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Note and Comment.

A memorial service for the late Principal Grant will be held at Kingston on Nov. 6th., and at the same time the foundation stone of the Grant Hall will be laid.

The British Weekly has the following: The Rev. Dr. Robert Johnston, of London, Canada, has been asked to accept the position as lecturer in Homiletics in Knox College, Toronto, rendered vacant by the death of Professor Halliday Douglas." This, we understand is not quite correct, as the position will be temporary and for part of the work only.

We are sorry to hear that Dr. J. Watson, the Vice-Principal of Queen's University, is suffering from over work and has been ordered to take, for a time, perfect rest from all his duties. He and his family left for Scotland on the 23rd inst.; we most sincerely hope that the rest and the change will result in complete restoration to health and vigour. Dr. Watson has served Queen's nobly for thirty years and his valuable services were never more needed than at the present time.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge once said concerning the Bible and its place in literature: "For more than a thousand years the Bible, collectively taken, has gone hand in hand with civilization, science, law, in short, with moral and intellectual cultivation; often supporting and often leading the way. Good and holy men, the best and wisest of mankind, the kingly spirits of history, have borne witness to its influence, and have declared it to be beyond compare the most perfect instrument of humanity."

Some one advises that ministers take less time in the delivery of their sermons and more time in their preparation. Well, that is a good rule, too if not carried to extremes.

We heartily agree with the Examiner of New York in its very wise and practical comment: "A good many devices for the reformation of society—many of them grotesque enough—are rife in our day, but we have never come across any quite so effectual as the conversion of sinners into saints. That is God's plan, and it cannot be bettered."

It may not be quite in accord with the eternal fitness of things, says the "Interior," that King Edward's coronation as a distinctively Protestant sovereign, sworn to resist any papal encroachment, should be presided over by a Roman Catholic marshal; but what disturbs the prelates of the church of England more is that just now, by the succession of Arthur Balfour to be prime minister of the realm, the appointment of "bishops and other clergy" passes into the hands of a Presbyterian. The king himself greatly shocked the high church party, which is now practically the whole church, by receiving the communion in a Presbyterian house of worship while resting at Balmoral. With great "sweetness and light" the papers representative of Anglicanism think the king might just as well join in Moslem rites at Bombay or worship the sacred fire when

among the Parsees. The greatest objection to tithing mint, anise and cummin is that it renders the spiritual valetudinarian incapable of passing upon questions of morals and brotherly kindness. When we have two kinds of currency in the country, say paper and gold, the cheap money always drives out the dear. When a church seeks strictly to conserve both rites and righteousness, the rites become the all and be-all after a time. That there are Anglicans who can not see the difference between a Parsee and a Presbyterian shows how sadly the clergy of that church have neglected their ministerial duties while looking after their millinery.

The authorities of the General Hospital at Kingston have taken a wise step in placing within the reach of students the power to insure against sickness. A student can procure for one dollar, a hospital ticket, and on condition that 250 of these are taken, any student taken sick during the term can have a room and nursing in the hospital without further charge. This system saves the hospital from any great loss and at the same time makes matters easier for any that have the misfortune to be afflicted—and there are a number of these every year in such a large body of students, while the small payment does not hurt those who come through the session in good condition.

Considering to what an extent we are indebted to America for the novel and the sensational says the Belfast Witness, it is not surprising to learn that the United States can, if necessary, furnish us with a pretender to the British Throne. There is a prosperous farmer in Caribou, Maine, who believes he is the legal King of England, but we hasten to add that he disclaims any intention of leaving his farm to seek to make good his claim. He declares himself to be the oldest representative of the thirty-second generation from William de Warren, that Earl Warren whose wife, Gundred was the daughter of William the Conqueror. As a small domestic detail, it may be mentioned that his eldest son is always called the Prince of Wales.

The Rev. George Jackson, on his return from his three months' tour in Canada, has been interviewed by a representative of the Edinburgh Evening News, as to his impressions of the country. The chief towns visited by Mr. Jackson were Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Winnipeg, etc. So far as a visitor could discern the people everywhere were in a thriving flourishing condition; and that their churches were beautiful and well appointed. The different denominations there are more ripe for union than they are in this country; and owing to the rapid increase of population in wide-extending areas, and the consequent need of new places of worship, any overlapping is almost criminal. The church requires every available man. Nonchurchgoing does not seem to be prevalent. The people are very orthodox. The Higher Criticism has not yet had any disturbing effect upon the churches. Indeed, all their best energies are given to practical Christian work, and they have had little time left for theological and speculative

problems. A characteristic which arrested attention everywhere was the loyalty of the people to Great Britain.

Here is an interesting and suggestive paragraph on "prohibition" from Nova Scotia: "Both the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and the Dominion Coal Company are directly affected by the sale of liquor in Sydney. In a letter to Mayor Crowe the management makes a vigorous protest against the existence of saloons and the sale of bad liquor and they ask that immediate steps be taken to suppress the traffic. They point out that it seriously interferes with the work and output and adds enormously to the danger of accidents. A crusade against the saloon keepers will likely be commenced in earnest." These two companies, now practically under one management, are the largest industrial concerns in the maritime provinces. The managers regard the liquor traffic as injurious to their business interests and inimical to the welfare of their employes, and therefore call on the "proper authorities" to enforce the law and wipe out the saloons—for the county in which Sydney is situated is under the Scott Act. This is a pointer for the owners and managers of industrial enterprises everywhere. The liquor traffic is an injury to their employes and to their business and if they would unite in aiding to wipe out the traffic they would not only help themselves but immensely benefit the communities in which they are located. The action of the two companies mentioned is the best temperance lecture we have read for some time.

Dr. Wayland Hoyt in the United Presbyterian, illustrates, by means of an interesting historical incident, the value of memorizing Scripture. When the Huguenots were being persecuted in France in the early years of the eighteenth century, notably in 1730, the burning of Bibles, Psalters, catechisms and religious books was carried to such an extent by the Roman Catholic clergy, that bibles became a scarce treasure in the ravaged "church in the desert." The difficulty was met by the faithful Huguenots by memorizing scripture. When, by any means, a New Testament had escaped capture and the flame, persons—often boys and girls—were put at learning it. And when, in some midnight, and in some cave or secluded place among the mountains, the "Church in the Desert" met for its worship, those who had memorized the Scripture recited it; and thus the nourishing and girding Scripture was fed on by the hunted saints. Nowadays lover of the Bible and Bible teachings are not likely ever to be driven to such trials as the hunted Huguenots were, but memorizing of Scripture should none the less be kept up diligently, especially by young people. No one knows how important it may be at times, perhaps in critical moments, to have the memory well stored with Scripture texts. Sometimes the "Sword of the Spirit" must be drawn and used quickly by the Christian; memorized Scripture will then come into play at the opportune moment. Young people should not neglect the memorizing of Scripture. Youth is the best time for this work, for, as the years roll on, the memorizing of anything becomes increasingly difficult.