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The Crops in the United States. The grain crop of the United States for the present year will be a large one, and the Indian corn crop is expected to be very far ahead of that of last year. The following tabular statement is given by the New York Herald in reference to the year's crop:

Acreage of cereals	841,000,000
Bushels of wheat	633,500,000
Bushels of corn	2,589,951,000
Bushels of oats	754,528,724
Bushels of barley	120,900,850
Bushels of rye	30,350,800
Profits to farmers	\$2,000,000,000
Bushels of all cereals	4,128,230,500

The calculation is based on an average of the estimation of various statisticians. Wisconsin announces to the world that she has the biggest oat crop she ever raised, and that her corn is in excellent condition. Indiana calls her corn crop "phenomenal," and submits the figures, 170,000,000 bushels, to prove it. Her wheat crop, too, is much better than she thought several weeks ago it would be. Nebraska declares she has forty million bushels more corn in her fields than she ever had before, and Illinois hopes to add nearly a hundred millions to her last crop of that cereal. Ohio makes her wheat crop practically the same as last year's, and raises her corn limit 15,000,000 bushels. Kansas will not raise more than half as much wheat as she did in 1901, but she makes up for this loss with a corn crop five times as large—unofficially estimated at 300,000,000 bushels. Oklahoma promises something like 150,000,000 bushels of wheat and 38,000,000 of corn. Up in the big spring wheat country of Minnesota and the Dakotas the harvest has begun, with a condition above ninety points. Nearly everywhere the corn in the fields promises a heavy crop, and the yield of oats, it is said, will exceed the crop of 1889. Statisticians now believe the wheat crop of 1902 will exceed that of its predecessor in 1891 by at least twenty-five million bushels. B. W. Snow, one of the best known crop experts in the country, says the total for the wheat crop will be 778,000,000 bushels. The same authority says the corn harvest will be 2,500,000,000 bushels, or nearly double that of a year ago. He puts the oat crop at 885,000,000 bushels.

"God Save the King." Mr. I. N. Ford, the London Correspondent, tells how the crowds which thronged the route of the royal procession at the time of the Coronation sang the national anthem while they waited for the conclusion of the services in the Abbey and the return of procession: "The King and Queen could not be well seen from the stands, but there was a veritable whirlwind of applause when they passed. Each was in white, the Queen having a cloak with a high Medici collar. When the gilded glass coach disappeared over the top of Whitehall the spectators settled down for what they supposed would be an interval of an hour and a half before the triumphal return after the coronation. It was fully three hours before the royal liveries were seen again. While the crowds were waiting patiently some voice near the Abbey started the national anthem, and it was taken up by one swarm of onlookers after another, until all Whitehall rang with it. From the top to the bottom the anthem was repeated, first on one side, then on the other. All along the line the soldiers flung off their helmets and joined in the chorus, and "God Save the King" was sung again and again by the enthusiastic crowds. This was almost as unique a tribute to the popularity of the King, after his restoration to health, as was the homage paid, almost simultaneously, in Westminster Abbey by the privileged witnesses of the coronation."

The Nonconformists and the Education Bill.

The British Parliament which now stands adjourned will resume its sittings in October, when it will take up its unfinished business, most important of which is the Education Bill. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the Government will be able to command the numerical strength necessary to force the Bill through Parliament, but whether, in the face of strengthening opposition and threatening disaster, Mr. Balfour will consider it wise to take that course, remains to be seen. The Nonconformists seem disposed to make diligent use of their time and opportunities to make influence against this highly obnoxious measure. Leading Nonconformists, including Dr. Joseph Parker, Principal Fairbairn, of Mansfield College, Oxford, and Dr. Robertson Nicoll of the *British Weekly*, do not hesitate to advise a refusal to pay school rates under the Bill if its obnoxious features shall be retained. In a late issue of the *British Weekly* there appeared a three column article by Principal Fairbairn in which, with his accustomed force, he inveighs against the injustice towards Nonconformists and the violation of religious liberty which the Bill involves. In the conclusion of his article, after having indicated certain ways in which steps may be taken to instruct and arouse the people in reference to the proposed invasion of their rights, Dr. Fairbairn says:

"It is a small thing to say that I hate sectarian animosities and differences in public life. I loathe them with my whole soul. But here the issues are too vital to be ruled out by feeling. English liberty, justice, citizenship, progress, and religion are at stake; and where these are concerned there must be no hesitation or half-heartedness. But when all these things have been done, are our resources exhausted? I have not been forward in stating what seemed to me the express form our final resistance ought to take. So much would depend on the form the Bill at last might assume. But about one thing I am absolutely clear; we can never consent to the endowment of any Church, Protestant or Catholic, Anglican or Presbyterian, Methodist or Congregational, out of the rates or out of the taxes paid by the community as a whole. Mr. Balfour surprised me by saying that the Scotch people never objected to pay taxes or rates levied on account of the teaching of religion. He was astonishingly ill-informed when he made that remark. The Scotch education system is, indeed, so distinctly representative that no one has cause to reproach it with being sectarian in character; and I am sure I speak the mind of all English Nonconformists when I say that if it be introduced into England we shall give it hearty and complete support. But when I was a boy Edinburgh still had an annuity tax, or rate levied in support of the Established clergy, and my oldest recollections are of honorable men in prison for refusal to pay the rate, and of goods sold at the Market Cross to meet the tax the owners refused to pay. What citizens as honored in the Edinburgh of that day as the Rev. John Brown, father of the illustrious author of "Rab and his Friends," who wrote in praise of his father the most inimitable fragment of biography in the English tongue, were then forward to do, thousands of Englishmen in every district given over to Voluntary schools will be found ready and willing to imitate."

A Royal Gift.

A graceful and generous act of King Edward in connection with his coronation is his gift to the nation of the royal residence, Osborne House, in the Isle of Wight, as a convalescent home for officers of the army and navy. Osborne House was built as a royal residence in 1845. It will always be associated with the memory of Victoria, for the late Queen spent a good deal of time at Osborne House and it was there she died. The gift of the property to the nation is announced in a letter from the King to the Prime Minister, which is in part as follows: "Under the will of the King's much beloved mother the Osborne House estate is, as Mr. Balfour is aware, the private estate of the sovereign. Having to spend a considerable part of the year in the capital of this Kingdom, and in the neighborhood at Windsor, and having also strong home ties in the County of Norfolk, which have existed now for nearly forty years, the King feels he will be unable to make adequate use

of Osborne House as a royal residence, and he, accordingly, has determined to offer the property in the Isle of Wight, as a gift to the nation. As Osborne House is sacred to the memory of the late Queen, it is the King's wish that, with the exception of those apartments which were in the personal occupation of Her Majesty, his people shall always have access to the house, which must ever be associated with her beloved name. As regards the rest of the building, the King hopes it may be devoted to national purposes, and be converted into a convalescent home for officers of the navy and army, whose health has been impaired in rendering service to their country."

The London Colonial Conference.

The Conference of Colonial Premiers in London held its final session on the eleventh inst. It does not appear that much of a definite character has been accomplished. The colonial ministers were unwilling to assume responsibilities in the matter of Imperial defence, believing evidently that the cause of Imperial unity will be best served by leaving the colonies to act freely in this matter as occasion may demand. As for preferential trade within the Empire, it is said that a resolution of some kind touching this subject was adopted, but it would appear that neither Great Britain nor the Colonies are ready for any measure of preferential trade that would be worth considering. It is said that the Conference also adopted a resolution favoring a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the Empire. But if not much has been accomplished by the Conference, its utility has been demonstrated. We are told, since, apart from any formal action, the Colonial Premiers and ministers have approached each other in a broad and openminded way, exchanging views on tariff revision, shipping policies and military and naval defence. It is understood that there will be no full report of the proceedings of the Conference, but the resolutions adopted will be published in connection with a synopsis of the proceedings to be issued by the Colonial Secretary.

The Boer Generals Received by King Edward.

The Boer Generals—Botha, De Wet, and Delarey—arrived in England on Saturday, and according to the despatches they have received a very hearty welcome at the hands of high Government and military officials, and have been received by the King with special marks of consideration. On his Majesty's invitation the Boer Generals left London at 9.30 Sunday morning for Cowes, the Isle of Wight, to see the King on board the royal yacht, 'Victoria and Albert.' At Southampton they were received on board the Commander-in-Chief's yacht 'Wildfire,' and in company with Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, proceeded to visit the King on board the 'Victoria and Albert.' The visit to the King lasted a quarter of an hour, the Generals were presented to the Queen and the Princess Victoria, and are reported to have been much pleased with their reception. The King is said to have spoken of the gallant and brave manner in which the generals had fought through the long and arduous campaign and of the consideration and kindness with which the Boer generals had treated the British wounded, and also to have expressed his warm desire for their future. As no newspaper representatives were permitted to be present, the incidents of the reception as given in the despatches may not be literally matters of fact, but no doubt the King's reception of the Boer delegates was a gracious one, otherwise there would have been no reception. The main object of the visit of the Boer Generals to Great Britain is understood to be the collection of a fund for the families of Boers who died in behalf of their country during the war. They will issue a circular plainly stating the Boer case to the British people. General DeWet has in hand a history of the South African war, and, it is said, kept steadily at work upon his book during his recent voyage. The Boer Generals are expected at Brussels on Tuesday of this week to attend the funeral of their late compatriot, General Lucas Meyer, the news of whose sudden death would come to them as a painful shock at the end of their voyage. Among the floral tributes sent to Brussels is said to be a wreath from the British Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. Chamberlain.