

they have risen in the world. In our opinion, there is no more enviable position than that, and with such men on its roll the educational profession may well be considered as one which is worthy of the highest ability and scholarship.

It is also matter of congratulation that in this Institute attention is given not merely to mental culture, but also to physical development. The games which took place on the cricket ground on the day following the distribution of prizes were in every respect worthy of the intellectual calibre which was witnessed in the class-rooms. The matter of physical exercise is no mean factor in education. It is being more and more recognized as such. The sound mind in the sound body is the grand indispensable of success in life. What a change, indeed, from our boyish days! Then we had as it were to steal our play. The blush mounted the face if our teacher caught us running. But this is happily changed for the better. While agreeing with what the Rev. Mr. Macdonnell said at the prize distribution that the prize-takers did not turn out the dull men as alleged, we at the same time believe that the reason why so many prize-men turn out failures in actual life is that they paid little or no attention to physical health when they were growing. It is a painful retrospect of school and college days to think of the number of the most brilliant young men who were in their graves before they reached their professions. And it is rendered all the more painful that we can trace this lamentable result to the twofold cause of overtaxed mental faculties, and of undertaxed physical organs. It should be remembered that the words of our Saviour are applicable in more than one sense, "Take therefore the talent from him—" and that we have many mournful illustrations of this principle in the loss of health through too much study. The youth of our day are to be congratulated on the more sensible ideas which prevail.

PROTECTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

IT seems our co-Dominionists in British Columbia are firm believers in the virtues of the National Policy. They are determined to exclude the foreign article from the market. They cannot in all cases do this of themselves. They must wait for the new ministry at Ottawa to establish a protective tariff. There is, however one article in the market which they thought they could regulate without the assistance of any higher power. That article is labor. With this article they thought their market was overstocked. There are not many people in the country altogether; but few as they are they thought there was not enough work for them all. A provincial government cannot legislate on the tariff question, but it can legislate on matters connected with the taxation of the inhabitants. The Government of British Columbia could not impose protective duties but it could levy a protective tax. The article to be excluded from the market was labor—in the person of John Chinaman. So, down came the tax on John's devoted pate—so much a head on natives of China over and above the rates paid by the rest of the inhabitants. We do not know the exact amount,

but it was intentionally made protective, that is, it was placed at such a figure as to compel the persons so taxed to leave the country in order to avoid starvation. Scarcely, however, had the act come into operation than some one who had got a little ahead of his fellows in their legal studies discovered that it was unconstitutional, and after due and careful consideration it was so declared to be by the proper authorities. And this is the end of the new patent British Columbian invention for the protection of native industry. It was not in accordance with those philanthropic principles which are now the acknowledged guides of the most enlightened governments of the day. It was contrary to those impulses favorable to fair-play which spring up so spontaneously in the breast of every true-born Briton. And last, but not least, it was wrong. Even in the history of Japan, notorious for its exclusiveness, it would be necessary to go back a good many years to find a parallel to this piece of political economy; and where the next parallel case could be found we really do not know, without reverting to times of mediæval tyranny. It is said that the British Columbians having found this plan impracticable, are now casting about for some other means whereby they may get rid of the Chinese. We have our information from American sources, but though our Republican neighbors might be somewhat tempted to lighten the shade of some of their own misdeeds by comparing them with this wrong of deeper dye, still we have no reason to doubt the main facts of the case. The poor Chinaman has suffered much persecution in California and other parts of the United States. But the people of San Francisco can now raise their comparatively innocent hands in pious horror at the treatment bestowed upon these unfortunate immigrants in a British province. It is with shame that we have to make the admission. Britain herself has been famous among the nations of the world for her hospitality to strangers. When other European governments were carefully scrutinizing every passport and excluding or imprisoning strangers on the slightest pretenses, she threw her doors wide open and allowed all to come and go at their pleasure, without distinction of race or nationality; and how often has she afforded an asylum to the hunted political refugee from the neighboring continent, whether he were the exiled emperor or the meanest member of the commune. As a rule, the young nations which have sprung from the British stock in different parts of the world do not fall behind the parent in this respect. A British province has afforded refuge to the runaway slave in bygone times, and sheltered the poor negro from the stripes inflicted upon him under the rule of a benign and paternal government, in a land of boasted freedom. Are not the words of Curran still echoed in all the British dominions, at home and abroad? "No matter what complexion an Indian or an African sun may have burned upon him; no matter with what solemnities he may have been devoted upon the altar of slavery; the moment his foot touches the soil of Britain, the altar and the god sink together in the dust, his body swells beyond the measure of his chains which burst from around him, his soul walks abroad in her own majesty, and he stands rescued, enfranchised and dis-

enthralled by the irresistible genius of universal emancipation!" Undoubtedly divine providence has some wise end in view in connection with this tendency to emigration which has of late years been developing itself in the poorer classes of the Chinese. They are a nation deeply sunk in idolatry, and if the religion which we profess is better than theirs, let us show that it is so. When the Chinese made laws to exclude foreigners from their country we called them barbarians; when we act in a similar manner will they not, with a sneer, call us Christians? It is useless for us to explain that our Christianity is not responsible for it. The world holds Christianity responsible for the conduct, not only of the individuals, but also of the nations that profess it. Well may Christianity say, "Save me from my (professed) friends." It is probably by the instrumentality of natives who have returned from Christian countries, where they were brought to a knowledge of the true religion, that the vast empire of China will be thoroughly evangelized. Whenever Chinamen come, then, let them be treated in such a way as will cause them to understand that they have come among a people who believe that God has made of one blood all the nations of the earth; who regard the inhabitants of every clime as their neighbors; and who endeavor to obey the divine command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

WIPING OFF DEBTS.

AT the Fall meeting of the Presbytery of New York it was announced that during the year four hundred and eighty thousand dollars had been raised within the bounds in liquidation of debts upon churches. A large portion of this was given by the trustees of the estate of John C. Green, one of those princely men who have bestowed fortunes upon the cause of Christ. This will mark the beginning of a new era in the Presbytery of New York. It has long had the unenviable reputation rather of blotting out churches than wiping off debts. In fact, the debts wiped out the churches, until there were less than forty congregations on Manhattan Island in connection with this Presbytery, and many of these were in a very enfeebled condition. The Presbytery is to be congratulated upon the healthful change which is indicated by these figures. The wiping off of these loads of debt means progress of the cause in the future. It means larger revenues for the home and foreign missions. It means church extension on the island. It signifies an increased stimulus to Sunday Schools and every benevolent enterprise.

THE latest reports from India are favorable for good crops this year. The Madras Presidency report that the crops are recovering from the damage caused by recent rains, and in the northwest provinces, Oude, the Punjab, and elsewhere, equally cheerful reports are circulated. Prices of provisions are also falling in Mysore, and the prospect generally is flattering.

THE unhappy, the discontented, the irritable, fault-finding, and censorious members of active and aggressive churches are commonly found to be those who sit still and decline to share with others in the service whereunto all are called. A united church can never be where there is room for many who are too timid to undertake tasks for Christ, and yet bold enough to sit in judgment upon the ways, methods, and manners of others.—*Christian Intelligencer.*