

of events on a continent whose future they could not foresee.

Very properly Dr. Ludlow draws attention to a characteristic of Presbyterianism that is too often overlooked—its catholicity. True there is strong attachment to its distinctive doctrines, its form of worship, its polity and its traditions, but this is by no means incompatible with a large and tolerant catholicity. It is no more so than are the domestic affections out of harmony with a fervent patriotism. Lovers of home usually make the best citizens, so intelligent Presbyterians, while warmly attached to their own Church home, recognize all who hold the Head Christ Jesus as members of the universal household of faith. While we see even in these days of expansive charity and easy toleration in more churches than one a tendency to the arrogant and unscriptural assumption that out of their pale there is no salvation, or at the best it is barely possible that those who cannot pronounce their Shibboleth may escape the fate of the finally impenitent, it can be claimed for the Presbyterian Church in all lands that it makes no pretension either to exclusiveness or intolerance. In the main its mission has to a certain extent been a protest against the narrowness that unchurches Christians who do not adhere to the same ritual or adopt the same method of church government.

Dr. Ludlow also shows that Presbyterianism had an influence in shaping the beginning of the American nation. He says:—

The Church of Leyden, where the pilgrim fathers found a temporary refuge before the *Mayflower* brought them hither, was organized on the French Calvinistic model rather than that of the English Independent. William Brewster, the religious father of the colony was himself ordained to the eldership, and the early churches of Salem, Charlestown and Boston were governed by the session or bench of elders. East Jersey was, however, the chosen landing place of the strictly Presbyterian, that is the Scotch and Irish fugitives. The middle colonies were rapidly settled by them. In 1706 the first Presbytery was formed. Within ten years it grew into a Synod. Between the years 1725 and 1750 an annual average of 12,000 immigrants arrived from the North of Ireland alone.

It was only natural that people who had endured so much and made such efforts to obtain for themselves freedom to worship God according to their conscience should be strongly imbued with the principles of civil and religious liberty. So when the struggle that ended in the founding of the United States began, some of its prominent leaders were found to belong to the Presbyterian fold. Their method of Church government trained them for the enjoyment and exercise of free institutions. This is what occurred:—

Of course these men were first in the field. As early as May, 1775, the Presbyterians of Mecklenburg North Carolina, anticipated the general declaration of independence by making one of their own. They called an Assembly and declared, "All laws and commissions confirmed by or derived from the authority of the King or Parliament are hereby annulled and vacated." They then framed laws for themselves, enrolled an army and improvised a State. The Mecklenburg declaration is noteworthy as containing the very language which was afterward incorporated by Jefferson into the great document that made it famous, viz. "To the maintenance of these liberties we pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honour."

After dealing with the present aspect of the Confessional Revision question in the United States Church, Dr. Ludlow proceeds to give a number of interesting facts respecting the strength of the Presbyterian Church among our neighbours south of the boundary. At present space can only be found for the two following statements:—

According to the census of 1880 the various bodies holding the Presbyterian Confession and polity ranked third among the Protestant sisterhood of churches for numerical strength. The actual communicants—exclusive of mere pewholders and attendants—gave the seven leading bodies the following order: Methodists, 3,574,485; Baptist, 2,452,878; Presbyterians, 1,731,955; Lutherans, 950,868; Disciples, 591,820; Congregationalists, 384,332; Episcopalians, 347,781.

If estimated by its money contributions to missions and general charitable work, the Presbyterian Church will probably be surpassed by none. Numbering less than one-tenth of the Protestant host in the United States, it gives about one fourth of all that goes into evangelistic work. Last year the Presbyterians, under the so-called Northern Assembly, representing, perhaps, two-thirds of all those that, bearing the name, contributed upwards of \$13,000,000 to various religious objects.

On whatever continent and in whatever land the Presbyterian Church has found a field for its energies, it is able to give a good account of itself. There are no indications of weakness or decay. On the contrary it is growing in strength, and extending its usefulness in every quarter of the globe.

THE GAMBLING MANIA.

THE alarming extent to which the gambling mania has spread in recent years and the disastrous results inseparable from it have at last made

an impression on the public conscience. Within the last few months in England, where the vice is widely prevalent, respected dignitaries of the Church of England have spoken strong and earnest words in condemnation of the evil practice. Church Synods and various religious conventions have passed resolutions warning people of the danger that ever attends a habit fraught with such demoralizing and ruinous consequences. Organized efforts are being made to check the growth of what has already attained to gigantic proportions. There have been amendments in the laws relating to gambling and to some extent their operation has been beneficial, but still the evil continues to spread.

The Louisiana lottery has been brought of late into general notice from the fact that its lease is about to expire and strenuous efforts have been made for its renewal. That a vigorous healthy opinion as to its immorality exists in the United States there is no room to doubt. So fully convinced that the moral sentiment was against their enterprise were the directors, that they thought of changing its location. With this view they sought a charter in the new State of Southern Dakota. To secure a favourable consideration by the lawmakers of the West of their request they held out large pecuniary inducements for the public benefit, and also, if the daily journals are to be credited, substantial sums were at the disposal of legislators for their own private and peculiar use. To the honour of the new State proposal and bribes were alike declined.

In the Louisiana State Legislature the battle has been fought out. Strong and determined opposition was offered to the proposal for a renewal of the charter. Men prominent in all departments of public life used all the influence against it they could command. For a time it seemed as if the moral sentiment was about to achieve a victory. The same tactics, but pursued with greater concentration of effort and with unwearied persistency, were adopted to secure the perpetuation of what is not merely a curse to New Orleans but wherever dupes of the lottery system are to be found. It was thought that the time had come for the deliverance of the country from the injurious operation of an enterprise that is evil and only evil. The fight went on. Offers were said to have been made by English investors to run an institution the laws of their own country forbade them doing at home. Be this as it may it was stated last week that it is as good as decided to grant a renewal of the charter to the Louisiana Lottery Company. The shameful capitation of those who profess to be the friends of sound morals has been brought about by what would be a perversion of language to describe as anything else than a powerful money bribe. Great inducements have been held out to conciliate popular favour. It is to be feared that some who assumed the role of high-principled legislators and who were eloquent in the denunciation of the iniquities of gambling have compromised with conscience and contented themselves with driving as hard a bargain as they could with the promoters of the lottery. These latter offered to pay \$1,000,000 annually out of their ill-gotten gains for public purposes, civic, educational and others. Would it be an unwarranted imputation on the honour of the guileless men who are so deeply interested in the lottery to suppose that the reluctant consent of highly moral legislators has been obtained by a judicious use of funds that go into private purses instead of into the public treasury? At all events the lottery is virtually assured of a renewed lease of twenty five years to exercise its destructive calling.

It may be said what concern have we in Canada with an evil institution some thousand miles away? We are not so far beyond the range of this evil influence as some may suppose. Much Canadian money has found its way in the past to the coffers of the Louisiana lottery. Poorly disguised advertisements appeared from time to time in Canadian newspapers, until the law stepped in and suppressed these decoy news paragraphs, and it may be assumed that the eager desire of those who wish to obtain money they never earned from an enterprise that obtains its funds from thousands who never get a cent in return will find opportunities for trying their chances in that huge institution the moral strength of the Gulf State is powerless to suppress. True we have anomalies in the lottery laws of Canada that are simply a disgrace to the Statute Book, and we would do well to look at home. Much educative work remains to be done before the gambling mania is eradicated and that cannot be until the principle be thoroughly grasped and acted upon that all gains obtained otherwise than from honest toil or for real value received are sinful and demoralizing. Besides it is only the tens that draw prizes the thousands throw away their money for nothing. Gambling in every form is an accursed thing.

Books and Magazines.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE (Boston: Littell & Co.)—This weekly repertoire of the literature of the day continues to maintain a high standard of excellence.

OUR LITTLE ONES AND THE NURSERY. (Boston: The Russell Publishing Co.)—This bright little illustrated monthly has won a permanent place in the affections of the little people.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE. (New York: Harper and Brothers.)—In weekly issues this high class magazine for young readers continues to impart instruction combined with healthy recreative reading finely illustrated.

ST. NICHOLAS. (New York: The Century Co.)—The July number of this favourite magazine is one of great attractiveness. What ever is fitted to interest and instruct and refine the youthful mind is presented with pleasing variety and copiously illustrated in its pages.

THE CANADA EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY. (Toronto: The Canada Educational Monthly Publishing Co.)—Among the more noteworthy papers in the June July issue of this monthly, valuable to all interested in education, may be mentioned, "A Plea for Homer," "The moral of the Poetic Instinct in Man," "The Teaching of English Literature," and "Civic and Moral Training in Schools." There is in addition the usual amount of technical material of which the *Monthly* makes a specialty.

KNOX COLLEGE MONTHLY. (Toronto: D. T. McAlin.)—The June number presents its readers with an admirable table of contents. Principal Grant opens with "The Birth of a Sister Dominion," relating to the proposed Australasian Confederation. Rev. John Burton, B.D., supplies a thoughtful critique on "Lux Mohri." "The Upper Chamber," by Rev. W. Robertson Chesbertield, M.A., "Berea College, Kentucky," by Rev. W. G. Wallace, B.D., are also excellent contributions.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE. (New York: Harper & Brothers.)—The July number of *Harper's* presents to its readers more than the usual attractions. For frontispiece the subject selected is "Taking Leave of the Lyric Muse." It is *apropos* of a poem "Thalia," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Alphonse Daudet's serial "Port Tarascon," translated by Henry James, is continued. A series of "Colonial and Revolutionary Letters" will be read with much interest. Other attractive papers are "Architecture and Democracy," "Texan Types and Contrasts," "Social Life in Oxford," by Ethel M. Arnold; "Giuseppe Carducci, and the Hellenic Reaction in Italy," "Treasury Notes and Notes on the Treasury," and "Balut Russia," by Henry Lansdell, D.D. Short stories, poems and the Departments make up an excellent number.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)—The July number of this successful and attractive monthly begins the eighth volume. It opens with a fine frontispiece, one of a series of illustrations of Horace's Odes. To accompany the picture Austin Dobson's translation of Book iii. Ode xiii. is reproduced. The descriptive illustrated papers of the number are "The Suburban House," "Bird Cradles" and "Surf and Surf-Bathing." A most interesting and thrilling narrative is that by George Howe, M.D., "The Last Slave-Ship." The Rights of the Citizen series this time is by the accomplished editor of the *New York Evening Post*, E. L. Goddard, on the "Right of the Citizen to His Own Reputation." Robert Louis Stevenson sends a poem from the South Seas, "The House of Tembinoka." Another poem is from the pen of a Canadian contributor, A Lampman. Harold Frederic's fine historical story, "In the Valley," is concluded, and "Jerry," by an anonymous but most promising author, is to be continued throughout the year. The number as a whole is one of decided excellence.

THE CENTURY. (New York: The Century Co.)—Among the many features of interest presented in the July number of the *Century* may be noted the able discussion of "The Single Tax," by such eminent political economists as Edward Atkinson and Henry George. No less interesting does a new series of papers, "Prison Series," promise to be. The first appearing in this number is entitled "A Yankee in Andersonville." Miss Preston, the translator of "Mizero," the work of the Provençal poet Mistral, gives the first of what promises to be very interesting papers on "Provence." A paper of much historical value is one by Dr. Edward Eggleston on "Nathaniel Bacon, the patriot of 1676." "A Taste of Kentucky Blue Grass" is a subject on which John Burroughs writes *con amore*. Joseph Jefferson continues his delightful "Autobiography," and Mrs. Amelia Gere Mason has more to tell of the "Women of the French Salons of the Eighteenth Century." In fiction the number is rich; in addition to the attractive serials there are vivacious short stories. Neither poetry nor any of the other usual features have been neglected, and as for the illustrations they are both good and abundant.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)—The new serial called "Felicity," by Miss Fanny Murfree, sister to Charles Egbert Craddock, opens the *Atlantic* for July. The scene is laid in one of the smaller American Cities. The title, "The Town Poor," gives a sufficiently clear idea of what Miss Jewett's clever pen makes of such a subject. This, with some chapters of Mrs. Deland's "Sydney," concludes the fiction of the number. James Russell Lowell's lines "In a Volume of Sir Thomas Browne" and some verses on Wendell Phillips represent the poetry, and there is also some charming verse at the end of Dr. Holmes' "Over the Teacups." In this paper of the series the Doctor devotes himself to answering some questions which have been proposed to him by what he calls "brain-tappers;" in other words, persons who are always endeavouring to get the opinions of noted men on all questions, from "Whether oatmeal is preferable to pie as American national food," to "Whether there is any justification for the entertainment of prejudice towards individuals solely because they are Jews;" and one can imagine the Doctor's comments on these somewhat varying topics. He concludes his paper with the prettiest of songs, "Too Young for Love." Frank Gaylord Cook has a sketch of Richard Henry Lee, and Professor Shaler writes about "Science and the African Problem." Mr. Albert Bushnell Hart's paper on "The Status of Athletics in American Colleges" is particularly timely. In short, the *Atlantic*, as usual, contributes something of real value to the questions of the day, and does not neglect those lighter forms of literature which adapt it for holiday time.