

formed Church" (not "religious body") of Scotland." "Approving and ratifying the form of your ordination." How these expressions must shock the eminent divine mentioned in the heading of this article!

The expression "in like cases," clearly proves that Presbyterian ministers were commonly so licensed at that time.

Of the members of the Synod of Dort, five were from Great Britain—George Carleton, Bishop of Llandaff; Joseph Hall, Dean of Worcester, and afterwards Bishop successively of Exeter and Norwich, and author of the "Contemplations;" John Davenant, Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury; Samuel Ward, Archdeacon of Taunton and Theological Professor in the University of Cambridge; and Walter Balcanquhall of Scotland. "These good men spent pleasant and profitable months deliberating, praying and preaching with Presbyterian bishops and elders."

A small boy believed that the dark ages were those in which people had no spectacles. Dr. Langtry must look on the ages of which I have spoken as truly "ages of darkness." If his church had then had such "specs" as he wears, he would have seen distinctly the true nature of the Presbyterian so-called Church, and ministry.

Woodbridge, Ont.

#### SOME WINNIPEG NOTES.

BY REV. PROFESSOR BEATTIE.

It was my privilege to spend the months of June and July in Winnipeg, giving some assistance to the summer session in Manitoba College. As I was a commissioner to the Assembly of 1887, which met in that Western city, I found it an exceedingly interesting thing to make some comparisons in regard to the city, and especially the progress of the Presbyterian Church therein during those nine years. A few notes may be of some interest to the readers of THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

In regard to the city itself there has been substantial progress. The streets are greatly improved, and the street car service is excellent. Many substantial residences have been erected, and the grounds about them are tastefully beautified. Several parks have been opened up, and made very attractive. The railway facilities have been much increased, and the shipping business has greatly expanded. Splendid schools and many new church buildings have been erected, and the fair grounds have been put in good order. The population has grown to about 40,000, and they seem a solid and enterprising class of people. Many of them have come from the older provinces, and they seem to be an industrious, law-abiding body of citizens.

The whole Province of Manitoba, and the North-West also, has, in spite of difficulties of various sorts, made good progress. The resources of the country are simply boundless. Grain and stock in these Provinces, with timber, and minerals, and fish in British Columbia combine to render this vast region of the greatest value. The crops of grain this year are not equal to those of last year, but in most sections the returns will be fully up to the average. This whole region is bound to develop steadily, and in due time become the Greater Canada. Those who believe that in a generation or two the larger part of the population of Canada will be found west of Lake Superior have good ground for their belief, and those who think that Winnipeg fifty years hence may be near the centre of population of the whole Dominion are not by any means visionary in their opinion. My sojourn there this summer convinced me that there is a splendid future before this whole vast region.

The school question, and immigration matters, together with cheaper rates for shipping produce, have occupied the attention of

the people very much for several years. The general impression is that the Liberal Ministry will do what is just and right with this expansive section of the Dominion. If I were to whisper advice into the ears of Mr. Laurier and his colleagues it would be to say that a liberal policy towards Manitoba, the North-West and British Columbia will be of immense value to the whole Dominion and that any attempt to establish in any form whatever separate schools supported by public funds will be resisted by the great majority of the people of Manitoba. Any trifling with this question will breed serious trouble, I am sure. Let the policy of conciliation be continued, let the exact facts in the case be carefully ascertained, but let not a dollar of public funds be devoted to sectarian educational institutions. What is true of Manitoba is true for the whole North-West. Let the foundations of the Public School system be securely laid at the very beginning, and subsequent trouble and friction will be avoided.

But I wish to speak chiefly of the progress of the Presbyterian Church in Winnipeg, and of the advance made in educational work by this Church. When the Assembly met here nine years ago there were only two churches, Knox and St. Andrew's. Now there are seven in all, the new ones being St. Giles, Augustine, Westminster, St. Stephen's, and Point Douglas. These are are manned by seven able and devoted pastors, to wit, Revs. Dr. DuVal, Joseph Hogg, John Hogg, R. G. McBeth, O. B. Pitblado, C. W. Gordon, and D. Munroe. These churches are well situated and really embrace the whole area of the city.

Of the advance of the Presbyterian Church in the whole of Manitoba and in the Territories, and on the Pacific coast, Dr. Robertson, the bishop and statesman of this whole wide region, has in various ways informed the Church, and very properly keeps it informed. With many difficulties of climate, sparse settlement, the poverty of the people, and the difficulty of keeping continuous supply in the fields, the work has been pushed on from year to year by the faithful workers in lonely outposts. All honor to Dr. Robertson and those associated with him for their faithful and almost heroic service! The years to come alone will fully reveal the value of the work, often hard and prosaic, which has been done during these years of beginnings.

Then the educational work of the Church as represented by Manitoba College, with its winter session in Arts, and its summer session in Theology, calls for remarks in this connection. As this important institution was brought prominently before the Church at the recent Assembly, I shall do little more than add my personal testimony to the value of the work which it is doing, and especially to the absolute necessity of the work of the summer session to the welfare and progress of the Church in the whole West. The Arts work is ably and successfully conducted, as is proved by the standing of the students of Manitoba College at the University examinations when they compete with the students of St. John's, Wesley, and St. Boniface Colleges and carry off more than their share of the honors.

The summer session in Theology will soon have completed their third year of its career, and it can no longer be considered an experiment. For years to come this is evidently the solution of the problem of the winter supply of the Western mission fields. As to the effectiveness of the work of the summer session there can be no question. Principal King and Professor Baird continue their work through the entire session, and two or three others from different institutions also give assistance during the summer. From my own careful observation and inquiry, I am satisfied that the students receive as complete a course of instruction as in any of the colleges of the Church. If any one doubts this let inquiry concerning the course be made of professors or students; and if any student thinks that he will have an easy time in getting through his studies

by attending the summer session, he will be painfully surprised before the examinations are over.

The Assembly certainly acted wisely when it refused to allow the summer session to cease. I am satisfied that no money the Church spends on education is as wisely and economically spent as that devoted to the support of the summer session in Theology in Manitoba College.

No reference to Manitoba College and its summer session would be complete without a word of testimony to the magnificent service rendered to the college and Church by Principal King. Building upon the foundations laid by Professor Bryce and Professor Hart, Dr. King has firmly established a college property and curriculum which is a monument to the patience, wisdom, zeal and ability of its principal, as a teacher, administrator and financier of the highest order. Then it should be added that Dr. King has been carrying too heavy a burden these years. He has done it all without a word of complaint, but he should not be allowed to carry so much work and responsibility for many years more, without some relief being provided for him by the Church. By the blessing of God upon his service, and that of his colleagues and the benefactors of Manitoba College in the East and West, the Church has a valuable property free from debt, a small endowment, and a fine body of students. This the Church should not forget, and she should also bear in mind that the college must be expanded to meet the growing needs of this great region. I am sure the Church will recognize this, and liberally meet the demands of the college in the years to come.

#### BEGINNING AT HOME.

MR EDITOR,—A few weeks ago I was from home visiting a friend who takes quite an interest in Church matters. On inquiry I found that his great hobby was Foreign Missions. I asked him as to the regularity with which his own pastor's stipend was paid. Of this he was entirely ignorant. I replied, "Find out for me by to-morrow evening." He promised to do so. Next morning he called on the Rev. Mr. R. for information and got it in a friendly way. He learned that his pastor's stipend was six months behind, and that owing to the negligence of the congregation he (the pastor) was compelled to go in debt. He returned home, got to work himself, and got others to work and in a short time got matters put right. Let me say to every church member and adherent who reads THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN, Do the same. Your first duty respecting church finances is to see that your pastor is paid the stipend promised when due. After that take up Foreign and other missions. What a comfort it would be to some pastors if every member and adherent of delinquent congregations would bestir themselves and pay the stipend regularly. Think what injustice you are doing the Lord's servants, and remedy the matter at once.

PUNCTUALITY.

Hearing well is an art, no less than speaking well. Many books have been written to tell people how to avoid loose and careless habits of speech. It were well also to remind one another of the importance of avoiding careless habits of half listening. Too often it is the case that the mind really retains, not what has been spoken to us, but our own inference therefrom. Those inferences are ours, but we charge them upon the speaker as being what he really said. A child of six months recently exhibited great delight when on putting his hand to his head, he discovered for the first time that he had an ear there. Older persons than he have found that out too. So far, the discovery is good, but it ought to go farther. "If any man hath an ear, let him hear."

## Teacher and Scholar.

BY REV. A. J. MARTIN, TORONTO.

Sept. 6th, 1896. } DAVID'S LOVE FOR GOD'S HOUSE. { 1 Chron. xxii 6-16.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Ps. lxxxiv: 4.

MEMORY VERSES.—11-13.

CATECHISM.—Q. 78.

HOME READINGS.—M. 1 Kings i: 1-27. Tu. 1 Kings i: 28-53. W. 1 Chron. xxii: 1-19. Th. 1 Chron. xxviii: 1-10. F. 1 Chron. xxviii: 11-26. S. 1 Chron. xxix: 1-19. Sab. 1 Chron. xxix: 20-30.

David's sorrows were not ended when Absalom's rebellion was brought to an end. Though restored to his throne, a division had been made in Israel which it needed all of David's tact and wisdom to keep from becoming a permanent breach. However, David at last secured again a united people, and did much to establish and strengthen Israel among the nations. Through all his struggles he never lost sight of the desire of his heart, viz., to see Jehovah's worship established upon a permanent basis by the erection of a fitting temple in Jerusalem. This Jehovah had forbidden him to do, but had declared that He would raise up a son to David who should accomplish this work. From that time David did not cease to make preparations for the temple, and more especially after God had indicated to him that the threshing floor of Ornan was the site of the future house which should witness to Jehovah's glory unto all the earth. Our lesson tells us of the interview between David and his promised son and successor on this matter. Let us consider it under two heads, viz., "Solomon Reminded," "Solomon Commanded."

I. Solomon Reminded.—Solomon was only a youth when the action of his brother, Adonijah, forced David to name him as his successor. Such an honor might well turn the head of an older man. One thing which went far to steady him was this talk with his father, in which he was reminded that he was the son of promise who was raised up by God to do a specific work. There is nothing better fitted to lead dignity to a young man than to have pressed upon him the thought that God has need of him for the accomplishment of some work. Here let us Sunday-school teacher, recognize where we are apt to make mistakes. Let us show the boys and young men that there is a place for them to fill in God's work, and there will not be so much complaint about the Sunday school losing its hold upon the youth. David made a man of Solomon by opening up his heart and showing his son how he had longed to honor God in building Him a house; in showing him why it was that God could not permit one whose hands were filled with bloody wars to erect a temple to the God of peace, and in telling him of the pledge made long before that a son whose name should be "Peaceable" was to be raised up for this work. Cannot we imagine the young man's heart swelling within him at the thought of the great things he was to do for God. Nor would the consciousness of the honor put upon him be lessened one whit, when he was told that God had even called him by name for this work. Thus Solomon was reminded of the work he was to do, and the reminder was made doubly strong by the assurance that God had raised him up for this very work, and that this work would be the carrying out of his father's most cherished desire. Let me emphasize the thought that we ought to show the young men of our day that God needs their strength to furnish the work which it has been their fathers' desire to see perfected, in the establishment of the world of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ our Lord.

II. Solomon Commanded.—The reminder was not enough. David lays a father's commands upon his son, the commands of a king upon his heir. He tells him of the great stores of gold and silver he has been hoarding up for this work, and enjoins him to use all this accumulated material for the purpose for which it has been gathered. But he would not have Solomon forget that "unless the Lord did build the house they labor in vain that build it." The Lord must be with him. The Lord must give him wisdom and understanding and a willingness to obey His law. Prosperity will be his, just in the measure in which he makes the statutes and the judgments, given through Moses, the rules by which he orders his life. The work was one from which Solomon might shrink, yet David would have him recognize the source of all strength and wisdom as his, and therefore that he should neither dread nor be dismayed, but be strong and of good courage. David was getting to be an old man—near the end of his life. It had been one continued effort and struggle against his enemies, yet here at the end of it he looks back and in effect says to young Solomon just entering upon his life's career—be true to God and you need never fear failure, you need never dread defeat. It is the same God who rules over all men as ruled over all things when David lived. If we are only careful to so order our lives that His way shall be our way, then we can look forward with confidence—there is no room for dread and dismay—there is no room to fear defeat—God is with us and all is well. Let us strive then, from the very beginning of our days, "in all our ways to acknowledge Him" and we may be sure that "He will direct our paths."