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NOTE AND COMMENT.

A journey of 150 miles to set a broken arm, and forty patients treated at the villages en route, is the record of a recent trip made by Dr. Grenfell in Labrador.

A report from China states that the viceroy of Chang Chih Tung has ordered the New Testament to be put into the schools of his province as a textbook.

Father L. L. Conrady, who was the companion of Father Damien in his last days at the Hawaiian leper colony of Molokai, and who succeeded him in his work there, is completing plans for establishing leper colonies in China. He spent eight years on the island of Hawaii and attended Father Damien in his last illness.

Sir Charles Tupper, who is spending yet another summer holiday in England, is now eighty-five years old. Sixty-three years have passed since he took the degree of M. D. at Edinburgh, and fifty-one since he first became a Canadian M. P. He is one of the two last survivors of the founders of the Dominion of Canada.

Two well-known ministers, Rev. Dr. Geo. A. Gordon, of Boston, and Rev. Dr. R. F. Horton, of London, agree in their impressions of Palestine in respect to the horror caused by the sectarian bitterness that is found there. The divided Christendom that exists in the land which Jesus trod is impeding that country's progress.

The Bishop of Zululand has made serious charges regarding the humanity of the troops employed to put down the Zulu rebellion. Looting and indiscriminate massacre of the wounded are among the charges made. A court of inquiry held on the subject practically disposes of the insinuations so far as white troops are concerned.

The difficulty of stationing Rev. Geo. Jackson, of Edinburgh, at the Sherbourne street Methodist church in Toronto on account of him not being a member of any Canadian Conference and not wishing to sever his British connection has been obviated by making another minister superintendent of the circuit, the man thus stationed to do the pastoral work and Mr. Jackson the preaching.

The British Zenana Bible and Medical Mission has no fewer than 40 centers in India, where it employs 153 missionaries and assistants, 160 Christian teachers, nurses, etc., and 96 Bible-women. In its 58 schools and institutions there are 2,290 pupils, as well as 191 women and girls in orphanages, etc. The workers have access to 11,308 zenanas, with 3,000 regular pupils under Christian instruction; the Bible women visit 1,874 villages.

Philadelphia continues to report the church of largest membership in the Presbyterian denomination in the United States—Bethany (Dr. Wm. Patterson, pastor) with 3,760 members, and 5,746 in the Sunday school. It reports having expended for church erection during the year \$126,400; \$2,000 was given for Home Missions, and \$9,300 for Foreign Missions. Its congregational contributions were \$20,000 and its miscellaneous, \$25,000.

The text of a Bill presented by Mr. Pirie, Liberal member for North Aberdeen, for setting up a Scotch Parliament has been issued. The measure provides for a single chamber. The executive power will continue vested in the Crown, and provision is made for a revival of the old Scottish Privy Council which existed before the union. Power is given to the Scotch Parliament to impose taxes other than duties of customs and excise. The King will be represented in Scotland by a Lord High Commissioner, and Edinburgh is mentioned as the seat of the Scottish Government.

The conditions of a happy vacation are well stated by The Christian, of London, in the following sentences: The secrets of making the best of a holiday are not known to all. The first condition is to have earned one by honest toil and devotion to one's duty. The idler and pleasure-monger do not know the meaning of the word; but the conscientious worker, who has given his best to his work for long and trying months, is received into Nature's heart like a tried child into the arms of its mother. The second is to have a thankful and an appreciative mind. The querulous and discontented are not in the state of mind to enjoy the fairest prospects or the most beautiful weather. And the third is that all should be enjoyed in a spirit of unselfishness and consideration for those around. The self-seeker finds cause for grumbling everywhere; it is the self-forgetful who realize the inner secret of enjoyment. God's best is for those who think least of themselves and most of others.

Rev. M. Takagi, B.D., a native Japanese minister and professor, and one of the delegates of the Japanese Methodist Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Church in Canada, which meets in Montreal on September 12, has arrived in Canada. To a reporter he expressed himself as deeply interested in the movement now going on in Japan for church union, and is confident it will materialize. When discussing the progress of the idea he said there were two plans. One was for the union of all the Protestant Churches in Japan, and the other was for the three Methodist bodies there to unite, the latter being the Methodist Episcopal Church North with 7,000 communicants, the Canadian Methodist Church with 3,000 and the M. T. Church South with 2,000. They are already united, he stated, to the extent of having one religious paper to officially serve them. This was The Gokko, or, in English, The Christian Guardian, of which Rev. Mr. Takagi is editor.

Father Bernard Vaughan, the Jesuit, has the courage of his convictions. He has been speaking with trumpet-tongue in London, England, on the sins of smart society. For the time being—and, let us hope, for a long time to come—he has sunk the priest in the prophet, and has fearlessly pictured to an excited London audience the fall and ruin of innocent and beautiful English girls over the card-table. He has shown in burning words how this cursed gambling has spread like an infection, like a plague over the land; that its virulent poison penetrates and permeates the social organism very deeply; that if there are men and women high up the social ladder signing away with the gold pencils dangling at their side incomes and properties to pay gambling others getting rid of goods and chattels for the same purpose, while on the lowest rung there are working men and women pawning their bits of things to pay debts, not to their grocer or baker, but to a tipster.

Have the doctors become the foes of the dear ladies? Do they know they are endangering their business? The Philadelphia Presbyterian says: Hear Dr. M. J. Synott: "The possibility of secret drinking and cigarette smoking, even among women of refinement and education, must not be overlooked." Thank God this does not arraign Christian women. Young Women's Christian Association women, workers in charities, missionary organizations, teachers in Sunday schools and patient mothers striving to keep the covenant they made with God when their children were baptized. These are still "the salt of the earth."

British philanthropy is astir on the employment of barmaids in gin-palaces. Happily this revolting form of the degrading liquor traffic has not been tolerated among us. We read with surprise and horror that in 1901 there were 27,700 barmaids in England, of whom 6,225 were under the age of twenty. They must be young and good-looking. Hours are very long; in the London metropolitan district the public houses are open nineteen and a half hours out of the twenty-four, and the girls are on duty (!) all this time. It is the natural consequence that many of them become intemperate and immoral. Interest in the matter is very keen just now, because one of these girls, only eighteen years old, has committed suicide.

The Herald and Presbytery says: In the effort to stop brutal attacks on women and children in Chicago, the city council has recommended capital punishment for such offenses, and the committee on State Legislature will prepare a report to be presented to that body. This is important in view of the effort to abolish capital punishment in some States. There is nothing that prevents crime like the fear of death. Even an insane man is subject to it. Imprisonment, even for life, seems tame, and there is always the chance of pardon or escape. There was a time in the dark ages when the death penalty was inflicted for minor crimes, but we are in no danger of returning to such a condition. Murder and a few greater crimes should be punished with death, as the only means of protecting society. The rights of society, of the innocent and law-abiding people, are a thousand times more important than the method of the treatment of the criminal. The thugs of Chicago have no nights which society is bound to respect.

Those who imagine that the automobile is a recent invention will be surprised to learn that it was invented over one hundred and twenty-five years ago. Malcolm McDowell thus describes its early history in his article, "Anti-Auto Riots of 1830," in the Technical World Magazine: "The automobile seems to have been born, in the form of an idea, in the year 1789, when a Glasgow student threw out the suggestion that the steam-engine, then a very crude low-pressure affair, might be applied to the moving of wheeled vehicles. This student afterwards achieved fame as Dr. Robinson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. Ten years later Nicholas Joseph Cugnot, a French engineer, built the first automobile. The machine was a three-wheeled affair, and its course was quick-ly run, for on its second or third trip it turned a corner too fast and toppled over with a crash. The city officials of Paris refused to permit Cugnot to repair his machine. To keep it from harming anyone, they locked it up in a church, and there it stayed for some years."