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TIME EXTENDED TILL FIRST OF FEBRUARY NEXT.

In order to accommodate many who have been unable to complete lists before the 1st of January, we have determined to extend the time for the formation of clubs UNTIL 1ST FEBRUARY NEXT. This will give friends in Manitoba, Quebec, the Maritime Provinces, and remote parts of Ontario, ample time to send in large clubs from their various congregations.

Bear in mind that EVERY subscriber who pays IN FULL FOR 1880 is entitled to the pair of premium engravings. No distinction is made between old and new subscribers. All are alike welcome to the two great historical pictures, but old subscribers must see that they are not in arrears, and that the money remitted us pays up in full to the 31st December, 1880.

Wherever nothing has yet been done in the way of bringing the claims of THE PRESBYTERIAN before the people, we trust an effort will at once be made. The testimony from all quarters is that, in view of the liberal inducements offered, as well as owing to the solid value of the paper, there is no difficulty in canvassing, and the getting up of a good sized club is only a few hours' work. Will our friends, therefore, press the canvass now and enable us to enter on our ninth year of publication with a circulation more than doubled? It can be done if the effort is only made all along the line!

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE London "Truth" says: "Mr. Gladstone's triumphal march through Scotland will, I trust, bring home to the Liberal leaders that if they want to win the next general election, they must accept the fiat of the nation, and accept as their official chief the one man who can marshal them to victory."

AN institution in London lately advertised for a Secretary at a salary of £300 per annum, and among the applicants were two members of Parliament, twenty-five clergymen, and seventy-three retired military and naval officers, besides a large number of ordinary persons, the applications amounting altogether to over 300.

THE "Rector's Assistant," of Houston, Texas, says: "The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore, who was once a Protestant Evangelical, told a friend of ours that 'if the Church had been presented to him in early life as it was presented now by High Churchmen, he would never have deserted the Church of England.'" Of course not. He would have found all that he required without going out to seek it.

KOSSUTH is about to publish the memoirs of his life, and has issued an appeal for subscriptions. It is sad to learn that the veteran orator, now in his seventy-eighth year, has been forced to undertake this task in order to earn money, since he lives entirely by the produce of his pen. Otherwise, as he states, he should have left to his sons the task of publishing his recollections.

A COLOURED preacher in Georgia lately put the matter of heaven negatively after the following fashion: "Hebben ain't no place for a man who has to dodge round a corner for fear of meetin' some one who'll ask for dat little bill dat nebber was paid." The grammar may not be very presentable, and the whole get up of the sentiment may be thought rather home-spun, but there is a right, good sound of common sense and correct idea about it which can stand discussion, and might occasionally be repeated to advantage.

THE Tichbourne talk with all its etceteras is likely to be revived, and strange as it may appear, there is nothing absurdly impossible in the idea that the claimant may some of these days not only be free, but be able to write M.P. after his name. It is said that the two sentences of seven years' imprisonment each, may be authoritatively declared to run concurrently,

not consecutively, in which case Roger will go free, as his seven years' imprisonment is just about at an end.

AT the close of the devotional meeting at the Church of Christian Endeavour, Brooklyn, on the evening of the 11th ult., a letter was read from Dr. Edward Eggleston tendering his resignation, on the ground of failing health. In accepting the resignation the church in a series of resolutions, expressed its heartfelt sympathy with one who had been both a pastor and a friend, in the affliction through which an overruling Providence has thus seen fit to terminate a relation which, from the beginning, has been so uniformly pleasant and prosperous.

THE Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in the United States was organized in 1870. In the course of its first year \$7,000 were raised by its instrumentality, in 1872, \$27,000, in 1876, \$96,000, in 1877, \$124,000, and in 1878, the last yet reported, as much as \$136,000, or nearly one-third of the entire income of the Foreign Board. This is very encouraging, and shews what women can do when they are in earnest and set about a matter with their characteristic zeal. In Canada we have a similar institution connected with the Presbyterian Church. It has been fairly successful, and we have no doubt will in coming years be greatly more so.

THE statistics of the United Brethren Church, published for 1880, are as follows: Organized churches, 4,356; increase, 169. Members, 154,796; increase, 2,565. Ministers, 2,217; increase, 65. Salaries of ministers, \$343,065.06; decrease, \$3,350.45. Ministerial aid, \$2,771.06; increase, \$329.13. Collected for missions, \$35,544.87; increase, \$1,657.91. Collected for bishops, \$6,021.88; increase, \$224.88. Church-erection, \$1,031.78; increase, \$687.41. Sunday school collections, \$43,258.81; increase, \$3,876.45. General Sunday school fund, \$1,521.62; increase, \$195.81. Church building expenses, \$229,824.27; increase, \$42,840.50. Educational fund, \$11,290.85; increase, \$1,095.93. Biblical Seminary, \$2,231.23; decrease, \$1,024.14. Meeting-houses, 2,152; increase, 50. Parsonages, 319; increase, 11. Sunday schools, 3,268; increase, 208. Children in Sunday schools, 159,925. Total of all moneys, \$661,662.56.

IN Versailles, Indiana, the trial of Father Davenheffer, of Morris Catholic Church, for assault and battery in severely whipping three boys, his pupils, for attending as pall-bearers the funeral of a Protestant boy ended, on the 23rd December, in a judgment against him in one case for \$13, and in another for \$15, and costs in both, which amounts to over \$300. The case excited great interest, and so much bitter feeling was engendered that the venue was changed three times. We are afraid the Rev. Father has fallen on evil times and evil tongues. Like his brother over in the East, with the cabman, he has found he cannot do what he likes with his own, or flog and threaten either pupils or parishioners as he may please. Such lessons are needed. And do such trials as this of Father Davenheffer, with its result, not shew that the Roman Catholic laity of the States are not such abject slaves of their priests as Froude would represent them?

THE annual meeting of the Paris Young Men's Christian Association, recently held at the English Chapel, Rue Royale, was most interesting. The Rev. Dr. Forbes, Vice-President, presided, and among the speakers were fifteen ministers. Their addresses—which had to be restricted to a limit of five minutes each—were all earnest and practical. After prayer by the Rev. C. E. Paterson, there were addresses by the Rev. Chairman, Revs. A. Mackay, M.A., Theodore Monod, Paul Cook, one of the founders of the earliest French Association, and its oldest member and first president; Dr. Mitchell, of Chicago; Dr. Cunningham Geikie of Christ Church, Neuilly; W. McAll, F.L.S., and G. Th. Dodds, of the McAll Mission; Dr. Hitchcock, W. Arthur, M.A., Secretary of

the Wesleyan Missionary Society; and D. A. de Moulpied of the Wesleyan Church, Rue Roquepine. Several hymns were sung at intervals with the aid of a special choir, and a vote of thanks to the chairman and the president closed the proceedings.

IN these days when so much is said in praise of Communism, and when so many are fiercely arguing that it is sure to triumph at no distant day, and that in such a triumph the only hope of humanity lies; it is almost worth while to turn to the definition of a Communist given long ago by Ebenezer Elliot the Corn Law Rhymer:

"What is a Communist? One who hath yearnings
For equal division of unequal earnings;
Idler or bungler, or both, he is willing
To fork out his penny and pocket your shilling."

Kings may be bad and may, as even some good men affirm, be even becoming worse, but the world is a long way from adopting the gospel of the Communist as regards either goods or land. To be sure the agitators in Ireland are at present clamouring for the land of Ireland being divided among the people of Ireland, but then they never condescend on particulars by telling how they are going to manage the division or keep it all right supposing it were made. When anyone sold out and became a mere lackland, what then? We have never been told. When any child is born and so the population is increased, must a redistribution of property be set about in order to keep up the equality? The oracle is silent, and for the best of all reasons. It knows the talk commonly indulged in is as absurd as it is impracticable, and that charlatanism and imposture are written in capitals on the whole of the agitation, and on the foreheads of most of the agitators, if not all of them.

IN New York there is a Society for the Suppression of Vice, which has for some years past been doing a good and effective work. Up to last year it had arrested 300 agents engaged in the sale of licentious and obscene literature. Carrying out the laws for the preservation of good morals, it had confiscated over 21,000 pounds of books and letter press of that description, 14,000 pounds of plates; over 200,000 pictures, 236,000 circulars, songs, etc., and 35,000 letters. This may well be described as a good record, and yet all that has as yet been accomplished has scarcely touched the great and festering sore. Far more of such literature is circulated not only in the States but in Canada than most have the slightest suspicion of. Besides, there is a certain tone of thought and feeling running through a large amount of what is called both pure and high class literature, which has all the injurious effects of what are more properly stigmatized as obscene. Not only are some of our high class novelists, and one or two of the popular poets of the day, not so careful of their language and the character of their scenes and heroes and heroines as they ought to be, their own lives are all on the side of what is loose and immoral. Both by precept and example, they seem to indicate that it is quite the thing for husbands to prefer their neighbours' wives to their own, and for wives to go and do likewise. Then the minute details given by the great mass of the newspapers of all which takes place in our courts of law or at coroner's inquests and so forth, tend in the same direction, and do more harm to the morals and of manners the young, and the old as well, than any amount of that gross obscene literature which if circulated at all must be circulated on the sly. We venture to say that the reports of the Becher trial alone did more to injure the morals of the community than all the labours of the 300 agents whom the society we speak of has secured and punished. Then we have abortion cases and rape and assault trials, etc., all which, in all their most minute and most shocking details, have to be served up to the community as regularly as their breakfasts, and all on the plea that newspapers are bound to give the facts. Facts! One might as well wade up the common sewers of a great city and then give the public all the horrible details of their very real, but very disgusting pilgrimage. We need not give instances. Everyone remembers, and could indicate, such, *ad nauseam*.