

TERMS AND NOTICES.

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Send Them Now.

Quick renewals, and payment of arrears if any exist, show practical interest in the INTELLIGENCER. Our friends will help us very much by remitting now.

Religious Intelligencer.

Rev. JOSEPH McLeod, D.D., EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30TH, 1901.

The twentieth century fund of the Methodist Church in Canada has now passed the million dollar mark. We congratulate our brethren.

Misunderstanding, not wrong intention, is usually at the bottom of grievances that separate friends. A word of explanation would, in nearly every case, cause the trouble to disappear.

A church of four hundred members expended \$6,000 in one year in support of itself, and gave nine cents as its annual contribution to the general work of the denomination. It cost two cents to send the money, and two cents to return a receipt for it—the balance for denominational purposes being five cents. And yet that church thinks itself a church of Christ.

We notice that some ministers, in their announcement of New Year resolutions, declare that they have resolved to begin evangelistic preaching. What have they been doing? Have they just waked up to the fact that that is what they are in the ministry for? Better late than never; but the wonder is what they have been thinking about.

The Old Catholic Church, which came into existence as a protest against the dogma of papal infallibility, is making progress in some parts of Europe. In Austria it is being enlarged by secessions from Romanism. Four new congregations have been organized and four new church buildings erected during the year. In some places Protestants and Old Catholics worship together. They have voted to abolish the vow of clerical celibacy, which will probably help them still further.

The Morning Star has this word for Christians, including preachers, of course: He who hankers for popular applause, and does not yet rather love to speak the truth for his own sake, whether popular or unpopular, is still a poor sort of a Christian. Were one to speak after the fashion of the Scripture, that he who offends in one point is guilty of all, it might be said that he is no Christian at all. However that may be, there are heights and depths in the spiritual life that he has not reached and fathomed.

The fact that some churches are not careful to fulfil their financial obligations to their ministers makes possible this question,—

"How many business corporations would place any commercial value upon the guarantee of stipend with which every minister is furnished when he is inducted?"

We are glad to believe that the majority of churches do all they agree to do, but so long as any—even a very few—are careless, all have to endure the reflection in the above question.

Dr. Cuyler entered his seventy-sixth year on the 10th inst. That he is still vigorous, that his mind is strong and clear, and that his heart

beats with deep concern for Zion and the welfare of men his writings show. He is enjoyed by more people, probably, than any other contributor to the religious press. There is no more stimulating and helpful writer than he has been for many years. His friends and admirers are a great host, and they all hope he may be spared yet a number of years to speak and write in the name of the Lord.

England demands something more of her Generals than victory. What that is will be readily understood from the words of Lord Roberts on his leaving Africa:

It will be my proudest boast if I can claim to have done nothing, under the stress of war's stern necessities, to hinder the friendly feeling which, I trust, may be established between the two races [that is, the Dutch and the English], or prevent their hearty co-operation in their efforts for the good government of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony.

Not so much the glory of conquest as the many and great responsibilities conquest imposes upon the conquerors must be in our minds, and the only ground on which war is justified and conquest laudable—"the good of the many and the better government of the conquered territory, and the establishment within its borders of justice, mercy, liberty and truth"—was well and strongly stated by England's greatest soldier.

Russel Sage, one of New

York's stock-gambling millionaires, in some advice to young men bids them—"learn the value of money, and realize that it stands, honestly made, as the monument to your value as a citizen." Commenting on this advice and statement, the Free Baptist says "there are few, if any, more damnable heresies than that contained in the above words, which we quote from a religious paper. In the first place, what the world recognizes as money 'honestly made' may be in God's sight riches not gained by right. But, grant the honesty of the making, money ought never to stand as a monument to the value of a man as a citizen. It is the degradation of manhood as well as citizenship to measure either by the amount of money made, however honest the process. There are thousands of men who have died poor who have accomplished incalculably more for their country than any multi-millionaire. Anyone who cares to call the roll of his country's noblest citizens can verify this statement. 'Money,' even 'honestly made,' is quite as often a monument to the idolatry of gold, the power of greed and the spirit of selfishness as it is to its owner's 'value as a citizen.'

QUEEN VICTORIA.

The Poet Laureate, tracing the life of the Queen, describes her character thus:

Queen, Empress, more than Empress or than Queen,
The lady of the world on high enthroned.

By right Divine, of duties well fulfilled,

To be the pattern to all queens, all kings,

All women, and the consciences of men

Who look on duty as man's only right.

Having referred to her widowhood and the experiences of her later life, he adds:

And long and late this happy season wore,

This mellow, gracious autumn of her days;

This sweet grave Indian summer, till we grew

To deem it limitless, and half forgot Mortality's decree, and now there falls

A sudden sadness on our lives, and we

Can only bow disconsolate heads and weep,

And look out from our lonely hearths and see

The homeless drifting of the winter mist,

And hear the requiem of the winter wind.

The Queen is dead; or, rather, as one has written, "the Queen is alive for evermore." The end came at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, where Her Majesty had been for two or three weeks.

The announcement at 7.45 p. m. Tuesday, 22nd inst., was made by the Prince of Wales to the Lord Mayor of London, was in these simple and touching words:

"My beloved Mother has just passed away surrounded by her children and grandchildren."

Though the world had known for a few days of the Queen's serious illness, and was by that fact prepared for the sad news, it came with a shock, and everywhere throughout the Empire there was a sense of personal bereavement.

With the close of her life ends the longest and best reign in English history, and the finest, in all the things that go to make goodness and greatness, in the history of the world.

As Queen, her wise administration has commanded universal admiration. Her personal virtues have won the love of the world. As wife and mother she has given the world an example of the highest and truest womanhood.

Not only have the millions of the British Empire a feeling of bereavement in the death of their much beloved Queen, but in all nations she is sincerely mourned. Never before were there such universal expressions of real sorrow at the death of a sovereign. Living in the fierce light that beats upon a throne, and having to do with the differences that occur between nations, it is a great thing that her life, in all its relations, has been such as to command the unqualified admiration and reverence, not only of her own devoted subjects, but of the whole world. "We are all your Majesty's subjects," said a distinguished American; in which he, certainly, voiced the feeling of good people under all flags.

The close of her reign naturally suggests comparison of the state of things at its beginning and now. The enlargement of the Empire, the increase of population, the material progress, the great increase in wealth, the vast public undertakings, the improved condition of the people generally, the higher moral tone, the power of religion, the spread of Christian truth and power in every part of the world—all these things mark it as a golden period in the world's history. And historians will give the good Queen credit for having, by her manner of life and the wisdom with which she exercised her great responsibilities, contributed in a large degree to give character to the period of her reign.

But not of these things so much as of the personality of their long-time Queen are people thinking while she lies dead. They recall that she was but a girl when she came to the throne. At eighteen she was summoned from the quiet of a good home to fill the most exalted position in the world—to rule over the most powerful nation on the earth. The loyalty and devotion of the people then were great. Not for a long time had the affection of a great nation been given to a sovereign as it was given to the gentle girl when she first received into her hands the sceptre of imperial power. Steadily through the nearly sixty-four years of her reign the love and loyalty of the millions of her ever expanding empire has grown till now, when she has been called up higher, her devoted subjects stand about her bier, weeping as for a loving mother.

Her simple womanliness is always thought of with much interest and pride, and more than anything else has endeared her to her people. It is told that just prior to her marriage the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was to perform the marriage ceremony, dined with the Queen, and in the course of the conversation he asked whether—she being above all other personages in the realm, and her word a command to any person whatsoever—it would not be desirable to omit the word "obey" from the marriage services. "My lord," was her answer, "omit nothing. I wish to be married as a woman, and not as a queen." And married as a woman she was.

It is told, too, that when her husband was dying, he roused himself from a period of partial delirium to turn with ineffable love to his spouse and sovereign, saying to her, with a kiss, "Good little wife!" And when the Prince Consort was actually passing away, after those twenty-one years of wedded happiness, it was told how the Queen bent over him and whispered, "It is your little wife," at which last words the Angel of Death stayed his hand while once again the dear eyes opened and the dying lips smiled.

For many generations the life of "Victoria the good" will be drawn upon for such incidents as these, with which to illustrate and impress the beauties of true womanliness and pure domestic life.

She had her full share of sorrows—just such bereavements and griefs as are in the lot of human beings. She told her people about them; they understood her heart-aches, and wept with her; and these common experiences brought Queen and people close together.

The kindness of her nature, the sympathy she always showed for human suffering and sorrow, the interest she never failed to manifest in all that concerned her subjects,—in brief, the intimate way in which she mingled her feelings with the affairs of her people gave her a place in their hearts such as no other sovereign ever held.

"She wrought her people lasting good;

Her court was pure; her life serene;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as mother wife and Queen."

KING EDWARD.

Immediately on the death of the Queen the Prince of Wales became King. He is to be known as Edward VII. His correct title is King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Emperor of India. His speech on his accession to the throne, delivered at a meeting of the Privy Council the day following the Queen's death, was simple and manly, as follows:

"Your Royal Highness, my Lords and Gentlemen—This is the most painful occasion on which I shall ever be called upon to address you. My first and melancholy duty is to announce to you the death of my beloved mother, the Queen, and I know how deeply you and the whole nation, and I think I may say, the whole world, sympathize with me in the irreparable loss we have all sustained.

"I need hardly say that my constant endeavor will be always to walk in her footsteps.

"In undertaking the heavy load which now devolves upon me, I am fully determined to be a constitutional sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and so long as there is breath in my body, to work for the good and amelioration of my people.

"I have resolved to be known by the name of Edward, which has been borne by six of my ancestors. In doing so I do not undervalue the name of Albert, which I inherit from my ever-to-be-lamented, great and wise father, who by universal consent is, I think, deservedly known by the name of 'Albert the good,' and I desire that his name should stand alone.

"In conclusion, I trust to parliament and the nation to support me in the arduous duties which now devolve upon me by inheritance and to which I am determined to devote my whole strength during the remainder of my life."

King Edward comes to the throne at the mature age of fifty-nine. He has for a good many years had much to do with public affairs, and has come to be known as a man of sound sense and great tact, thoroughly in sympathy with all that concerns the people's welfare, and popular amongst all classes. That the influences and forces which have made Victoria's reign so great and glorious will be continued in the reign of her son may, we think, be confidently expected. God save the King.

POLITICAL NEWS.—Election petitions have been filed against seven Conservatives and seven Liberal members of the P. E. I. Legislature.

All the senate vacancies have been filled. Mr. A. T. Wood ex-M. P. Hamilton, Ont., George McHugh, ex-M. P. South Victoria, Ont., Mr. Robert McKay, Montreal, and Mr. L. M. Jones of Brandon, Manitoba, have been appointed.

Mr. A. B. Copp, is mentioned as the Government candidate in Westmorland for the Local Legislature, and Mr. F. B. Black is spoken of as a probable Opposition candidate.

It is intimated that the New Brunswick Legislature will not meet before March.

The date of the election to fill the vacant seat in York's representation in the Local Legislature has been announced, nomination Feb. 7th., polling Feb. 14th. Mr. Geo. Allen is announced as likely to be the government candidate. Other names, also, are mentioned.

A Conservative Convention in Westmorland Co., is to be held Wednesday of this week.

HOME RELIGIOUS NEWS.

—On Saturday, the day of the funeral of Queen Victoria, a service will be held in the Presbyterian church, in this city, to be participated in by the Baptist, Free Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches. The music will be furnished by the joint choirs of these churches.

—Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, who is soon to assume the pastorate of the Methodist Baptist church, the Canadian Baptist, says,—"The Baptists of Ontario will lose a faithful and judicious pastor, and one who has not only labored for his own church, but has also taken a broad and earnest interest in the general work of our body. He has long been a Governor of McMaster University, and also a member of the Home Mission Board. He has also been President of the Ontario Convention. He has had steady and large success as a pastor. He will go to his new and very important charge followed by the best wishes of hosts of friends."

TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.—February 10th has been selected by the International Lesson Committee for the teaching of Temperance in the Sunday Schools, in connection with the lesson of "The Talents." We ask ministers, superintendents and teachers, to so impress temperance teaching with the lesson of the day that there may be an arrest of thought and a clearer knowledge of "Bible Temperance."

LAURA J. POTTER,
Prov. Supt. of Temperance.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

CANADA'S FISHERIES.

The report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries just issued contains interesting and gratifying facts about the fisheries of Canada. The value of our fish catch in the year now reported was \$21,891,706, an increase of about two and a half millions over the preceding year. By Provinces the value of the catch was as follows: Nova Scotia, \$7,347,604; British Columbia, \$5,214,074; New Brunswick, \$4,119,891; Quebec, \$1,953,134; Ontario, \$1,590,447; Prince Edward Island, \$1,043,645; Manitoba and N. W. T., \$622,911.

There was an increase in every Province but P. E. Island. The deep-sea fishermen of the Maritime Provinces received \$160,000 in fishing bounties on the season's catch. Nova Scotia fishermen received \$106,598, being about two-thirds of the whole bounty; Quebec received \$32,065, New Brunswick, \$13,514, and P. E. Island, \$7,822. The number of men engaged in fishing in Canadian waters last year was 79,863, using fishing gear valued at about \$10,000,000. The lobster plant of the country is valued at \$1,334,180. There are 858 lobster canneries along our coast. The salmon canneries of British Columbia number 69, representing a capital of \$1,380,000, and employing 18,997 hands.

A NEW MONTE CARLO.

It is seriously proposed to establish a Monte Carlo on the shore of Maryland. The European Monte Carlo is the most demoralizing place in the world, as it is one of the most beautiful and attractive. That the State of Maryland would consent to such an establishment within its bounds is not easy to believe. The Roman Catholic church is strong in the state, and the promoters of the gambling centre might get the leaders of that church by contributions to the church's treasury. It is to be hoped, though, that the moral sense of the people is strong enough to prevent such an establishment.

SIXTY-NINE MILLIONS.

Last year's contributions of the people of the United States to benevolences are estimated at \$69,000,000. While this is a large figure, there is not so large general generosity in it as at first glance appears. The earnings of the people in the same year were \$20,000,000,000, so that the benevolent contributions are only about one-third of one per cent—very far short of the tithe.

AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth of Australia, which is not so large as Canada, embraces territory nearly equal to the United States. Much of the territory—more than half of it—is waste land. It is a great wool-producing country—the greatest in the world. It used to be thought that they could not make cloth there because there is not dampness enough for spinning, but the lack is now supplied artificially. In gold production it is next to the Transvaal, and in 1899 led the world in the amount of gold produced. In dressed meats it stands next to the United States. There is, doubtless, a great future before the new Commonwealth.

THE CAPE TO CAIRO.

Work on the "Cape to Cairo" railway is again going on. We see it stated that it has been decided to deviate from the route originally surveyed by travelling via Wanki. The change is made in view of the fact that the bridging of the Zambesi River will be much facilitated at this point, and also that rich coal fields have been discovered in the vicinity of Wanki. Wanki lies about two hundred miles distant from Bulawayo in a north-westerly direction. The coal is stated to be of great calorific value, and mines are to be sunk immediately.

BRITISH TRADE.

A trade statement issued by the British government shows that the British colonies last year furnished a market for more than \$500,000,000 worth of British goods, which is over one half of the total imports of the colonies. The British goods imported by the colonies were divided thus,—India \$200,000,000, the Australian colonies \$130,000,000, the British West Indies \$13,000,000, the African colonies \$85,000,000, Canada \$33,000,000. It is good to see trade follow the flag. We wish a larger proportion of Canada's trade did so.

CHARGES DISPROVED.

Charges were made a while ago that the Hospital service in South Africa was very inadequate and badly conducted. A Royal Commission was appointed to investigate the charges.

The Commissioners have just made report, the tenor of which is that, viewing the campaign as a whole, the attention cannot properly be said that the medical or hospital arrangements broke down. It adds that there has been nothing in the nature of a scandal regard to the care of the sick and wounded, and no general widespread neglect. All the witnesses of experience in other wars were practically unanimous in declaring that, taking all in all, the sick and wounded were never so well cared for in any campaign.

MRS. EDDY'S TOOTH.

Mrs. Eddy, the high priest of Christian Science, has, it appears, been having a toothache, and the newspapers, always meddling with people's affairs, have spread the fact abroad. This is what one of them says: According to her own "science" she could not suffer from the tooth, and when she should seek to have it removed we cannot guess. Tooth-pulling is not such a delightful experience. But why imprudently taking it for granted that she has some valid reason for having that tooth removed, what a splendid opportunity this afforded her of demonstrating the practical value of her "science" by submitting to the usual operations so erroneously thought to be painful and proving that for the Christian Scientist the dentist's chair has lost all its horrors. But she went to a "painless dentist" and submitted to the use of anesthetics, thus basely betraying her own doctrine. Our judgment is that it was a "wisdom" tooth she lost, and we are reminded of a domestic who became a little mixed in her terms and referred to a person who refused the services of a physician as "one of them Christian Insanity people."

THE KINGS CO. CRIME.

Steps are being taken, by private individuals, to quash the fraudulent non-resident voters' list with which it was attempted to swamp the legitimate vote of Kings Co. It looks as though the fraud may be made use of as a reason for deferring the Kings Co. election. It does not appear, however, that the Attorney General, or other officer of the Crown whose duty it might be, is taking any steps towards the punishment of the parties guilty of the crime. It is not enough to prevent such a crime having the effect designed; the guilty parties should be brought to account.

THAT INQUIRY.

The inquiry into the charge against a St. John policeman of having taken money from the keepers of houses of ill-repute for protection, did not amount to much. The witnesses in the case left the city. The only witness examined said she had loaned Ring \$25.00 some years ago, and had paid him \$10.00 for helping recover some stolen jewelry. The borrowed money had not been returned. It came out in the course of the examination that the police are not instructed to close up bawdy houses, but merely to confine them to one part of the city and prevent them from being riotous. Which means that the police force, instead of attempting to exterminate the evil, practically endorse and protect it.

THE QUEEN'S FUNERAL, &c.

The funeral of the Queen will take place next Saturday. The day will be observed as a day of mourning throughout the Empire.

The Emperor of Germany, grandson of the Queen, was at her bedside when she died.

All public buildings in Canada, as elsewhere throughout the Empire, are draped in mourning. All the principal stores are also so draped; and in dress and otherwise the people generally are showing their sorrow.

The Governor General, the Lieutenant Governor, cabinet ministers and sundry others have taken the oath of allegiance to King Edward.

Young King Alfonso has been till lately under the teaching of a Jesuit. A short time ago he published an article in which he showed that political liberalism is contrary to the dogmas and decisions of the Church. The Liberal members of the chambers insisted that the young King should no longer be under the tutelage of a man so medieval in his views. The ministers and the Queen have yielded, and the young King must have another kind of tutor.

In a New York will case, the heirs seek to show that the maker of the will, a distinguished merchant, was of unsound mind. In support of their contention they have brought out testimony to show that he made his wife wear the same bonnet for nine years, declaring that a new bonnet in ten