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Note and Comment.

All Charlotte Brontë's career (says Mr. Edmund Gosse) was a revolt against conventionality. Her hatred of what was commonplace and narrow and obvious flung her against a wall of prejudice which she could not break down. Hence to the very last she seemed, more than any other figure in our literature, to be for ever ruffled in temper. Her great heart was always bleeding.

Chung Hin Hang, of Canton, China, a graduate of Tien-tsin University, in 1899, carried off highest honors, with the degree of Master of Laws, *summa cum laude*, in Yale law school this year, and George Williamson, Crawford, a negro, of Birmingham, Ala., won the highest forensic honor in the law school. Those Canadians who are so desirous of excluding the Chinese from Canada, could not do better than make a note of Chun Hing Hang's achievement.

An "epoch-making" book has just been published by a learned Mussulman jurist—Kasem Ameen—who makes a strong, unprecedented plea for the emancipation of the Mohammedan woman, who is still considered a mere chattel. A recently published review of this remarkable book says that it is "the subject of spirited discussion in Mohammedan circles. Its teaching is vigorously opposed by the conservatives; but the radical element, composed largely of young Mohammedans who have been educated in Europe, is in sympathy with the reforms advocated."

A Washington despatch intimates that the Senate Committee on Elections is not being permitted to forget the fact that a fight is to be made on Senator Smoot, of Utah, next session. Numerous letters and remonstrances are coming to the committee from all parts of the country, and there is every evidence of a tidal wave of opposition from the religious people, such as engulfed and overwhelmed Brigham H. Roberts when he essayed to take his seat in the House. The Christian people of the United States cannot afford to allow a known polygamist to take his seat in the Senate without at least a vigorous protest.

The Times-Despatch of Richmond, Va., has the following to say about the progress of temperance and total abstinence principles in "high quarters": "The whiskey question is now claiming the attention of medical science and students of penology the world over. It is generally agreed that whiskey is a fruitful source of crime and of insanity. By order of the United States government, a report of the proceedings of the Sixth International Prison Congress, held in Brussels two years ago, has just been published, in which it is stated that as an immediate and essential influence on crime, drinking exceeds any of the other recognized causes."

The widely discussed series of articles on "Ideals of American Womanhood" now appearing in Harper's Weekly is continued in the issue of June 20 by an article on "The Business Woman," by Mrs. Theodora Wadsworth-Baker. Mrs. Wadsworth-Baker is su-

perintendent of the Woman's Department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and writes from the standpoint of the trained and experienced woman of affairs. She believes that business life has a decidedly good effect on feminine character. "Experience in business," she says, "broadens a woman's mind and makes her views more practical. Her thinking, too, will be more to the point, and the plans she formulates can be more easily put into operation."

The Glasgow Leader pays the following tribute to the memory of John Wesley, the founder of the Methodist denomination: "As a preacher, a teacher, and a writer, John Wesley accomplished a work which not only lasts till this day, but will continue for all time. Such a life is worth remembering. His voice is silent now, but his influence is living still. To-day the Methodist Churches of England and America number 43,500 ministers, over 7,000,000 Church members, and more than 20,000,000 adherents. The Church which he founded, and the whole world will not readily forget the debt they owe to Wesley." Our Methodist brethren did well to give the bi-centenary of Methodism a world wide celebration.

Dr. Robert Jones, medical superintendent of the Claybury Lunatic Asylum of London, recently made an exhibit, showing that of the 110,000 certified insane persons now in England and Wales alone, alcohol is assigned as the cause of insanity in 21.5 per cent. of the males and 25 per cent. of the females. Taking this statement for a text, the New York Medical Record says that almost every country in the world is taking up the drink question, alarmed at the inroads which the unbridled consumption of alcohol has made and is making into the prosperity, health and morals of their people. It is also worth noting that railway managers, executive officers of manufacturing corporations and all wide-awake business men are insisting that their employes must be sober, knowing full well that the man who keeps his brain beclouded with alcohol is in no condition to do first-class work.

Japan has a scandal and it is not being hushed up by the authorities; on the contrary the guilty parties are being prosecuted and severely punished. Some large book-publishing houses in Tokyo, in order to make their text-books acceptable, expended large sums of money in bribing principals of middle and normal schools, governors of provinces, etc. Between 150 and 200 persons were arrested and tried, and a number sentenced, a sample sentence being "two months' imprisonment, with hard labor; a fine of ten yen (\$5.00), and the confiscation of the amount of the bribe proven to have been received." The bribes range from small sums up through the hundreds, and in some cases into thousands. It is stated that there is not a Christian among those arrested. Repressive laws, which stifle freedom of speech and enchain liberty of conscience, in the long run generally prove boomerangs for those who enact and enforce them. This seems to be the case in Germany, where the whole power of the Kaiser and his govern-

ment has for years been directed against the Socialists. At the last parliamentary elections they polled 3,000,000 votes. Consequently, August Bebel is the "man of the hour" in Germany and the Socialist phalanx in the Reichstag has become a factor which must now more than ever be reckoned with. The Socialists of Germany are not anarchists—they propose to carry out the reforms they advocate by constitutional means.

It will surprise not a few to learn that there are several Presbyterian and Anglican churches in Portugal served by Portuguese pastors. There are also perhaps a dozen young men's and young women's Christian association in the country—2 in Lisbon, 5 in Oporto, and others elsewhere. There are also places of Protestant worship in various cities—8 in Oporto. These are of various denominations, Methodist Presbyterian, Episcopal, Independent. There are a number of city missions and each church has a school with a Portuguese schoolmistress. Religious liberty was accorded by the constitution in 1842, and the Bible in Portuguese has been widely scattered. The Evangelical Alliance has, however, more than once needed to intervene to protect these churches.

The native of New Guinea wears but a girdle of pandanus leaf, or a cloth of bark from the paper mulberry tree but is chiefly remarkable in Good enough Bay for his huge head of hair. This is a mark of great beauty, and he becomes inordinately vain of it. It is all his own! From the age of eleven or twelve he cultivates it, stiffens it with a lavish supply of cocoanut oil, and combs it out with his six-pronged wooden comb. To prevent ruffling it when he sleeps at night he rests the nape of the neck on a wooden stand, or pillow, some four inches off the ground. The ears are quite covered by the hair, and will explain the taunt of one small boy to another, who had asked him more than once to repeat what he said: "Can not you hear? Are your ears covered up?"

In Collingwood Bay the hair is worn differently, being plastered with mud into little rat-like tails.—Mission Field.

While searching through old records there have been discovered some documents which show that a system of wireless telegraphy was invented as far back as 1869. The inventor was Canon Andrea Bobone, a well-known churchman and mathematician. He told the officials at the Vatican of his invention and even asked the Pope to bestow a blessing on his work. The Pope however declined to grant his request. Summoning the Canon he said to him:—"Many persons now doubt whether I am infallible on religious matters, and the number would probably be increased if I were to come forward as an infallible authority on the subject of applied mathematics." Among the documents discovered are complete drawings of the Canon's invention and a notebook containing precise instructions as to the manner in which it should be operated.