

## CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

It appears that the few words of ours at the close of a recent editorial, as well as the events to which we referred, have directed the attention of some of our friends to the subject of Church Discipline; and we publish to day, a short letter from a correspondent, a gentleman who, we believe, is considerably practised in journalism, but, who, for the first time, avails himself of the DOMINION CHURCHMAN to send his thoughts forth to the world. He is evidently in earnest, and we cannot help noticing his self-denial in writing so briefly, and closing as he appeared to be warming to the work. We will just say to our friend with his mysterious cabalistic signature, that we shall be happy to find room for a considerable number of his communications. It is evident we need not convey the usual admonition—to be brief.

The whole question is one of the very first importance. As a branch of the Church Catholic we have lost much, very much, in point of efficiency and spiritual growth, as well as very many persons who would have been bright ornaments among ourselves; and the loss has been occasioned by our unaccountable want of attention to this subject. We admit that a practical attention to it is fraught with great difficulty. But we have not found ourselves unwilling to attack other matters, merely on account of their difficulty; and, taking the New Testament and the early Church for our guide, we may, by a prayerful, careful, and loving consideration of the subject, free ourselves from the anomalous position, in which, we must admit, we are too often placed; and may secure, to a far greater extent, the great end for which the Church was formed, and to which we particularly desire to call the attention of our readers. We shall be glad to have the whole question of Church discipline fully discussed, and to receive an interchange of sentiments, in well-digested, brief articles, written in a tender, Christian spirit, aiming at speaking the truth, but also at "speaking the truth in love."

## TEMPERANCE.

Among the various schemes proposed for the promotion of temperance, is a recommendation recently made to the Church of England Temperance Society in the mother country; the effort being to endeavour to confine alcoholic drinks to dietetic uses. A pledge is suggested similar to this:—"I, A. B., do promise and vow that I will not take opium, chloral, or any such thing, except under direct medical advice; and I further promise that I will not myself use, nor will I encourage the use, by others, of any alcoholic drink, except with *bona fide* meals." It is urged that there is no reason why any "moderate man" should not sign this pledge; that it would involve no great self-denial; but that when people saw their comrades, without the fanaticism of some teetotallers, shunning

the bar-room when they should be at work, the practice of tippling would become more than ever to be regarded as infamous. To make the pledge as effective as possible, it is intimated that the addition might be made:—"And I will drink only plain water between meals." These variations from most of the programmes we have seen are certainly deserving of a fair trial. The thing to be aimed at is to suppress unnecessary drinking. Thirst, like many other propensities, may be brought under control by steady resistance; and if people would take nothing but water except at stated hours, it is believed they would soon find that a very moderate quantity of any thing stronger would satisfy them.

## THE SALONICA OUTRAGE.

The time has surely arrived when Turkish infatuation, European false expediency, and Christian supineness must have reached their utmost limit. We are, now at length, compelled to ask, is it possible that the public opinion of the world can refrain from breaking out with an irrepressible storm of indignation sufficient to ensure, at last, a really decided course of action on the Turkish question? Close to the palace doors of the thrones of Europe, savage atrocities are taking place, which form a more barbarous contravention of the sacred rights of humanity and of Christian brotherhood than all the slavery of Central Africa; and can this stolid indifference prevail any longer? Warnings have been recently given by the consuls of the different nations that mischief was impending; and that a massacre of the Christian population had been determined on. A general sense of insecurity among Christians throughout Turkey now exists, the fanaticism and brutality of the Mohammedans being features the oppressed sufferers from Turkish misrule have been pretty well familiarized with. The Salonica outrage is the first outburst of what is feared, may become an extensive and systematic attack upon the Christian population. It appears that a Christian girl at Salonica, believed to be a convert to Mohammedanism arrived at the depot at Salonica. Being awaited by a large crowd to conduct her to the Governor's castle, she screamed for help. The American consul interfered, and endeavoured to ascertain her nationality. The mob made an attempt at rescue; but he was able to put the girl into a carriage, and take her to the consulate. The Governor being warned of the state of affairs sent troops for the protection of the consulate, which had been attacked. Meantime the French and German consuls hearing that the American consul was in danger from protecting a Christian girl of one of their nationalities, hastened to his assistance. At the same time the American consul was removing the girl secretly to the German consulate. The French and German consuls were then falsely informed that the girl had been dragged to the Mosque. On entering the Mosque, they were surrounded by a crowd of

Mohammedans, and after the German consul had been forced to sign an order for the release of the girl, they were barbarously murdered. Immediate satisfaction it is said has been demanded, in the execution of the criminals and such compensation as money can give. Fresh disturbances, however, are feared at Salonica; and a general uprising of the Mohammedans against the Christians is talked of throughout Turkey. The British Minister at Constantinople has sent a warning to his Government. The British, Germans, Austrians, and Russians are expected immediately to increase their naval force at the mouth of the Hellespont. The affair at Salonica is believed to have been planned by the Turks for the sake of inaugurating a holy war. Surely the beginning of the end has come!

## THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL.

On the 10th inst., the gates of this great exhibition were open at 9 a.m., and fifty thousand were soon on the ground. At 10.15 the ceremonies began by the performance of the national airs by a large orchestra. President Grant arrived at 10.30, the time announced for the formal opening, and prayers were offered by the Right Rev. Jos. Simpson.

John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance then presented the buildings to the Centennial Committee. The cantata by Sidney Lanier, of Georgia, was sung very effectively, and then followed the formal presentation of the exhibition to President Grant by Joseph R. Hawley, President of the U. S. Centennial Committee: after which the President formally declared the Centennial duly opened.

It is supposed that, at noon, not less than a hundred thousand people were in sight of the grand stand. Whittier's hymn was sung with magnificent effect. The speakers were listened to with attention; General Grant's speech being brief, was much applauded, the Emperor of Brazil joining in the demonstration.

At 12, the United States' flag was unfurled from the main building, the Hallelujah chorus rendered, a salute of a hundred guns fired from St. George's Hill, and ringing of chimes from different parts of the ground. During the performance of the chorus, the foreign commissioners passed from the platform into the main building; President Grant, accompanied by Director-General Goshorn, followed by the guests of the day, also passed into the main building, then into the machinery hall, and thence into the Judges' quarters, where a procession, headed by the President, at 1.22 p.m., assisted by Dom Pedro, put in motion the great engine, which started all the machinery of the building. This closed the formal ceremonies of the day.

One of the most noteworthy features of the day occurred when the motive power was started. At a signal from Gen. Hawley, the President and the Emperor each seized the crank opening the valves, and turned them several times. A sound immediately issued forth, which