fact is that — to put it mildly — their superiors do not exist.

The Laval students not only refused to participate in the procession in honour of the Strathcona Horse troops, as they passed through Montreal, but they have refused to contribute to the Patriotic Fund.

A case is reported from Manitoba, of the death of a woman, at Macdonald, last week, the result of "Christian Science" treatment. Though the woman was ill for two months no medical attendant was summoned. It is stated that her husband repeatedly urged that a physician be called; but the "scientists" prevailed upon her to refuse. There is considerable indignation among the residents of the district as it is generally thought that she had been summoned she would have recovered long since.

Disent is a good deal stirred up

the death of a child from diphtheria, who had no other treatment than this same "Science," so called.

They are great political fighters in Newfoundland, and obstinate to the last degree. There is again a political deadlock there, and the Governor has had once more to prorogue the legislature. The situation is that the governor and Mr. Bond, who was called to the Premiership are at cross purposes, the former insisting that Mr. Bond should agree to carry on public business and the latter urging dissolution and a general election. Mr. Bond now threatens to refuse to accept office at all, and says he will obstruct the passage of the appropriation bills until the governor agrees to his terms.

Since the foregoing was in type, Mr. Bond has agreed to the conditions imposed by the Governor, and has assumed office.

The Moncton Transcript intimates that much of the work now done at the I. C. Railway shops in that city is likely to be taken away, and a portion of it, at least, be done in the United States. This intimation, if correct, will not be very good news to Moncton. And if any of the work now done there is to be done in the United States the fact will be distasteful to the country at large. Canada can do its own work.

Sir Thomas Lipton has given a large amount of money, known as the Alexandria trust, to provide good meals, at small cost, to the poor of London. One day last week the Prince and Princess of Wales paid an unannounced visit to one of the recently established poor man's restaurants. They purchased tickets for dinners at four and a half pence, and partook of the ordinary fare. Afterward they inspected the premises, and were given a great ovation by the hundreds of working people who were getting their meals there.

A correspondent of the Montreal Witness writing of French Canadian loyalty, says, — "It is all very well to quote the words of late Sir George E. Cartier, viz. 'The last gun in defence of Great Britain will be fired by a French Canadian,'" but "actions speak louder than words." And then he points out that while the French-Canadians claim to be forty per cent. of the population, and certainly claim and monopolize more than that proportion of the public offices and emoluments of the country, they only contribute about four per cent. of the first contingent, and less than three per cent. of the second contingent, that have gone forth to fight, and die if necessary, in defence of the Empire. It is suggestive, also, that in the long list of subscribers to the patriotic fund scarcely a French-Canadian name appears. To these facts add the persistently and bitterly hostile attitude of the French-Canadian press, and the reasonable insult to the flag of the Empire, and we have the situation. No fine speeches nor apologetic explanations can change the fact that there is a lamentable lack of loyalty to Quebec — not only among the people, but on the part of their leaders. And the attitude of the leaders is principally responsible for the attitude of the people.

The case brought against an agent of the Dominion Express Co. for violation of the Scott Act in Westmoreland Co. by delivering intoxicating liquors there and collecting the price of them, resulted in conviction. A fine of \$50 was imposed. The case has been appealed.

At a meeting of patriotic citizens in Montreal a few days ago, it was resolved to erect a monument in honour of the Montreals who have fallen, and those who may yet fall, in defence of the Empire. It is proposed to erect the finest monument that has yet been erected in Canada. The estimated cost is \$100,000.

The crusade now on against gambling resorts in New York does not have the sympathy of either the Mayor or the Police department. They are creatures of Tammany, and Tammany profits to the extent of several millions a year by protecting the gamblers. And out of the millions, and others got in equally iniquitous ways, the elections are run and the bosses get rich.

General Otis, in command of the United States forces in the Philippines, has sent home for one thousand hand-omitted. The reason given is that a large number of the soldiers become insane, owing to the change of climate. The Philippine army may have something to do with

it, but it is probably chiefly due to the whiskey furnished freely at the army cantenans and in the numerous rum shops which have been established in Manila since the United States took possession. Stop the whiskey, and the necessity for the handcuffs will quickly cease.

Russia's designs on the far east are not unnoticed by the power interested Great Britain and the United States are both sending war ships to Chinese waters.

Speaking of England's enemies, the Emperor of Austria is reported as saying, "Why, all the rag-tag and bobtail of Europe seem to be banded against England." Commenting on this remark, a Vienna paper mentions the fact that in the Franco-Prussian war all the German criminals sympathized with Napoleon and helped him what they could, and says a similar phenomenon is now visible in connection with the South African war, adding, — "Whoever there is a cashiered officer, an expelled official, a physical or morally to be found in the anti-British camp. Let us not be mistaken, a number of the worthiest and most honest men are, from the most diverse motives, arrayed against the English; but in the same camp are to be found all the vagabonds of the universe. Political extremists of both sides are included. All the reactionaries and absolutists on the one hand, and all the revolutionaries and republicans on the other, are anti-English. Naturally enough! For England, by her prosperity, gives the lie to the theories of absolutists and revolutionaries alike. This redundancy of black, the reds, and the international demagogue, is one of the most interesting occurrences of our time. And is a marked compliment to the character and strength of Great Britain.

The head of the "Divine Healing Association" a man named, or misnamed, Truth — has been arrested in Boston charged with using the mail for fraudulent purposes. He had finely furnished offices, and the extent of his mail may be judged from the fact that he had a staff of twenty-three young women to attend to the correspondence. A wagon load of letters was taken by the police. It is said that he was receiving lately \$30,000 a week. The great wonder is that people allow themselves to be fooled by such creatures.

The Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the past year were \$29,230,038. Deducting the charges, the surplus was \$6,563,687. A dividend of five per cent on common stock was paid. The Company now operates 9,816 miles of railway.

Immigration officials intimate that the indications are that there will not be a large number coming to Canada from Great Britain this year. This is due to the great demand for labour in England on account of so many having gone to the war. It is expected, however, that from South Germany there will be a considerable number, and that a good many Finns are likely to come. The settlers Canada most needs are our own people — English, Scotch and Irish, the Fenian class of the last mentioned excepted.

The Standard Oil Company paid in dividends last week \$20,000,000, being at the rate of twenty per cent on the par value of the stock. The steady increase in the price of oil to the consumers indicates the Company's greed for more. And, as intimated in a former note, they are planning to bleed Canada as freely as they do the United States.

A "chain letter," started by Miss Gould of Montreal, has brought in over \$4000, and more is expected. The money is for one of the Patriotic funds. Chain letters are a nuisance, notwithstanding, and should not have encouragement. There are other ways of raising money for good purposes, better and cheaper.

The United States is anxious to acquire possession of St. Thomas island and is willing to pay a considerable price for it, \$3,000,000 being the price suggested. On the other hand, it is intimated that Denmark does not desire to part with the island. The apparent unwillingness may, however, be with a view to get a better price.

The St. Patrick's day business was very much overdone this year in Canada. Why should the Irish flag fly over public buildings in Ottawa, Montreal, Halifax, Toronto, St. John and other cities? There is just one flag for this country, and no other should take its place even for a day. And why should the Legislature of this Province adjourn in honour of St. Patrick's day, and members of the

government and legislature, who are not members of the Roman Catholic church, attend the service there? Legislatures have not adjourned in honor of St. George or St. Andrew. The statement that it is to honor the Irish soldiers who have fought bravely in South Africa is largely a pretence. Irish soldiers in the British army do their duty bravely, as do the others, Scotch, English, Canadian, Australian, Indian and all, and they are held in honor. But this obsequious celebration of St. Patrick's day is much less in recognition of Irish soldiers and other honorable Irishmen than it is an attempt to please that considerable class of Irishmen, and certain others in sympathy with them, whose animosity to everything British is implacable. The exhibition is as unavailing as it is disgusting. Those for whom it is made accept it, and enjoy the eagerness of the politicians of both parties to dance to them, but they remain unchanged, except that they get larger notions of their importance and are emboldened to be more assertive.

WAR NOTES.

The British flag flies over Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State. General Roberts' despatch from Bloemfontein, March 13, 8

"By the help of God and by the bravery of Her Majesty's soldiers and troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontein. The British flag now flies over the premises evacuated last evening by the Steyn, late president of the Orange Free State. Mr. Fraser, member of the late executive government, mayor, the secretary to the late government, the landroost and other officers met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public offices. The enemy has withdrawn from the neighborhood and all seems quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontein gave the troops a warm welcome."

The entrance of Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein at the head of his troops was amidst much enthusiasm. The flag was hoisted with due ceremony, and the people cheered loudly. "Soldiers of the Queen," "National Anthem, and other patriotic airs. Lord Roberts has his headquarters in the late President's residence.

The Free Staters, at least those in the vicinity of the capital, seem to be disposed to quietly, and many of them even gladly, accept the changed situation. The fact that Mr. Fraser, chairman of the Free State road, leader of the opposition to Mr. Steyn, came with the deputation to surrender the keys to Lord Roberts, is regarded as extremely significant of considerable difference of opinion among the Free Staters regarding the war. Kruger and Steyn made an appeal for peace to the British government. Their "appeal" declared that the war was undertaken as a defensive measure. The conditions they proposed were the absolute independence of both republics.

The reply of Lord Salisbury to the facts leading up to the war — that is the beginning of the end, there was peace in both republics. Discussions had been going on, and redress of British grievances; mainly ill. Dr. negotiation were going on the T. val was making preparations for. Suddenly at two days notice the African Republic, after issuing the service ultimatum, declared war. in this the Orange Free State is though she had not even alleged grievance. He recites the aggression in Natal and Cape Colony of Majesty's territories, the siege annexations; the enormous accumulations of munitions of war with great secrecy; the costly thus forced on Great Britain; the of thousands of precious lives. Lord Salisbury concludes thus: "The great calamity has been the Great Britain has suffered for the recent years acquiesced in the use of the two republics. In the use to which the two republics have put the position which was in them and the calamities they have invoked attack has inflicted Her Majesty's dominions. Her Majesty's government can only answer honors' telegrams by saying the are not prepared to assent to independence, either of the African republic or the Orange State."

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