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"THAT GOD IN ALL THINGS MAY BE GLORIFIED THROUGH JESUS CHRIST." -Peter.

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Editorial Outlook

POLICE METHODS.

A New York police official has been in London studying the police methods of that great city, with a view to the improvement of the New York police system. The control of crowds and the management of the street traffic in London are said to be superior to what is found in any other large city.

DREYFUS.

The Dreyfus case is receiving a good deal of attention just now. It is said there is now clear proof that the charges against the unfortunate man were wholly manufactured. Dreyfus has demanded a new trial, which, should it take place, will be before a civil tribunal instead of a military one as before.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Mr. James Domville has been appointed Senator in place of the late Hon. A. H. Gilmour. The new senator is of another class than the man he succeeds. There are, perhaps, some persons who really think the appointment a proper one.

Hon. W. M. Clarke was sworn in Governor of Ontario on Tuesday of last week.

A banquet was given in Montreal, Wednesday night, in honor of Hon. R. L. Borden, leader of the Liberal-Conservative party.

Senator Carmichael, of Nova Scotia, has resigned, and it is understood that Mr. McGregor, ex-M.P.P., of Pictou, has been appointed in his place.

KANSAS.

Those papers which are quick to chronicle anything against, or which appears to be against, prohibition of the liquor traffic, have not had anything to say about the emphatic endorsement which prohibition has received in the late municipal elections in Kansas. A little while ago the liquor men sought to get the Legislature of the State declare in favour of a re-submission of the prohibition question. In this they were defeated. In the rage of their disappointment they vowed that they would carry the State for repeal in the municipal elections. The prohibitionists accepted their challenge, and the fight went on. The result is that there has been a more emphatic declaration in favour of prohibition enforcement than ever before. Kansas knows a good thing when it has it, and is disposed to hold on to it.

NUNS DISMISSED.

That the revolt in Austria, against Rome is very real and is losing none of its strength was shown by a recent action of the municipal authorities in Teplitz, Bohemia. The nuns in the public hospital were given notice of dismissal, and a resolution to employ Protestant deaconesses was passed. The members of the Board are nearly all Roman Catholics, and the few Protestant members took no part in the matter lest it should be said the vote was caused by religious jealousy. The ground of action was that the nuns were incompetent, neglected the instructions of the physicians, adopted remedies of their own instead of those prescribed, such as the use of relics and insisting on patients going to chapel whom the doctors had forbidden to leave their beds, and that they were tampering with the religious beliefs of the patients.

MORMONS.

Of the Mormons in Canada a Lethbridge, Alberta, correspondent of *The Sun* says they are coming in in great numbers. They have money, and buy large blocks of land. They are industrious, and prosper. He adds: "Where they are no one else can stay. If a Canadian Gentile finds a Mormon community settled about him, he makes up his mind that he must get out. The Latter Day Saints cause it to be understood that a Latter Day sinner is not wanted near them. Without breaking the law or infringing on his rights of property, they find many ways of making it inconvenient for him to be among them. He is socially isolated. The schools are not such as he wants for his children. The Mormons trade with him, but on their own terms, and he is often at a serious business disadvantage. It always comes to the same thing. The Gentile living among or near the Mormon communities must join their society or get out. If he becomes a Mormon everything is made agreeable to him. If he gets out he will find a Latter Day Saint purchaser for his property at the Saint's price."

CHILD LABOUR.

There are employed in the mines and factories of the United States seventeen hundred and fifty thousand children between the ages of ten and fifteen. The special agent of the U. S. Department of Labour gives some harrowing facts about them:

In the anthracite region of Pennsylvania boys may legally work in the breakers at twelve, and actually they often go to work at from seven to nine.

There are automatic slate-pickers which can do this work successfully, but the flesh-and-blood child machines are cheaper. They earn five cents an hour—sometimes as much as ten.

Little girls work in wire mills for \$3 to \$3.50 a week in the midst of unguarded machinery watching for a chance to snatch a fluttering lock of hair or corner of a skirt.

An anthracite miner who loses his leg in a mine accident has a daughter fifteen years old working all day in a silk mill for \$2.10 a week, and another of thirteen working for \$1.80.

Many Southern States have no legal age limits whatever for child labor. Children six years old are employed in cotton mills in the capital of South Carolina.

Labor organizations generally favor a minimum limit of sixteen years, with educational restrictions.

ZIONISM.

While the Zionism movement awakens enthusiasm amongst certain classes of the Jews, there are others, including the most influential, who are not attracted by it. One who has made a study of the subject says: The modern Jew is neither a farmer nor a shepherd, but a trader and a banker, and he has no idea of leaving the freedom and wealth he enjoys in Europe and America in order to till the rocky hillsides of Judea, or to be robbed by the avaricious Turk. So the practical result has been that the Jews who go to Palestine are the laziest, most worthless and fanatical Jews of the world, who are willing to be supported in comparative idleness by the well-meaning but mistaken charity of their brethren in Europe and America. Leading Jewish rabbis in England, France, Germany and the United States are emphatic in their disapproval of the scheme, some of them characterizing it as 'simply ridiculous,' or as 'fantastic, mischievous and impossible of realization.' The rabbis of New York have adopted resolutions declaring that the mission of Judaism is religious, not political; that it is not dependent on the soil of Palestine, and that any presentation of the Jewish question as a subject for diplomacy on the part of the powers is to be deprecated; while the Rev. Dr. Kohler wisely argues that even if the scheme were feasible, Palestine would be only an insignificant nation, living at the mercy of the great powers of the earth, a half Oriental, semi-civilized state, a dumping ground for the unsuccessful and undesirable elements of Judaism from everywhere."

NOTES.

General Baden-Powell was in Ottawa last week, the guest of the Governor General.

Premier Balfour, referring to rumors about home rule, says the Government has no intention of giving home rule to Ireland.

The Alaskan Boundary Tribunal will not meet until autumn.

More than 100,000 people die of consumption each year in the United States.

The consumption of intoxicants in the United States has nearly doubled since 1880. It was then 10.09 gals. per head of the population; it is now 19.48 gals.

The estimated cost of a nine mile tunnel between P. E. Island and the mainland is \$14,000,000. Some day it will be made.

A delegation of leading agriculturalists from Germany will make a tour of the United States next month, to study U. S. methods in farming, stock-raising, etc. They will discover some things worth knowing if they will look Canada over.

The memory of Dr. Nelson O. Price, who died of fever while serving with the Canadian forces in South Africa, will be honored on Sunday, May 3rd, when a memorial tablet will be unveiled in the Baptist church of Havelock, Kings county. He was 28 years of age, the son of Oswell N. Price, Esq., of Havelock. The honor being done the memory of the young man is a fitting one.

A TRIBUTE TO MISSIONARIES.

Mr. Meredith Townsend, whose personal acquaintance with India dates from more than thirty years ago, in his work, "Asia and Europe," pays this tribute to missionaries: "They lead excellent and hard-working lives, are implicitly trusted by the whole community, European and native, and rarely resign until warned by severe illness that the period of their usefulness is overpast. * * * Many of them become men of singular learning; many of high merit, and all display on occasion that reserve of energy and devotion which, more than any other thing, marks the heart of any service as sound. * * * Those who depreciate or deride them do not know the facts." He deems them indeed, far too few, and prophesies that "unless changed by some new force" India must eventually become a Mohammedan country.

A Bavarian bachelor has left a large fortune to his two nieces, which they can have after each has finished one year of domestic work. One girl has gone to work and the other is trying to break the will.