

"In every respect a credit to the Presbyterian Church in Canada."  
*Barrie Gazette.*

## THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN,

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE  
Presbyterian Printing and Publishing Co.

"Without doubt the best religious publication in Canada, and a well come visitor to thousands of families."—*Stratford Beacon.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN is recommended by the General Assembly as "worthy the hearty support" of the ministers and members.

An Agent wanted in every congregation in the Dominion. Liberal commissions to suitable persons. Specimen copies mailed free on application. Apply at once to

G. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Toronto.

## Notes of the Week.

THE Ontario Society of Artists have on exhibition a fine collection of originals, from which beautiful engravings in the *Century* magazine have been taken. Some are exquisitely finished paintings, others are plain but accurate and faithful sketches. It is decidedly interesting to examine these pictures by several of the leading artists on this continent.

MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN, the friend of Thomas Carlyle, says the *Christian Leader*, has passed two heavy sentences on a "gentleman" named Vivian Arthur Webber, who admitted having slandered two ladies. The first and lighter sentence was four months' imprisonment with every form of indignity such as rogues and thieves suffer, a fine of £150, and to find sureties for five years. The second and more scathing sentence was, "You are a wilful and malicious liar!"

ON this democratic continent we are now to be favoured with the presence of two princes of the Roman Catholic Church. Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, will represent the Holy See in the neighbouring Republic, while Archbishop Taschereau will be invested with like honour in this Dominion. The former prelate has been invested with the insignia of his high office; but the Canadian Cardinal, it is said, will have to wait for his elevation till June, when a special nuncio from Rome is expected to arrive with the biretta.

THE annual thanksgiving meeting of the Toronto Hospital for Sick Children was held last week in the Union Mission Hall. There was a large attendance of ladies. Mayor Howland presided. Short addresses were delivered by Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Rev. P. McF. McLeod, Rev. Dr. Castle, Mr. Gooderham and others. The subject of building a new hospital for sick children was referred to, but nothing definite was done. This, one of Toronto's many charities, is doing a Christ-like work and, having the entire sympathy of the citizens, is fully entitled to support.

MR. A. T. WOOD, M.P.P. for North Hastings, has introduced a bill into the Legislative Assembly for the purpose of excluding minors from billiard rooms. It was very favourably received, and passed its second reading without a division. The only objection it encountered was on account of its sanctioning corporal punishment on obstinate offenders. Billiard playing in saloons cannot be defended as an innocent amusement. The associations are anything but good, and the temptations are such that many young men have found that the billiard room led down an inclined plane. It is satisfactory to see a measure like that introduced by Mr Wood becoming law.

THE tenth of the series of Monday Popular Concerts in the Horticultural Gardens Pavilion was attended by a large and appreciative audience. The Toronto Quartette Club played, with their accustomed excellence, selections by distinguished composers. A minuet and trio composed for them by Dr. Strathy, a Toronto musician, was rendered with pleasing effect. Another novelty was the exquisitely skilful zither playing of Fraulein Berger. It seemed, however, that such an instrument is not particularly well suited to a large hall. The very effective singing of Miss Annie

Howden, a promising Canadian *artiste*, was enthusiastically received. Lille-Lehman, M. Ovide Musin, and Herr Kummel, the pianist, are announced for next concert.

THERE is a noticeable advance in musical taste and culture; but, strange to say, a corresponding improvement in general congregational singing is not so conspicuous. Why is it that in the service of praise many worshippers fail to join? The choir may sing with taste and devout reverential expression, but it is to be regretted that the singing is chiefly left to them. It is also singular that so little effort is being made to bring about a better state of things. St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, has made a move in the right direction. A congregational practice under the leadership of Mr. Edward Fisher has been begun. Similar meetings in other congregations would effect a much needed improvement in an important and essential part of public worship.

THE Ontario Minister of Education has introduced a Bill for the improvement of Mechanics' Institutes. Its chief design seems to be the increase of popular interest in and aid to these important educational institutions. It also seeks to facilitate the formation of art schools and evening classes. It came out in the discussion on the second reading that the largest demands on the libraries were for fiction. Out of 528,000 volumes read, 322,000 belonged to this branch of literature. That highly esteemed individual, the general reader, has a decided taste for fiction. Where public libraries have been established much the same ratio prevails. The Minister of Education desires to encourage a more useful and practical course of reading. Fiction has its sphere but does not always keep within it.

IT is stated that during the last session of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, held in Quebec, February 3, a petition from the Quebec Provincial Woman's Christian Temperance Union, asking that instruction in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcohol, tobacco, opium and all narcotics upon the human system, be made compulsory in all schools receiving Government aid in the Province of Quebec, was submitted. After careful consideration it was, on motion of Sir William Dawson, seconded by Venerable Archdeacon Lindsay, unanimously resolved, that, as preparatory to the introduction of physiology and hygiene into the schools, the subject be required and a text-book thereon appointed in the regulations for the examination of teachers, and that the Principal of the McGill Normal School be requested to report to the Committee as to the instruction in physiology and hygiene therein, and that this resolution be communicated to the president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the Province of Quebec.

AN enthusiastic meeting of those opposed to Home Rule in Ireland was held last week in Toronto. The hall where the people assembled was filled to overflowing long before the hour announced for the proceedings to begin, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission. The speakers assumed that Home Rule in Ireland meant the dismemberment of the British Empire. It is quite true that speakers in Ireland, the United States and in Canada have openly avowed this as the intention of the movement. It is, however, equally plain that Mr. Gladstone and the leading members of the British Cabinet have distinctly asserted that the integrity of the Empire is the basis on which any Home Rule measure can be granted. The Ulster Protestants are unanimous in their opposition to Home Rule in any shape. It is obviously imperative, however, that an earnest and statesmanlike effort to settle the Irish question must in the interests of all concerned be speedily made. Whether Mr. Gladstone's forthcoming measure will solve the problem remains to be seen.

AN able paper on "Over Pressure at School," by Dr. Daniel Clark, appeared in a recent issue of the

*Globe*. It concludes with the following sensible suggestions: Were I to formulate the prominent natural features of the mind which need education I would say: Quality (tone), quantity (power), tension (endurance), variety (scope), control (habit). These are given to us as a legacy, and to no two alike, but proper training increases them to a wonderful degree if guided with wisdom and discretion. Education should be conducted somewhat as follows: First, no teaching beyond object lessons up to six years of age; secondly, object lessons with reading and writing up to nine years of age; thirdly, reading, writing, arithmetic in its four primary divisions, and geography up to twelve years of age; fourthly, the preceding with history and primary arithmetic and grammar up to fifteen years of age; fifthly, from this age such studies as will assist the girl in feminine duties and the boy to some definite employment or profession; sixthly, no studies in the evening until after fifteen years of age; seventhly, three hours daily of school time up to nine years of age, four hours to twelve, and six hours until fifteen years of age; eighthly, after fifteen years of age studies to be intermingled with congenial and useful mechanical work. This to apply to both sexes.

A LETTER was published by Lord Montagu, who had sought refuge in the Church of Rome and finding that he had been disappointed, wrote a letter to a dignitary of that Church who, like himself, had left the Anglican communion without finding the repose he craved. It was taken for granted that the illustrious Churchman was Cardinal Manning. This mistaken inference has afforded the Cardinal a splendid opportunity of denouncing the letters as forgeries; but Mr. John Hague, of this city, communicates to the daily press Lord Robert's reply to an inquiry touching the genuineness of the correspondence, as follows: Sir, I have received your letter and the two enclosures. My letter of February 19, 1883, is, as far as I can see, correct. It was addressed to a "Monsignor" of the Roman Catholic Church. His reply, dated 20th February, 1883, seems also to be correct. As that Monsignor is alive, and as the knowledge of his name would subject him to bitter and life-long persecution, I refrain from giving his name. The editor who published the letter made a not unnatural mistake in ascribing the Monsignor's letter to Cardinal Manning because a letter of mine, addressed to Cardinal Manning was published just before it in the English papers. With regard to the Monsignor's letter, it is authentic and extant, and the Monsignor deservedly holds a very high position, which is mainly due to his excellent qualities and character. I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant, Robert Montagu.

IN his last Monday Lecture Joseph Cook said: Labour is ascending the throne of politics. The age of the workingman has dawned for the whole English-speaking world. Universal suffrage gives even Lazarus a ballot. He is not likely to rest contentedly at the gate of Dives, without attempting to employ his political power for the amelioration of his condition. Face to face with the London riots, with vast national and international societies of workingmen, and with a breadth of suffrage which is at once the glory and the peril of modern civilization, it is hazardous to commit oneself to definite public positions on the topics of capital and labour; and yet it becomes every year more imperatively the duty of thoughtful citizens to have clear and sound opinions on these vexed themes. For one, I hold the following industrial creed: First, a fair day's wages for a fair day's work ought to be at least twice what the labourer must pay for his food, and more, according to his skill and the demand for it; secondly, fair wages, thus defined, tend to increase rather than to diminish fair profits. For, thirdly, the chief mischief in the industrial world is not overproduction, but under-consumption. Fair wages broaden the market; starvation wages pinch it. Fourthly, the most effective Church help or State help for workingmen is that which leads to self-help, fifthly, neither capital nor labour, neither Church nor State, has a right to impair freedom of contract; sixthly, when rich and poor, under republican institutions, easily change places from generation to generation, the cause of the poor man is every man's cause, and the cause of the rich man is every man's cause.