

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

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

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Editorial Outlook

POLITICAL NEWS.

It is said that Mr. Blackadar, of the *Adrian Recorder*, Halifax, was offered a senatorship, and declined it.

Two offices in the New Brunswick government are to be filled—Surveyor-general and Solicitor-general. For the latter Mr. Sweeney, of Westmorland, is being urged, the principal reason stated in his favor being that he is a Roman Catholic.

THE PHILIPPINES.

It is proposed to establish a new capital for the Philippines. Manila is not as healthful as is desirable, and in some other respects is objectionable. Governor Taft proposes a place about 155 miles from Manila, and over 5,000 feet above the sea level, one of the most healthful places in the island. It is urged that by selecting an unoccupied territory, the new city can be laid out on artistic lines, all modern sanitary appliances installed, and every consideration given to the health of the residents. Manila will continue to be the commercial metropolis.

WANT IT REPEALED.

The rum-sellers of Charlottetown, P. E. I., and their friends, want the prohibitory law repealed, and they are petitioning the legislature to do it. One of the reasons they urge is that a hotel has closed because it cannot have a bar, and that, therefore, tourist travel will fall off. If the law has prevented the hotel bar, it has a measure of prohibitory power which commends it as an excellent law. The legislature is not likely to pay much attention to the prayer of the rum gang. If it does, the electorate will probably take the earliest opportunity of giving the legislature some attention.

INSPECTION.

Many of the members of the Roman Catholic orders that have left France, rather than submit to law, have settled in England, and there are now so many of their religious establishments that the necessity of having these places regularly inspected is being agitated. Why not? That they were unwilling to submit to inspection in France causes suspicion. If all is right, they ought to have no objection to inspection. Let them submit to the same regulations as to inspection and everything else as Protestant institutions are subject to. There can be no objection to that. Let the same be done in Canada, too.

DON'T MENTION IT.

Four tunnels between New York and Long Island are under contract to an

English firm. Twenty million dollars is the contract price. When United States concerns secure a contract in Great Britain, our neighbors do a lot of boasting. Headlines in the newspapers are much in evidence then, and there is large talk about the United States-manufacturers and contractors doing practically all that is worth while in all the world. The alleged decadence of England industrially is especially dwelt upon and rejoiced in. But they fail to mention such facts as given above. They are a great people in many respects—especially in announcing their greatness.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

Reports from Melbourne indicate that it is not easy to forecast what will be the issue of the movement to restore Bible teaching in the public schools when the matter is tested at the next election. In the country districts the advocates of restoring the Bible have strong support. But the feeling of the Melbourne people is not so sure. The activity of the Roman Catholic party, which in the interests of its own schools is allying itself with the political party adverse to the movement, will tell considerably. The Anglican bishop, on the other hand, declares that the day is past for the State support of a denominational system such as the Romanists want.

ANARCHISTS.

When President McKinley was assassinated, it was proposed to enact a law making an attempt on the life of a President punishable by death. The papers urged it, and it looked as though it would be the first thing done when Congress met. But it has not yet been done. For some reason it seems impossible to get such a law passed. Can it be that the political influence of the anarchists in the country is great enough to prevent such legislation? Patterson, N. J., is believed to be the headquarters of the anarchists of the world, and there most of the plots made against European rulers are hatched. Possibly the influence that goes out from this bad centre, and which controls votes in nearly all the states, causes the politicians to hesitate about making a law distasteful to the blood-thirsty gang. They prefer that the President's life be risked rather than their seats in Congress.

ENOUGH OF THEM.

It is intimated that some thousands of Doukhobors in Russia are ready to come to Canada. Canada's experience of those now in the country does not create a strong desire for more of them. They may be well-meaning, but they are difficult people to get along with. Many complaints are made to the Immigration

department about them, and those who have lands in their vicinity wish the authorities would move them farther north—a long way north. Perhaps some of their grand-children may make fair Canadians, but that is long to wait. The money it costs to bring Doukhobors and their kind would be better spent in securing English, Scotch, Irish and Scandinavians.

THE WAR.

The centre of interest is now the Yalu river. Among the rumors are these: That there has been some fighting; that a Japanese column has been destroyed, and that a Russian detachment has been defeated. These rumors may be confirmed or denied any day.

Russia forbids newspaper correspondents' using wireless telegraphy. Those discovered doing so will be treated as spies and shot. Foreign governments have been given notice of this.

There is said to be a good deal of sickness amongst the land forces of both the Japanese and the Russians.

Viceroy Alexieff applied to the Czar to be relieved as viceroy in the Far East. The appointment of Vice-Admiral Skrydloff, one of Alexieff's enemies, as successor to the late Vice-Admiral Makaroff is believed to be the cause.

Vice-Admiral Makaroff's widow has been granted an annual pension of \$10,000.

Two Japanese officers recently arrested as spies in Manchuria have been executed.

RUSSIA'S DEFEAT.

What defeat would mean to Russia is a question which a great many people are thinking about. It has a rather startling answer in an article in the *New York Outlook*. The writer of the article, a lady, is by marriage a member of a family of the old Russian nobility, speaks at least with a knowledge of internal Russia that makes her views worth considering. In a word, her idea is that victory could only give a new lease of life to the prevailing corruption and oppression, whereas the discipline of defeat might be the salvation of the nation. Therefore, every message from the Far East bringing news of disaster and defeat for the Russian arms is in reality a message of hope for a new Russia, for which this will be but the last, inevitable sacrifice. Defeat, it is true, would mean loss of money and prestige; but this would be as nothing compared with boundless higher benefits that would accrue. Russia would, indeed, go forward by leaps and bounds, had she the good fortune to be beaten. To people who "think Imperially," this reasoning must seem paradoxical; and we are not pretending that the writer

gives the impression of having weighed what may be called the external issues of the conflict. From the domestic point of view, however, she has a strong case, and she presents some considerations not to be ignored by anyone wishing to understand the situation in all its aspects.

DISAPPOINTED AGAIN.

Premier Ross has announced in the Ontario legislature that there will not be any legislation touching the liquor traffic this session. That is what his enigmatical answer to a recent delegation was generally understood to mean, and he might as well have said so plainly at the time. No legislation is a victory for the rum traffic men. They are masters of the situation. There is much disappointment among many temperance men, who had continued to believe that Mr. Ross would carry out his oft-repeated promise.

A convention called by the Ontario Alliance was held in Toronto Thursday. There were 450 delegates present. They adopted resolutions expressing their disappointment and regret that no legislation had been introduced in fulfilment of the promises of the government; that the minimum of legislation that can be accepted would be the abolition of the public bar, the treating system and drinking in clubs, and the imposition of such other restrictions on the liquor traffic as shall most effectually curtail its operation and remedy its evils; and that it is the duty of temperance men to work for the nomination and election of candidates pledged to the immediate enactment of the legislation asked for by the Alliance.

BRIEF MENTION.

The president of the C. P. R., who has just returned from a business trip, says the Chamberlain trade policy has made good progress.

Senator Wark is again in Ottawa, attending to his parliamentary duties. Though two months over a hundred, he is in good health and spirits, and thinks he will get through the session in comfort.

Gilbert S. Stairs, Halifax, has been selected by the Dalhousie faculty as the Nova Scotia Rhodes scholarship man.

The tide of immigration from the United States to the Canadian west has set in early, and indicates an influx this year from that quarter entirely unprecedented.

It is said that Newfoundland is not satisfied with the feature of the Anglo-French treaty relating to the French shore fishing trouble, and that the legislature will not approve the arrangement as now understood.

There is still much uneasiness about the health of the German Emperor.