

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Religious Intelligencer.

Rev. Joseph McLeod, D.D., ... EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 5TH, 1901.

Have you made remittance?

If so, thank you. If you have forgotten, kindly attend to the matter now. We need to hear from all at once.

Dr. Mackay, the well known

Presbyterian missionary, whose serious illness was mentioned last week, is dead. He did a great work in Formosa and will long be remembered as one of the foremost missionaries sent to heathendom from Canada.

Students for the ministry in

the Presbyterian Church in Scotland, at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, numbered two hundred and nineteen a dozen years ago; last year they numbered eighty-one. The fact is causing serious thought and some heart-searching.

The editors of the papers of

the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States are very well paid. The editors of the two principal ones get \$4,750 a year, and the other three get \$4,000. The papers are the property of the denomination, and the editors are appointed and their salaries designated by the Conference.

Acon paying the article on

missionary Helps on first page from Mrs. Griffin was a note in which she said: "We must have more men for our India mission field. Cannot the New Brunswick people help in this respect? Just now, too, our treasury is at great expense, bringing home tired workers for needed rest. If you could only support a man and wife!"

Some denominations have a

parsonage building fund. The Nebraska Conference of the United Brethren had a gift recently of \$10,000 for the building of parsonages. The plan is a good one. The parsonage that has a parsonage is much better equipped for work than the one without it, has more the character of permanency, and is much more likely to always have a pastor. We are glad that parsonage building has increased among our churches in late years. We hope that very soon every pastorate will have a suitable home for the minister.

There are some christians,

and even some ministers, who really think that when a church contributes to missions it is less likely to pay the pastor's salary and support other local interests. Pastors have been known to discourage support of missions on this account. These fearful brethren may be helped by the experience of a pastor who says,—"Our church treasurer in looking over his account book for several years, and comparing receipts, made the discovery that during the periods we were making special pleas for missions our local receipts were largest."

And this is not an isolated case. The experience of churches generally shows that the more hearty the interest in and support of the general work of the Church of God the more easily the support of local interests raised. There is no instance of a church prospering financially or otherwise by refraining from supporting mission work.

The editor of the New York

Evangelist is the chief promoter of a religious feature of the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, known as the "Tent Evangelist." The plan is set forth as follows:

1. A daily meeting will be held, probably in the early evening. These meetings will be addressed by preachers and orators of national reputation. Full programs of speakers and topics will be given out from time to time as they are prepared. 2. Defin-

ite periods will be devoted to setting forth in detail some of the varied forms of Christian activities which have been the marked features of the religious life of the nineteenth century, such as the inter-denominational associations, the young people's societies, the mission work, the settlement work, etc. So far as practicable these exhibits will be in charge of the men or the organizations who are carrying on the work. 3. At all other times the tent will be open, under proper restrictions, to conventions, conferences, or other gatherings of a moral or religious nature. All will be welcomed, and it is hoped that free and general use will be made of the tent.

The minister who accepts

secular employment is usually subject to criticism. In some cases the criticism is deserved. If, being in good health, with an opportunity to do work as a minister, he turns to secular employment for the sake of money or ease, he may well be censured. But there are men who have worn themselves out in faithful ministerial work, and who find themselves in old age without openings for even the most meagre support as ministers. What are they to do? If one such has an opening of secular employment which he can fill, how can he be blamed for accepting it. The Christian Observer tells of one whose self-denial as a minister was very marked, who says,—"I am about worn out; my voice is almost gone; mine has been a busy life; I am sixty-eight years old." Recently he has been invited to be cashier of a bank, without any restriction upon his Sabbath preaching. Thus is his old age provided for, so that he will have no occasion to depend upon the Church. Is he not clearly right in accepting the place?

CREED REVISION.

The Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States has authorized the revision in the Confession of Faith. The question of revision has been agitating the Presbyterian body for a number of years, with a steadily growing feeling favourable to it. In various ways the opinion of ministers and churches has been sought, and it became evident that some changes in certain doctrinal statements were demanded. At the present session of the Assembly, a committee which had been given charge of the matter a year ago, recommended changes, and the recommendations have been adopted. Though there was lengthy and warm discussions, there was substantial unanimity as to the main question, the discussion being principally as to the form of the proposed changes. When the final vote was taken on the committee's report there was not a voice against the recommendations. The recommendations are substantially these: A committee is appointed to prepare and submit to the next General Assembly a brief statement of the reformed faith, expressed, as far as possible in untechnical terms. The statement is to be prepared with a view to its being employed to give information and a better understanding of Presbyterian doctrinal beliefs, and not with a view to its becoming a substitute for, or an alternative of the Confession of Faith.

There are, also, to be prepared amendments of certain chapters and sections of the Confession so as more clearly to express the mind of the Presbyterian Church, with additional statements concerning the love of God for all men, and concerning missions and the Holy Spirit. It is, of course, understood that the revision shall not impair the integrity of the system of doctrine set forth in the Confession and taught in the Holy Scripture.

The action authorizing the revision is one of the most important things that could be done by a great religious body. It is making the old-time creed say what the ministers and other leaders of the Presbyterian Church have long believed, and what the great body of christians of every name believe concerning the love of God, and the free offer of salvation to all men.

PERSONAL.—Rev. J. B. Daggett and Mrs. Daggett have for two or three weeks been watching beside their child. The physicians give no hope of his recovery. Their friends sympathize with them, and hope for a favourable turn in the little one's condition.

THE MOUNT VERNON Free Baptist church Lowell, Mass., of which Rev. F. A. Currier is pastor, is reported in the Morning Star as enjoying a season of spiritual refreshing. The pastor's sermons are highly spoken of, and the congregations are increasing.

CENSUS FIGURES.—It is estimated from returns already in that the census will show Montreal with suburbs, has a population of 360,000. Toronto's population is about 222,000.

THE GOTHENBERG SYSTEM

IV.

PAUPERISM AND CRIME.

The pauperism produced by the drink habit was one of the chief reasons given for seeking to regulate the traffic by the company system, which, it was claimed by its promoters, would reduce pauperism to a minimum. With this fact in mind an examination of Sweden's statistics of pauperism is interesting.

For more than fifty years prior to the adoption of the Gothenberg system while there was much pauperism, there was a very slight increase. But from the adoption of the system to the present time there has been a steady increase. This fact becomes a more emphatic condemnation of the Gothenberg system when it is known that in all those parts of Sweden which have not the system there has been a marked decrease in pauperism. But that the heavy increase in places under the system has been so great as to bring the country's total average up to an increase. To see that great increase of pauperism, instead of the promised decrease, has kept pace with the prosperity of the Gothenberg system it is only necessary to examine the Gothenberg records of public pauperism.

In 1866, the first year of the company system of liquor selling, Gothenberg's paupers were 69 per 1000 of the population. In 1898 that city's paupers were 102 per 1000 of the population. The cost of caring for pauperism has increased at a like rate. It is not surprising that the advocates of the Gothenberg system say nothing of the statistics of pauperism in that city. As a matter of fact there are few cities anywhere in which the per capita increase of pauperism has been so rapid as in Gothenberg since the establishment of its much lauded liquor system.

What is true of pauperism is equally true of crime. Crime has not decreased in Sweden under the Gothenberg system. The prison statistics for the last ten years show that criminals are increasing at a faster rate than is the population. Of the persons sent to prison for the more serious crimes, more than one-half of them committed the crimes while actually drunk.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC.

One of the advantages claimed for the Gothenberg system is that it prevents illicit liquor-selling. The same claim has always been made for high-license systems. In no case of license law has the claim been justified, nor is it in the case of the Gothenberg system. In some respects the shops of the liquor companies are conducted according to the announced rules. There is, however, the tendency to sell to whoever has the cash, without respect to age or condition. Of the arrested drunks and, as shown in a previous article the number of them is steadily increasing—a large proportion got drunk on liquors purchased at the companies' shops.

But besides the companies' shops there are numerous other drink-selling places. A recent investigator in Gothenberg tells that the hotels and restaurants freely selling spirituous liquors, that houses of prostitution scattered throughout the city sell without check, that about a thousand beer shops dispense grog freely, that beer peddlers, who also sell spirituous liquors as much as they can, haunt every street and lane and alley of the city, and that even many of the candy shops sell beer to the children.

The fact is that wherever the liquor traffic is authorized, there it is sure to run riot. The Gothenberg system has not had a different effect, and certainly not a better effect, than any other plan of authorization. The traffic is universal and persistently lawless, and any form of "regulation" which it favours is favoured only because by it the traffic may more deceive the people and spread itself.

POLITICAL NEWS.—A typographical error last week makes it necessary to say that it was Mr. Blain of Ontario, and not Mr. Blair of New Brunswick, who objected to the increase of the indemnity of members of Parliament.

In the Sunbury-Queens election petition the application of the respondent to have the order extending the time of service set aside has been referred by Judge McLeod to the full court for argument.

It is announced that Sir Louis Davies is to go on the Supreme Court Bench next month, and that his place in the government will be taken by Mr. Emmerson.

The York Co. election trial was held on Monday. Mr. Gibson, by his attorney, admitted corrupt practices, and the judges declared the seat vacant. It is understood that there is an undertaking by representative men of both parties that all future elections shall be carried on free from illegal and corrupt methods.

WHAT THE DEACON SAID.

IX.

About Heredity.

I was not very glad to see the deacon when he called last evening for I had nothing for him to do, and I wanted to read, or write, or go down town. But I did not tell him so, but greeted him just as effusively as usual, and told him how glad I was to see him &c.—which is a kind of hypocrisy so common that it must keep the Recording Angel busy putting it down against us. 'But that is another story.'

"And what have you learned from this?" asked the deacon, as he picked up a volume of Joseph Cook's lectures on 'Heredity'.

"I have learned for one thing," I answered, "that children, as a rule, are too thoughtless in the selection of their parents and grand-parents. If children only knew now difficult, and sometimes impossible, it is to overcome inherited tendencies to sin and crime, they would not allow their parents to marry as carelessly as they do. Men select their wives with less thought than they give to the selection of their farms and their stock. Women select their husbands with less thought than they give to the selection of their dresses. The goods must not fade nor shrink, and must wash, and so they are selected by daylight. The husband and wife are selected by lamp light, or electric light, in the garish light of the ball room, and they fade and shrink and will not wash—especially the husband—and they soon wear out; and then they complain that marriage is a failure."

"But marriages are made in heaven?" remarked the deacon, as if he were stating a proposition rather than asking a question.

Yes, I answered, that is the theory, and once in a while heaven has something to do with a person's getting married; but when a man marries a woman because she has a bank account, or her father has; and when a woman gets married to prove to some other woman that she can, I doubt that such marriages are made in heaven. When marriages are made without any reference to character, or inherited tendencies, children of such ill-assorted unions start in life with the sins of generations to handicap them. It is almost impossible for some people to be honest and good, for they have inherited from their ancestors vicious tendencies more surely than they did their lands or money.

"I never knew a man," said the deacon, with infinite sarcasm, "who did not try to make some one else responsible for his faults; but of all the meanesses of which men are guilty the worst one is putting one's sins on a dead great-grand-father who cannot deny the impeachment. Adam could not put his sins or heredity, so he put them on environment. 'The woman thou gavest me, tempted me.' But I have no doubt that Cain said, or thought, that he had inherited his murderous instincts from his father."

"How thankful," said the deacon, as his sarcasm grew more bitter, "we old families ought to be that we have had a grandfather, and some of us have had two, and if they did not bequeath to us valuable old plate and china, or goodly manor, they have given us something better; they have left us a scapegoat upon whose back we can put our sins and have them carried in to the wilderness of forgetfulness."

Conscience, like Othello, finds his occupation gone, and heredity is doing the work. There was a time (before we discovered heredity) when remorse sat on our pillows and 'murdered sleep,' after we had been down town to 'see a man,' or had been on a fishing trip. But now, when conscience clears her throat preparatory to giving us a certain lecture, we plead an alibi; we were not within a hundred generations of the lie, or the theft."

"Police Magistrates ought to study science more, and their blue-books less. If Pat O'Flaherty could only convince 'his honour,' who fines him eight dollars or thirty days, that it was not he who got so hilariously drunk, but his great-grand father, his honor might let him off with a slight reprimand, or an expressed regret that he had not selected a less bibulous ancestor."

"When speculator get up a corner in wheat, and send bread up out of reach of the poor, that is the old Jacob strain in the blood asserting itself, making money out of his brother's hunger. When I hold mortgages at ten, twenty, forty per cent., and foreclose sharp, that is the old Shylock blood, I suppose."

"What you see in me that reminds you of the apocrypha is the Ananias and Sapphira strain in the blood." "Oh I tell you" said the deacon with fine scorn, "there is no friend for the lazy man, and the cowardly man, and the vicious man, like heredity."

THADDEUS.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner visiting South Africa to inquire into the trade prospects, reports that there will be excellent chances for working up a good business between that country and Canada once hostilities cease. He says that there will be a fine opening for Canadian goods, especially for dressed lumber, building material, general furniture and cooking stoves.

THE DOMINANT POWER.

What power will be dominant in the world a century hence? The answer must, of course, as the United Presbyterian says, be speculative. The past has taught us to be reserved as to opinions concerning the future of nations and the world at large. But the following figures are interesting and suggestive. Within the last century the number of people speaking the German language has decreased from 81 millions to 80; the users of the Russian language have increased from 30 to 85 millions, but largely by conquest and annexation; the French increase has been from 31 to 52 millions; Italian, 15 to 54 millions; Spanish, 26 to 44 millions, while the number speaking the English language has increased from 20 millions in 1800 to 116 millions in 1900. The English language has the lead, and the English-speaking people have the power. Do they speak the language of the Kingdom of God?

LORD MILNER.

Sir Alfred Milner, Governor General of South Africa, has been elevated to the Peerage, with the title of Lord Milner of Capetown. He is now in England. In a speech at a luncheon in his honour, a few days ago, he made brief reference to the South African situation, saying:

"It seems to me that we are slowly progressing towards the predestined end. It has appeared latterly as if the pace was somewhat quickening, but I do not wish to make too much of that or to speak with too great confidence."

Lord Milner declared his unshakable conviction that the road the British had taken was the only one possible. He added: "Peace we could have had. By self-effacement we could have had it comfortably and easily, but we could not have held our own by any other methods than those we were obliged to adopt. I do not know whether I am more inclined to laugh or cry when I have to listen for the hundredth time to those dear delusions of Utopian dogmatizing that it only required a little more time, patience, tact, and meekness to conciliate—What? panoplied hatred, insensate ambition, and invincible ignorance."

WE HOPE NOT.

It is intimated that the Mayor of St. John has written Mr. Carnegie, asking a donation towards a free library for the city. We hope the report is incorrect. Canadian cities should not go begging of any United States multimillionaire. If any do, we trust they will be refused.

RUSSIA'S POPULATION.

Attention has lately been directed to the amazing growth of Russia's population in the last two hundred years. At the death of Peter the Great, in 1725, Russia had only 13,000,000 inhabitants. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the population had risen to 36,000,000, and it now stands at 129,000,000. That is to say it has multiplied almost tenfold during a period in which the population of France has only doubled. Whereas in 1801 Russians constituted only a fifth of the total population of Europe they now constitute a third.

MORE NEGOTIATIONS.

It seems to be generally expected that soon there will be a resumption by the Joint High Commission of the negotiations that were discontinued two years ago. Canada will need to take the initiative. The matters that are likely to be considered when the commission meets are the following:

Behring Sea fishing. Fishing on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and in the waters of the common frontier.

Alaskan-Canadian boundary. Alien labor laws, applying to decisions of both Canada and the United States.

Mining rights of citizens of one country in another.

Readjustment of custom duties on products of the soil or industry, with a view to reciprocity.

New treaty governing naval vessels on the great lakes to supersede the treaty of 1817.

New outlining and definition of the frontier line between the two countries both on land and water, to preclude the possibility of future dispute.

An agreement relative to the passage of persons in the custody of the officers

of one country through the territory of the other, being designed upon arrival at destination to be tried and punished.

Mutual agreement as to wrecked and salvage rights, with a view to reciprocity.

Transportation across intermediate territory; intermediate transit by sea and natural or artificial waterways.

Transit of merchandise from one country to be delivered at points in the other beyond the other frontier.

TO INVADE JAPAN.

The Mormons are planning to invade Japan. The Missionary Review says that at a recent meeting of the heads of the Mormon Church, it was voted to open a mission there at an early date, and "an apostle" Heber J. Grant was deputed to inaugurate the work. Not much has been undertaken by the Latter-day Saints in non-Christian countries since the fifties, when, upon the proclamation of polygamy, some scores of elders were despatched to the earth's ends to evangelize in the name of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young; but in every case soon to meet with utter failure, notably in India. Of this new attempt the head of the "church" declares: "I have not the least doubt that success will crown our effort, or that apostle Grant is the man to do the work."

P. E. I. PROHIBITION.

The Prince Edward Island Prohibitory Law goes into operation this week. All parts of the Island Province, except Charlottetown, have been under the prohibition of the Scott Act; now Charlottetown also has the liquor traffic prohibited. The scope of the new law is stated by the Charlottetown Guardian thus: "The new prohibitory law, being a provincial act, has necessarily some limitations, much as it is not in the power of the legislature to control the import trade. But it is to be observed that the Canada Temperance Act does not prohibit importation of intoxicants, and the prohibitory law of the State of Maine, one of the most effective that we know of, is subject to the same limitation in that regard as the law now to come into force here. The main object of the law is attained if the retail traffic is suppressed, and for this object we believe the law will afford an efficient instrument if vigilantly and energetically enforced. The penalties for violation of the new law will be found more severe than those of the Scott Act, being \$100 fine for a first and \$200 for a second offence, with proportional terms of imprisonment in case of default, and for a third offence imprisonment for six months without the option of a fine." The working of the law will be watched with much interest.

A number of Irish monks have been attacked by a hostile crowd in Port gal. The police intervened, and the monks into carriages, the windows of which were broken with stones. The Presbyterian Witness suggests that they would have found better treatment among the "brutal Saxons" than with the faithful Portuguese.

In time of peace France has one soldier to every 72 people; Italy, one to every 100; Germany, one to every 107; Austria-Hungary, one to every 125; Russia, one to every 140. Great Britain has the smallest army in proportion to its population of any nation except the United States; in time of peace maintains one soldier to every 225 citizens. The United States has one to 1,000.

The Ottawa Journal says: "Many persons attended the garden party given by the Ottawa Humane Society, which was also a farewell to Mrs. E. Foster, whose departure is so much regretted. She was an officer in the Woman's Canadian Historical Society, the Morning Music Club, the Humane Society, and the Victorian Order of Nurses, and members of these societies contributed towards the testimonial which Lady Laurier presented to her. It took the form of a beautiful silver chaste tea-service. Mrs. Foster takes with her to her new home in Toronto the heartfelt wishes of her numerous friends in Ottawa for many happy years."

In a recent speech at a meeting of the Royal Society, Dr. Parkin said much needed word about the service from London, which, he declared, "dribbled through American channels, and was prepared to serve American readers. This was one of the worst things for the empire that could possibly exist. It was in the interests of Britain and Canada that there should be a state-owned Atlantic cable, which would be available for the transmission at low rates of the partial accounts of British and European events."