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Notes of the Week.

The Salvation Army has been holding an exhibition in London which has awakened much interest, from the Queen on her throne to the humblest plebeian in the great city. It was unique in its arrangements and a great success in every respect. Crowds were in attendance from day to day, and the programme was so constantly varied that there was scarcely any duplication, and curiosity was fully gratified. General Booth was in his element, and manifested his wonderful power of organization to the utmost. He understands the London population thoroughly, and knows how to adapt means to accomplish his ends in a signal and striking manner.

The doing away with the bar in the House of Commons at Ottawa, and that of the Senate probably following it, will remove what has long been an offence to the great majority, we believe, of Canadians, and not only an offence, but the chief cause of scenes in the Houses of Parliament which have been a scandal and a disgrace. Why should men engaged in legislation need to fortify mind or body with whiskey, wine, gin or brandy any more than a merchant, lawyer or other professional man engaged for several hours every day at his work? No one can plead for it that the business of legislation is harder work, or will be disposed to claim that law-making does not require as much as other business a clear head and clean character. We hope the evil, if we may not call it nuisance, is gone never to come back.

The *Belfast Witness*, under the caption of "From Errand Boy to Bishop," gives an interesting notice of the career of the very Rev. Dean Grisdale, who has been appointed the Bishop of Winnipeg. "He is the son," it says, "of a Bolton working man, and was formerly an errand lad in that town. He first entered upon religious work as a teacher in the parish church schools, then entered the ministry, and ultimately proceeded to Manitoba, where, as a result of his industry and talents, he gradually gained distinctions, the culminating point of which has been a bishopric." The new bishop will be none the less but all the better fitted for his high position and its onerous duties because of having had such a career. Having reaped the reward of being faithful in little, he will doubt now be equally faithful in each.

We have already noticed the liberality of the Duke of Norfolk in making a donation of \$65,000 to found a Roman Catholic College at Oxford. In connection with this, it is announced that the Pope will sanction the attendance of Roman Catholic students there only on condition that there is a chaplain of experience and ability to look after their religious interests. On this the *Belfast Witness* remarks: "The air of Oxford will not create any Protestant Evangelical tendency, so far as can be judged by Oxford movements at and after Newman's time. But the Roman College and the Roman Chaplain at Oxford may possibly hasten the ripening process for some budding Anglicans, and take them over to Rome sooner than otherwise." The air of the great English Universities has been found unfavorable to some Presbyterian young men who have a love for the crests in religious worship and covet also the social prestige which in England the Anglican Church lays special claim to.

In 1890 there was incorporated in Britain by Royal Charter the Institute of Journalists. It meets annually in some one of the great cities and has met in London, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, and once in Ireland. It has just again met in Belfast and received a very cordial reception. It was welcomed by the Lord Mayor and many leading citizens, ladies as well as gentlemen, and the attendance of delegates of the Institute was among the highest on record, and the guest list included men of note in art, science, the army, and statecraft. The object of the Institute is to conserve the just freedom of the Press, by welding together its army of workers into one brotherhood, by whom shall be duly recognized their responsibility to self and their calling.

If the result of the elections in the States of Main and Vermont with their large Republican majorities can be at all regarded as the shadow of coming events, then Bryan and the Democratic party are doomed to defeat at the next election. These and other events favourable to the Republican cause are improving the business situation. The *New York Herald* thinks that, "the evidences of returning confidence in mercantile and financial circles as a result of the Vermont election and the Indianapolis Convention are very encouraging; but it suggests that the watchwords in business and financial circles should be 'Slow and sure; conservatism and confidence.' These are not campaign cries to suit the Bryan Hot-spurs; and that fact alone should commend them to the favor of the steady-going business men of the country."

There is scarcely a family in the country not directly interested in the subject of a sanitarium for consumptives, so prevalent and fatal is the fell disease. We are glad to see it stated that Mr. J. R. Booth, the well known Ottawa lumberman, has offered \$10,000 if such a sanitarium is established near the line of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway. He has been influenced to this because of a relative suffering from consumption. It is gratifying to know that a very likely site has been found in the south-western corner of the Algonquin Park. It is said, "The atmosphere is dry and invigorating. For a sanitarium the situation is superior to almost any other in the world, with perhaps the exception of the Island of Bermuda. Colorado cannot be compared to it, as there the land is so high that the patients are often seriously injured by the sudden rise in altitude. The spot spoken of is almost an ideal one, for besides having all the advantages of protection from the North, a grand view of the country to the South can be had." Should this design be carried out and the first expectations of it be realized, thousands will bless Mr. Booth for his generous offer, as a greater benefaction could hardly be bestowed upon a people.

The conditions of life for Uitlanders, or Outsiders, in the Transvaal, which provoked Dr. Jameson's unfortunate rising not long ago, are still far from satisfactory, and dictated by the Boers by a policy so shortsighted as must inevitably, if not changed, again provoke hostilities. The Rev. Mark Guy Pearse has been visiting the Transvaal, and he writes to the *Methodist Times* an account of his treatment as an Englishman travelling in the country. As the result of all he says: "I came to South Africa with the feeling that if Englishmen entered the Transvaal they must be content to become subject to the conditions that the authorities choose to lay down, and to use only constitution-

al methods to secure what they want. . . . I came out of the Transvaal with very different feelings from those with which I entered it. I am not a jingo by any means, but I have tried honestly to see things as they are and faithfully to describe what I saw. . . . I saw enough to stir my blood to a fever of indignation that I felt it difficult to control. To speak Dutch was to have the mystic sign put at once upon everything. To be English meant an irritating snub."

Now that Toronto's great annual fair is over and Li Hung Chang is well on his way back to his own country, people may expect to get a chance to settle down to steady, hard work. What a drawing card the great Chinaman was for the fair, is shown by the fact that the gate receipts on the day of his visit were almost twice as large as on the corresponding day last year. It is satisfactory, flattering to our self-love, that he was so highly pleased with his reception in Canada and the arrangements made to promote his comfort and pleasure. It may even yet prove to pay ample interest in a very material sense, for that the vast resources of China and her needs are destined to furnish the means of an immense trade with the West, and always increasing the more that facilities for it multiply, goes without saying. For the present at least, as regards this great prospective trade and for the wealth it may bring, Britain and Canada have got the inside track, if we may so speak. The greater our intercourse and trade with the Chinese become, the greater also become our responsibilities to give them the Gospel, and all the possibilities for good of every kind which are contained in the Christian religion.

After the long, dark and dreadful night of Armenian endurance and suffering, in forms of cruelty worthy only of incarnate demons, forming one of the saddest chapters in the history of any Christian people and one of the darkest blots on that of civilized Europe, a gleam of hope is at last appearing on the horizon. The butcheries and unmentionable cruelties and tortures of Kurd, and Turk, and Sultan are becoming at last so unbearable by the people, especially of England, that concert or no concert of the powers, her Government must act, strike down the hand of the bloodthirsty savage who is responsible for these deeds of blood and lust, and trifle no longer with treachery and falsehood, and Mohammedan fanaticism. If reports are true that the dead Russian Minister Lobanoff was the man who prevented action, and that not only the Grand Old Man, but that the Queen herself is roused, and that the Czar may be influenced in the cause of mercy, the world may hope soon to see a change, and it will need to be speedy, for if not, it is impossible to foresee what new piece of falsehood, treachery and blood the crowning assassin in Constantinople may devise to accomplish what he apparently aims at, the utter extinction of an ancient Christian people. Such deeds could not be done and submitted to under any other European Government, but the crisis suggests the desirableness, if it could be possible to effect it, of some international tribunal that, in the interests of our common humanity, could intervene authoritatively to prevent by any crowned head what is simply murder on a gigantic scale. People in every civilized country would breathe more freely, if only they could feel assured that the beginning of the end has now come, and that soon the "unspeakable Turk," with all his abominations and infamies, will be sent out of Europe bag and baggage.

PULPIT, PRESS AND PLATFORM.

O. W. Holmes: Science is a good piece of furniture for a man to have in an upper chamber, provided he has common sense on the ground floor.

J. A. Froude: Morality rests upon a sense of obligation; and obligation has no meaning except as implying a Divine command, without which it would cease to be.

Principal MacVicar: The weakest part of every man's creed is that which he holds alone; the strongest part is that which he holds in common with the whole of Christendom.

Andrew Murray: Conscience is the remains of God's image in man, the nearest approach to the divine in him, the guardian of God's honor amid the ruin of the fall. As a consequence God's work of redemption must always begin with conscience.

Lord Russell: You are working out on this great continent an experiment which the world is noticing. You are showing to the world, demonstrating to the world, that men who are of different races, different nationalities, different creeds and different languages can yet live in harmony together.

Norman McLeod: God knows me better than I know myself. He knows my weakness—what I can do, and cannot do. So I desire to be led, to follow him, and I am quite sure that he will thus enable me to do a great deal more in ways which seem to me almost a waste in life, advancing his cause, than I could in any other way. I am sure of that.

Rev. Dr. Addison P. Fisher: God's kingdom is compared to a vineyard in which grapes are to be gathered and in which work is to be done. In this kingdom God graciously desires the assistance of men. They may be of service in his work. But some are like the Pharisees, ready in promises, abundant in professions, but utterly failing in performance.

Lord Overton: It was one thing for the Church to be evangelical, and another thing to be evangelistic. The Church might be evangelical and hold sound doctrines, but if the Church was not living in Christ and leading many souls to Him, it might hold these evangelical truths in vain. While they rejoiced in being orthodox, they should be sure they were serving the King.

The Rev. John Henry Barrows, D.D.: I have given five of the best years of my life to the examination of the question of the world's need of the Christian religion, and I have had opportunities, such as no other man ever had, of seeing and knowing the best side of the ethnic religions. I count as my friends Parsees and Hindus, Buddhists and Confucianists, Shintoists and Mohammedans. I know what they say about themselves. I have looked after their religions on the ideal side, as well as on the practical, and I know this: That the very best which is in them, the very best which these well-meaning men have shown to us, is a reflex from Christianity, and that what they lack, and the lack is very serious, is what the Christian gospel alone can impart; and I know that beneath the shining example of the elect few in the non-Christian world there is a vast area of idolatry and pollution and unrest and superstition and cruelty, which can never be healed by the forces which are found in the non-Christian system.