

Notes of the Week.

IN New York City there are over thirty schools for Chinese, several of which are connected with Presbyterian Churches. Mr. Hui Kin, formerly under the care of Dr. Eells at Lane Seminary, is now permanently engaged as a missionary among his countrymen in that city. It is hoped that within a few months a church exclusively for Chinamen can be formed.

WHEN Sam Jones concluded his series of meetings in Chicago last spring, a committee of the West Side pastors was appointed to invite him to return and hold a series of services in that part of the city, and also to make all necessary arrangements. This committee has decided that its members do not see their way clear to suggest any action in the premises.

TORONTO last week was favoured with a visit of several thousands of strangers from the American Republic. The Knights of Pythias and their friends thronged the thoroughfares of the city, and were much pleased with what they saw. The Order seems to combine benevolence with military display, and certainly in the latter capacity in their grand parade they made a magnificent appearance. The various evolutions were made with a precision and grace that it would be difficult to surpass. They were a fine collection of industrious, law-abiding citizens, of whom any nation might well be proud.

THE astute Romish apologetic lecturer, Monsignor Capel, who attracted considerable attention in the principal American cities by his honeyed words, has, according to the newspapers, gone west to grow up with the country. We are told that for months past he has been residing at Arno, California, where he is the private tutor of Master Pio Valensin, and general manager of the estate of Mrs. Valensin and her mother, Mrs. McCauley. It is further stated that he has acquired a farm from the latter, and has announced his intention to become a permanent resident of Arno.

A NEW ENGLAND paper makes the following statement as to the members of the present United States Congress: Of the 408 senators, members and territorial delegates who compose Congress, seventy-two are Methodists, sixty-three Baptists, forty-one Episcopalians, thirty-seven Presbyterians, thirty-six Roman Catholics, fifteen Unitarians, eight Lutherans, ten Christians (Campbellites), and two Quakers, making a total of 283 who are actively connected with some Church organization. This leaves 125 who either never belonged to any Church, or have drifted out of such associations.

TEMPERANCE people in Oxford County are very energetic and eminently practical. Last week a convention was held in Woodstock at which the general agent, Rev. B. Keefe, of the Dominion Alliance, delivered an address. After a full discussion of the present condition of the Scott Act in that county and of the duty of the temperance elector, it was unanimously resolved to organize all the municipalities of the county on the basis of the Prohibitory Electoral Union recommended by the Dominion Alliance. A series of meetings is being held for the purpose of perfecting the organization throughout the county.

PROHIBITION, says the *United Presbyterian*, has gone into effect in Atlanta, Georgia, with prophecies of its success by its friends, and of failure by its enemies. Both are alike too sanguine. It will be found that it will not at once succeed as is wished, but that it cannot be defeated. It is an astonishing statement that comes from Maine to the effect that in Bangor there are over one hundred and fifty gin-mills. In Augusta there are fifty or more. These are the statistics of a convention recently held to devise measures for the enforcement of the laws. Which suggests

that enforcement is as important and as hard as legislation.

RECENT attempts at outrage in different parts of Ontario occasion unpleasant reflections. Certain opponents of the Scott Act in some localities where it has come into force have resorted to the desperate expedient of trying to destroy the property if not the lives of persons prominent in their efforts to detect and punish violations of the Temperance Act. In addition to the attempts at Orangeville and Sarnia, instances of similar diabolism have occurred in the eastern part of the Province. A dastardly attempt was also made last week to wreck an excursion train returning to Ottawa from an Orange demonstration. Such acts are a disgrace to humanity, and no effort should be spared to bring the parties implicated in them to justice.

ELECTION riots do not unfortunately belong to a bygone age. In the intense excitement of the present contest in Great Britain there have in several places been serious disturbances. At Cardiff, in Wales, in various localities in England, riotous outbreaks have occurred. Scotchmen are just as keen politicians as their neighbours, but they have not indulged in lawlessness to any serious extent, for if they had the cable would have mentioned it. In Ireland, where excited feeling is most intense, very serious disturbances have taken place. At Waterford and Belfast, where several lives have been lost, the rioting has been the wildest. The conflict has been triangular: Protestant, Catholic and police and military have fought fiercely. These contests end, as they invariably do, in the representatives of law and order gaining the ascendancy; but unhappily they leave a legacy of rancour and hate which only time and forbearance can exhaust.

A SHORT time ago a Philadelphia journal gave a realistic description of the doings of a low tavern in that city. The keeper of the tavern brought an action for libel against the newspaper, claiming \$10,000 damages. In charging the jury the judge took occasion to remark: In matters of interest it is right, and not only the right, but the duty, of public newspapers to call attention to evils which concern the public, and certainly such publication is the strongest remedy ever discovered in a free country to correct public evils. Now if there is anything which concerns the public it is the habits and morals of the young men who are growing up, and who will at a future day be the citizens of the country. Therefore, the subject-matter of this article is one of the greatest importance, and the publication is what is termed a privileged communication, and justified by the circumstances. It is not only justified, but meritorious as a public service.

KNOX COLLEGE CALENDAR, giving all needful information respecting the curriculum, arrangements, etc., to students and intending students, has just been issued. This vigorous institution is doing excellent work, and endeavours to utilize the resources at its disposal to the best possible advantage. Last session there were seventeen students in the preparatory department, and in the theological they numbered fifty, an excellent showing. Though the authorities have not yet been able to see their way to the erection of a new theological chair, they have done the next best thing in the appointment of an additional lecturer, whose branch will be Old Testament Introduction and Analysis. This, together with Dr. Proudfoot's valuable course in Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, will greatly enhance the value of the present course of theological training in Knox College. Mr. Thomson, the newly-appointed lecturer, is a man of great attainments and rich promise.

IN connection with the recently-formed Queen's University Endowment Association in Hamilton, Principal Grant last week addressed a meeting in St. Paul's schoolroom, on University Federation and Higher Education in Ontario. He showed that the

basis for the proposed university confederation was wholly unacceptable to Queen's, and that all interested in that eastern seat of learning were unanimously opposed to the scheme. The history of universities began, he said, when Charlemagne founded schools in all parts of his great empire. In the three following centuries were established the great universities of Italy, France and England, from which the people of Europe had drawn their intellectual life ever since. The great religious reformers were university men and scholars, and the Reformation was the parent of such universities as those of Edinburgh and Trinity College, Dublin. The history of universities was the history of Christian civilization for a thousand years, and in great measure the well-being of the country depended on the success of the universities. To aid such institutions, then, was a wise and patriotic act.

AMONG Presbyterian divines as among others there is great diversity of opinion concerning Irish Home Rule. Some strenuously oppose and others plead for it. In a recent address Professor Henry Drummond said Lord and Lady Aberdeen have done more for Ireland than all the acts passed during the century. The Irish have been led by them to feel that they are not connected with England by the iron hand, but by the heart. Home Rule must be given at once. His great difficulty was the fear that it would discourage the Protestant religion, especially in Ulster, and lead to the stamping of it out by the Romanists. He had found that fear to be groundless. It is not true that the Presbyterians are up in arms against this bill. Of the three Presbyterian ministers at Cork, in the heart of the Roman Catholic country, two are warm Home Rulers. One of them, Rev. Matthew Kerr, is the oldest Presbyterian minister in Ireland, and has been thirty-eight years in the south. He says after his experience he is ready to entrust his civil and religious liberty to the Irish people with the fullest conviction that the trust will be safe in their keeping. So far from the Romanists being anxious for Home Rule, the fact is they have gone into it at the last moment with a very sad heart, because it is the teaching of history that whenever a people get political freedom the Roman Catholic Church goes to the wall. Mr. Gladstone says this is not a method or a bill, but a principle. It is really a treaty of peace. We could afford to do without Ireland, but it cannot do without us. That is the answer to the cry for separation.

THREE prominent British divines have lately been removed by death. The last number of the *Christian Leader* says: On Sabbath last two of the most conspicuous and popular pastors of Scottish Churches were called home; and on the preceding Friday a third eminent Scottish preacher who has ministered for a long series of years in the metropolis passed over to the majority. Each was marked by strong Scottish characteristics, and yet it would be difficult to find in the British pulpit three men more unlike each other or illustrating more distinctly the diversity of type which is included in the Scottish nation. Highland orthodoxy in its most pronounced form as well as Free Church constitutionalism have lost their chief surviving exponent by the death of the venerable Dr. G. Mackay, Inverness, who passed away at the age of ninety. The most catholic and cultured as well as poetic type of Scottish nonconformity loses in Dr. W. B. Robertson, of Irvine, one of its three leading ornaments. He was the one who stood out in bold relief by reason of a quaint personality that marked him off from all other men and a soaring eloquence, the effects of which were closely allied to those of the most exquisite music. The type of Scotsman who was led by the evangelistic fervour of the Haldanes and other kindred pioneers away from Presbyterianism to Independency—a movement that has now ceased to operate—was represented by Dr. M'Auslane who, like so many other preachers of the same class, found the arena of his life-work not in his native country, but on the south side of the Tweed.