

THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

VOL. 10.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11th, 1882.

No. 41.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

DR. G. V. WELLESLEY, Dean of Windsor and Domestic Chaplain to the Queen, is dead.

A PROMINENT financier has estimated that Egypt will lose nearly £70,000,000 by the war. The cotton crop, which is entirely lost, would have been worth nearly £40,000,000.

THERE is a marked increase of attendance at religious services in Edinburgh, since a leading Presbyterian preacher induced many employers of labour to give mechanics a half-holiday on Saturday.

AN English journal says that "Mr. Moody's evangelistic campaign will not be forgotten while Scotland stands." It regards his work in that country as one of the greatest events in the history of Christianity.

THE late Rev. Dr. G. W. Musgrave, Philadelphia, bequeathed \$30,000 to Princeton College, to be invested till it reaches \$50,000, to found a Musgrave Professorship, and \$17,000 to other Presbyterian institutions.

A BROTHER of the late Bishop of Brechin believes that the Scotch Presbyterian Church will be disestablished within five years, and that the connection between Church and State in England will not continue much longer.

DR. JOHN HALL, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York city, has returned from Europe, and is busily engaged in the duties of his pastorate, to which he has temporarily added the Chancellorship of the University of New York. During the Doctor's absence the audience-room was closed, but there was regular service in the lecture-room.

THE Theological Seminary at Princeton, N.J., commenced its session on Friday, the 22nd ult. The opening address was delivered by the Rev. J. C. Moffat, D.D., the Professor of Church History, on the subject, "The Spirit of Historical Progress." The attendance of students is large, and promises at least to be as great as last year—127.

THE Princess of Wales, now in her thirty-eight year, is described as looking scarcely a day older than when, on March 10th, nineteen years ago, she stood at the altar by the side of her young husband. Nor do advancing years change, save to deepen and strengthen the regard and affection in which she is held by the people of England and Scotland.

A TEMPERANCE organization, called the "League of the Cross," has been formed in England under the auspices of Cardinal Manning. He thinks that the temperance reform should be a religious movement. From a careful calculation he had found that in England thirteen million people consumed intoxicating drinks, and ten million persons were drinkers to excess.

REV. JOSHUA EDDY, aged eighty-four years, died at Philadelphia recently in a wretched state of squalor and misery in a shanty. He was a son-in-law of the late Bishop Allen. His wealth footed up to \$100,000. Among the real estate which he owned were thirty-seven houses in Philadelphia, nine in Camden, two farms in New Jersey, and some property in Frankfort and Chester.

A GENTLEMAN, who arrived in Winnipeg the other day from the west, states that the crops in the Prince Albert settlement were nearly all cut by the 27th of August, and the harvest is pronounced without exception the finest that has been reaped since the commencement of the settlement. Excellent crops are also reported from every portion of the remote North-West.

THE Sabbath desecration question at Ottawa has not yet ended. It is said that the corner grocers re-

cently fined for keeping their places of business open on the Sabbath day have laid information against some of the strong supporters of the Act for making their beasts of burden do work on the Lord's day, which they hold are mere works of convenience and not of necessity.

MR. FAWCETT, the Postmaster General, speaking at Hackney, said: "England has no selfish object. Her chief concern is to secure to the Egyptians the best government and greatest amount of liberty possible. The abuse connected with the late control will be avoided. In future the Egyptians will not have to submit to the injustice of an unduly large part of their revenue being appropriated for foreign officials."

THE Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has been making a tour through Connemara, where he received a most enthusiastic welcome. A remark dropped by Earl Spencer at Westport, wishing that the Queen could go there, to have such a welcome and enjoy such scenery, has attracted some attention, since it has long been a reproach against the members of the royal family that they will not visit Ireland. The "Pall Mall Gazette," which takes this view, says that his observation will not be acceptable in high places.

THE ultimate fate of Egypt is now the chief topic of discussion in the Cabinets of Europe. Russia takes the lead in insisting that England shall not be suffered to settle the question without consultation with the European powers. In England a disposition prevails to reap the fruits of the victory she won unaided, and to assume the suzerainty of the country with the control of the Suez Canal, and the right to garrison the two entrances and Ismailia, the half-way station. It may be, however, that the antagonism of Russia and France will result in Egypt being made independent under a joint guarantee, as was done in the case of Belgium.

THE London "World" speaks as follows concerning the Rev. Phillips Brooks, who is now abroad: "The Rev. Phillips Brooks, one of the most eminent preachers in America and undoubtedly the most eminent one in Boston, is travelling in Europe, and will shortly be in London. When he was last here, the late Dean Stanley invited him to preach at Westminster Abbey, and his sermons were highly appreciated by those who were fortunate enough to hear him. Perhaps Dean Bradley will feel disposed to renew the invitation, as there are hundreds of persons in London to whom Mr. Brooks' fame is known and who desire to hear him preach."

THE Prussian Government alarmed at the continued tide of emigration, has been seriously considering what means to adopt for checking the steady drain upon the population and resources of the country; and it is now proposed to take the ground that persons who intend to emigrate must prove that, in doing so, they will not violate any contract obligation, public or private, express or implied, like those that may be construed to exist toward municipal and village communities, families and employers. Wherever it is possible to infer the existence of such obligations, the official authorities will doubtless be ingenious in spelling them out, and measures will be taken to prevent emigration in all such cases.

DR. E. STONE WIGGINS, of Ottawa, says: "A great storm will strike this planet in March next. It will first be felt in the Northern Pacific, and will cross the meridian of Ottawa at noon (5 o'clock p.m. London time) of Sunday, March 11th, 1883. No vessel smaller than a Cunarder will be able to live in this tempest. India, the south of Europe, England, and the North American continent will be the theatre of its ravages. As lowlands on the Atlantic will be submerged, I advise shipbuilders to place their prospective vessels high upon the stocks, and farmers having loose valuables, as hay, cattle, etc., to remove them to a place of safety. I beg further most respectfully to appeal to

the Honourable Minister of Marine that he will peremptorily order up the storm-drums on all the Canadian coasts not later than the 20th of February, and thus permit no vessel to leave harbour. If this is not done, hundreds of lives will be lost and millions' worth of property destroyed."

THE increase in the consumption of coffee is very striking. Twenty-five years ago the quantity grown was estimated at 338,060 tons, but in 1879 the total was 590,000. The consumption was greatest in the United States. The principal coffee producing country is Brazil, the crop of 1880 being estimated at 280,000 tons, but when the emancipation of the negroes is complete, as it will be in twenty years, the question is whether the coffee planters will be able to find labourers enough to keep up this high total. Next to Brazil come the Dutch Indies, including Java and Sumatra, into which the cultivation of coffee was introduced by Van Hoor in 1669. It is only within the last quarter of a century that the coffees of Ceylon and the East Indies have been exported in any quantity, but at the present time the export of Ceylon coffee is 40,000 tons, and of East Indian coffee over 30,000. The coffee plant has been found to do well in some parts of Africa, such as the region of the Mozambique and the Cape Verde Islands; but it has not answered at Sierra Leone, on the Guinea coast, at Natal, or in the Cape Colony. Attempts are now being made to acclimatize it in the Fiji Islands.

ONE of the most complicated of the complicated Ritualistic cases in England has finally undergone a complication queerer than any of its predecessors. Rev. S. F. Green was proscribed under the Public Worship Regulation Act for refusing to abstain from such unlawful practices as wearing a chasuble when at the altar instead of a surplice, and eventually was sent to prison. There he has remained—contumacious or conscientious, as the reader prefers—until the three years after which a defendant in his position is deprived by effluxion of time having expired. He is no longer the incumbent of his living, nor can he thrust his unlawful ritual upon his congregation. Nevertheless he remains in prison, and there is no way of getting him out unless those who prosecuted him apply for his release. The matter is not mended by the fact that the law officials of the Crown held not long ago that if Mr. Green should resign his living there would be no reason for continuing his imprisonment. To all intents and purposes the same end has been reached by his deprivation, yet he remains in gaol, and there he is likely to remain for the rest of his natural life, in order to prevent him from offending a congregation with which he is no longer connected.

ACCORDING to Mr. John Fowler, for seven years consulting engineer to the Egyptian Government, the Nile in an average year conveys no less than 100,000,000,000 tons of water, and 65,000,000 tons of silica, alumina, lime and other fertilizing soils down to the Mediterranean. The river begins to rise about the middle of June, at which time the discharge averages about 350 tons of water per second, and attains in September a height of from nineteen feet to twenty-eight feet, and a discharge of from 7,000 to 10,000 tons per second. The cultivated lands in the provinces of Lower Egypt have an area of 3,000,000 acres, and to irrigate this effectually at least 30,000,000 tons of water per day would be required, an amount somewhat exceeding the whole of the Lower Nile discharge. At present the irrigation canals are totally inadequate to convey this quantity, and imperfect irrigation and consequent loss of crops are the result. In many instances a couple of men labour for a hundred days in watering by shadoof a single acre of ground, all of which amount of labour might be dispensed with if the barrage of the Nile were completed, and a few other works carried out, the whole of which would be paid for handsomely by a slight water rate per acre. Mr. Fowler does not think that the resources of Egypt have been fully developed, magnificent as they even now are, having reference to the size of the country.