

# Dominion Presbyterian

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## Note and Comment.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who is rector of S. Andrews University, has given £1500 for a union for the women students attending the university.

Rev. Arch. Ewing, the newly appointed superintendent of Presbyterian Chinese missions in British Columbia, is a Glasgow man.

Bishop Hamilton, addressing young ministers seeking admission into full connection in one of the conferences, said: "If you don't get enough, if you don't think you get enough—learn more."

Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Ripon, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, and other distinguished public men have written to the "Roumanian Bulletin" deploring the persecution of the Jews in Roumania.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church in Ireland holds a strong position when it is remembered that the island is Catholic. At a recent general committee it was stated that there were 386 churches, 150 schools and lecture halls, and 158 manse.

The movement to endow a bed and cot in the Manchester Southern Hospital in memory of Burns and Scott has been so well supported that the promoters have decided to aim at endowing a bed or cot in every hospital in Manchester and Salford in memory of Burns.

Sir John George Bourinot, Clerk of the House of Commons at Ottawa, Ont., and an authority on Parliamentary procedure, died on the 13th inst. He was in his 65th year. Sir John was known as an author and lecturer, chiefly on historical subjects. Among his works may be noted, "How Canada is Governed," "Cape Breton and its Memorials," and a constitutional history. He was a native of Nova Scotia.

The Liverpool magistrates have decided that in future very severe penalties will be inflicted upon persons using bad language in the streets. Sir Thomas Hughes said the bad language often heard in the streets was a blot on the fair fame of the city, while another magistrate asserted that it had become a serious social sore. We could wish to see similar action taken in all our cities. Ottawa is not immune in this respect.

The cornerstone of the new Campanile, at Venice, Italy, will be laid April 22, 1903, and the authorities are projecting for much ceremony for the occasion. All the debris will have been cleared off a month hence. At present the courtyard of the Doge's palace is entirely occupied by fragments of statues and bas-reliefs saved from the ruins. Some of them will be employed in rebuilding the Campanile, while the others are destined for a museum which is to be established in the Loggia Sansovino.

Lord Kelvin read a paper at the recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science on a subject which was a new departure for him, the phenomena of digestion. In the paper he made the suggestion, which will hardly bring forth a rush of volunteers, that some healthy subject should consent to pass a considerable time in a bath at the elevated temperature of 106 degrees Fahrenheit in order to benefit the scientific investigation of digestion.

At present the Education (England) Bill is the absorbing topic in British politics. The Bill does not extend to Scotland, but it might afterwards be extended, or regarded as a precedent, and the Scots are opposed to its principle; and the Irish Nationalists (who have hitherto been supporting the measure) threaten to oppose it because "the Secretary for Ireland is not regarding the Coercion Act as a dead letter." English Nonconformists are earnestly opposing the measure.

At last, the city of Jerusalem is receiving a supply of good pure water, brought in iron pipes (partly at least) from the "Sealed Fountain," seven miles south of that city. Good, says the Christian Observer, but let us not forget that in the days of Solomon, three thousand years ago, that king did substantially the same, brought the water seven or eight miles from this spring near Bethlehem, mostly by aqueduct, partly through a tube of perforated stone, into the city of Jerusalem. Recent art is therefore showing a degree of skill equal to that of Solomon.

When a recognised organ of the liquor traffic denounces the "average liquor saloon" as "a disgrace to the wine and spirit trade," it may be taken for granted that the brewers and distillers and the wholesale liquor dealers are beginning to realise that the tide of public sentiment is steadily rising against the traffic. The New York Wine and Spirits Circular has fallen into line with the labor organization, the religious and secular press and the best elements of society, all of which condemn the liquor saloon.

Earl Rosebery recently unveiled the statue which has been erected in George Square, Glasgow, to the late Mr. Gladstone. The statue represents Mr. Gladstone as attired in the robes of Lord Rector of Glasgow University. There was an immense crowd present at the unveiling ceremony. Lord Rosebery made an eloquent address, but avoided commenting upon Mr. Gladstone's political career for the reason that men of all creeds had contributed to the memorial. He, however, eulogized Mr. Gladstone's character, talent, industry and labours along the lines of religion and literature.

Cincinnati has resolved on making a determined effort to stop street begging. Every one found begging is to be arrested. The Mayor there says that there is no necessity for begging, as the public institutions provide for all in necessitous circumstances. Precisely the same may be said of this city (New York) says the Scottish American, but here beggars abound, and the

authorities seem to make no serious effort to suppress the nuisance—of exposing deformities, if any, to all passers by, but more especially to women. Here, in many cases, begging is a profession, at which some get rich through their impositions.

One of the most remarkable communications that have ever come from the Vatican is the announcement just made by Cardinal Rampolla to the effect that Pope Leo is resolved to "maintain the strictest reserve, and not to pronounce any utterance which might be interpreted for or against the policy of the French Government" in regard to its Association Act and its application to Catholic schools. It was not thus says the London Presbyterian that the mediæval Popes conducted themselves towards the rulers of Europe, and we suspect Gregory VII and Innocent III. would be very gravely amazed and scandalised if they could learn the cautious policy of their successor.

Some British papers are making note of the fact that Germany appears to be gradually awakening to the truth of the war in South Africa, in marked contrast to the campaign of slander indulged in by the German press when the war was in progress. An association has been organised, the aim of which is to abolish the existing bad feeling towards Great Britain, and it is said that many prominent Germans are supporting it. It is further stated that the feeling of press and public in Germany has undergone a great change since the conclusion of peace and the illness of King Edward. The terms of peace conceded by Britain to the Boers; the fraternisation of the latter with their whilom enemies, and their rapid and facile surrender have made a profound impression all through Germany. The Glasgow Leader remarks that this is very flattering to Great Britain and hopes the feeling will last; adding: "Germany behaved itself like a spoiled infant during the time we were at war with the Boers, and if reflection has brought shame and a desire for atonement, we will not hesitate to hold out the olive branch. Peace is what we desire—peace and fair play."

A paragraph is going the rounds of the press to the effect that the Emperor Menelik, of Abyssinia has issued an edict prohibiting the importation of alcoholic drinks into his empire. French wines and German beer have, he says, found their way to his court. He has watched their effects and has come to the conclusion that if he does not put a stop to the drinking that is going on his empire will soon fall a prey to other nations. The emperor has no objection to European arts and sciences, but he sets his face against European poison, and declares that he will punish importers of alcoholic liquors by forcing them down their throats until they die. In the preamble to his edict he says that drunkenness is pernicious, enfeebles a race and destroys the body and mind. He desires that his people remain strong, healthy, independent, and as a means to that end prohibits alcoholic drinks in every part of his domains. Menelik appears to have a good deal more shrewd sense than many rulers and people in Christian countries. His is prohibition of a very practical character.