

by these visitors from the "middle kingdom," on learning that for the spring and summer six months, vessels have been engaged at Hong Kong to convey Chinese immigrants at the rate of four or five thousand a month, and that six companies are engaged in this traffic, which agree to take back to China the remains of those who come out and die in California. There are three especially mischievous facts in connexion with this influx of Mongolians. One is that multitudes of them are taking out their papers of naturalization, with a view to exercising the franchise. The vote of course is given to the highest bidder, and thus, the temptation to wholesale corruption is largely increased. Out of the 75,000 in San Francisco, it is estimated that 10,000 belong to the criminal class, and further, crowding the gaols, hospitals, and asylums, they add enormously to the taxation of the citizens. Another aspect of the case, and a still worse one, is revealed by the fact that a large proportion of them are women of an abandoned kind, who are brought out under contract, and compelled to remain in bondage for a term of years. A bill of sale of one of these creatures was recently exhibited in court, from which it appeared that she was sold in China for \$80, was bought in San Francisco for \$500, and was bound body and soul to her master for four years and a-half; and whole streets in the heart of the city are devoted to this class of women. When they become sick and incapable, they are put out on the street to take their chance of living or dying.

These facts will give some idea of the kind and magnitude of the evil that has excited so much attention; and as British Columbia is also suffering from the same infliction, the subject is one that directly concerns ourselves.

#### THE TURKISH QUESTION.

Some events of a more decided character have taken place in reference to this subject, which has claimed so large a share of the attention of the civilized world. As our readers will have learned more than a week ago, war has actually begun between Serbia and Turkey, and we refer to the fact at the present time for the purpose of expressing our deep sympathy with the oppressed Christians at the hands of fanatical Mohammedans. There is one view of the case which forcibly presents itself as a matter deserving some consideration, and with not a little difficulty in the solution. It is that Serbia and the oppressed nationalities stand alone in having undertaken a cause which ought to concern the whole of Christendom, while Europe stands aloof from the contest and looks on, not with indifference indeed, although with a kind of philosophic composure, prepared to see the cause of Christianity in Turkey trampled upon in the future, in much the same fashion as in the past, if the Servians and their allies should be unsuccessful, or equally ready to congratulate them on their success, should they be so fortunate as to beat the Turks. The policy of non-interven-

tion, adopted by British statesmen of late, is still adhered to; but "the integrity of the Turkish empire" appears to be as firmly rooted as ever in the minds of those who govern in the counsels of Great Britain. The attitude assumed by Russia, Austria, and Prussia sufficiently showed that they were prepared to furnish something more than moral support to the Christians. But the preparations so vigorously made by England appear to have very suddenly and very effectively changed the current of events as proposed by themselves. These preparations may have insured the peace of Europe generally if they have held out but little hope to the Christians of Turkey. England has assembled in the Levant the most formidable fleet the world has ever seen brought together; and the fortresses of Gibraltar and Malta are being prepared beyond all former precedent for the most tremendous struggle that has ever been known. From the rock of Gibraltar, seven thousand guns can be brought to bear on any vessel that attempts to pass the straits, and two vessels laden with powder arrive every day from England. Artillery men are everywhere mounting guns, and all the officers and men on furlough have been recalled. We are glad to hear of these signs of vigor—the surest way to prevent the actual breaking out of war. But yet we would ask, is it right that the Christians of Turkey, oppressed and demoralized as they must have become, should bear the whole brunt of Mohammedan malice against the Christian religion, and of Turkish oppression and misrule?

#### OBITUARY.

The many warm friends of the late Mrs. Jones, wife of the Rev. C. G. Jones, formerly of Canada, but now Rector of Magdalen Laver, Essex, England, will greatly regret her early death. Coming to this country upon her marriage some years ago, she conceived a warm attachment to Canada and its people; which attachment was, by all who knew her, warmly reciprocated. Full of zeal and energy, she proved a faithful helpmeet to her husband in his pastoral work in Whitby and Pickering, Canada; and latterly in his present Parish in England. Two years ago, she spent some months in Canada, leaving pleasant recollections of her visit. But, the following summer, in England, the fatal disorder, cancer, developed itself, and she at once resigned herself to the hand of God. There were times in her last illness when she would say, as she had often sung, in health, before: "Tis weary waiting here," but she had learnt also the lesson of submission, and could say as well, "Thy will be done." After months of painful suffering, borne with Christian fortitude, she sank at last, on Sunday, June 18th.—"Asleep in Jesus."

#### THE BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL.

It will be seen from the advertisement that Miss Grier, of Belleville, has been appointed Lady Principal of this Insti-

tution. Miss Grier is the daughter of the late Rev. J. Grier, for many years Rector of Belleville, and is a lady of great experience and ability. The school, which has already done general service in the education of the daughters of Churchmen, may be expected to maintain and increase its reputation under the management of Miss Grier.

The authorities of Oxford have made an important alteration in their Annual Commemoration, which is to take place, as heretofore, in the Sheldonian Theatre. But the under graduates are to "sit with the ladies." This is in order to prevent the riotous proceedings, which, from time immemorial, have been permitted on this occasion; and which have sometimes bordered, very considerably, on the disgraceful. Those universities in the colonies, which have endeavoured, as far as possible to transplant the institutions of the mother country into lands far away from the homes of our fathers, will no doubt, immediately adopt the improvements inaugurated there, and this especially among the number.

#### PLAIN LECTURES ON THE PRAYER-BOOK.

BY DIAKONOS.

LECTURE NO. VIII.—THE CREED *Continued*.—In my last lecture I briefly brought forward the beliefs always held by the Christian Church, as exhibited in the earliest days of pure Christianity, concerning the origin of this—the apostle's creed.

Now these traditions rest upon excellent ecclesiastical authority; whilst it has often been said, and to so much I am quite willing to agree, that these traditions are not sufficient to make a necessary article of Faith from the infallible inspiration of the composers of this creed. Yet on comparison with the great centre of Light, the Word of God, and by the probabilities of reason, it is quite reasonable to consider this creed as the composition of apostles, or at least as coming from the very days of the apostles, and of their immediate disciples.

I said comparing this creed with the Word of God and with all probabilities of reason. Now that the apostles did 'methodise,' or put into methodical order some form of reply to the natural heathen question—What is Christianity?—may I think be fairly inferred from the language of the inspired writers. St. Paul speaks more than once of a form of sound words. I will quote but from a few portions of his writings. The Romans were converts from heathenism. St. Paul tells them in his letter of exhortation (vi. 17.) "But God be thanked ye were the servants of sin, but ye have obeyed from the heart that form of doctrine which was delivered you." Now what form would St. Paul deliver to his converts (for remember but a portion of the New Testament Scriptures had been then written) more likely than the three leading doctrines of a Christian's faith. First, in God