

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

In observance of the Sunday law all the saloons of Jefferson City, Missouri, were closed on the fifteenth instant, and all business was suspended except in hotels and drug stores. Dealers were not allowed to sell newspapers. The saloon men took the initiative in compelling a general suspension of business.

In September the Emperor William, of Germany, will unveil the great national monument in memory of the war of 1870. The figure will be of bronze, cast in Munich, and will stand on an immense granite pedestal situated on the edge of Niederwald, overlooking Bingen and the beautiful valley of the Rhine.

CHOLERA in Egypt is extending its ravages. Late despatches do not confirm the hope of its speedy disappearance from the places where it has hitherto been so fatally prevalent. So far it is satisfactory to know that the pestilence has not invaded Europe. Strict watchfulness and sanitary precautions are the duties of the hour.

The Canadians in Edinburgh have formed a students' club. The objects of the club are "to gather together in a social manner the Canadian students in Edinburgh; to cultivate a feeling of fellowship among them; and, above all, to strengthen those common ties which bind all to Canada." Mr. A. E. Thompson, B.A., of Dalhousie College, N.S., is the honorary secretary.

The Prize List for the Thirty-eighth Provincial Exhibition of the Agricultural and Arts Association has been issued. The exhibition this year is to be held in the city of Guelph. It opens on Monday, September 24th, and closes on Saturday, 29th. The prize list gives the fullest encouragement to exhibitors. The directors are making every effort to make the show at Guelph attractive and successful.

The Honorary Secretary of the committee which was appointed to place a bust of Longfellow in Westminster Abbey has presented to the American committee five hundred letters from persons of note who subscribed toward the expenses of the bust, which are to be kept in some public institution in New England as a testimonial of the high esteem in which the poet was held by the best minds of Great Britain.

DR. BEGG says the general result of the late Assembly was most painful and unsatisfactory. Such an Assembly could not have been held for at least twenty years after the Disruption, and probably has been one of the worst held since the Reformation. He adds that "the Church is deeply convulsed;" but there are no signs that he is correct, the general feeling being that the Moderator was right when he said that they had reached the end of their controversies.

The novelty and excitement of a boat race in which Hanlan is a contestant have almost subsided. The trial of skill between Edward Hanlan and Wallace Ross at Ogdensburg last week resulted in Hanlan's victory as usual. As in all contests of the kind, betting was largely indulged in. Perhaps it is an inseparable adjunct of aquatic contests, but the necessary connection is not apparent on the surface. What is the use of betting any way? It has a tendency to make hard-headed fellows sharper and those who are not hard-headed are often greatly tempted to gamble. Then the interviewer discloses the fact, on the authority of the hero, that Hanlan was oftener than once approached by the "sportsmen" we presume who offered him large sums if he would sell the race. Meaner men it would be difficult to find. To the champion's honour the despicable proposal was rejected. The maintenance of his personal honour is as great a triumph for Hanlan as his victory over his antagonists.

The "Christian Index," of Jackson, Tennessee, the organ of the coloured Methodist Episcopal Church,

is right in criticising a church of its order in Washington which held a raffle for a set of china and solicited votes at ten cents each for a gold watch. It does not approve that "one of the leading ladies identified with this church, and with the better element, of course, had her subscription book behind the bar of a gambling house, securing votes at ten cents each for the gold watch for which she is a contestant." Anticipating a storm of indignation for such plain speaking the "Index" takes shelter under a rhetorical penthouse of this construction. "We know that when a blow is struck upon the base-drum of public opinion with the sledge-hammer of individual sovereignty, without the knowledge and consent of the 'popular element,' that a howl follows if the blow is too heavy, but we will 'hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may.'"

SOME time ago the Mayor of Stratford was found in a disreputable house in that town. The discovery of the chief magistrate in a sinful haunt was felt to be a disgrace to the high office he held. He was tried by the police magistrate and convicted. The town councillors would not sit with him after such a disclosure. The offending mayor appealed against the conviction, and the judicial authority who heard the appeal quashed the conviction, because it had not been proved that the offender was an habitual frequenter of places of vile resort. The whitewashed functionary now desires to resume his municipal honours and duties, but these obstinate councillors will not assemble under the presidency of an officer who they consider has disgraced them. Civic business is at a stand-still. If the mayor or who was found in the company he was that midnight has not the virtue of voluntary resignation for decency's sake might not the good citizens of Stratford say in effect to their Chief Magistrate "Cassio, we pity you, but never more be officer of ours."

THE circumstances in connection with the bombardment of Tamatave by the French have given rise to considerable excitement in diplomatic circles as well as among the French and English people. All along the English have appeared unconvinced of the justice of the French claim to interfere in the affairs of Madagascar. The harsh treatment meted out to the English consul while prostrate with sickness at Tamatave is supposed to have hastened his death. The high handed procedure of the French Admiral has provoked indignation which fortunately is gradually subsiding. It is reported that two English corvettes have left Trincomalee for Madagascar, and inquiries have been addressed to the military authorities in India as to available means of transport should an emergency arise. The friendly relations between France and England, dating from the *entente cordiale* formed before the outbreak of the Crimean war are momentarily disturbed. A better understanding than now exists between such near neighbours is likely to be reached at no distant date.

THE Salvation Army and Cæsar are falling foul of each other. The former have their own way of waging war with the enemy. It is not a way that commends itself to all indiscriminately. So long, however, as they do not interfere with good order, there is neither reason nor justice in condemning them for the want of good taste. The authorities in London, Canada, have sought to silence the musical instruments of the Salvationists, the big drum especially. It does not seem a great effort of self-denial to suffer the army to pass on its way in peace. Bad music may be very distasteful to a cultured ear, but this would hardly justify official interference to stop the march music of the Salvation Army. Now it is announced that the authorities have prohibited the street parades of the Salvation army in the city of New York. These are evidences of intolerance hardly to be looked for in these days. The stoppage of all processions and street music indiscriminately is intelligible, but singling out a class of religionists for exclusion from a privilege enjoyed by almost all ranks and conditions of men is, on ordinary principles of justice and fairness, inexplicable.

THE Germans are a music loving nation. This finest of the fine arts has contributed largely to the moulding of the national life of the Fatherland. Martin Luther felt its power and knew its value. The "Wacht am Rhein" roused the patriotism of the German armies in their last great war. To Germany belong Handel, Mozart, Mendelssohn, and Wagner. Nearly all that is greatest in modern music has had its origin in Germany. Wherever they go the Germans carry their love of music with them. The Sængerfest is now an established institution among the Teutons of this continent. It has within the last few years largely increased its proportions. The gathering at Buffalo last week was one of the most brilliant yet held. Conductors of great celebrity have given their services to make the Sængerfest the success it proved. Over 2,000 voices helped to render some of the finest modern compositions to the great delight of the vast numbers assembled in Buffalo to enjoy this magnificent performance of high-class music. The audiences ranged from 5,000 to 8,000. These great annual gatherings will do much to extend the range of musical culture on this continent.

PRESIDENT McCOSH, of Princeton College, writes as follows in his circular of information in regard to the new School of Philosophy: "It is now the intention of the college to enlarge the department of philosophy. I mean to continue my instruction of psychology, the history of philosophy and discussions in contemporary philosophy, adding if requested, a short course on æsthetics. Dr. Shields will lecture on the interesting topics connected with the relation of science and religion. Prof. Sloane, who was for years secretary to Mr. Bancroft, the historian, and latterly an acceptable professor of Latin in Princeton College, has been appointed Professor of the Philosophy of History and of Political Science, including Government. Prof. Ormond, an ex-Fellow of this college, and who stood first in the intercollegiate contest in mental science, and latterly a successful professor in the State University of Minnesota has been appointed professor of Logic, deductive and inductive, and next year will also teach Ethics. It is intended, if possible, during the coming year to appoint a professor of Moral Philosophy, theoretical and practical, and also a professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy. These six chairs will constitute a School of Philosophy."

WEEKLY HEALTH BULLETIN.—With such meteorological conditions as have prevailed during the past week, it is only natural to find that, in the two best reported districts, the diseases most prevalent are to a great extent of a chronic character. Exception must be in both cases, however, be made to Diarrhœa, which everywhere is rapidly increasing, it appearing in eight out of ten districts, or eighty in area of prevalence. Diseases of the respiratory organs are still prominently represented by Bronchitis, while Consumption, with but little variation in its degree of prevalence, appears amongst the first six diseases in more districts than usual. Rheumatism is widely spread in area of prevalence, while Neuralgia maintains much of its previous prevalence. Anæmia, the comprehensive term including so much while expressing so little, still appears very prominent. Amongst the fevers, Intermittent maintains the prominent position attained a week ago, being again reported as the most prevalent disease. Neither Enteric nor Typho-Malarial fevers appear this week. Amongst contagious Zymotics, there is no disease appearing prominently in this week's reports. Measles and Diphtheria appear with a degree of prevalence about the average, but Whooping Cough seems to have become very markedly less, being placed on a par with Scarlatina. It must be noticed that the period of infantile sickness and mortality is setting in. Diarrhœa now amounts to 7.3 per cent. of all diseases reported, while Cholera Morbus and Cholera Infantum both appear in the twenty most prevalent diseases. The enormous volume of rain which occurred in several districts warns us to expect serious effects herefrom should the months of August and September be dry and hot.