

## THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN,

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## The Canada Presbyterian.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20th, 1890.

## A Sabbath School Service for Children's Day

ARRANGED BY THE REV. JOHN McEWEEN,

And Published with the approval of the General Assembly's Committee on Sabbath Schools

This form of Service for Children's Day has been carefully prepared; will be found most interesting, and can not fail to be useful to the "lambs of the flock." The words of the hymns are accompanied with the music; and the programme is neatly printed in four-page form, making it very convenient for handling by the children. Schools should order at once so that we may be able to form some idea of the number of copies likely to be required. Price per 100, 65 Cents.

PRESBYTERIAN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.,

5 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO.

## THE Herald and Presbyter says:—

We could fill a column a week, the year round, with literary notes, furnished gratuitously by book and magazine publishers. These are not only willing to prepare and send such notes, but some of them make their use by the papers a condition in their advertising contracts.

And if our contemporary would publish all the puffs "furnished gratuitously" by lecturers, evangelists, revivalists, and other people of that class, together with the personal notices furnished by some of the clergy, another column might be generously provided for.

THERE is always more or less complaining about the worry and excitement of general elections. Domestic comfort is interfered with and business more or less disturbed when the free and independent are choosing their rulers. They do things differently in South America. Several republics there are changing their Governments or trying to do so and they positively have more friction than Canadians ever experienced in any general election. They carry on their political warfare by shooting and sabering one another. That method is much more dangerous than ours and much more expensive. The question that lies at the root of all others is whether these people are capable of governing themselves. That question is sometimes raised about Canadians. We think we are.

MOST heartily do we congratulate Methodism in general and Bro. Dewart in particular on the removal of the injunction which has for some time prevented loyal Methodists from carrying out the educational policy of their General Conference. An injunction on any church is bad enough but an injunction on such a lively body as the Canadian Methodists is something absolutely intolerable. We can easily understand that supporters of Victoria in Cobourg feel disappointed at the proposed removal of the institution and are glad to notice that the decision provides for the repayment to them of all subscriptions given on the understanding that the university was to remain in Cobourg. We hope the unseemly trouble is now over and that our Methodist friends will be allowed to go on with their work in peace.

IN a letter to the press Dr. John Hall says he never heard more hearty praise than was sung at the public proceedings in the Irish General Assembly though there was neither instrument nor choir and the Psalms of David in Rouse's version furnished the language. The old fallacy that a choir and an organ and hymns are sure to make hearty praise is being pretty well exploded. Granted that an instrument helps in praise it can do nothing more than help. Praise, like prayer, to be real must come from the heart, and if the heart is right and the voice fairly good, whether singing is led by one person or a dozen, or accompanied by an instrument, is not a matter of much importance. In worship there is far too much importance paid to the manner of doing things and far too little to the spirit of the thing done.

IN his admirable speech at the jubilee proceedings in the Irish Assembly Dr. Marshall Lang said:—

He had been greatly struck with that portion of Dr. Johnston's prayer at the Assembly that morning, when he prayed that God might shed His light on the Church of Rome. They could not convert Roman Catholics with clenched fists, but they must go to Ireland with the tear in the eye and love in the heart and with a prayer to God to make the Church of Rome see the true light of Gospel truth.

Irish Roman Catholics not so far away as Ireland might be greatly surprised if they found anybody coming to them with a tear in the eye, love in the heart and a prayer on the lip. They are more accustomed to find people coming to them with clubs and cobble stones. Dr. Lang's method, however, is the only one that can do them any good. Physical force has never driven religion out of men, and it is just as certain that it has never put any into them.

IT is not so very long since our genial friend, Dr. Wardrope, represented Bytown Presbyterianism in his portly person. Dr. Mutchmore gives this description of the present state of our Church in the Capital:—

The Presbyterian Church in Ottawa is growing. St. Andrew's Church is, perhaps, the wealthiest, Rev. W. T. Herdridge, pastor. The Knox Church, Rev. F. W. Farries, pastor, is the mother of six or seven churches and missions. The Bank Street Church has for its pastor Rev. W. Moore, D.D. St. Paul's Church has a beautiful new building, is well located and has for its pastor Rev. W. Armstrong, D.D. The pastor of Erskine Church is Rev. Joseph White. All these pastors are men of good attainments and abilities, devoted to their work, and their churches have grown, several of them, from weaklings into strength and influence. There are in addition to these churches, missions, not strong now, but soon to become sources of power. The Church in New Edinburgh is in the part of the city where is the residence of the Governor-General, now Lord Arthur Stanley. There is also a French Church, which has come up through great struggle and much courage until it has a new house of worship all paid for but \$360. The pastor is Rev. S. Rondeau. There are, likewise, three French mission churches. A good showing is this for the Presbyterians in this young city, where at first everything was against them but God and their faith.

Yes, it is a good showing, and the showing is equally good in all places in which a good foundation was laid and built upon by good men.

DR. MUTCHMORE, editor of the Philadelphia Presbyterian, has been spending his holidays in Ottawa, and, like a true journalist, could not refrain from taking notes. He thinks Presbyterianism is prospering over here:—

All over Canada the Presbyterian Church has made good progress; all the various schemes are well supported; nearly all the colleges (five in number) show a balance on the right side of the ledger account. The Augmentation Scheme has been a great source of comfort and relief to the ministry. The Foreign and Home Mission contributions show a very large increase compared with a few years ago. The Presbyterian Church of Manitoba and the North-West in 1871 numbered in mission stations only nine, while in 1890 there are 510. The number of churches in 1871 was six, and in 1890, 144. Contributions in 1871 were \$2,000, and in 1890, \$125,537. Nineteen years ago the Presbyterian Church stood third related to other Protestant Churches, while now it stands at the head of the list, and thirty-two per cent. of the entire population of the North-West is Presbyterian.

If the Doctor extends his tour a little next summer he may find six colleges and most of them full of students. We do not boast about our work in Canada, and are not as fond of hurling masses of statistics at people as some of our neighbours, but we gratefully admit that the Church is growing. We are always glad to see a live American journalist work up our figures.

## THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

AN important and influential meeting of the Dominion Alliance was held in Montreal last week. There was a large attendance of representative men, and the action taken cannot fail to further the cause of temperance throughout the Dominion. The Hon. Alex. Vidal who throughout a long and consistent public career has laboured energetically for the advancement of temperance principles presided and delivered a stirring opening address. Recent events in the Dominion have not discouraged him in the least. He is satisfied that the popular feeling in favour of the general principle of prohibition is stronger than ever, only people are divided in their opinions as to the best means for securing its attainment. If some are supposed to be disheartened by recent failures of the Scott Act, Senator Vidal thinks this unreasonable as there is abundant compensation in the fact that temperance principles are progressing generally. This he sees in the triumph of temperance legislation in various parts of the United States, and in

what he characterizes as the startling progress made in the United Kingdom. As to the reality of the advance of temperance sentiment in Britain there is no room for doubt. The sustaining Irish and Welsh restrictive legislation shows conclusively that the temperance advocates have a powerful influence behind them on which they can rely. The recent withdrawal of the compensation clauses in the House of Commons affords evidence no less convincing that the temperance question is one that has largely enlisted popular sympathy and support. Political feeling runs high in Great Britain at present, but the force before which the Government had to bow was not composed of its regular opponents alone. In the ministerial ranks were several who offered strong opposition to the compensation proposals and many of the leading clergymen in the Established and Dissenting Churches raised their voices in earnest protest against creating vested interests where they held none could exist. It is clear that in Great Britain there has been progress all along the line.

In the Dominion it is noted with regret that the consumption of intoxicating liquors shows a noticeable increase during the last year. This is accounted for by the repeal of the Scott Act in so many counties in Ontario, and the relaxation of the prohibitory law in the North-West Territories. The following compiled from the statistical returns shows the rate of consumption per capita in the various provinces: Prince Edward Island—entirely under the Scott Act—less than three-fourths of a gallon; New Brunswick—nine counties under Scott Act out of fifteen—slightly more than one and one-half gallons; Nova Scotia—eleven counties under Scott Act out of eighteen—about one and three-fourth gallons; Quebec—with much territory under municipal prohibition—three and three-fourth gallons; Manitoba—nearly all under local prohibition; and the North-West Territories—under prohibition weakened by permits—three and three-fourth gallons; Ontario—Seventeen counties under Scott Act part of the time out of thirty-eight—more than four and one-half gallons; British Columbia—entirely under license, with little limitation—more than ten gallons.

Speakers at the Alliance commented pointedly on the hostile attitude of the Quebec Government to temperance interests. In a case recently before a Superior Court Judge a decision was given that a Provincial Legislature had no right to confer on municipalities the power to prohibit the issuing of licenses. A number of municipalities in the Province of Quebec have passed such laws, and as the carrying out of the decision referred to would render this exercise of local option ineffective it is the intention of the Alliance to appeal the case to the Supreme Court if need be, and they expect a favourable result since a similar appeal from New Brunswick resulted in sustaining the prohibition clauses of the Licensing Act passed by the Legislature of that Province. In the Maritime Provinces temperance sentiment has long been abreast if not in advance of what it is in the other provinces. There the condition of things in relation to temperance is reported to be much the same as formerly. In Manitoba the temperance propaganda has been vigorously prosecuted. The number of licenses in the Prairie Province has been reduced to 129 altogether, and it is expected that in a short time a prohibitory measure will be passed wiping out the traffic completely.

As the survey extends farther west the immediate outlook is not so bright. The action of the Lieut.-Governor in issuing permits for the use of four per cent. beer and the opening of canteens in connection with several of the mounted police stations has had, it is said, a most demoralizing effect. Crime has greatly increased since these retrograde changes, and much of it is directly traceable to the facilities with which liquor can be obtained and the consequent increase in its consumption. While all this is deeply to be deplored, it is gratifying to learn that the branch of the Alliance in the Territories is maintaining a vigorous fight to bring about a better state of things. British Columbia, according to the report of the Alliance Executive Committee, can scarcely be regarded as the banner temperance province. There, it is said, the licensing system in vogue practically leaves the traffic open to whoever pays for a license, the result being that there is much demoralization caused by what is practically free trade in liquor.

The resolutions passed by the Alliance were all in the line of energetic practical action. They urge the election as the people's representatives in Parliament and Legislature of men thoroughly in sympathy with temperance reform. Commendation for the action taken by the churches is expressed, and a recommendation is made that ministers preach temperance sermons some Sunday during the month of