

Dominion Presbyterian

1.50 PER ANNUM.

OTTAWA, MONTREAL, TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS

Note and Comment.

The people of Picton, N.S., propose to erect a monument in that town to the memory of Jotham Blanchard, the "father of Responsible government," who died in 1840. One of his most notable converts was the late Hon. Joseph Howe.

There died at Fairmont, Antigonish county, N.S., July 10th, Mrs. Donald McDonald, in the 101st year of her age. She was born in Scotland in 1803, and was 12 years old when the memorable battle of Waterloo was fought, an event which she remembered well.

The records show that the Great Salt Lake in Utah is drying up. Some predict that it will disappear within a quarter of a century, judging from its shrinkage in area in the last few years. Several theories are entertained as to the reason.

Although the Torrey Alexander meetings in Britain have been markedly successful, and the methods of the evangelists very generally approved, there is noted in the English papers a frequent and very emphatic protest against Dr. Torrey's thrusts at the modern methods of biblical interpretation. Dr. Torrey is a conservative of the conservatives along these lines, and he states his views with what many consider unnecessary frequency and emphasis.

Mr. George Doxey, of Swinton, near Manchester, Eng., has entered upon his 70th year's service as a teacher in the Swinton Wesleyan Sunday School. For half a century, or 2,600 successive Sundays, he was never absent from the school, and for forty years he was never once late. Mr. Doxey, who is now in his 88th year, and still carries on his useful work, is not only the oldest Sunday school teacher in England, but claims to rank amongst the oldest in the world.

The wealth of Russia in furs is being rapidly sapped. It is reported that in a certain district of the Yenesei government, where fifty years ago hunters annually shot 28,000 sable, 6,000 bears, 300,000 squirrels, 5,000 wolves and 200,000 hares, hardly a sable can be found today. The blame is laid to the wanton destruction of wild animals in the course of the hunting expeditions. No steps seem to have been taken to put a stop to this.

From the Alaskan mines comes this story: A young Swede, whose opportunities had been so limited that he was nothing but a stable-boy, before he went to the mines, was fortunate enough to secure a good claim and to dig a considerable amount of gold out of it. His partner, also a Swede, asked him one day: "What are you going to do with your money?" "I mean to do more for the world," was the quiet answer, "than the world ever did for me." He meant it, too, for this exhostler has since given something like \$50,000 to endow a college and a hospital in the in the Far West.

Count Katsura, the Prime Minister of Japan, has appealed to the only jury that nation cares about, England and the United States. He says he is expressing the sentiments of the Emperor when he declares that Japan has granted religious liberty to all creeds, and has received with special favour the Christian religion. He assures Anglo-Saxondom in Britain and America that the preaching of Christ will always be free and welcome throughout Japan. Thus the gate of the Far East is opened wide to the Gospel.

As Henry Drummond, on board a government packet, was steaming away from the New Hebrides, after having visited the missions there, he was asked by a fellow-passenger who had been visiting the Islanders for a very different purpose, what good the missionary had been to those people. "My dear young man," said Drummond, "only for the missionary, you and I instead of being in this cabin, would probably by this time have been inside some of those savages, as you call them, who waved us such an affectionate farewell from their shores." Well said.

The Duke of Norfolk, the most zealous and influential Roman Catholic peer in England, recently introduced into the House of Lords a resolution dealing with the coronation oath again: Transubstantiation—a thing which he declared that he and his coreligionists resented as "deeply and needlessly offensive to many millions of his Majesty's loyal subjects." The Duke and his followers protest that they 'do not object to its being made manifest by the King at his coronation that he is a Protestant, and not a Roman Catholic in disguise, but they do object to an insult being paid to their faith.' The resolution was opposed by the Earl of Jersey, the Primate, the Bishop of Bristol and Dr. Browne, and was then rejected.

Chief Justice Alton Parker, the Democratic candidate for the United States Presidency, reveres his mother, to whose example and training he attributes most of his success. The old lady lives very quietly, and is in no way over-elated by the prospect of her son's elevation. "We shall see less of him," she said the other day, "if he goes some day to the White House. But he deserves to get there." Mrs. Parker says she never spared chastisement of her children, and the Democratic candidate for the Presidency came in for his fare share. The judge has a blameless reputation, and is a religious man. Indeed, it has been said that no irreligious man could ever get the Presidency, or, supposing he did, its responsibilities would soon make him religious.

An English paper says: "The day of the brickbats is long gone by. Nothing is thrown at General Booth and his followers nowadays except money; and of that the Army has gathered in an incredible amount. The numerous schemes of social reform which the General has in operation all over the world could never have been begun without a vast capital, and there has never been any difficulty in obtaining funds from the public. Of the three greatest compliments

ever paid to the General and his followers, the first was a matter of money. It was paid by the Governments of the various Australian States, when they decided to grant public money to the Salvation Army authorities for the carrying out of their social operations. From this source the Army still derives an income of £10,000 a year. The second compliment was paid by the late Archbishop Benson and the late Bishop Westcott, who once called on the General with a proposal that the Army should, in his own phrase, "come under the Church umbrella"; a proposal which was at once rejected. And the third was paid by the Emperor of Japan last year, when he issued a mandate that all prisoners, on being released from the gaols, should be handed over to the Japanese branch of the Army.

Rev. George Jackson, an earnest and successful Edinburgh preacher, who is neither a Scotsman nor a Presbyterian—we believe he is a Wesleyan—is quoted by the Belfast Witness as bearing valuable testimony to the intellectual power and influence of Presbyterianism. He says there is in Scotland far more serious attention to serious things than is found in England. That is possibly, why he has 800 young men present at his Sunday afternoon services. Mr. Blatchford has not "caught on" in Scotland, says Mr. Jackson. An infidel crusade would have no chance there, and this the Edinburgh preacher attributes in great part to the influence and intellectual power of the Presbyterian churches. "There is no other church in Christendom with so many capable men," says he. "It is doing more for religious literature than any other church. The Established Church of Scotland is far superior in learning to the Church of England, and the Free Church of Scotland is away and beyond the Dissenting Churches of England." The Presbyterians of Canada should aim to maintain that intellectual and moral superiority in this country.

William E. Curtis, the special correspondent of the Philadelphia, writing from Manila, complains that the American population of that city do not go to church and neglect other religious duties which they are accustomed to observe at home. Army officers, the ministers say, are particularly indifferent, and few of them are ever seen at church, which is in striking contrast with the habits of the British in India, Egypt, Burma, Singapore, and every other colony where the established church holds service. The writer adds: "British officers consider it a matter of duty as well as of privilege to attend and, out of respect to the church, always wear full dress uniforms at the morning service. At evening service they are not so regular, but many of them attend and wear fatigue dress. The same is true upon the ships of the English navy and merchant marine. Our naval officers never think of holding service on board a battleship or a gunboat unless the chaplain is present, but the British never fail to do so, and in the absence of a chaplain the admiral or captain or executive officer reads the lessons for the day. On merchant ships it is the same. Divine worship for the benefit of the crew is enjoined by the Board of Trade, and the regulations are obeyed in a conscientious manner by most ship masters."