

Presbyterian Review.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18TH, 1886.

THE CANADIAN LETTER MISSION.—Three very beautiful letters written by an invalid, signed "M. I. K." and sent by "I. G." for the Hospital, have been received, for which we return thanks, also one very appropriate for use in the Fall, signed "Your sincere well-wisher," and another signed "C. C." The PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW letter mission may now be pronounced an unequalled success.

THE new rooms of the University College Y. M. C. A. were opened on Friday, March 5th, in the presence of a large assembly. A full report is given this week under "Woman's Work."

It is probable that the congregation of Cooke's church, Toronto, will agree on a call to the pastorate at an early day. Rev. Prof. Gregg, who is acting as moderator of the session of the Church, stated at the meeting of the Toronto Presbytery, that a majority is now in favour of a call being extended to a gentleman who is now a student. The removal of the church to a more suitable locality is again being talked of.

THE annual social, Knox church, Toronto, Rev. H. M. Parsons, pastor, was held on Wednesday evening, 10th inst. There was an unusually large attendance. Tea was served by the ladies from seven to eight. Trustees for the year were elected, namely, Messrs. Dr. Fulton, Hugh McDonald, Thomas McCracken and Jas. Webster. The evening was spent in conversation and introducing new members. A large amount was subscribed to pay off the debt of the church, which is now reduced to \$6000.00. On the following evening the annual Sabbath School social was held. Including teachers and scholars, nearly 400 were present. Seventy-one children received prizes for good attendance—forty-eight Sabbaths—during the year. A large number of the young people showed much good sense and wise training in selecting Bibles as their prize-books. A magic lantern exhibition by Mr. Allen Hay closed a very pleasant evening.

THE following appointments by the Knox College-Students' Missionary Society have been made to mission fields, for the ensuing summer, viz.—To Ontario fields:—Mr. Falling to Morrison and Ryde; Mr. Mitchell to Little Current; Mr. Clarke to Bayville; Mr. McQueen to Hyng Inlet; Mr. Bradley to Cockburn Island; Mr. Glassford to Waubesaheen; Mr. Ross to McConkey; Mr. Peirce to Cobocook; Mr. Pettenger to Bethune; Mr. Gilchrist to Mud Lake; Mr. McNabb to Franklin; Mr. Natras to Blind River; Mr. Steel to Sturgeon Falls. Manitoba and the Northwest:—Mr. Manson to Long Lake; Mr. Fraser to Buffalo Lake; Mr. J. J. Elliott to Cut Arm Creek; Mr. Barron to Riverside.

THE principal of St. Andrews has an income of £344, £93 being granted by parliament; also an official residence. The principals of Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh receive respectively £602, £987, £999.

In England it is a crime for a marriage ceremony to be performed except between the hours of 8 a.m. and 12 m. A bill has been introduced in parliament making it lawful to solemnize marriage between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

At Lisbon, in Portugal, there is a Presbyterian church with a substantial church building in a good site. It has a Portuguese school in connection with it. It has a prayer-meeting, evangelistic meetings, and is doing a good work.

SEVERAL Sabbath Schools in our Presbyterian congregations and mission stations usually closed in winter are open this season for the first time. There are some five or six of these within the bounds of the Presbytery of Halifax.

The Home Mission Committee will meet in St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, on Tuesday, March 30th, at 9 a.m. Claims for Mission Stations and Augmented congregations for the past six months, with the names of all Missionaries and Catechists recommended by Presbyteries for Mission work during the summer months, should be sent to the Convener or Secretary, not later than the 23rd of March. Unless this is attended to, the list cannot be completed and printed before the day of meeting.

Ministers, Ordained Missionaries, and Students about to be licensed, who are open to engagement for a term of years in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia, should send in their application without delay.

At this meeting the grants to Mission Stations and Augmented congregations will be revised, and the amounts fixed for the ensuing year.

WM. COCHRANE, Convener.

Brantford, March 9th, 1886.

Marriages.

CANSELL—LYONS—At Cheltenham, March 10th, by Rev. J. H. Gilchrist, B.A., Donald Campbell, of Erin, to Mary Jane Lyons, of Cheltenham.

MCFERRAN—TAYLOR—At St. Thomas, on 10th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Archibald, to Miss McIntyre and Miss Taylor, both of Yarmouth, Elgin Co.

CANSELL—DUNN—On Wednesday, the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. W. A. Dunson, M.A., of Churchill, Mr. Daniel L. Campbell, of Harris, to Miss Janet Dunson, of Innes.

Deaths.

McDONALD—On Sabbath, March 7th, 1886, the wife of the Rev. J. H. McDonald, Forsyth's Mills.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERY.

BRANTFORD—Brantford, on March 20th, at 11 a.m. LANSING—Caledonia, on May 25th, at 11 a.m. LANSING AND HARRISON—Caledonia Place, May 25th, at 2 p.m. FERRISBURGH—Port Hope, on July 4th, at 10 a.m. PARRIS—Ingersoll, St. Andrew's Church, on May 11th, at 2 p.m. GORDON—Sherbrooke, Que., on March 25th, at 8 p.m. KERRIS—Regina, on April 8th, at 11 a.m. ROSS—Lansing, on Wednesday, May 6th, at 7 p.m. HARRISON—Harrison, in Knox Church, on March 10th, at 11.30 a.m. TORONTO—Toronto, Knox Church, on April 6th, at 10 a.m. WATSON—Oshawa, on April 20th, at 10.30 a.m.

A TERRIBLE CONFESSION.

A PHYSICIAN LARKENS SOME STARTLING FACTS.

The following story—which is attracting all attention from the press—is so remarkable that we cannot excuse ourselves if we do not lay it before our readers entire.

To the Editor of the Rochester (N.Y.) Democrat.

Sir,—On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and weighed over 200 pounds, and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull pains in various parts of the body and do not understand why. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought nothing of it; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times neuralgic, pain in one side of my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid little attention to it. Then my stomach would get out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet, even as a physician, I did not think that these things meant anything serious. I fancied I was suffering from malaria and doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar colour and odour about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the famed mineral springs in America, and travelled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation, another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of many of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and friends. I could retain no food on my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell to the floor and clutched the carpet and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-precipitatory hiccoughs constantly. My water was filled with tube casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the kidneys in its last stages.

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, of this city. I felt it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures of cases like my own which had come under his observation. As a practising physician and a graduate of the schools, I decided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being in the least beneficial. So solicited, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice. I began its use on the first day of June, 1881, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was finally able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity, and this letter is in fulfilment of that vow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain, and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's safe cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to verify it fully. Bright's disease has no distinctive features of its own (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate as occurring from "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints, when in reality it is from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence first of all by the commonest symptoms and fastens itself in the constitution before the victim is aware of it. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, from convulsions, apoplexy or heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore

every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. No one can afford to hazard such chances.

I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all the professional and personal consequences.

J. D. HENSON, M.D.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Dec. 30.

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3 REASONS

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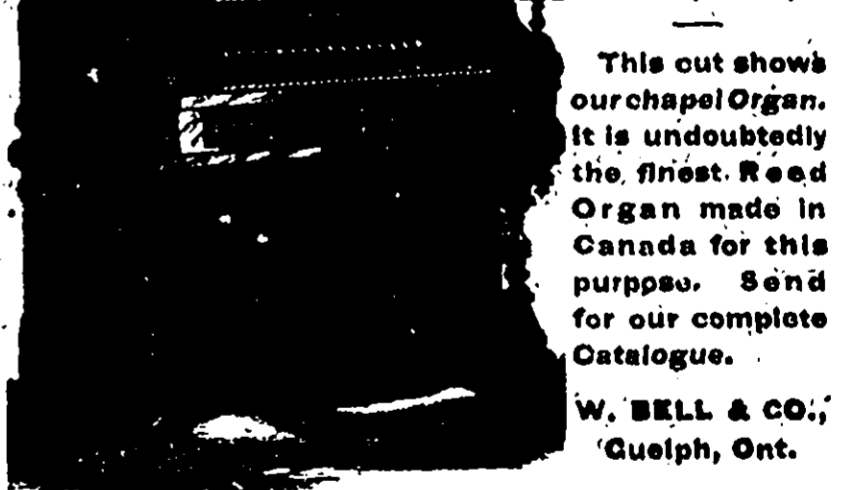
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