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Notes of the Week.

At the Pan-Presbyterian Council, held in Glasgow a couple of weeks ago, a temperance resolution was unanimously adopted as a result of an earnest appeal to the body by letter from the Scottish Temperance Federation.

Dr. F. E. Clarke, the founder of the Christian Endeavor Society movement, immediately after the Convention at Washington will set sail for Europe, where he will spend several months, as societies are rapidly increasing in Continental countries.

In the beautiful English Cemetery in Rome a monument to Signor Gavazzi, the Italian orator and preacher, and friend of Garibaldi, has been unveiled. The whole Roman Protestant community were present. Many Presbyterians will remember Gavazzi's stirring addresses.

The Pretoria correspondent of a London paper wires: "There is every probability that the second Volkeraad will enforce the total prohibition of the sale of liquor to the natives. The Government is favoring the idea, but public opinion is much divided on the subject."

The results of Professor Petrie's excavations on the sites of funeral temples in Egypt are now on view at University College, London. Professor Petrie's latest find was a tablet weighing five pounds, dating from about the year 1200 B.C., recording the sojourn of the Israelites in Egypt. A copy of the inscription is included in the exhibition.

Mrs. R. F. Burns recently left Great Britain for Halifax, where she will be welcomed for the sake of the late Dr. Burns and for her own sake as well. There are in Nova Scotia literally thousands who honor and esteem her. We cannot say, remarks *The Witness*, that Mrs. Burns is to make her abode in this city, but there is reason to hope that such will be the case.

Particulars are published respecting twenty-five leading railway systems in the United States employing 198,000 men. Each of the twenty-five managers declares that habitual drinking renders the employees inefficient. Nineteen forbid the use of liquors by all workmen when on duty. Eighteen require total abstinence on the part of their employees in the train service.

Dr. Robert Laws, after prospecting and surveying in North Nyasa for a year, has begun the permanent buildings of the Industrial Missionary Institution, henceforth to be known as Livingstonia. Major Forbes, R.A., the local Commissioner of the Chartered British South Africa Company, has granted part of the land desired for the Institution on the high uplands above Florence.

The Rev. Dr. Griffith, the representative of the London Missionary Society at Moscow, in a record just published of the progress of religious work in China, states that whilst in 1842 there were only six communicants in the whole of China belonging to the Protestant Church, now connected with the various Churches there are 70,000, and he predicts that at the present rate of increase the number will have risen to 100,000 by the end of the present century.

The Boston international Sabbath school convention endorsed the recommendation of the London Sunday School Union, making the fourth Sabbath in November of each year Sabbath School Temperance Day. It also continued the instructions to the lesson committee to provide temperance lessons. It also approved of the report of the executive committee, with a strong endorsement of temperance work and purity work.

The Christian Leader remarks: "Edinburgh, it used to be said, existed on books, beer, and briefs. It may in no very strained sense be said that it got the Scott Monument out of its books, it has got a truly magnificent University Hall out of its beer, and now it is to have an equally magnificent Town Hall out of its whiskey—Mr. A. Usher, distiller, Edinburgh, having intimated his intention of building and presenting a Town Hall to the city at an expenditure of £100,000.

Dr. Stark, Aberdeen, spoke at the Northern Congregational Association last week on "Lay Preaching." The teaching of the Church, he said, needed for its efficiency special training and constant study; but some ministers made study the principal thing, and, retiring into their books, lost touch of the world. Laymen of the right sort helped to bring religion down from the clouds of abstraction to the realities of life, and they should be encouraged to take part in the services on week days, and, if necessary, on Sundays.

A well-known picture is about to leave London, says an English exchange. The Ontario Government has secured for Toronto, Desargé's painting of the "Charge of the Light Brigade," which, for years, hung in the Victoria Cross Gallery, in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The central figure is the late Colonel Dunn, V.C., a Torontonian by birth, of the 100th Canadian Regiment. We can appreciate the sentiments which have prompted the Ontario Government; but at the same time, we cannot part with the picture without a word of regret.

The telephone is very useful, but it has recently been discovered that all sorts of business secrets leak out through its use. Those who have a telephone in their office must often have been struck by the fact that they can hear other people talking, and quite recently a leading business house discovered that a most important transaction had reached the ears of a rival firm. A great deal of trouble was taken to find out how the secret was obtained, and it was eventually discovered that the other firm had simply listened to the whole transaction through the telephone.

Considerable interest attached to the recent General Election in South Australia—apart from the political issues involved—from the fact that it was the first occasion on which the newly enfranchised women of the Colony had the opportunity of voting. The number of women entitled to vote was about 60,000, and they polled in large numbers; in Adelaide, especially, the female poll was very heavy, and in the early part of the day the number of female voters exceeded the men. It is not believed that the women voters had much effect on the result of the election; the general opinion being that most of the ladies voted on the same side as their male relatives.

The dreaded cholera has crept southwards to the camps where the Soudan expeditionary force is halting before making a further advance. Strict quarantine is impossible, as the army must get its supplies from the north. The chief superintendent of workshops at Wady Halfa has died, and twenty-one cases were reported on Tuesday at Assuan, Korosko and Wady Halfa. Four deaths of Europeans took place at the last camp between Saturday and Tuesday. The reports from other parts of Egypt show 465 fresh cases and 403 deaths, but it is believed many deaths escape registration.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Commission, Mr. Hannay, the London magistrate, agreed with Sir John Bridge that the police should have the power to arrest people for drunkenness alone. The head of the City police stated that large numbers of drunken people were merely detained by the police until sober and then liberated, drunkenness not being considered an offence in the eye of the law. The police superintendent for the Soho and Piccadilly districts said there had been an increase in drunkenness, both of men and women, in that locality, which possessed 545 licensed houses and 113 clubs. An East end superintendent said the so-called *bona-fide* traveller occasioned much trouble. Hundreds of people crossed from Essex, where the public houses closed earlier on Saturday night, into the London area for the purpose of getting additional time for drinking.

At the Presbyterian Alliance, Professor Bryce, Winnipeg, representing the Church in Canada, gave an account of the work in Manitoba and the North-West. When he became a member of the Presbytery of Manitoba, in 1871, they had nine preaching stations west of Lake Superior; they had now 818 preaching stations. In 1871 there were of white people west of Lake Superior not more than 20,000; now there were upwards of 400,000 white settlers. In 1871 they had one self-sustaining church; this year they had 268. They had two Synods, thirteen Presbyteries, and they knew nothing of a divided Presbyterianism. In respect of mission work, they had made it a point to have an agent in each new settlement of people in the first year in its history. They had a polyglot Church in the north. They had preachers who preached English, Gaelic, German, Scandinavian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Chinese, and three dialects of the Indian language. In the College of Manitoba there were 100 students, and in the theological department the number was thirty. They had nine missions among the Indians, and expended \$20,000 a year in this work. The Presbyterian Church was the strongest Church in the North-West, and this accounted for a good deal of what was going on in that part of the country. The question of the schools in Manitoba had convulsed Canada and overturned the Government that had been in power. Out of the forty members of the Legislature which passed the Education Act of 1890, twenty-one were Presbyterians, and that was one of the reasons why such pluck and determination was shown in standing to it. At present three of the five members of the Government were Presbyterians, and he believed that in future the Province of Manitoba would maintain its rights. They would not be tyrannical to the minority. They desired to work for the good of the Roman Catholics as well as of their own people, and he believed that three years from now the question would be settled in such a way that the Roman Catholics would be delighted with the results.

PULPIT, PRESS AND PLATFORM.

Ram's Horn. The man who is doing the thing God wants him to do is engaged in a great work.

Ram's Horn: The man who works for the Lord by the day, will never be satisfied with the pay he gets.

United Presbyterian: No political party has a panacea for the public ills; the way of righteousness is the only way to prosperity.

G. M. Steele, D.D.: The strongest argument in favor of Christianity is the greatness of its achievements in the world. The strongest argument against it is the smallness of its achievements.

Mid-Continent: Don't neglect the prayer-meeting. Every member of the Church should regard it as both a privilege and a duty to attend it. A large prayer-meeting is helpful and encouraging.

Herald and Presbyter: Long years before Tennyson wrote "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay," an eminent seer, peering into the far future, in a vision of rapture, shouted: "A day in thy courts is better than a thousand—in the tents of wickedness."

New York Observer: It is true that the Sabbath was made for man, but it is none the less "the Sabbath of the Lord thy God," and worthy of peculiar honor. Indeed, it can only be observed for the highest benefit of man as it is used for the glory of God. Each Sunday is a fresh loan from the Lord.

Cumberland Presbyterian: There is a great difference between having riches and being rich. Wealth may be—though it is not always—the lowest form of poverty. And the man without a dollar who has a clean heart and a Christ-like character may count himself richer than the Caesars.

Herald and Presbyter: There is great virtue in a cordial hand shake. If each member of a church could shake hands once in awhile with every other member, that church would soon become the most attractive and crowded in the whole city. For want of this many a church is losing ground year by year.

Theo. L. Cuyler, D.D.: When Lattimer was on trial for heresy he heard the scratch of a pen behind the tapestry. In a moment he bethought himself that every word he spoke was taken down, and he says that he was very careful what words he uttered. Behind the veil that hides eternity is a record book, in which our every syllable is taken down.

The Globe: Two splendid facts were determined by this election: (1) that we have popular and not Papal government in Canada; and (2), that the "Orange vote," though turned back upon its principles at many points, is not as a mass the private property of any one set of politicians. Let us all hope that for the future we shall hear less of the "Catholic vote," and less of the "Orange vote," but that the politicians shall appeal to the whole people upon the common ground of Canadian citizenship, and that we shall all vote, not for the aggrandizement of any creed or faction, but for a real national policy and the true interest of the commonwealth.