

THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER

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

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Editorial Outlook

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

The movement to restore the Bible to the public schools in New Zealand gains strength. The Presbyterian General Assembly is heading the movement, the Baptists, Congregationalists and Methodists co-operating. They propose to ask Parliament to submit the question to the electorate.

THEY WANT MORE.

Recent concessions made to the Roman Catholics by the German Emperor have encouraged them to scheme for more. Several of the bishops have directed that every newly ordained priest shall take a course in an authorized normal school. Those who know the ways of "the church" understand that the aim is to qualify the priests for schools inspectorships.

THE POPE.

Pope Leo XIII is dead. He died Monday. He was in his 94th year, and up to the last retained his mental faculties in a remarkable degree. He occupied the high position of head of the Papal Church for more than a quarter of a century. He was, doubtless, a man of pure life, and devoted in the fullest degree to the interests of the great religious and political organization over which he presided.

WOMEN TO THE FRONT.

In the population of England and Wales there are one million more females than males. Perhaps this fact makes the necessity for the invasion by women of employments that have been regarded as belonging to men. Statistics show that of women in business and public employment there are 3 veterinary surgeons, eight omnibus conductors, twelve shepherds, fifty-four chimney sweeps, 140 dentists, 212 doctors, 279 undertakers, 316 blacksmiths, and 440 brass founders. Nearly all these employments are quite unsuited for women.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S Plan.

Mr. Goldwin Smith not only thinks the party system of government ought to be got rid of, but suggests a way. He would destroy all the existing machinery of an election, including nomination day. He says:

Let candidature be open to any one who can obtain the endorsement of a certain number of electors. Put to the vote on polling day the names which are so endorsed. If no candidate has a majority of the total number of votes

polled, submit the two names having the highest number of votes to re-ballot, as they do in France. Let the legislature select by such process as it may deem best the heads of the executive departments for its own term.

"THE FOURTH" ON THE THIRD.

In an Indiana town the fourth of July celebration was held on the third. It was done in deference to the wish of the rumsellers of the town. The fourth being a legal holiday, on which the saloons were required to be closed they persuaded the town authorities to have the celebration on the 3rd, so that they might reap the profits of large grog sales. Perhaps the bibulous citizens spent "the fourth" sobering up, while the rum men counted their gains. "Independence Day" may hereafter be regarded as a moveable feast for the convenience and profit of the rumselling patriots who have so large influence in the control of affairs. Great is the rum traffic!

LYNCHING.

There seems to be an increase of lynching in the United States, rather than a decrease. And the lawlessness is not confined to one section of the country. The Chicago Tribune has kept a record of lynch-law murders for fifteen years, and the record reveals some startling facts, one of which is that only four states of the Union have not had this form of killing. In fifteen years the lynchings numbered 2,516, the southern states being credited with 2,080 of them. Of the victims 1,678 were negroes. Fifty women were among the victims of this form of savagery indulged in by "civilized" communities. As late as 1901 the lynchings exceeded the legal executions, the numbers being 135 and 118 respectively.

TIBET.

A Russian explorer, M. Zybiloff, has recently returned from a residence of a whole year in Lhasa, the capital of Tibet. He is a Buddhist, and speaks Tibetan, and so was able to pass as a lama. His account of the place is full of interest. All round the city is a wide street on which penitents prostrate themselves the whole length. The native traders are all women, and the regular population is 10,000. Monasteries and temples abound, three near Lhasa having 15,000 monks, mostly engaged in learned pursuits. At Brabun there are nearly 6,000 males, of all ages, learning theology, the total of resident monks being 8,000. The army of Tibet consists of 4,000 poorly disciplined men, armed with bows and

old-fashioned guns. Labor is cheap, and a lama only gets 10 cents for a whole day's prayers.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The sensation of the week in political circles is the resignation of Hon. A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals, in the Dominion government since 1896. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Scheme was the occasion of the resignation, Mr. Blair declaring himself unable to approve it. Mr. Fielding is acting Minister of Railways. No announcement has been made of Mr. Blair's successor in the government. Mr. Emmerson's name is most mentioned in that connection.

The date of the British Columbia elections for the Provincial Legislature is announced—Oct. 31st.

Mr. T. R. Black of Amherst, one of Cumberland's representatives in the Nova Scotia Legislature, is spoken of as the probable successor of the late Senator Dickey.

Governor Jette, of Quebec, has been reappointed for a second term.

The Toronto News claims to have learned from authoritative quarters that a general Dominion election will be held in October or November.

The friends of Premier Ross, of Ontario, are raising a fund for him. It now amounts to \$30,000; they expect to make it \$50,000.

RADIUM.

Professor Pierre Curie, of Paris, who with his wife has the distinction of discovering radium, in a recent lecture illustrated some of the marvellous properties of this new element. He showed first its most surprising quality of giving out heat rays without any apparent combustion. A few grammes of radium, brought near to a thermometer, raised it 2.6 degrees Centigrade, and would keep it at that point for a longer period than is ever likely to be tested. Perhaps the most remarkable effect of radium is that it makes the air a conductor of electricity. Besides the different radiations given off by the substance, it also gives off emanations—corpuscles which have the same properties as radium itself. An emanation behaves in many ways like a gas; it can be condensed by liquid air, and when the temperature is raised it diffuses itself again. Pure radium has never been seen, and for his experiments Professor Curie used the bromide and chloride of radium. Excessively minute quantities of radium exist in the mineral pitchblende—a single grain is worth \$10,000. Radium rays discolour paper,

give glass a permanent violet tint, turn oxygen into ozone, yellow phosphorous red, and mercury perchloride into calomel. Microbes, it has been found, are killed by the emanations of radium.

THE I. O. G. T.

The New Brunswick Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., met in annual session in Fredericton, last week. The statistical report showed that the order had about held its own in members last year. It is a world-wide organization. At the Supreme Lodge, held in Stockholm last year, 73 Grand Lodges, 10,779 subordinate lodges, and more than half a million members—were reported. In this Province it is proposed to put an organizer in the field this year. The Grand Lodge declares in favor of independent political action, defining such action to be

An aggressive movement in practical politics for the election of representatives favorable to the enactment and enforcement of legislation as restrictive of drinking facilities as the power of the representative body will permit, such action to include the support of any candidate or party favorable to the aim of the movement or opposition to any candidate or party unfavorable to the aims of the movement, or the nomination and support of independent candidates where such a course may be necessary to make an issue or expedient to promote the cause. To promote effective co-operation in this movement, we undertake to enroll, educate and organize its friends as set forth in this constitution.

Rev. T. G. Marshall is the Grand Chief Templar, and Mr. A. C. M. Lawson is Grand Secretary.

NOTES.

Senator Dickey died in Amherst, N. S., last week. He was 92 years old. He had been active in public life for many years, having been a member of the Senate of Canada since its creation in 1867. Till this year he had regularly attended the sessions of Parliament.

It is stated that not less than ten million dollars' worth of fire works were sold for use on the Fourth of July this year.

The new king of Servia is now charged with having been the real leader of the conspiracy which resulted in the murder of his predecessor.

The United States received 74,000 Jewish immigrants last year. They are not the most desirable kind of people.

Mr. Joseph Gillott, son of the inventor of steel pens, the last survivor of the pen-making family, died in London last week.