

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

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

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Editorial Outlook

THE WAR.

There was a most startling report early in the week that the Japanese had been repulsed at Port Arthur with a loss of 30,000 men. Later statements said the Japanese loss was 2,800, and the Russian loss smaller. A Saturday despatch dated Tokio said: "The imperial headquarters staff officially deny the reports from St. Petersburg that the Japanese lost 30,000 in a battle near Port Arthur on July 10 or 11. Not a shot was fired on either side."

CHANGES IN EUROPE.

A writer in an English review points out the shifting of the centre of diplomacy and power in the Old World, consequent on the present war. He says that Germany's diplomatic influence has greatly declined, and that of England and France has increased. Russia's great loss of influence has injuriously affected Germany. France has been saved from losing influence by her closer relations to Great Britain, and the making of the Russian alliance. The changes are toward a growing relationship between France, Italy and Great Britain on the one hand, and a drawing together of Russia, Germany and Austria on the other. The prospective new alignment is a much more natural grouping of the nations than has existed for some time. The free nations are forming closer attachments for each other.

KRUGER.

Ex-President Kruger, of the Transvaal, is dead. He died Thursday at Clarens, Switzerland, where he had been for a month seeking improvement in health. His full name was Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger. He was born in Cape Colony in 1825, and was, therefore, 79 years old. He had an adventurous life. As a youth he took part in the fierce struggles with the native tribes of South Africa. He was a man of great physical strength, and became head of the Transvaal government in 1883, and was three times re-elected to the Presidency. He was largely responsible for the conditions that led to the war which resulted in the transfer of the Transvaal to British control. When the British troops neared Pretoria he escaped to Europe, where he remained till his death, spending most of the time in Holland. His wife, whom he left in Pretoria, died soon after he went to Europe. His request to be buried beside his wife in the capital of the country he once ruled will, doubtless be complied with.

INSANITY INCREASING.

The New York Commission on Lunacy publish statistics which show a quite alarming increase in the number

of the insane in that State. Other States have like conditions. One fact of interest is that the popular belief that the isolation and monotony of farm life are conducive to insanity is not borne out by the investigations. The increase of the insane is chiefly in manufacturing centres. For instance, the ratio of insanity per capita is three times as great in Massachusetts as in Texas. The facts obtainable point to the conclusion that a quiet, agreeable life, free from anxiety and worry, is the best guarantee against the dread disease.

A STRANGE VERDICT.

This is the comment of the *Presbyterian Witness* on the verdict acquitting the young man accused of killing his father in a drunken quarrel in Cape Breton:

"Not guilty," was the verdict of a jury at Sydney in the case of John Macrae, charged with murder of the most fearful kind, the murder of his father. The jury, after deliberating two hours, brought in a verdict of not guilty. This they did in face of evidence and the plain and faithful directions of the Judge. John Macrae was under the influence of liquor when he dealt deadly blows to his father, also drunk. It was a shocking tragedy, and John Macrae, the paricide, is not guilty!

CHAMBERLAIN'S CAMPAIGN.

The Lanquet to Mr. Chamberlain by two hundred Unionist members of Parliament, on the occasion of his birthday, gave him the opportunity to re-declare his imperial preferential trade policy, which he did in his own clear-cut fashion. He said he was a fiscal reformer because he was an imperialist. On that reform depended the maintenance of the British empire. His belief was that free trade was shaken twenty years before, and when at the colonial office he learnt how closely the question affected the empire. No other nation had to grapple with such an infinite variety of problems. Colonial administration in the early years of this century would determine the future of the British empire if the colonies were alive to the situation. They never want a suitor to pay them court. He would urge on the colonies as well as the motherland the absolute necessity of taking the present creative time to lay the foundations for the empire. The colonies must be brought into our councils. Sentiment without organization was nothing better than courage without discipline. There was nothing sordid in commercial union. It was more sordid to let individuals shift for themselves. Mr. Chamberlain's health is good, and he feels fully equal to the serious campaign in which he is engaged.

"GOOD BY LAW."

One of the favorite charges against prohibitionists is that they are "trying to make people good by law," which, they declare, is quite impossible, and therefore, the attempt is very foolish. Sensible people know that the difference between proposing to make men good

by law and proposing to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors is as great as the difference between proposing to make a thief an honest man by law and proposing by legal enactment to make it unlawful for him to steal, and possible to imprison him if he does steal.

The Telescope puts the matter clearly when it says, "prohibition does not propose to make rum-sellers good by law. They know very well that that would be a hopeless task. But they do propose, by prohibiting the licensing of saloons, to prevent them and the devil's agents who run them from seducing the innocent-boys and young men of the country, converting them into drunkards, and ruining them. It is this devilish drunkard-making business that they propose to prohibit and destroy, by having wholesale prohibitory laws enacted and enforced—by legally punishing the rum-seller for violating every principle of brotherhood and justice. They do not propose to make them morally good by law, but they do propose to punish them for ruining innocent boys and impoverishing and debauching society through the legalized saloon as their agent."

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Minister of Finance was banqueted in Toronto on the 11th inst.

Campaign literature is being sent out from Ottawa in large quantities.

Mr. F. B. Wade, M. P. for Annapolis, is mentioned a probable member of the G. T. P. construction commission.

Sir Percy Girouard is spoken of as the possible engineer in charge of the eastern section of the G. T. P. railway.

The St. John Globe intimates that a general election is not unlikely to follow quickly the close of the present session of Parliament, and counsels readiness.

A labor party was organized at Sydney, Wednesday. The meeting at which the organization was announced was attended by about 4,000.

The prohibitionists of Toronto are planning to have the by-law prohibiting the sale of liquors in that city submitted to the electors at the next civic election.

BRIEF MENTION.

Dr. W. S. McDonald has been appointed to the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Political Economy in the University of New Brunswick, succeeding Dr. Davidson, resigned. Dr. W. C. Kierstead was appointed, but asked to be relieved of his promise to accept. We very much regret that Dr. Kierstead did not accept. The new professor, Dr. McDonald, is a Dalhousie graduate, and is said to be well qualified for the position.

Hon. John McIntosh, M. P., for Sherbrooke, P. Q., died last week.

The negro population of the United States is 9,204,531.

Dr. Swallow, of Pennsylvania, is the

prohibition party candidate for President.

Crossley and Hunter, evangelists, write the papers that they have lost all their savings by the failure of the Atlas Savings and Loan Co. of Ontario.

The Simpson Co., of Toronto, have given 50 of their employees a ten days trip to the St. Louis Fair.

Lord Dundonald is to sail for England on the 28th inst.

Some of the Doukhobors started on another pilgrimage last week. It might be a good thing if they could march back to their old home.

Lord Dundonald was given a banquet in Toronto Friday evening. There was great enthusiasm.

Dalhousie College has added a school of civil engineering, and Professor S. M. Dixon has been appointed professor of civil engineering.

What Others Say.

VOTE STEALING.

We have a right to our votes; and this right we ought to exercise as often as we have opportunity. You have no more right to use a man's vote without his concurrence than to steal his purse. —*Presbyterian Witness*.

WHAT HE SWALLOWS.

The man that gulps down 20 cents' worth of beer a day swallows in one year 5 pairs of shoes, 400 loaves of bread, 12 sacks of potatoes, 2 suits of clothes, 2 tons of coal, a barrel of sugar and 27 pounds of coffee.—*The Searchlight*.

NEEDS WATCHING.

The man whose sympathy for the cause of temperance is limited to personal total abstinence, while his "activities" are exercised in behalf of the liquor traffic and its friends needs watching. Selfishness allied with cunning and want of principle, may make for temporary success, but the end is not hard to determine.—*The Forward*.

HANDICAPPED.

A church that has to expend a large part of its energies in raising a debt or in keeping out of debt by a narrow margin, cannot fulfil its whole duty to a community. It is like a piece of machinery that wastes most of its power in counteracting friction. It is the surplus of power over and above the mere running of the engine that counts for useful service. A church that is hampered financially is handicapped in its efforts.—*Michigan Presbyterian*.

DENOMINATIONS.

The division of the church into many denominations has been caused largely by the fact that it has not known what to emphasize in doctrine, and because it has, too often, put a strong accent point where none should have been, and omitted it where the law of valuation says it ought to have been, and as to individual churches most of the troubles in them can surely be traced back to the same lack of skill in placing the emphasis.—*The Westminster*.