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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

IN Great Britain, it is stated, there are 10,000 Sunday-school temperance organizations, with more than a million members.

VIRGINIA drinks up her entire wheat crop annually, and it is stated that the liquor drank in Louisiana costs \$47,000,000, or \$2,000,000 more than its combined cotton, sugar and rice crop.

To Rev. G. W. Chamberlain, a Presbyterian missionary in Brazil, in 1866, an old patriarch, put the question: "Young man, where was your father, that my father died without the Bible?"

THE Irish Presbyterian Church has twenty ministers who have been over fifty years in the ministry, thus rendering one thousand years of ministerial service. The oldest of these was ordained in 1817.

On August 23rd a celebration will be held near Chicago for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of John Brown. All the States in the Union will be invited to co-operate in making the memorial a national one.

PASTOR ZIEMAN, who is now carrying on the evangelistic work begun in Germany by Dr. Somerville, has been preaching to large audiences in Heidelberg, Goerlitz, Breslau, and other cities, and he has now pressing invitations to labour from nineteen cities in Germany.

THE Malagasy Government, in its new code of laws for Madagascar, prohibits the planting of the poppy for the purpose of raising opium, under a penalty of \$100, "and in case of failure to pay, the guilty shall, for every sixpence unpaid, spend a day in long irons or chains." It also prohibits smoking hemp.

RATHER a knotty case has arisen in one of the law courts of Australia. It seems that a Roman Catholic merchant died, leaving the sum of \$7,000 to the Roman Catholic Church to be used to deliver his soul from purgatory. The executor refuses to pay the money over until he has satisfactory evidence that the soul of the testator has been discharged from purgatory. The evidence has not yet been obtained.

THE Methodist ministers of Cincinnati have declared for a prohibitory liquor clause in the Constitution of Ohio like that of Iowa. "We invite the people," they say, "of all political parties, and of all churches and of no church, to unite with us at the proper time in petitioning the present Legislature to pass a joint resolution submitting the proposed amendment to the decision of the voters of the State."

ROMAN CATHOLIC missionaries, it seems, have been trying to proselyte the Christians of Krishnagar District, India, who are attached to the Church Missionary Society. When asked by these Christians why they did not go to the perishing heathen, the priest replied, "We do not go to the heathen, for we think they may be possibly saved by the light of reason, but we are sure that you, as Protestants, must perish, and so we come to you."

AT Brighton and other fashionable resorts in the south of England non-alcoholic drinks, attractive looking and very refreshing, are being substituted at lawn-tennis and garden parties for the usual champagne cup and claret cup. Abstainers are often found to be in the majority at these parties. In many households also gentlemen's servants are now supplied with five o'clock tea instead of beer; and the benefit of this arrangement is already seen.

"MIXED education" has been introduced, with beneficial results, into the academy conducted by the Society of Friends at Lisburn, Ireland. The effect

has been to increase self-reliance and independence among the girls, and to give the boys more gentleness and self-restraint. The first place in the class has been kept by a boy, but he has met with formidable competition by a girl. The boys are much more easily managed under this system than under the other.

THE Philadelphia "Presbyterian" says: "Mr. Joseph Cook proved himself to be a man of weight among the Japanese in various ways. He impressed the intelligent men with the massiveness of his argumentation, and he broke the springs of nearly every Japanese carriage into which he entered." Mr. Cook's proportions have probably been enlarged in the course of his travels, but wherever he goes it will be well to regard him as a 'man of wecht,' physically and intellectually.

THE Japanese are making rapid progress in public education. It had its beginning not quite eleven years ago. In 1872 not less than 53,000 Government schools were established, conducted on European principles, the average of schools being one to every 640 inhabitants. In two years the number of schools was augmented until the pupils exceeded 400,000. Two years ago there were 2,319,000 pupils, and, from such accounts as may be gathered, last year the total number was near by 3,000,000. The number of girls attending school is very small in proportion to the boys.

LETTERS from the Blantyre Mission of the Church of Scotland state that a war was about to break out on the Shire River, East Africa. The natives have lately learned the art of brewing *ponche*, and the liquor is making sad work among them. Chief Chipetula, maddened by it, cut off the eyebrows and cheeks of his favourite wife, who, to escape his rage, jumped into the river and was drowned. Smitten with remorse, Chipetula then demanded that the wives of four river chiefs should follow her example. As they have refused, he has declared war, and was preparing to open hostilities.

THE American mission in Egypt has been utterly broken up. The missionaries, who but lately were preaching, teaching, and establishing churches, have sought refuge in Europe. The Rev. Dr. Dales, the Secretary of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, has crossed the Atlantic for the purpose of consulting with the missionaries as to their future movements. Mrs. Dr. Lansing, one of these missionaries, is the sister of Dr. Dales. Meanwhile some of them are arriving at home. The Rev. J. Giffen, with three children, arrived last week in Philadelphia, having been a missionary in Egypt for about eight years.

JUDGE TOURGEE thinks that the success of the temperance movement in Iowa was due to women. "There have been no torchlight processions," he says, "no public dinners, no caucuses, and most certainly no treating to drinks. Yet behind all these means, and so overshadowed by them that the nature of the work in progress was almost unsuspected, a band of earnest women have laboured, telling everywhere the story that, even when most exaggerated, hold too terrible truth not to make its way. Every woman who had seen husband or brother or son in danger even in the remotest degree from the whiskey fiend worked with an anguish of energy to bind and render it forever powerless."

THE arrival in Cairo of the young Canadian midshipman taken prisoner by Arabi Bey is thus described: On Sunday morning all Cairo was moved. Crowds rushed about the streets in great excitement, congratulating each other and shouting with joy. The cause was the arrival of a boy of seventeen, Midshipman De Chair. He was conveyed in a close carriage, through whose blinds could just be distinguished the blue and gold of a British officer's uniform. The thousands of natives who surrounded the carriage would have it that it was Admiral Seymour who had

been captured by Arabi Pasha, and made the air ring with the cries of "The Sultan is victorious! The Infidels have been driven off!" The youngster enjoyed the scene immensely, and still more their disappointment when, on his alighting, they discovered that he was but a beardless boy in a round jacket, and not the important capture they thought had been made.

ON June 21st the annual celebration of Mr. Spurgeon's birth-day occurred at the Stockwell Orphanage. In 1866 the widow of a clergyman presented him with \$100,000 to build a Boys' Orphanage. From then till now house after house has been built. The "Silver-Wedding House" was paid for by money given to a lady by her husband on the 25th anniversary of their wedding day. A merchant, as a token of gratitude to God for prosperity, built "The Merchant's House;" a builder gave "The Workman's House;" sons of the treasurer of the church built "The Unity House," perpetuating the Christian name and memory of their mother. Other houses are called "The Testimonial," "The Sunday School," "The Students' House." The Girls' Orphanage dates from May 19, 1879. Four houses have been built and furnished. Soon 250 girls will be domiciled at Stockwell. In all, up to last March, 758 children have been admitted. Yet this is but one of several great enterprises which this many-sided minister has created. His practical wisdom surpasses even his oratorical powers.

THE following is a literal translation of the note submitted to the Turkish Sultan by the combined European Powers on the 15th of July: "The undersigned, by order of his Government, has the honour to make known what follows to his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs to his Majesty the Sultan. Deeply convinced of the necessity of applying a prompt remedy for the disturbed state of Egypt, and of restoring confidence, the Great Powers assembled in conference have decided to appeal to the sovereignty of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, by inviting him to intervene in Egypt, and help the Khedive, by sending forces to establish order, subdue factious usurpers, and put an end to that state of anarchy which has desolated the country, produced bloodshed, led to the ruin and flight of thousands of European and Mussulman families, and compromised at once the national and foreign interests. While assuring by their presence the rights of the empire and the re-establishment of the Khedive's authority, the Imperial forces will allow at the same time, according to the methods hereafter to be determined by common consent, the adoption of wise reforms in the military organization of Egypt, without prejudicing by their intervention the prudent development of civil, administrative, and judicial institutions in such a way as is consistent with the Imperial firmans. In applying, then, to his Majesty, the Great Powers of Europe have firm confidence that during the sojourn of the Ottoman troops in Egypt the normal *status quo* will be maintained, and that there will be no interference with the immunities and privileges guaranteed by previous Imperial firmans, or with the working of the administration, or with the international engagements which result from them. The sojourn in Egypt of the Imperial troops, the commanders of which will have to work in concert with the Khedive, will be limited to a period of three months, unless the Khedive should demand a prolongation for an additional term, to be fixed by agreement with Turkey and the Powers. The expenses of the occupation will be defrayed by Egypt, and the amount will be determined by agreement between the Powers, Turkey, and Egypt. If, as the Great Powers hope, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan acquiesces in the appeal thus made to him, the application of the clauses and conditions above enumerated will form the subject of subsequent agreement between the Powers and Turkey. The undersigned takes this opportunity of presenting to his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan the assurance of his high consideration."