

RACIAL HATRED.

Racial hatred, whether of the Jew, the Chinaman, the "dago," or the negro, is a mark of inferior civilization. We need to be more fully seized of the glorious truth taught by Paul on Mars Hill, that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men"—the universal brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God. The Greeks, with their vaunted freedom, greatly needed this teaching for the vast majority of even their own race were wretched helots, and all races but their own were scornfully regarded as barbarian. You could buy a philosopher or a schoolmaster in the slave market, and the wise Aesop was himself a slave.

This odious race feeling is nowhere more intense than in the persecution of the Jews in Russia and Roumania, and of the negroes and Chinese in the United States. But there is this difference, that the laws and best opinion in the American Union stand for righteousness and liberty, whereas in Russia and Roumania iniquity itself is framed into a law.

President Roosevelt has nobly stood to his guns in refusing to discriminate against the black man in appointments to office for which he is qualified. In this he has aroused the intense antagonism of the South. One chivalrous South Carolinian publishes the following gracious utterance:

"Whenever Professor Washington aspires for the negro to a place not inferior in some sense to the humblest white man's place, he challenges the embattled, inflexible, and, on this point, absolutely unmerciful Anglo-Saxon."

Ex-Governor Tillman, with brutal cowardice, assassinates an unarmed editor for his hostile criticism, and it is publicly affirmed will go unwhipped of justice. This is the most fatal legacy of slavery, that it degrades a naturally chivalrous people into cruel and uncivilized practices.

A district judge in Louisiana, however, voices a better feeling as follows, in denouncing the prevalent crime of lynching: "We cannot turn these helpless people over to the tender mercies of irresponsible mobs without incurring the contempt of all enlightened people and the wrath of a righteous God."

THE STUDY OF CRIMINOLOGY.

The condition and treatment of criminals is a subject that is engrossing more and more attention. The

bill recently brought before the United States Congress for the establishment of a Laboratory of Criminology, has the hearty endorsement of the medical profession of that country. The laboratory proposes to take up the study of the abnormal classes, with a view to their betterment. Investigation will be made; sociological and pathological data will be collected, especially from institutions for the criminal, pauper, and defective classes, as well as from hospitals and schools.

The prime object of these studies will, of course, be to discover the courses of crime, pauperism, alcoholism, and other forms of abnormality, and thus prepare to take preventive measures. The principal field of study will be among the young. Measurements will be made with instruments of precision, and the causes and signs of moral degeneracy will be studied, with a view to lessen the dangers of the contamination of others.

It is possible, however, to carry this line of work to extremes. A child should not be segregated merely because it shows physical signs of a propensity to evil. It is unfair to the child to brand it thus. Nevertheless, considering the many millions criminals cost the country, it would undoubtedly be a wise economy to expend a few thousands in studying the cause and prevention of crime. In this enlightened age people are beginning to perceive that imprisonment should be reformatory, not revengeful.

At a meeting of representatives of churches of St. Louis it was decided to invite Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan to assume the leadership of evangelistic work there during the World's Fair. It has been determined to raise \$100,000 by January next to carry on the work in the event that Dr. Morgan accepts.—*Zion's Herald*.

In the missions under the immediate direction of the British Conference, which are situated in Europe, Ceylon, India, China, South Africa, West Africa, Honduras, and the Bahamas, there are to-day nearly 400 missionaries, about 64,600 church members fully accredited or on trial, over 100,000 children and young people under instruction, and a total Christian community of about 200,000. The statistical returns for 1901 show an increase of 1,384 full members, and an increase of 860 on trial. The income for last year was £142,617 (\$713,085).