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WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1887

Not the Like of It in the World.

There is not in the wide world another case like that which the Annexationists are trying to make out against Mr. Chamberlain. Not the like of it—did we say?—why, the world does not contemplate the possibility of such another. Let us suppose a fishery dispute between any two of the great powers of the European continent, and that a commissioner appointed by one of them to meet representatives of the other one had, before starting on his mission, spoken publicly to this effect: That, whereas, it had been talked of that a proposal had been made to settle the fishery difficulty by the formation of a Commercial Union between the other country and certain provinces of his own, in virtue of which these provinces would admit free the products of the other country, while putting a high customs tariff on the products of this country of his own aforesaid—that he, for one, would give his consent to no such arrangement. Now, supposing such a declaration to have been made by a commissioner appointed to act for either France, Germany, Russia, Austria or Italy. Would not everybody say that his course was a patriotic one, and that he had taken just such a stand as might have been expected? We say that any statesman, representing either of the countries named, would be regarded with indignation the idea that he could be a party to any such surrender as that to which Brush statesmen are now expected to agree. Not to multiply too many instances, let us just take two supposed ones, and look at them squarely. Suppose that these provinces were part of the French Empire, and that a French commissioner had ocelle agreed to pass them over to the United States. Would he ever dare to set his foot in France again? We should think not; and the same were Germany instead of France the power concerned.

The Americans themselves would be the last in the world to agree to any cession of territory which they now possess, to any other power. Any one of their statesmen proposing such a thing would certainly be mobbed; while anyone conspicuously resisting the approaches, even, to it, would be honored. Why, then, should Mr. Chamberlain be vilified for showing a proper patriotic spirit; for doing which a statesman representing France, Germany or the United States, would be honored? Are citizens of Britain or of Canada to be put below all the rest of the world, in that they are to be abused if they dare so much as to stand up for their country? Imagine a Frenchman, or an American either, being asked to do what Mr. Chamberlain says he will not do—that is—surrender a part of his country.

Meanwhile the Americans, "stuffed" by The Globe and The Mail with the belief that Canadians are crying for Reciprocity, express their doubts whether it would after all be a wise thing to give the Kanuck children what they are crying for. Thus says The New York Tribune:

If Commercial Union be so urgent a necessity for Canada that annexation will inevitably ensue if the tariff barriers are not thrown down, why should the favor be granted for which the provinces are clamoring! Why should a future annexation movement be obstructed by premature concessions of commercial privileges? Mr. Chamberlain urges that Great Britain has a right to look for commercial advantages in return for the responsibilities incurred by political union. With equal force Americans may contend that commercial benefits and political union should go together, and that Canada cannot expect to enjoy all the mercantile privileges of membership in the union while remaining a dependency of a rival power.

Truly the people of Canada cannot "point with pride" to the position of begging and cringing in which The Globe and The Mail have made them appear—for a while.

Judge McDougall's Report.

When, after months of patient and careful investigation, when after sifting the evidence adduced from five score witnesses, when after having had the aid of the best experts obtainable and the benefit of addresses by learned counsel the County Judge finds that the city coal account has been "deliberately falsified," that "fraudulent entries of large quantities of coal never delivered to the city have been entered in the coal book," that "these entries were made by the person making them (Engineer John Venables) knowingly, and for the purpose of defrauding the city," that "the Inglis & Hunter engine is incapable of doing her guaranteed duty," that the tests made of that engine "are unreliable, if not totally fallacious," and were probably arrived at by a "gross fraud," that "the annual reports of the department are misleading and valueless," that both City Engineer Sproat and Superintendent of Waterworks Hamilton have been guilty of "gross and culpable carelessness," that the inquiry "disclosed incompetency, dishonesty, extravagant management, utter lack of check and entire absence of system in every branch of the department—in the receiving, rating and inspecting branches, in the press house and in the pumping house"—when, we say, these are the findings upon the evidence in the case it is time for the ratepayers of this city to take action, and immediate action, in the premises.

A more wretchedly mismanaged business than the Waterworks Department of the City of Toronto, as revealed by the investigation, cannot be imagined. The department appears rotten to the core, from swilling drunkenness on the part of the employes to fraud, dishonesty, negligence and incompetency among the higher officials. Blundering aldermen apparently worked hand in hand with knavish officials to produce the worst possible results, and so bad were these results that Judge McDougall frankly confesses that he has been unable to probe to the bottom of the iniquity. Enough he has revealed to make Toronto a by-word in the mouths of the people and a reproach to the system of municipal government.

What are we going to do about it? His Honor very plainly indicates that in his opinion prosecution should follow. Else why the recommendation as to the safe custody of the evidence taken and the exhibits relating thereto? We know what would be done were a private establishment concerned. We know that one official has been declared guilty of fraud and two others of gross, culpable carelessness, while a host of minor lights are implicated to a greater or less degree. We know that the result of the fraud and negligence has been the robbery from the city of thousands upon thousands of dollars—barefaced robbery it was too. We know that though the frauds may be stopped, the mal-administration is going on, to this day. What is to be done? What in reason and common sense should be done?

An ordinary business man would prosecute the criminal and culpable, discharge the incompetent, clean out the place from cellar to garret and profit by the knowledge he had obtained at such great expense and with such trouble. But we confess to a doubt whether much if anything in the way of determined action can be expected from the City Council as at present constituted. The incompetency proven to exist in the Waterworks Department is scarcely exceeded by the incompetency of the Council as a whole. There is this comforting fact, that the day of election is not far hence, and on that day, bearing in mind the doings of this year, the people may be expected to choose as their municipal representatives a body of men capable of dealing with the condition of affairs as exposed by Judge McDougall.

Public and Separate Schools

The controversy respecting the action of the Public School Board of Kingston in expelling the children of Separate School supporters from the Public Schools still continues. The interest in the question has been increased by a pastoral of Bishop Cleary in which, though advocating the attendance of Catholic children at Separate Schools, he severely stigmatizes the action of the Board. This, he maintains, has been dictated by spite and malice, and he characterizes the "revolting ukase" as an unChristian act and prompted by bigotry. His Lordship adds that the Board has striven to sow discord among neighbors and to inflame the passions of the multitude against the Catholics. But this is all beside the mark. The facts are very simple and the law is clear. Some Roman Catholic parents while assessed for Separate Schools persisted in sending their children to the Public Schools. The fact was officially brought under the notice of the Kingston Public School Board, who thereupon passed this resolution: "That the pupils, children of Separate School supporters, now reported as attending Kingston Public Schools, be expelled at the close of the present month, and no further Separate School supporters be allowed to have their children in attendance at the Public Schools, in accordance with the Public Schools Act." Where is the grievance? The board was acting constitutionally and in accordance with the statutes of Ontario, and it seems unfair to impute bad animus to them. If the Separate Schools have the Catholic taxes apportioned to them they should most certainly take charge of the Catholic children. Those who receive the money should do the work. This is the gist of the whole case, and it is surprising that a storm of controversy should have arisen out of a mere question of fair apportionment of taxes and school teaching. The bishop's pastoral has only added fuel to the unnecessary flame. The trouble had all its origin in the legislation lately put through the Ontario Legislature at the request of the hierarchy.

A Case in Point.

The Belleville Ontario endorses the objections of The Peterboro Examiner to the practice of some merchants in sending their job printing away to larger cities to be executed, for the sake of saving a few cents. The complaint is that "Toronto (job) printing houses make a descent upon Peterboro * * * and carry back large orders." The World is not in that line, but even if it were it would advise those concerned to help build up their own towns, so long as said towns are in a position to supply the things needed at a reasonable rate. It is the poorest kind of poor policy to starve your own home because your neighbor's horse may be eating cheaper and generally inferior oats. The man who spends his money in his own town stands a chance of quickly getting it back from his fellow townsmen. The farther away he sends what he spends the longer it takes the money to get back, if it ever comes back at all. This is a self-evident proposition, and quite as applicable to a large country as to a small town. The Belleville Ontario being of this opinion why does it advocate C. U. How would it like to see not only Belleville printing, but the manufacturers who need Belleville printing, going to the United States? The World need not say that it is strictly opposed to any such system, but we would like The Ontario to explain why it objects to that system in small things and approves of it in large. This is a case in point.

It is rumored that the poudenous gentleman who writes the serious articles for The Globe has been invited to join the staff of Texas Siftings. The Globe's serious articles are certainly the most amusing things in Canadian journalism.

St. Patrick's Bazaar has been removed to Simpson's Store on Lenderlane. Now open. Come one, come all. Music by the Governor-General's Body Guard Band.

More About the Woodbine Incident.

Editor World: Deferring to Mr. Phelan's letter in your paper regarding the Hunters' Handicap Steeplechase, I wish to say that Mr. Torrance was not the starter, that he, at the request of the starters, warned Mr. Phelan and others that the race would be started immediately. However, plenty of time was allowed after the warning for each horse to be at the post. It would be most unreasonable to keep jockeys and horses that had responded to the call waiting shivering in the cold for the convenience of any gentleman jock while the horses of these same gentlemen were standing blanketed in the paddock. Besides the spectators have some right, and might and did hope, that at least the gentlemen jocks would set a good example by quickly getting ready for the race. The time for starting each race was distinctly marked in the "correct card," and although the bell had been rung several times, this race was not started until twenty minutes after the specified time.

A. W. SMITH.

Toronto, Oct. 25.

The Annexation Bogy.

Editor World: It speaks well for the champions of Canada's national identity that the annexation fraud, alias Commercial Union, has not been allowed to parade itself as the proverbial wolf in sheep's clothing without a thorough exposure of what was concealed within the dubious fleece.

Commercial Union is but the ghost of the Fenian Raid in one of its various garbs, that flees before the light and shrinks from challenge. The body of annexation died while it was yet in embryo, but its spirit, cracked with restless desire, still prowls along the borderline, beckoning with siren hands the Esaus of Canada to sell their birthrights for a mess of pottage. Ghosts are harmless unanibilities—mere chimeras—if not permitted to prey upon a man's credulity, and it only needs the application of common sense to exorcise this annexationist goblin from our land. It must be something more substantial than an ephemeral bogy, conjured up from the tomb of treason by the Winnie fakir, to turn the currents of our patriotism in their courses. Canada has too distinct an individuality to merge her person into that of the United States. There is a future for her which she can only attain by preserving her nationality intact. She has passed the by-road to annexation long ago, and has beaten a path in chronology for herself, which she is destined to traverse, either as a total independency or as a free federal power of an empire, whose invincibility is assured in its consolidation.

WILL T. JAMES.

Toronto.

Declined Without Thanks.

From The Utica Journal.

The people of this country are perfectly willing that Canada should be annexed to this country if Canada wishes to be annexed.

The Shrievalty of York.

From The Kingston Whig (Liberal).

James W. Severs writes to The Toronto World that Mr. Frederick Mowat has nothing whatever to do with the shrievalty of York. Mr. Severs goes further and says that he is the acting sheriff till a successor is apointed, that he is in receipt of all the fees of the office, and that if the vacancy remains unfilled for an indefinite period it will be of no personal advantage to Sheriff Mowat. The explanation is a timely one, and removes a misunderstanding which was found to be very general. It is satisfactory to learn that James W. Severs is in receipt of all the fees of the shrievalty of York pending an appointment, and it is not to be supposed that he is urging it upon the Government. The longer the office is vacant, however, the more difficult will become the selection of an occupant for it.

The World's New Office is now at 12 Melinda-street.

"THE PRINCE OF PREACHERS"

Eulogized by Rev. Jackson Wray, Whitfield's Successor.

Whitfield's Tabernacle, Tottenham Court-road, London, Eng., is, owing to its associations, a hallowed spot of great interest to tens of thousands of Englishmen and a large proportion of colonial and American tourists. The Tabernacle, which accommodates 3900 persons, has undergone many vicissitudes, but is now in a prosperous condition. For seven years the Rev. Jackson Wray, an eloquent preacher and well-known author, has been the pastor. His work however is hampered for want of accessories to the sanctuary, such as schools, lecture halls, young people's institutes, soup kitchens, etc. In order to raise the requisite funds for these purposes and the re-purchasing of the burial ground, Mr. Wray has arranged for a preaching and lecturing tour throughout Canada and the States. Last night before a large audience he gave an eloquent lecture on his renowned predecessor, George Whitfield, in Zion Congregational Church.

Mr. John Macdonald, who presided, said that in Toronto, which was making such giant strides, there were scarcely and buildings which were associated with historical reminiscences or that could be called very interesting. In the inexorable march of commerce buildings which were sacred had to be pulled down, and the sounds of trade could be heard where praises were formerly sung. That church was an illustration of this fact. Was it not strange that in England's great metropolis the church where George Whitfield's eloquent voice was heard was still in existence, and he was glad that his successor was on that platform. [Applause.] Commerce had not been able to remove it; riots had not interfered with it. There it stands to-day as it was built. It spoke highly for the contractors and architects of those far off days. [Applause and laughter.]

Rev. Jackson Wray then gave his lecture, which occupied 1½ hours. He sketched the religious and moral condition of England 150 years ago in truly dark colors. "Dissolute, profligate, swinish and heathenish" were the four adjectives used by Lord Macaulay to describe those times. Among the noble souls who strove to shed light on the darkness Georgo Whitfield, the "Prince of Preachers," was pre-eminent. He was the son of a publican who kept the Bell Inn at Gloucester and served at the bar after his father's death. His early struggles, aspirations, the steps which led to his entering college, his persecutions were described, and the story of the "Holy Club," in which John and Charles Wesley and Whitfield belonged, and which was the origin of Methodism, was fully unfolded.

Whitfield's ministerial work was next described and its wonderful results. The Wesleys were laboring in Georgia when Whitfield joined them. A grander moral miracle was never wrought than that he effected while on shipboard. Equally successful was he with the colonists, and in Georgia he established the Bethesda Orphanage. The necessity of maintaining this institution made him an evangelist of world-wide sympathies. Persecution tracked him, and churches being closed against him, he preached in the open air. The lecturer graphically described these persecutions—Benjamin Grimshaw, on Kingswood downs to the colliers, at Moorefields Whitsuntide fair to a howling, threatening mob, and in Long Acre, where he was pelted with rotten eggs and cabbage stalks. Savage onslaughts and personal violence he regarded not, but so preached that persecution became friends and thousands were converted. He preached thus throughout England, Scotland, Wales, part of Ireland and over the American colonies. The latter he visited many times.

An interesting account of the Tabernacle was given and of the great work effected there. The Countess of Huntingdon was one of its patrons, and amongst those attracted by the earnestness and power of the wonderful preacher were: Prince George of Denmark, Queen Charlotte, and lords and ladies of high degree. All classes felt his spell and his labors were unceasing. A physician dubbed his pulpit "Whitfield's stalking-horse." "So I think it," said Whitfield, and, added the lecturer, "while I hold it I will do my best to bait it with the Gospel of Emmanuel, for whom George Whitfield lived and died." [Applause.] Illustrations of the great preacher's style were given, and Franklin's and other testimony to his power quoted. Amongst his converts were the celebrated preacher Rowland Hill and the hymn-writers, Augustus Toplady, Thomas Olivet, Robert Robinson and many who were led to follow in his steps.

With dramatic power Mr. Wray narrated the solemn episode of Whitfield's death, at Newburyport, Mass. He addressed the crowd in great weakness, and on closing was seized with what proved fatal spasms. The watchword, "Come, come," was called off duty and went to God. He fell upon the battlefield, his hand on the sword-hilt to the last, and heard the Divine voice, "Soldier of Christ, well done."

SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Opening of the Annual Convention of the Association at London.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The first session of the twenty-second annual convention of the Provincial Sabbath Schools Teachers' Association was held here this afternoon. The chair was occupied by Louis C. Peake of Toronto.

The Nominating Committee reported the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Wm. Bowman, London; Secretaries, Rev. E. Barras and Andrew Henderson; Business Committee, Thomas Wilkie, at the time of my decease, be at my disposal, and out of the proceeds, after payment of my just debts and funeral and testamentary expenses, to pay to my nephew James Short McMaster, now of London, Eng., who has for many years engaged with me in business and whose faithful labor and co-operation contributed materially to the accumulation of my means, a legacy of $340,000, in manner hereinafter pointed out and to hold the balance of the proceeds, subject to the annual charges thereon, hereinafter set out, as endowment for a total attendance school of long to be known as "McMaster University," a charter for which and to unite Toronto Baptist College and Woodstock College under the said name, has already been applied for, and I direct that until the transfer of all the principal of said endowment to the said corporation of "McMaster University," as hereinafter provided, such balance of proceeds of my general estate shall from time to time be invested in such securities as to my said trustees, subject to the supervision of the trustees of such institution to be appointed by the Board of Governors of the said university, shall seem meet; and that out of the income or interest of such investments shall be paid the following sums: To my said wife the sum of $3000 in gold per annum during her life, in equal quarterly payments reckoning from Jan. 1 in each year. To my sister Ann McMaster the sum of $500 per annum during her life, payable quarterly as aforesaid. To Malcolm McVicar, professor in Toronto Baptist College, as some slight acknowledgment of his sacrifices in the past and of the care and labor, which I am well assured will be cheerfully bestowed by him in the future for the furtherance of the true and best interests of our denominational institutions, the sum of $400 per annum during his life, payable quarterly as aforesaid. To the Regular Baptist Missionary Society of Ontario $2000 per annum, in or towards payment of the salary and expenses of a general home missionary superintendent, so long as such superintendent is employed by said society, and that the balance of such income, after payment of all necessary expenses and outgoings connected with the administration of my estate, shall be paid over from time to time as the same shall come to the hands of my said trustees to the Board of Governors of the said university, to be by them employed for the purposes of the promotion of the work of the said university, as and how shall seem to them best, provided, however, that in order to secure to Toronto Baptist College not less than the amount I am now paying thereto, which I feel bound to provide shall always be assured thereto, the said Board of Governors shall devote not less than $14,500 per annum of the moneys which shall become payable to them hereunder, to the proper purposes of Toronto Baptist College as the faculty in theology of the said university. And I further direct that upon the death of my said wife, my said sister and the said Malcolm McVicar respectively, whether before or after my decease, or upon the refusal of them or any of them at any time, for the space of one year after the maturity of any payment hereunder, to accept the sums so directed to be paid to them respectively, such sums, and in case of the non-employment at any time of such general home missionary superintendent, the said sum of $2000 shall be payable to the Board of Governors of the said university to be by them applied in like manner for the purposes thereof.

REGARDING JAMES SHORT M'MASTER.

2. As to the present indebtedness of my nephew, James Short McMaster, to me of $340,000, represented by his promissory note in my favor, dated Feb. 1, 1886, and maturing six months after date, it is my will that no interest shall be charged thereon to my said nephew between the time of the maturity of the said note and my death, and that thereafter the same shall be governed by the provisions of this will, it being expressly understood that the said indebtedness of $340,000 shall remain part of my personal estate, and that my said nephew shall not have the right to set the same off against the legacy of $340,000 given to him by my will or against any part thereof, it being, however, my intention that he shall be permitted to retain the same without interest until the said legacy of $340,000 hereinbefore referred to shall have been paid to him. And I direct my trustees, so soon as conveniently may be after my decease, to sell and dispose of such of my lands as may be necessary for that purpose, and to collect, call in and dispose of all other assets which from their nature may not be legally applicable for payment or satisfaction of the charitable gifts herein contained, and to apply the proceeds thereof in or towards payment of the said legacy of $340,000 a sum equal to each payment so made on account of the said legacy to be paid by my said nephew out of the said sum of $340,000, his indebtedness to me, secured by said note, and so to be retained without interest as aforesaid contemporaneously with the making of each of such payments to him until the whole of the said legacy has been paid to him and the amount of the said note paid to my estate.

THE WILL PROTECTED AGAINST ACTION.

3. And I especially will and direct that if by reason of the statutes of Mortmain, or any other law, or for any other reason, any of the devises or bequests hereby made to any of the trusts hereby created or intended so to be or any gift, grant, transfer or conveyance made or intended to be made by me in my lifetime, shall be or become wholly or partially void or be defeated, or shall lapse or fail, or for any other reason, or in any other way, become or be ineffectual or incapable of being carried out according to such my intention, my said trustees shall stand and be seized and possessed of the property, moneys or securities so intended to be devised, bequeathed or given in trust, or so meant to have been given, granted, transferred or conveyed as aforesaid; or the intended disposition of which shall so lapse or fail as aforesaid in trust for the sole use and benefit of my said nephew, James Short McMaster. Provided, however, that in case any realty or interest or estate in realty, or the proceeds of any realty or any interest or estate therein, shall by virtue hereof devolve upon or come to my said nephew, James Short McMaster, which but for such forfeiture would have been applied to or held for the benefit of charitable uses under my will, then and in every such case I will and direct that so far as any personalty shall or may have been so used, or be applicable to the payment of the legacy herein bequeathed to him, there shall be paid or restored from such personalty a sum equal to the value of such realty or estate or interest therein, or proceeds thereof, so coming to or devolving upon my said nephew, which shall be held and applied to the charitable uses and purposes for which such realty or interest or estate therein or proceeds thereof was or were intended to be held or applied. And I declare it to be my intention that my assets shall, whenever necessary, be marshalled so as to leave my personalty free for payment of the sums hereby given for charitable uses.

DIRECTIONS BY THE TESTATOR.

4. I hereby appoint the said Malcolm McVicar, Humphrey Ewing Dewart, Q.C., LL.B., physician, minister thereof to the denominational societies for whose benefit the same is held by me shall not be consummated during my lifetime in trust for the said societies in the proportions hereinafter stated, and in case the balance now unsold of said stock, being the sum of $12,000, to meet which the sum of $7000 now stands deposited in my own name in trust in the Toronto General Trusts Company, and the sum of $5000 in the name of D. E. Thomson in trust in the People's Loan and Deposit Company, shall not be paid in during my lifetime I direct that the same shall be paid in by my trustees as soon as conveniently may be after my death, and that the dividends from time to time upon the said stock shall be paid over to the said societies forthwith on the same coming to the hands of my trustees in the following proportions: One-fourth thereof to the society for the relief of superannuated regular Baptist ministers and the widows and orphans of regular Baptist ministers, and the balance thereof equally to foreign and home missions, the share to foreign missions to be paid to "The Regular Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Ontario and Quebec," and the share to home missions to be divided between "The Regular Baptist Missionary Society of Ontario," "The Regular Baptist Missionary Convention East" and "The Regular Baptist Missionary Convention of Manitoba and the Northwest," in the proportion of three-fifths thereof to the said first mentioned society and one-fifth thereof to each of the said other societies. And I further desire and direct my said trustee, as soon as satisfactory arrangements therefor can be made, to transfer such stock to or in trust for the said societies in the proportions aforesaid, or in such other way as may seem expedient to transfer the control of the affairs of the said company, so far as the same is secured by the holding of said stock to the said societies or otherwise to the regular Baptist denomination.

LEGACIES TO RELATIVES AND FRIENDS.

Thirdly.—As to the residue of my estate, real and personal, herein referred to as my general estate in trust, to collect, call in, convert, realize, sell and dispose thereof, as and when my said trustee shall deem proper, to pay my debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, to pay to my nephew James Short McMaster, now of London, Eng., who has for many years engaged with me in business and whose faithful labor and co-operation contributed materially to the accumulation of my means, a legacy of $340,000, in manner hereinafter pointed out and to hold the balance of the proceeds, subject to the annual charges thereon, hereinafter set out, as endowment for a total attendance school of long to be known as "McMaster University," a charter for which and to unite Toronto Baptist College and Woodstock College under the said name, has already been applied for, and I direct that until the transfer of all the principal of said endowment to the said corporation of "McMaster University," as hersinafter provided, such balance of proceeds of my general estate shall from time to time be invested in such securities as to my said trustees, subject to the supervision of the trustees of such institution to be appointed by the Board of Governors of the said university, shall seem meet; and that out of the income or interest of such investments shall be paid the following sums: To my said wife the sum of $3000 in gold per annum during her life, in equal quarterly payments reckoning from Jan. 1 in each year. To my sister Ann McMaster the sum of $500 per annum during her life, payable quarterly as aforesaid. To Malcolm McVicar, professor in Toronto Baptist College, as some slight acknowledgment of his sacrifices in the past and of the care and labor, which I am well assured will be cheerfully bestowed by him in the future for the furtherance of the true and best interests of our denominational institutions, the sum of $400 per annum during his life, payable quarterly as aforesaid. To the Regular Baptist Missionary Society of Ontario $2000 per annum, in or towards payment of the salary and expenses of a general home missionary superintendent, so long as such superintendent is employed by said society, and that the balance of such income, after payment of all necessary expenses and outgoings connected with the administration of my estate, shall be paid over from time to time as the same shall come to the hands of my said trustee to the Board of Governors of the said university, to be by them employed for the purposes of the promotion of the work of the said university, as and how shall seem to them best, provided, however, that in order to secure to Toronto Baptist College not less than the amount I am now paying thereto, which I feel bound to provide shall always be assured thereto, the said Board of Governors shall devote not less than $14,500 per annum of the moneys which shall become payable to them hereunder, to the proper purposes of Toronto Baptist College as the faculty in theology of the said university. And I further direct that upon the death of my said wife, my said sister and the said Malcolm McVicar respectively, whether before or after my decease, or upon the refusal of them or any of them at any time, for the space of one year after the maturity of any payment hereunder, to accept the sums so directed to be paid to them respectively, such sums, and in case of the non-employment at any time of such general home missionary superintendent, the said sum of $2000 shall be payable to the Board of Governors of the said university to be by them applied in like manner for the purposes thereof.

REGARDING JAMES SHORT M'MASTER.

2. As to the present indebtedness of my nephew, James Short McMaster, to me of $340,000, represented by his promissory note in my favor, dated Feb. 1, 1886, and maturing six months after date, it is my will that no interest shall be charged thereon to my said nephew between the time of the maturity of the said note and my death, and that thereafter the same shall be governed by the provisions of this will, it being expressly understood that the said indebtedness of $340,000 shall remain part of my personal estate, and that my said nephew shall not have the right to set the same off against the legacy of $340,000 given to him by my will or against any part thereof, it being, however, my intention that he shall be permitted to retain the same without interest until the said legacy of $340,000 hereinbefore referred to shall have been paid to him. And I direct my trustees, so soon as conveniently may be after my decease, to sell and dispose of such of my lands as may be necessary for that purpose, and to collect, call in and dispose of all other assets which from their nature may not be legally applicable for payment or satisfaction of the charitable gifts herein contained, and to apply the proceeds thereof in or towards payment of the said legacy of $340,000 a sum equal to each payment so made on account of the said legacy to be paid by my said nephew out of the said sum of $340,000, his indebtedness to me, secured by said note, and so to be retained without interest as aforesaid contemporaneously with the making of each of such payments to him until the whole of the said legacy has been paid to him and the amount of the said note paid to my estate.

THE WILL PROTECTED AGAINST ACTION.

3. And I especially will and direct that if by reason of the statutes of Mortmain, or any other law, or for any other reason, any of the devises or bequests hereby made to any of the trusts hereby created or intended so to be or any gift, grant, transfer or conveyance made or intended to be made by me in my lifetime, shall be or become wholly or partially void or be defeated, or shall lapse or fail, or for any other reason, or in any other way, become or be ineffectual or incapable of being carried out according to such my intention, my said trustees shall stand and be seized and possessed of the property, moneys or securities so intended to be devised, bequeathed or given in trust, or so meant to have been given, granted, transferred or conveyed as aforesaid; or the intended disposition of which shall so lapse or fail as aforesaid in trust for the sole use and benefit of my said nephew, James Short McMaster. Provided, however, that in case any realty or interest or estate in realty, or the proceeds of any realty or any interest or estate therein, shall by virtue hereof devolve upon or come to my said nephew, James Short McMaster, which but for such forfeiture would have been applied to or held for the benefit of charitable uses under my will, then and in every such case I will and direct that so far as any personalty shall or may have been so used, or be applicable to the payment of the legacy herein bequeathed to him, there shall be paid or restored from such personalty a sum equal to the value of such realty or estate or interest therein, or proceeds thereof, so coming to or devolving upon my said nephew, which shall be held and applied to the charitable uses and purposes for which such realty or interest or estate therein or proceeds thereof was or were intended to be held or applied. And I declare it to be my intention that my assets shall, whenever necessary, be marshalled so as to leave my personalty free for payment of the sums hereby given for charitable uses.

DIRECTIONS BY THE TESTATOR.

4. I hereby appoint the said Malcolm McVicar, Humphrey Ewing Dewart, Q.C., LL.B., physician, minister thereof to the denominational societies for whose benefit the same is held by me shall not be consummated during my lifetime in trust for the said societies in the proportions hereinafter stated, and in case the balance now unsold of said stock, being the sum of $12,000, to meet which the sum of $7000 now stands deposited in my own name in trust in the Toronto General Trusts Company, and the sum of $5000 in the name of D. E. Thomson in trust in the People's Loan and Deposit Company, shall not be paid in during my lifetime I direct that the same shall be paid in by my trustees as soon as conveniently may be after my death, and that the dividends from time to time upon the said stock shall be paid over to the said societies forthwith on the same coming to the hands of my trustees in the following proportions: One-fourth thereof to the society for the relief of superannuated regular Baptist ministers and the widows and orphans of regular Baptist ministers, and the balance thereof equally to foreign and home missions, the share to foreign missions to be paid to "The Regular Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Ontario and Quebec," and the share to home missions to be divided between "The Regular Baptist Missionary Society of Ontario," "The Regular Baptist Missionary Convention East" and "The Regular Baptist Missionary Convention of Manitoba and the Northwest," in the proportion of three-fifths thereof to the said first mentioned society and one-fifth thereof to each of the said other societies. And I further desire and direct my said trustee, as soon as satisfactory arrangements therefor can be made, to transfer such stock to or in trust for the said societies in the proportions aforesaid, or in such other way as may seem expedient to transfer the control of the affairs of the said company, so far as the same is secured by the holding of said stock to the said societies or otherwise to the regular Baptist denomination.

LEGACIES TO RELATIVES AND FRIENDS.

Thirdly.—As to the residue of my estate, real and personal, herein referred to as my general estate in trust, to collect, call in, convert, realize, sell and dispose thereof, as and when my said trustee shall deem proper, to pay my debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, to pay to my nephew James Short McMaster, now of London, Eng., who has for many years engaged with me in business and whose faithful labor and co-operation contributed materially to the accumulation of my means, a legacy of $340,000, in manner hereinafter pointed out and to hold the balance of the proceeds, subject to the annual charges thereon, hereinafter set out, as endowment for a total attendance school of long to be known as "McMaster University," a charter for which and to unite Toronto Baptist College and Woodstock College under the said name, has already been applied for, and I direct that until the transfer of all the principal of said endowment to the said corporation of "McMaster University," as hersinafter provided, such balance of proceeds of my general estate shall from time to time be invested in such securities as to my said trustees, subject to the supervision of the trustees of such institution to be appointed by the Board of Governors of the said university, shall seem meet; and that out of the income or interest of such investments shall be paid the following sums: To my said wife the sum of $3000 in gold per annum during her life, in equal quarterly payments reckoning from Jan. 1 in each year. To my sister Ann McMaster the sum of $500 per annum during her life, payable quarterly as aforesaid. To Malcolm McVicar, professor in Toronto Baptist College, as some slight acknowledgment of his sacrifices in the past and of the care and labor, which I am well assured will be cheerfully bestowed by him in the future for the furtherance of the true and best interests of our denominational institutions, the sum of $400 per annum during his life, payable quarterly as aforesaid. To the Regular Baptist Missionary Society of Ontario $2000 per annum, in or towards payment of the salary and expenses of a general home missionary superintendent, so long as such superintendent is employed by said society, and that the balance of such income, after payment of all necessary expenses and outgoings connected with the administration of my estate, shall be paid over from time to time as the same shall come to the hands of my said trustee to the Board of Governors of the said university, to be by them employed for the purposes of the promotion of the work of the said university, as and how shall seem to them best, provided, however, that in order to secure to Toronto Baptist College not less than the amount I am now paying thereto, which I feel bound to provide shall always be assured thereto, the said Board of Governors shall devote not less than $14,500 per annum of the moneys which shall become payable to them hereunder, to the proper purposes of Toronto Baptist College as the faculty in theology of the said university. And I further direct that upon the death of my said wife, my said sister and the said Malcolm McVicar respectively, whether before or after my decease, or upon the refusal of them or any of them at any time, for the space of one year after the maturity of any payment hereunder, to accept the sums so directed to be paid to them respectively, such sums, and in case of the non-employment at any time of such general home missionary superintendent, the said sum of $2000 shall be payable to the Board of Governors of the said university to be by them applied in like manner for the purposes thereof.

REGARDING JAMES SHORT M'MASTER.

2. As to the present indebtedness of my nephew, James Short McMaster, to me of $340,000, represented by his promissory note in my favor, dated Feb. 1, 1886, and maturing six months after date, it is my will that no interest shall be charged thereon to my said nephew between the time of the maturity of the said note and my death, and that thereafter the same shall be governed by the provisions of this will, it being expressly understood that the said indebtedness of $340,000 shall remain part of my personal estate, and that my said nephew shall not have the right to set the same off against the legacy of $340,000 given to him by my will or against any part thereof, it being, however, my intention that he shall be permitted to retain the same without interest until the said legacy of $340,000 hereinbefore referred to shall have been paid to him. And I direct my trustees, so soon as conveniently may be after my decease, to sell and dispose of such of my lands as may be necessary for that purpose, and to collect, call in and dispose of all other assets which from their nature may not be legally applicable for payment or satisfaction of the charitable gifts herein contained, and to apply the proceeds thereof in or towards payment of the said legacy of $340,000 a sum equal to each payment so made on account of the said legacy to be paid by my said nephew out of the said sum of $340,000, his indebtedness to me, secured by said note, and so to be retained without interest as aforesaid contemporaneously with the making of each of such payments to him until the whole of the said legacy has been paid to him and the amount of the said note paid to my estate.

THE WILL PROTECTED AGAINST ACTION.

3. And I especially will and direct that if by reason of the statutes of Mortmain, or any other law, or for any other reason, any of the devises or bequests hereby made to any of the trusts hereby created or intended so to be or any gift, grant, transfer or conveyance made or intended to be made by me in my lifetime, shall be or become wholly or partially void or be defeated, or shall lapse or fail, or for any other reason, or in any other way, become or be ineffectual or incapable of being carried out according to such my intention, my said trustees shall stand and be seized and possessed of the property, moneys or securities so intended to be devised, bequeathed or given in trust, or so meant to have been given, granted, transferred or conveyed as aforesaid; or the intended disposition of which shall so lapse or fail as aforesaid in trust for the sole use and benefit of my said nephew, James Short McMaster. Provided, however, that in case any realty or interest or estate in realty, or the proceeds of any realty or any interest or estate therein, shall by virtue hereof devolve upon or come to my said nephew, James Short McMaster, which but for such forfeiture would have been applied to or held for the benefit of charitable uses under my will, then and in every such case I will and direct that so far as any personalty shall or may have been so used, or be applicable to the payment of the legacy herein bequeathed to him, there shall be paid or restored from such personalty a sum equal to the value of such realty or estate or interest therein, or proceeds thereof, so coming to or devolving upon my said nephew, which shall be held and applied to the charitable uses and purposes for which such realty or interest or estate therein or proceeds thereof was or were intended to be held or applied. And I declare it to be my intention that my assets shall, whenever necessary, be marshalled so as to leave my personalty free for payment of the sums hereby given for charitable uses.

DIRECTIONS BY THE TESTATOR.

4. I hereby appoint the said Malcolm McVicar, Humphrey Ewing Dewart, Q.C., LL.B., physician, minister thereof to the denominational societies for whose benefit the same is held by me shall not be consummated during my lifetime in trust for the said societies in the proportions hereinafter stated, and in case the balance now unsold of said stock, being the sum of $12,000, to meet which the sum of $7000 now stands deposited in my own name in trust in the Toronto General Trusts Company, and the sum of $5000 in the name of D. E. Thomson in trust in the People's Loan and Deposit Company, shall not be paid in during my lifetime I direct that the same shall be paid in by my trustees as soon as conveniently may be after my death, and that the dividends from time to time upon the said stock shall be paid over to the said societies forthwith on the same coming to the hands of my trustees in the following proportions: One-fourth thereof to the society for the relief of superannuated regular Baptist ministers and the widows and orphans of regular Baptist ministers, and the balance thereof equally to foreign and home missions, the share to foreign missions to be paid to "The Regular Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Ontario and Quebec," and the share to home missions to be divided between "The Regular Baptist Missionary Society of Ontario," "The Regular Baptist Missionary Convention East" and "The Regular Baptist Missionary Convention of Manitoba and the Northwest," in the proportion of three-fifths thereof to the said first mentioned society and one-fifth thereof to each of the said other societies. And I further desire and direct my said trustee, as soon as satisfactory arrangements therefor can be made, to transfer such stock to or in trust for the said societies in the proportions aforesaid, or in such other way as may seem expedient to transfer the control of the affairs of the said company, so far as the same is secured by the holding of said stock to the said societies or otherwise to the regular Baptist denomination.

LEGACIES TO RELATIVES AND FRIENDS.

Thirdly.—As to the residue of my estate, real and personal, herein referred to as my general estate in trust, to collect, call in, convert, realize, sell and dispose thereof, as and when my said trustee shall deem proper, to pay my debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, to pay to my nephew James Short McMaster, now of London, Eng., who has for many years engaged with me in business and whose faithful labor and co-oper