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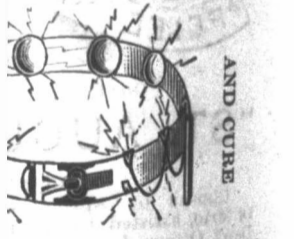
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Canadian Churchman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 18th, 1890.

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CORRESPONDENTS.—All matter for publication of any number
of the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN, should be in the office not later
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AGENT.—The Rev. W. H. Wadleigh is the only gentleman trav-
elling authorized to collect subscriptions for the CANADIAN
CHURCHMAN.

Address all communications,
FRANK WOOTTEN,
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Offices 32 and 34 Adelaide St. East.

Lessons for Sundays and Holy Days.

September 21.—16 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Morning.—2 Chron. 36. 2 Cor. 12. 14 & 13.
Evening.—Nehemiah 1 & 2 to v. 9; or 8. Mark 15. 42 & 16.

GAMBLING.—A dreadful story comes from Paris of a young Siamese minister who was stationed in that brilliant capital, and gave himself up to all the enjoyments for which it is famous. Unfortunately, his chief passion was for gambling; and, whilst for a time he was fortunate in his play, he was finally ruined; and it was only by selling all his possessions that he was able to pay his debts in Paris. There are some hopeful circumstances connected with this young man's downfall. In the first place, he did pay all that he owed in Paris, parting with everything that he possessed in order to do so. In the second place, he refused to be under any obligation to former friends and resolved to work his way back to Siam. In the third place, he announced his fixed determination never to gamble again. This man was not wholly lost. Of how few ruined gamblers could such things be said! Would that the fate of this man and the worse fate of others who have fallen into the same snare, might prove a beacon to warn others off the same dangerous rocks!

CROSSING NIAGARA.—We confess that we read the account of Mr. Dixon's daring feat in crossing the terrible span of the Niagara River on a wire rope less than an inch in breadth, with a sense of terror, and even of repugnance. We had almost a sense of wrong-doing in reading the account. If men would not witness these things or read of them, other men would not do them. And we are not acquainted with any principle upon which such feats could be justified or excused. Men must often encounter danger or even peril of death in the discharge of their duty, or because some great good may thereby be secured to society. We can see no good that is likely to result from such exhibitions as this of Mr. Dixon; and greatly averse as we are to needless interference with private and personal action on the part of the government, we yet doubt whether such exhibitions ought to be permitted. There are other ways in which men may demonstrate their nerve, coolness, and courage.

THE BYSTANDER AND THE WEEK.—The new series of *The Bystander* has completed its year, and its twelfth number, for the present at least, is its last. It has done good and useful work in various departments. We do not profess to agree with every theory which it has advocated; but it is of immense advantage to our young civilization that political and other questions should be discussed in an elevated and impartial tone. Happily the services of Professor Goldwin Smith will not be lost to us, as he has allowed his name to appear among the prominent contributors to *The Week*. "We are glad," says *The Bystander*, "to hear that *The Week* is likely to be restocked and sent forth on its course with renewed vigour. The effort to give Canadian intellect an organ in the shape of a magazine or a literary paper has been arduous and costly; much labour has been expended on it, not, presumably, without sacrifice of other work, nor has its course been unchequered by failure. The area is small and poor, being practically confined to Ontario and Montreal, and there is no use in denying the fact that the literary products of a dependency are at a discount in the dependency itself. . . . But those who have taken part repine neither at the expenditure of money and labour nor at the limited character of the success. Whatever political destiny may be in store for us, whether Ontario is always to remain apart or to be united with the English-speaking race of this continent, there is no reason why she should not be made and always remain a centre of intellectual life." We sincerely hope that these true and noble words may find a response not only among the readers of *The Week*, but from the public at large. People are ready to complain when some department of newspaper literature is not filled, or is filled badly; but many of those who complain most loudly are the last to support such literature when it is provided. Few persons have any idea of the expenditure of money and work needed to get a paper like *The Week*, or even like the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN, into good working order. When a paper fairly does the work for which it was started, its conductors have a right to expect the support of those who adhere to the principles which they advocate.

THE ENGLISHMAN.—We have been in the habit of believing that the Englishman was a rather respectable or even superior kind of person. But a writer in *The Illustrated American* is of a different opinion. According to this writer, an Englishman is never really "a gentleman." He never possesses the refinement of character, the delicacy of taste, the grace of manner, and the freedom from ostentation in the use of wealth, which the writer and his compatriots display. Moreover, unlike them, he is given to "making his pile and skipping," to carrying his country upon the sole of his foot. *The Bystander*, from whom we derive this information, remarks that the article shows signs of Hebrew ownership or inspiration; but he observes with truth, this would only add to the significance of the article; since it would, in that case, be prepared for a market which it suited. Englishmen will receive such attacks with great equanimity. Perhaps they are a little too indifferent to the opinions of their neighbours, and this may be one of the reasons for the sharpness of neighbourly criticism. Yet an Englishman may be pardoned if he does rather wonder that Ameri-

cans should be pleased with the abuse of a people from whom they have received their best blood; and he will also feel some surprise that men of other nations should seldom object to being taken for one of those selfish and unmannerly islanders. The fact is, that this sentiment towards England in no way represents the mind of the better kind of Americans; but partly those politicians who are dependent upon the Irish vote, and partly those persons of the baser sort who hate everything which is superior to themselves.

DULWICH HOSPITAL.—Secular education owes a deep debt of gratitude to the Charity Commissioners. This body has just given a heavy blow to the cause of religious education by appropriating the surplus assets of Alleyn's Dulwich College estates to establish three monster "godless" schools. Alleyn settled all his property for the erection and support of a chapel "to the especial honour of God," a school, almshouses and pensions, and a cemetery, stipulating for "divine worship, the performance of divine offices, the celebration of the sacraments of the Lord's Supper and of Holy Baptism." The Charity Commissioners have wholly ignored the conditions and devotion of Alleyn, have taken moneys arising from his gift for purposes that are in entire opposition to his desires, and have dealt another blow at religious education and scripture teaching, and have given secular education help for which its friends are thankful. So far an English newspaper. On the other hand, it is replied that the old management was so bad that a revolution had to be made. But why not on Alleyn's lines?

MORMONISM.—We have often urged, says *Church Bells*, the parochial clergy to lose no opportunity of warning their people against the Mormon emissaries who visit this country. An incident which is reported from New York shows how important it is that every one, and especially young women should be made aware of the real character of the system which they are asked to join. Last week a party of Mormon elders, who had been on a proselytising mission in England, arrived at New York "in charge" of eighty people—"converts"—whom they had induced to accompany them back to America. One of the party, a young woman from Nottingham, who is described as being good looking, had had time during the voyage to consider the step which she had been persuaded to take, and had repented of it. She therefore appealed to the Government Inspectors to help her to escape. We are glad to say that her appeal was successful, and that she will be sent back to England by the vessel which took her to America. Had she deferred her appeal she would probably not have escaped at all. It cannot be too widely known that Mormonism is illegal in the United States; that if practised at all it is secretly; that once in Utah escape is practically impossible; that the position of women there is one of unspeakable degradation and misery. Yet by means of falsehoods, and the ignorance of their dupes, Mormon agents in England are continually persuading young women to go to the United States. The accident of the repentance of one of the party to which we have referred, is the only reason of its being noticed. Had she not repented no one would have heard anything of the party.