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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

AT the Provincial Synod of the Anglican Church now in session at Montreal, Canon Carmichael in submitting the Report of the Temperance Committee recommended the appointment in Canada of a "Temperance Sunday,"—the same as in England. He was opposed, however, to the adoption of a particular badge.

THE Montreal lawyer, who was engaged in the case of Canon Bernard recently disposed of at Tournai, Brussels, has returned to this country and is to sue the Belgian Government for false arrest and imprisonment. He claims \$500,000 as compensation for the damage he has sustained. Sir Kirdinge Gifford, Q.C., London, has been retained to present his claim to the Belgian authorities.

It is stated that in the British Cabinet there are three regular total abstainers—Sir William Harcourt, Sir Charles Dilke, and Mr. Chamberlain. Sir W. Harcourt is a member of the Red Ribbon order. Mr. Gladstone tastes little wine, Russian tea being his favourite beverage. Mr. Labouchere is a total abstainer, and Mr. Parnell rarely touches wine. Lord Derby is the only member of the Ministry who, like Pitt, Fox, Canning, and the old heroes, loves a good bottle.

It is satisfactory to learn that the lottery scheme for the erection of an opera house in Guelph has come to an inglorious end. After the customary doubling and twisting to which the promoters of illegal enterprises are accustomed to resort had been detected, the respectable but all too pliant men who had identified themselves with the questionable affair saw it to be their duty to withdraw from what plain-spoken people would call a swindle. Lottery schemers are not the popular men they were a few months ago. They are more disposed to court the shade than they were then.

SIR HENRY MAXSE, Governor of Newfoundland, died at St. John's last week. He had been in poor health for some time. Sir Henry Fitzharding Berkeley Maxse, K.C.M.G., held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the British army, and served in the Crimean war as aide-de-camp to Lord Cardigan. He took part in the battle of Alma, the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava in which he was wounded, and in the siege of Sebastopol. He received various Turkish decorations for his valour. Sir Henry retired from the army in 1863, and in 1881 was appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

THE work of reconstruction in the United Methodist Conference proceeds rapidly and smoothly. Considerable progress has been made. So far there has been no friction, and the appointments made and the conclusions reached have been satisfactorily received. Drs. Rice and Carman have been appointed superintendents, and Rev. J. C. Antliff has been elected secretary. The name for the United Church agreed upon—"The Methodist Church," has at all events the merits of distinctness and brevity. The disciplinary clause requiring young ministers to consult their spiritual fathers as well as the father of the intended bride before marrying has been eliminated.

THOUGH reference has already been made to the encouraging success attending the work of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the following condensed summary gives at a glance an idea of the progress achieved during the past year. According to a statement issued under the authority of the General Assembly, the total number of communicants in 1883 is 600,725, an increase of 8,597 as compared with 1882, and the total number of churches 5,660, an increase of 116 as compared with 1882. Since the last summary was issued 10,397 adults and 17,728 infants have been baptized. The total number of ministers is 5,218, not including licentiates of the last year, 282;

and candidates, 678. The sum of contributions for all purposes during the Church year was \$9,661,493.

A CONTEMPORARY says that Mr. Bradlaugh is not such a darling of the people as the telegraphic despatches sometimes cause people to suppose. According to a well-informed correspondent neither the ministry nor anybody else, except the people of Northampton, trouble themselves much about Mr. Labouchere's colleague. His handful of active partisans claim that at a recent meeting in support of his "rights" in Trafalgar Square, over 50,000 people were assembled. A careful calculation has been made in regard to the space upon which they stood, and it is found that not more than 20,000 could possibly have found room around the Bradlaugh rostrum. A gentleman who was present has no hesitation in saying that not more than 2,000 or 3,000 at the outside were there to take any real part in the proceedings.

FRANK, brother of the notorious Jesse James, has been tried for a series of daring and dastardly crimes which for a number of years he had been in the habit of committing. No sane man doubts his guilt. The evidence against him was most conclusive; and of course he was condemned to the penalty he so justly deserved, the majesty of law asserted, and law-abiding people reassured that life and property are to be respected? Not at all. A jury of his countrymen declared that he was not guilty of the offences charged against him, while the counsel who conducted the defence solemnly declared his belief in the culprit's innocence. This daring freebooter is let loose on society again. Law is degraded, and the young and thoughtless readers of the blood-curdling dime novel have another striking proof that the lawless ruffian is the successful hero of the day.

MUCH excitement has been caused in Windsor because Mr. Dunn, a respectable coloured man, has sent his daughter to the Central School. The Principal ordered her to leave, but the little girl refused to go. At the next regular meeting of the School Board a trustee offered a resolution to abolish the higher room in the coloured school and permit the dozen pupils there to go to the Central School, as this would reduce expenses several hundred dollars, and he thought it would be a wise policy. The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Teachers. Mr. Dunn has taken legal action in the matter, and a reference of the question to the Minister of Education has been made. There are only four coloured schools in Ontario, at Windsor, Amherstburg, Dresden and Chatham. This occurrence is an exception to the usual fairness with which coloured people in Canada are treated.

MORMONISM has shown great vitality during the present year. Its missionaries have been more than usually active. They have been successful in obtaining accessions in several of the older States, chiefly south and west. The largest influx of dupes is from abroad. The Mormon immigration for the season has been unusually extensive. The movement is destined to collapse from its own inherent weakness. But these foreign accessions materially help to stave off the inevitable dissolution. The people of the United States grow indignant occasionally over this religious delusion and monstrous social wrong. They have occasional spasms of repression, but public opinion and legal enactments are disregarded, and the evil is allowed to grow. What slavery was in the South before the war, the polygamous imposture of Joseph Smith may yet become in the west—a burning question.

THERE is a break in the Eastern war cloud. Last week matters looked ominous. This week they appear more reassuring. The French formerly placed a high value on their military prestige; above all things they prided themselves on being a warlike people. Of late they have not been fortunate in fighting. Tunis, Madagascar, Tonquin will not be suggestive to the average Frenchman of brilliant military achievement. The latter name particularly will become dis-

tasteful. The Chinese, who have made great advances recently in military and naval equipments, have shown a prompt and resolute hostility to French aggression in the East. The same alertness and resolution have been displayed in diplomacy by the Chinese Ambassador at Paris. The result is that the more thoughtful members of the French cabinet are now of opinion that second thoughts are best. There is a growing popular feeling in France against the Annamese war. In view of this state of affairs and the dangerous complications sure to follow, it is likely that the French will be saved from the folly and the cost of an unjustifiable war.

AT the opening of the Anglican Synod in Montreal the Metropolitan, referring to the present position of the Church, said. A sustaining power has been felt all along not of earth, and our position in Canada to-day, it may be, is a trying one—one party claiming to be the only representative of the Catholic Church on earth. That party I should do ill to despise. We agree in essential doctrines, such as the baptism and other rudimentary articles of faith, yet when any wishes to come forth we do not make the way straight or difficult; we welcome them into the fold. There have, from time immemorial, been three different orders—bishops, priests, and deacons; and if any other Christian minister wishes to join us we ordain him. We do not re-ordain the Roman Catholic, yet we are more fully justified, under the present circumstances, in allowing the Presbyterian body the use of our churches. You will, I hope, agree with me that there are many more Christians than are usually acknowledged. Even in Elijah's days there were found to be 7,000 who had not bowed the knee to Baal, neither had they kissed him. Should the Church abandon a single one of its tenets it would not be a success. We could ill afford to dispense with any one of the divisions of the Church. The "Evangelical" is necessary as it is the outcome of spirituality; the "High Church" is necessary because it is the outcome of the spiritual feeling in the Church, and wishes as well to preserve the full magnificence of the service. We could not spare the "Broad Church" party because of its clear thought and strength of mind and purpose, as shown by those good men who wish to oppose the realms of free thought and atheism. We heartily welcome all those of our dear brothers present this day from all parts of the Dominion, as well as of our sister Church in the United States. In closing he recommended increased action in spreading the ranks of the Church.

WEEKLY HEALTH BULLETIN.—The weather of the week, other than being abnormally cold for the season, shows no marked peculiarity except the very constant prevalence of westerly winds. Hence it is not surprising to find that the health of the Province generally is unusually good for the season of the year. The number of diseases reported from every District is unusually small, while the cases reported are mostly of Diarrhoea and Intermittent Fever. Bronchitis, however, along with Tonsillitis, has again begun to advance in prevalence, but Neuralgia and Rheumatism, along with Aræmia, do not show any notable change. Amongst Fevers, Intermittent still stands most prominent, but its absolute prevalence, as compared with other summer seasons, is unusually small. Fever Enteric shows an upward tendency, appearing amongst the six most prevalent diseases in District I., eastern Ontario. We notice that Scarletina has again appeared among the twenty most prevalent diseases, while Measles, present last week, does not appear. Other contagious diseases are noticeably absent. An interesting fact is seen in Asthma, generally amongst the last of the twenty most prevalent diseases, having taken a sudden advance, and appearing in two Districts amongst the six most prevalent diseases. One correspondent notes the fact of its sudden appearance in his practice, six spasmodic cases having occurred in a single week. Its occurrence in the season when the pollen of plants is most abundantly present in the air, with unusually high westerly winds, may in some degree account for its appearance.