

great Presbyterian assemblies to beg their cooperation. "There was something pathetic about the soldier," he said. "A man taken while very young, generally from humble surroundings, and on whose head was placed a great responsibility, he was taught that it was his duty to be ready to die unflinchingly for his country. If such a one was to be really what they needed him to be, they could succeed only if they cultivated in him not only high patriotism but the highest idealism. Character on its highest side where the fruit was touched by the infinite. When a man went forward to face death, when he set forth on that errand, an errand which he must fulfil, he could succeed only if the will which he was obeying was higher than his own and it was not enough that it was the cause of the State for which he pledged himself to die. It was those patriotic duties which were performed only when something deeper, something yet more penetrating was behind it.

The soldier was a simple person; he knew little of the differences of the creeds, was easily moved, not difficult to teach, not really difficult to reach, because before him at all times he had the sense of duty and discipline." In this strain Mr. Haldane appealed for the aid of the clergy to guide and elevate the young men of the Special Reserve in their six months' training, "so that when each left the colours and joined the Reserve he went back a man." In reading this address the writer was struck by the resemblance of the ideal to that of the recently departed John Nunn, formerly of the 16th Regiment. A simple, religious old soldier, full of patriotism and love of the service, affectionately called the chaplain, we lay this tribute on his tomb, the grave of a soldier, a man who consistently tried to do his duty.

A Suffragist's Education.

Good sometimes comes from what are to human expectation, very unlikely circumstances. A Mrs. Sanderson, a Suffragist, had spent a period of confinement in Holloway prison. Her experience had taught her a great deal about her less fortunate fellow-women, and she, while these experiences were fresh, endeavoured to interest her associates in some efforts to improve the future prospects of these poor women. "There were all sorts and conditions of women and it seemed very hard to see them. Old, middle-aged and young were there, coarse, harsh and refined. To see young women with innocent and childish faces gave the impression that there was some mistake about it all; it was a tragic thing to witness. No matter what they had done, no matter what their crime had been, she could not but regard it as hard treatment for those children, for there were many of them very young. They should make it impossible for them to say, "I went out of prison worse than when I entered it."

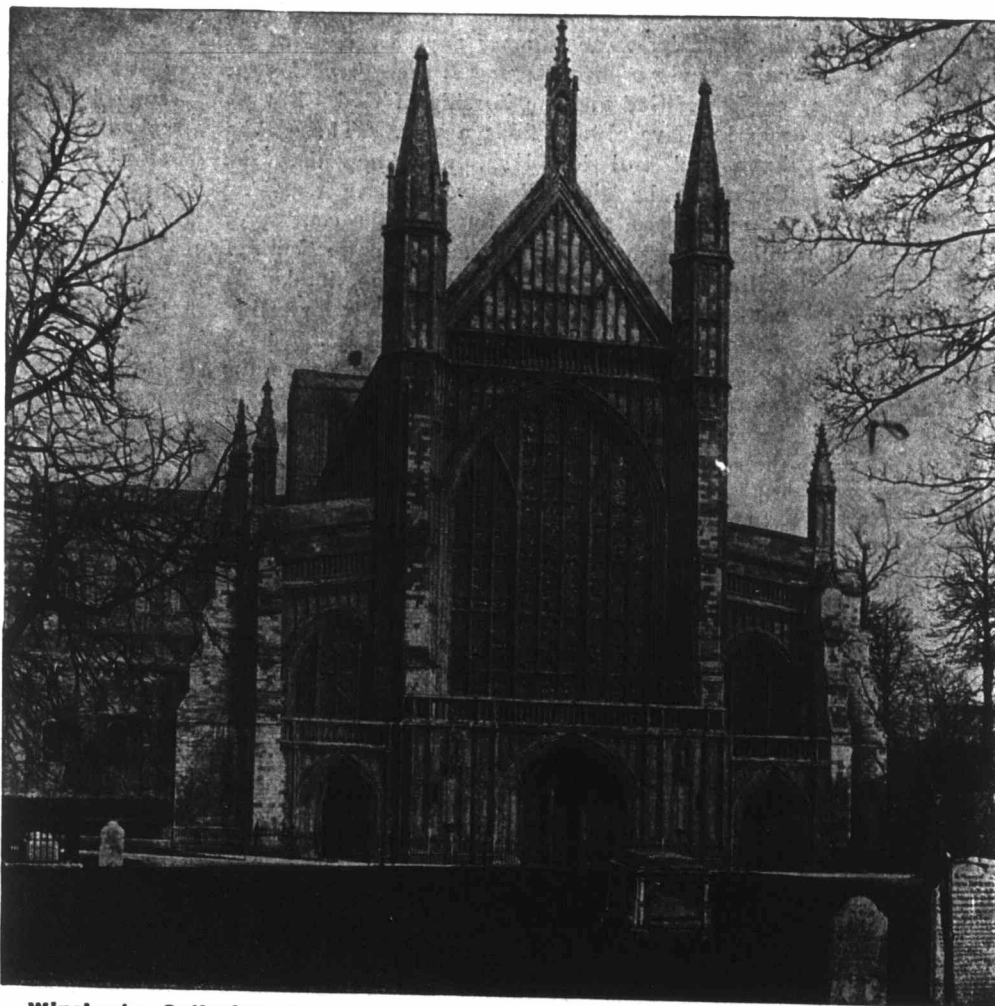
Plain Speech and Great Deeds.

Ex-Secretary Taft has caused a sensation in some quarters by declaring that General Grant failed to achieve success for himself and for his family in the ordinary course of life. He won under pressure of dire need on the part of his country, and through the inspiration of the call of patriotism distinction of the highest rank and success, that by comparison with his earlier record seemed impossible. We have too little plain speech from prominent men on notable occasions. Would that

we had more of that transparent sincerity, and courageous honesty, which prompt a man to tell the plain truth to his fellowmen, regardless of the resulting consequences to himself. Then, again, General Grant—great though he was—was by no means the first man to rise from comparative obscurity to the height of heroism, under the dominant influence of a sublime call to which he responded with the noblest and best of his toil, energy and devotion.

The Sunday School Picnic.

Amongst the functions that seem inseparable from the social life of the Church, the Sunday School picnic holds a place in the affections of old and young and those who come between. It affords an annual outlet for that exuberance of spirit, so characteristic of youth, when in the open air, the sun is warm, the sky clear and the hours of the day are devoted to innocent enjoyment; and then it gathers old friends and neighbours together, members of a congregation, in some cases, for the greater part of a life time, to



Winchester Cathedral, West Front, which will be visited to-morrow, Friday, by a large number of the Pan-Angloan Delegates on the Opening Day of the Pageant.

sit and chat, under the trees or by the shore, of the events of to-day or of yesterday, while the little ones are romping and shouting about them. True it is that it brings a good deal of work to mothers and others besides, but after all it is a labour of love in a good cause and nothing good is had in this world without a due proportion of self-denial and hard work.

A Higher Note.

Our citizens have often lamented the reasons adduced too often for the appointment of men to an office from Cabinet Minister to constable. Not only political affinities were needed, but beneath all such reasons the question was asked was he a Methodist, Roman Catholic, Orangeman, etc. Last and least of all had the candidate any qualifications for the position. This last query was seldom put. We rejoice to read in the Literary Digest a higher ideal advocated by Roman Catholics in the States, because we know that if a better tone is advocated there Canada will soon emulate it. We are sure that the people would gladly do so if the leaders led the movement up-

wards instead of downwards. Gen. Michael Ryan, of Cincinnati, replying to an article which claimed that as Catholics constituted one-fifth of the population of the States they should insist on having one-fifth of the political offices, wrote to the Sacred Heart Review a letter from which we have only room for the following: "it is perhaps correct, as you say, that Catholics number one-fifth of our population; and I have often wondered why men with Catholic names are not more influential and prominent in the affairs of this country. It is not certainly through lack of moral worth or fitness that people of our faith seldom attain a high place in the councils of the nation. Unfortunately there are too many professional Catholics among us who are politicians and who thrust themselves forward as leaders and assume to speak without authority for the great mass of Catholics, demanding recognition for our people, which means office for themselves. These self-constituted leaders are conspicuous on public occasions, gala and festival days, but are seldom seen to approach the holy altar. They are the ones who loudly clamour for

recognition in politics, and yet their own lives, public and private, are anything but what they ought to be. Such persons discredit us and are a means of preventing all deserving citizens who are Catholics from receiving the recognition which should come to them through moral worth and upright citizenship. To be influential in public affairs Catholics should be found always standing for what is right." The Review approves of this doctrine and so do other organs of this religious body.

An Extraordinary Condition.

The Rev. A. H. Mathew, a retired Roman priest, has been accepted and consecrated by the Archbishop of Utrecht, and three other Old Catholic Bishops as Bishop over the seceding Romanists in England. Hitherto the Church of England has looked with favour and affection on the Old Catholics who were unable to regard the Pope of Rome as infallible and asserted their independence of such a yoke. But now they have invaded, without consent, the ground and usurped the work of the English Bishops. Every properly constituted Bishop has his rank or order as a Bishop and his jurisdiction or field of labour. But what jurisdiction has Bishop Mathew and how does he stand toward the Church of England? Time will tell and it will be interesting to watch for further developments of this extraordinary situation.

"LET SLEEPING DOGS LIE."

The demand for theological restatement is becoming widespread, and is sometimes heard in the most unlikely quarters and from men of apparently moderate and conservative opinions. One is continually meeting it, quite casually and unexpectedly, and it has unmistakably taken a firm hold on the popular imagination. What is there in it? Will it ever take definite shape? Can it be conceivably successfully accomplished? In our firm opinion the movement, if we may so dignify this widespread but vague craving, is utterly chimerical and impracticable and for the following reasons. In the first place where is the authority or authorities to be found competent to successfully deal with the matter. Theological restatement is something like modern Socialism.