



Dominion Churchman.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1878.

THE WEEK.

DR. COLENZO is charged with being, in some respects at least, the occasion of much of the trouble in South Africa. He appears to have been able to mislead the Government on what is called the Langalibalele question, which circumstance has led the natives to play him off against the local governments of the colony. The rebel chiefs are tools in the hands of the King of Zululand. And with this monarch Dr. Colenso has established diplomatic relations on his own account, of a purely secular character. Ambassadors are sent to him and from him. The King of the Zulu territory publicly avouches that he cares nothing for Shepstone; he has one who will speak to "Victoria" direct, and that is Colenso. And further than this, it is confidently stated, by those who claim to know all about it, that he stirs up the chiefs, north and south, to war. By this means, the work of Christian Missions to the South African heathen is paralysed, a ruinous burden is laid on the colony, and a fearful anxiety is kept alive there, which may ultimately occasion a great amount of injury.

It is said that the Zulu catechist who converted Dr. Colenso to disbelief in the Bible, has now become once more a naked and painted savage. He is stated to expect the Dr. to follow out his convictions.

The famine in China still continues, and in fact is likely rather to increase than otherwise. The Rev. C. H. Butcher, writing from Shanghai, says, up to April 15th, there was no rainfall sufficient to give hope of adequate crops to supply the people. A picture book has been circulated among the natives giving a series of harrowing scenes in order to show the nature and extent of the calamity. One picture represents the people tearing down their houses and selling the timber, straw roofs, and wretched furniture, for something to eat. A second shows men and women paring the bark of trees and tearing up roots for food. A third gives groups of wanderers searching the country around; the search is vain, and they lie down to die. A fourth shows mothers selling their children; if no one will buy them, the mothers exchange their little ones with each other, and eat them. A fifth shows a number committing suicide. A sixth has men and women feeding on those who have died before them. A seventh has a mother who died of cold and hunger after giving birth to a child. The father holds the child in his arms, and says, "Oh, my child, your mother is dead. I can do nothing but weep for you who are born to us at this troublesome time into a troublesome world." The child died in a few hours. The eighth contains a similar incident. The ninth represents a Mandarin, in his official robes, sitting in his chair of state. People, haggard and thin as skeletons, apply for

relief. He gives a little rice to a few; and when his slender stock is exhausted, he bursts into tears.

These pictures are believed to represent the true state of affairs now existing in the four great northern provinces of China—Shensi, Shansi, Honan, and Shantung. Mr. Butcher states that Mgr. Louis Monagatta, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Shansi, writing from Tai-Yuen-Fow, says: "The husband eats the wife, parents eat their sons and daughters, and in their turn children eat their parents, it is said, almost every day."

The contemplated resignation of the Bishop of Montreal has drawn attention in England to the number of Colonial Bishops who have resigned their Sees and settled down quietly at home. The *Guardian* expresses a wish that more Bishops could be found who would die at their post rather than abandon it; and thinks the Church in the Colonies will not be very anxious in future to send to England for Bishops. Some remarks made by a correspondent in that paper, in reference to Bishop Kelly, elicited a reply from a friend of his, who states (quoting from "*The Life and Episcopate of Edward Feild*," which he says every lover of Missionary work ought to read) that Archdeacon Kelly arrived in England in the summer, and was consecrated on August 25th, in 1867. He adds that "Bishop Kelly was co-adjutor Bishop from that time till the death of Bishop Feild, which took place June 8th, 1876. From that day until the Synod in the month of June in the next year Bishop Kelly was the Bishop of Newfoundland, having for nearly nine years previously shared the arduous work with the venerated Bishop Feild. It is but bare justice to Bishop Kelly to add that he resigned the See with *great reluctance*, on account of his health having given way during sea voyages, and because he failed in his strenuous efforts to obtain a coadjutor. * * * * He even "suffered shipwreck," and has spent the best days of his life in the work of a Colonial Bishop, amidst the rocks and icebergs of Newfoundland. Regardless of danger and hardship, Bishop Kelly stuck to his work without flinching until he felt it to be his duty to resign, because it had pleased God to render him physically unfit for those "perils in the sea" which he had to endure."

The "strike" in the cotton districts of Lancashire gives no indication of drawing to a close. The employees have come to the conclusion that the mills cannot be opened except at a reduction of ten per cent. in the wages, and this the men refuse to work for. The consequence is that at Preston 38,970 persons are relieved daily from the Trades' Unions. The amount they receive is pitifully small. One family of eleven persons received in money in one week the sum of 4½d. sterling, or nine cents. It is no uncommon thing for a large family to receive twenty cents, and many receive as little as ten cents

as their weekly share. The Masters' Association are said to have an agent in Liverpool making arrangements with the large steamship companies to take cotton operatives home from America, to supply the place of those on strike. A reduction in the wages of cotton operatives of from thirty to forty per cent. has been made in the United States, and large numbers of Lancashire people there are out of employment, who it is said would be glad to return to England. The Bishop of Manchester has published a letter urging the operatives to consider the very serious extent to which they were imperilling the very existence of English manufactures by insisting on wages which in the face of foreign competition their employers could not possibly pay. The iron trade of Wales has disappeared in consequence of these insane strikes, and it is not likely to revive. The people are emigrating in all directions, many of whom were actually earning *fifty shillings* sterling per week. The Bishop states that the Managing Director of one of the largest engineering establishments in Manchester told him that his firm has just been obliged to refuse a foreign order for locomotives to the extent of £45,000 stg., merely because the workmen refused to allow a small reduction of wages so as to make it at all worth while for the firm to take the order.

The death of the youthful and accomplished Queen of Spain, after a married life of only five months, is a melancholy termination to that which began so promisingly and well. Before her marriage she was spoken of as likely to become the most beautiful sovereign of Europe, of the pure Spanish type. She was the daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, and received as her marriage dowry five million dollars, besides many diamonds and a magnificent trousseau. Her marriage took place in the Atocha Church, Madrid, with great splendor, January 23. On the occasion Queen Victoria sent her a bracelet, with an autograph letter. The Prince of Wales gave the King an Oriental scimitar, brought by him from India, inlaid, scabbard and hilt, with gold and jewels. But alas! Queen Mercedes was seized about two weeks ago with gastric fever, which threatened typhoid, and she died on the 26th ult., having passed several hours in a state of unconsciousness. The news of her death caused the deepest sorrow throughout Europe, and in Spain itself, the feeling is said to amount almost to "consternation."

The death of Mr. MacGahan recently at Constantinople, has again called attention to the accuracy of the statements made in 1876 respecting Turkish misdeeds in Bulgaria. It will be remembered that in the spring of that year the *Daily News* published the harrowing accounts sent by its resident correspondent at Constantinople, the truth of which was flatly denied by the British Premier, so that it became necessary to ascertain the real