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C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Manager and Editor

Ottawa, Wednesday, June 3 1903.

ANOTHER STRIKE IN MONTREAL.

The city of Montreal seems to be doomed to suffer from labour troubles this summer; that there should be another street car strike is a surprise and a shame. There is a general feeling that the men ought to have stuck to the contract made a little while ago. The strikers will find out that much depends upon the atmosphere in which a strike takes place, public opinion is a very real force, it represents the average idea of justice and it has a way of making itself felt. In the last strike the men had the sympathy of the people. This time it is very largely with the company. The men are much more dependent on popular sympathy, and they will feel the loss of it. They will have to learn by hard experience that they will not be allowed to play the part of tyrants any more than their masters, and further, that brute force is not a weapon in this contest. Force is in such a case no remedy; in every city the authorities must recognise the stern fact that their first duty is to preserve order and prevent the introduction of violence in the settlement of disputes.

We had written the paragraph above, but before the time came for printing it, the strike had collapsed and the men had learned a painful lesson. It is evidently not sufficient to have a strong union in order to make a successful strike, there must be reasonableness and public sympathy, and as a rule these two go together. We trust now that the employers will use their victory with moderation and that labour and capital will work together for mutual good.

Now that summer is at hand and vacation seasons draw near the churches will soon begin to feel the effects of the summer exodus. May we not offer a word of counsel to the effect that wherever our people may be they may not neglect the ordinances of the sanctuary. There will almost always be some place of worship within reach of us wherever we may be. We should attend and take an interest in these services, and lend help if we can. This will be to conserve our own spiritual life and honor our Christian profession.

REV. DR. MUNRO GIBSON, IN TORONTO, ST. JAMES' SQUARE JUBILEE

(Special Correspondence.)

The time is coming when congregational jubilee services will be a frequent, if not a commonplace observance. As yet, however, they are a thing sufficiently rare to awaken a special general interest. As the congregation of St. James' Square, long known as Guild street church, has by common consent, occupied a somewhat conspicuous position in our church, partly because of special excellence in different respects of the succession of men whom it has had as its pastors, partly because of the character which the congregation under their leadership has earned for itself for missionary zeal and liberality, and partly because of the distinguished place which Dr. Gibson, the preacher for the day, has taken in the Presbyterian church in Canada, the United States, and in Britain, some special reference to its jubilee services may be pardoned.

It was a somewhat bold and certainly a very unusual thing for a congregation to invite a minister to come all the way from London, England, simply to occupy its pulpit for one Sabbath, even if the occasion was a rare one. It is a striking testimony to the strong interest in and affection still felt for Dr. Gibson, that, although he has been for a quarter of century away from the country, or a good deal longer time from any close connection with the congregation, he should have been asked to come over from England to conduct its jubilee services. The welcome he has received has well justified the step.

Happily Sunday was an ideal day; the sky a clear, pure blue, and all but cloudless; the sun shedding a pleasant warmth, but the air cool and bracing, just a day to draw all church-going people out to the house of God. Both the members of the congregation and the general public gave a hearty response to the invitation to come and join in the celebration, and hear the preacher whose name is so well known in all Presbyterian circles at least, and by very many outside of them. The church was completely filled early. The choir was large, and the singing of the psalm selection throughout hearty, clear, spontaneous, seemed to give the keynote to the whole services of the day.

Dr. Gibson took his text and his theme from the account in Leviticus of the observance of the year of jubilee by the Israelites chap. xxv. 10. He referred in his introduction to the naturalness and appropriateness of observing certain special times and seasons and the fitness particularly of the times observed by the Jews. The keynote of the year of jubilee should be, he said, jubilant. The year naturally suggested the thought of the times that during it had come and gone, hallowed memories, loved faces once familiar, but now seen no more. The personal knowledge which Dr. Gibson had of the early history of the congregation and its then pastors, stood him in good stead. His characterization of these was happy, grateful and affectionate. We can quote only that of Dr. Burns as, "the old man eloquent and of superabounding energy." The year had a note of solemnity in it, opportunities gone,

lost forever, sin's power still felt, spiritual barrenness, the might have beens, the sense of personal unworthiness. It should have in it a note of faith, faith in the atoning sacrifice of Christ. Here a beautiful reference was made to the two goats and the different uses made of them on the great day of atonement. In the jubilee year liberty was proclaimed; this was the great duty of the church to proclaim liberty to sin's captives, and lastly, the year should have in it a note of Hope, brightening the future and inspiring to higher effort, more entire consecration. The sermon throughout was most happily adapted to the whole occasion.

The evening service was like the morning one only better. The church was simply packed. The reading of the Scriptures was brief, including short passages in Zechariah, the gospel of John and 1st Corinthians, 2. 4. The theme was, "The Demonstration of the Spirit." It was exceedingly well worked out and its meaning made very plain by means of a number of most apt and happy illustrations forming the bulk of the sermon which everyone could not but see, and feel to be most helpful. The attention of the great audience from the first word to the last was most marked, indicating true appreciation and apprehension of the several points made. Not only was the attention marked, it was at times strained and tense. The sermon was most simple, but also most practical and helpful; its delivery was effective, the enunciation of every word clear, so clear that not one was lost. It was a great day in St. James' Square church, and well calculated by all its services to start the congregation out on another fifty years of work, with a desire after and a determination to do by God's blessing, greater and better work, in the next fifty years than it has in the past.

REMEDY FOR LABOR TROUBLES.

The following from the Glasgow Leader is worth being thought over by employers of labor and by employees as well:

If anyone is qualified to speak with authority on the question of the relations between Capital and Labour, it is certainly Mr. Andrew Carnegie. In his speech the other day as President of the Iron and Steel Institute, he threw some light on the methods which have been followed by the great steel company which bears his name. By holding out to every workman in their service some specified share in the profits, the company procured the assistance of the brains, as well as of the hands of their employees, and the resulting benefits were mutual. Mr. Carnegie would like to see the same principles obtaining in works on this side of the ocean. The success of the experiment in his own case is a good enough reason for his recommending it to others. If a scheme of profit-sharing were adopted in all industrial and commercial concerns, it would produce a result much more beneficial than the mere acquirement of additional wages on the part of the workers. For one thing it would bring the employers and the employed into closer personal contact. At present they are separated by a wide gulf. The one side does not understand the other, and when any difficulty arises a