

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A MUNIFICENT proposal has been made by Mr. William Gooderham, of Toronto. He offers to the Methodist Church a site in Toronto worth \$50,000, provided the United Church will shut up Victoria and Albert Universities, situated in Cobourg and Belleville, respectively, and consolidate them in one building, to be erected on the site donated.

THE religious point of interest in Chicago is the Rev. Arthur Ritchie's High Church Episcopalianism. The case has assumed a new phase. At the request of his congregation he has written his resignation, and concluded to defy his bishop. He has recited mass for the soul of a young man who has been drowned, and in all of the service "candles, images, kneelings, intonings—everything one can see in a Roman Catholic church can be seen in the Church of the Ascension."

THE Rev. W. N. Clarke, D.D., pastor of Olivet Baptist Church, Montreal, preached his farewell sermon to his congregation on the 29th ult. Dr. Clarke, a graduate of Madison University and Hamilton Theological Seminary, has been unanimously called to and accepted the professorship of New Testament, Greek, and Homiletics in the Baptist College, McMaster Hall, Toronto. By the accession of Dr. Clarke, the faculty will be greatly strengthened, he being admirably adapted to the work awaiting him.

THE college in Rome of the Free Italian Church has done good work during last session. Four young men have finished their studies and entered on the work of the ministry. Signori Allegra, Frizziero, Maggi, and Faraone. Frizziero has gone to Rome to assist in the work of Signor Conti, and Allegra has gone to Venice to assist in the work of Signor Bericatto, both of whom are at present in Britain on deputation work. The others have gone to occupy important positions in their native country.

THE Rev. H. J. Nott, editor of the "Observer," the organ of the Bible Christian Church, died of paralysis at Bowmanville, after a brief illness. Mr. Nott was an earnest, zealous, and efficient minister of the body to which he belonged. For the last few years he has conducted the "Observer" with great ability and charitableness of spirit. His death was somewhat sudden. At first his illness was not supposed to be serious, and hopes of his recovery were entertained. On the afternoon of Sabbath week he fell asleep in the faith of the Gospel he loved to proclaim.

THE case of Mr. A. W. Williamson, M.A., of North Leith, selected to be Dr. MacGregor's colleague in St. Cuthbert's, is described by Dr. MacGregor as probably without a parallel in the annals of the Church of Scotland. Only two years ago he was a student in Edinburgh, and already he has been successively chosen as minister of two of the most important and influential congregations in the Church of Scotland. Mr. Williamson is a native of Thornhill, and was a school companion and intimate friend of Joseph Thomson, the young African explorer.

A CHURCH scandal of a very strange kind has just disturbed the serenity of a parish in the diocese of Bath and Wells, in England. The living had been for many years in sequestration, and the vicar had long been absent, his duties being performed by a curate-in-charge. It was lately discovered that the vicar had died in Wales last September. Neither the Bishop nor any other official had been informed of the vicar's decease, and the latter had continued to receive the emoluments, a dividend having been paid to the creditors as late as midsummer.

THE Scott licensing law appears to have worked well in Ohio for the public at large. Returns regarding the working of the law from seventy of the eighty-eight counties in the State show that one thousand

and nineteen recognized drinking saloons in those counties have been closed; 6,530 paid the \$200 tax, and 1,882 the \$100 tax. The aggregate amount realized from this tax is \$1,494,200. In Cincinnati it has filled the treasury and made a reduction in the rate of taxation possible. The proportion of saloons which have been closed by the law is twelve per cent.

PERSECUTION of the Jews still continues. The disclosures at the trial of the parties accused of murdering a Christian girl at Nyrreghaza, while showing the intensity of feeling directed against the Semitic race, have had but little effect apparently in allaying the misdirected popular indignation. The trial ended, as all thought it would, in the acquittal of the parties accused. Since their liberation they have received rude treatment at the hands of the mob. Rancorous outbreaks against the Jews have again taken place in Russia. At Ekaterinoslav great damage was done to property, and one account states that during the riot as many as a hundred Jews were killed and wounded.

STANLEY's work on the Upper Congo appears to be prospering, notwithstanding the loss of five of his European companions, one of whom died from sunstroke, while another committed suicide. Stanley himself is well, and has formed several important native alliances in opposition to De Brazza and his annexation projects. He is now engaged on a ten months' trip up the Upper Congo to Stanley Falls, with a flotilla of three steamers and numerous light canoes, and after founding a new station—Bololo—hopes to reach the east coast in February. Meanwhile M. De Brazza has taken possession of the Loango Territory, as the natives have pillaged his vessel, the *Orinamme*, while the sailors were out of the way.

THE revolutionary movement at Badajoz was short-lived. The garrison there declared for a republic, and about four hundred citizens fraternized with them. The rising, in the interest of Ruiz Zorilla, was headed by military officers of some distinction. It is hinted by some that the rising was without political significance, having been originated as a stock-jobbing ruse. Though bulls and bears do not belong to the guileless class of animals, this can hardly be accepted as an adequate explanation of the revolutionary attempt. The authorities acted with great promptitude, proclaiming martial law throughout the province. Several of the insurrectionists were captured, and others sought an asylum across the frontier. The affair has ended ignominiously.

THE gentlemen of the press who contribute so largely to the public welfare, who are the most active promoters of all good movements, and who make tyrants tremble and evil-doers hang their heads in shame—the gentlemen who move the world are a hard wrought class. Their life, however, is not all monotony. If they have large capacity of work they have also large capacity of enjoyment. The Press Association of Ontario held its annual meeting in Montreal last week. Their brethren of Quebec have been most cordial in their fraternal courtesies. Whether by river or rail, in town or in country the Ontario members of the noble fraternity have enjoyed a delightful time. A very graceful compliment in his absence has been paid to Mr. C. Blackett Robinson of THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN, who has been elected President of the Ontario Press Association.

THE six young ladies who competed at the recent local examinations of the university at the Brantford Young Ladies' College, have all passed and stand high in the lists. Their names are Misses Ault, Balmer, Barr, Cockshutt, Patterson and Jamieson. In English Misses Barr, Balmer, and Patterson were equal, obtaining second-class honours. In history and geography Misses Cockshutt and Balmer were equal, first in second class; Miss Patterson and Barr equal, second in second class, and Miss Jamieson next in second class. In French Miss Balmer and

Jamieson are equal, securing first-class honours. Misses Barr, Patterson, and Cockshutt took second-class honours in this subject. This is the best exhibit the college has yet made. There were forty-eight candidates up from the different collegiate institutes, the Brantford institution being the only Young Ladies' College sending up any candidates. There were only twenty-five honours taken by the whole forty-eight candidates, and of these the five young ladies from the college carried off thirteen, heading the lists in almost every case. Practical results like these indicate the value of the educational work accomplished by this institution.

THE American continent is the happy hunting ground of the heterogeneous class of notoriety who live by the special favour of their fellow-men. During the last year, among a host of others, America has been visited by Johann Most, Mrs. Langtry and Oscar Wilde. The latest sensation is Monseigneur Capel, the Catsby of Beaconsfield's "Lothair." He has been a most serviceable connecting link between Anglican sentimental moonshine and the Romish Church. In his residence at Pau he was just the sort of man to lead captive well-to-do silly women who had precious little else to do beside mooning around fashionable watering places. The superfine ecclesiastic has reached New York. Having lost no time he appeared in the pulpit of the Jesuit Church of St. Francois Xavier into which filed at the appointed hour a "procession of white-cassocked acolytes and vested clergy" to whom and a large congregation Mgr. Capel preached in his "purple cappa magna." The theme of his discourse was St. Ignatius Loyola. The outline of the sermon as given in the New York papers of the following day gives no bad indication as to the method by which he has been able to commend Catholicism to dreamy, yet unreflective, wealthy English people. He knows how to sugar-coat the distinctive teaching essential to Rome with the mellifluous inarities that stifle reason and conscience. A comparison of Capel's Loyola and Carlyle's "Jesuitism" would suggest thoughts to the reader's mind.

WEEKLY HEALTH BULLETIN—The clear sky and slight wind prevailing during the week have greatly promoted the cooling of the atmosphere. Hence, although Bronchitis—in many cases chronic at this period of the year—has not increased, we find that Pneumonia has again appeared amongst the twenty most prevalent diseases. The other diseases of the respiratory organs such as Influenza, Tonsillitis and Consumption retain much of their previous position. Neuralgia and Rheumatism do not show any tendency to recede from their previous position, while Anæmia apparently has slightly advanced. Among Fevers, Intermittent claims the same position of prominence as it has for several weeks past, and Enteric has advanced to a position among the twenty most prevalent diseases. This we must expect to increase. It is a matter worthy of notice that Intermittent has for the first time shown its tendency to prevail in District IV., north of Lake Ontario, it having appeared in it for the first time in this week's Report. Amongst the contagious Zymotics, it is pleasant to notice the very general recession of Scarlatina, Measles, Mumps, and Diphtheria, none of them appearing amongst the twenty prevailing diseases. Whooping Cough, which, as before mentioned, has been epidemic in some places, shows a very marked recession, it having fallen from 3.5 to 2.7 per cent. in prevalence. Referring to the whole class of diseases, of which Diarrhoea is the prominent sign, we have to record as for several weeks past another increase. Thus Diarrhoea amounts to 14.3 per cent., where last week it was only 13; while Cholera Infantum and Cholera Morbus retain much of their old position. Dysentery has considerably increased. Judging from the many complaints made by anxious householders in this city of the condition of privies which have overflowed, and of lanes which are in a filthy state, and judging from this of other parts of the Province, it is greatly to be feared that filth will claim yet more children for its victims during the next month than it has even during the past.