

city. (7) That these petitions be presented to the Dominion Legislature by members of parliament of both political parties.

What we hope is, that the large number of petitions that will be presented to parliament at its next session, will induce the Legislature to pass an Act authorizing the Governor-General to issue a proclamation prohibiting all Sunday railway traffic throughout the entire Dominion, at such date as a similar Act shall come into operation in the United States. As yet no such Act has been passed by the American Congress; nor has any effort been made to obtain the passage of such an Act. But in the United States there are 20,000,000 of church members and 40,000,000 of church-goers. And when these know that Canada has passed an Act against Sunday railway traffic, which must remain inoperative until their own Congress passes a similar Act, which in connection with the Canadian one would stop all Sabbath desecration by railway and steamboat companies, and when they are appealed to, as they will be, by pulpit and press, they will say this thing must be done; and it will be done. Meanwhile our duty is clear; to educate public opinion by conversing, preaching and writing upon the subject; to get our petitions signed and duly presented; and to look to God for success.

#### MR. WILSON AND THE INDIANS.

SIR.—I would I had the pen of a ready writer that I might find words to express my disapproval at the letter I have just read, headed "The Holy Catholic Church" and signed E. J. Wilson. His ideas on the subject of "Church Union" are simply astonishing; an Episcopal clergyman who has for years been living on, and begging for, contributions for his two Indian homes from Catholics, under the pretence of educating the wild Indians to become members of the Church of England. I know many who have helped him for years under the impression that they were working for their own dear Church only; and in his letter in your paper of April 21st, he made use of the most extraordinary language for an Episcopal clergyman, about its not being necessary to roll all into the Church of England, but to let all other denominations have a chance, I forget the exact words but it was something to that effect. Is this the right teaching for a priest of our Holy Catholic Church? Is Mr. Wilson fit to have the charge of the education of Indian children, or any other members of the Church of England, if he thinks it is his duty to use the money given by Church people to assist members of all sorts of denominations? I trow not! Surely some person better able to treat such an important subject than I am will kindly take up the subject. I wonder his Bishop could allow it to pass without remark. I have been looking to see a letter from him on the subject or I should have written sooner. Yours truly,

ELOISE GIRDLESTONE.

#### SKETCH OF LESSON.

4TH. SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

JULY 3RD, 1887.

Unhallowed Worship.

Passage to be read.—Leviticus x. 1-11.

It is a good thing to worship God. God wants us to worship Him. But there is a right and a wrong way of worshipping, as there is of doing everything else. We must worship "with reverence and godly fear," for only so will our service be acceptable (Heb. xii. 28). And to this end we must worship in God's way, as He has taught us, not in ways which we may desire for ourselves—for our ways are not always God's ways, nor His ways our ways (Isa. iv. 8). In our lesson to day we have an example of worship which was not according to God's appointment, and was therefore displeasing to Him.

I. STRANGE FIRE.—In the preceding chapter (ch. ix.) we have an account of the first sacrifice offered by Aaron in his capacity of High Priest. He made an atonement first for his own sins, then for the sins of the people (v. 7; Heb. vii. 27). After this, he blessed the people, and God's approval was shown by His Glory appearing:—a fire went out from him and consumed the remains upon the altar. It was all very solemn.

In offering the sacrifices Aaron was assisted by his sons, of whom he had four, Nadab, Abihu, Eleazar and Ithamar.

While all the people beheld with awe and reverence the Glory of the Lord, the two elder sons of Aaron (thinking perhaps, that they had not been made sufficiently prominent—or filled with a zeal which was not tempered with patience and knowledge, like Peter when he drew his sword in the garden of Gethsemane—or possibly (as some have thought from the prohibition in verse 9) being somewhat under the

influence of strong drink), after feasting upon the sacrifices, took upon themselves to offer incense, and presented "strange fire" contrary to the command of God.

II. THE FIRE OF JUDGMENT.—Will God accept the unhallowed offering? Will he allow those who offer it to go unpunished? As he had before signified His approval by fire (ix. 24), so now He signifies His anger by fire. A fire goes out from the LORD and smites these men to death. How full of terror must have been the people! How stricken with grief and dismay must Moses and Aaron have been! Yet see what Moses says (v. 3). This thing had not happened without warning. The men must have known that they were doing wrong. And as for Aaron, he has no excuse to offer for his sons. Like the Psalmist (Psalm xxxix. 9) he "is dumb." See that solemn funeral (vv. 4, 5). What mourning follows the rejoicing!

III. MERCY JOINED WITH JUDGMENT.—Who had sinned? The two priests, next in rank to Aaron himself, and representatives, after him, of the people. Must not the people suffer for this! No, they must mourn for this sin and its judgment (v. 6), but Aaron and his too other sons must not lay aside nor rend their priestly garments, nor must they go out from the presence of the Lord. Instead of mourning for the loss of son and brother, they must remain in the tabernacle, performing the functions of their priestly office,—still the representatives of the people. The work goes on as before—everything in its proper order (vv. 12-15). One thing only is omitted. The sin-offering is not eaten by Aaron and his sons as it ought to be. Perhaps they felt too sad for the meal, or possibly, after what had happened, too unworthy. This is their excuse (v. 19), and Moses, though at first angry, accepts it. An important command grows out of the event, viz: that the priests must not, when going into the tabernacle, drink wine or strong drink, as they thereby unfit themselves for the service. A command still to be observed by all Christians. (See 1 Cor. xi. 20-22.)

#### CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING—DIRECTORS' REPORT—STATEMENT—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, ETC.

The third annual meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank of Canada was held at the banking house, Toronto, the 20th day of June, 1887. Among those present were: D. Blain, H. H. Cook, M.P., H. P. Dwight, Samuel Trees, S. H. Jones, A. McLean Howard, W. B. Hamilton, K. Chisholm, J. B. Armstrong (Guelph), D. Mitchell McDonald, Joseph Simpson, Hugh Blain, J. B. Bikell, Thomas Carr, W. Spry, James Brandon, R. S. Cassels, A. Boulton, C. S. Gzowski, jr., A. Laurie, Frank E. McDonald, A. G. Lightbourne, W. Weaver, A. Muldoon and A. A. Allen.

On motion, David Blain, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Allen, the cashier, was requested to act as Secretary.

Mr. H. P. Dwight moved, seconded by Mr. A. McLean Howard, that Messrs R. S. Cassels and C. S. Gzowski, jr., be appointed to act as scrutineers. Carried.

The President then called upon the Cashier to read the

#### REPORT

The Directors beg to present to the shareholders the Third Annual Report, accompanied by the usual statement of the assets and liabilities of the Bank at the close of the financial year:

Balance of Profit and loss account, 31st May, 1886.	\$1,465 96
Profits for the year ending 31st May, 1887, after deducting charges of management, interest accrued and reserved, and providing for bad and doubtful debts	59,201 10
	\$51,667 06

Appropriated as follows:

Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st December, 1886.	\$12,606 70
Dividend 3 per cent. payable 1st June, 1887	14,943 40
	\$27,550 10
Carried to Reserve Fund	\$20,000 00
Ten per cent. written off office furniture account	1,870 00
	21,870 00

Balance of profit and loss carried forward	\$2,246 96
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The balance sheet and profit and loss account now submitted as compared with a year ago, exhibit satisfactory evidence of the progress and development of the bank, and the directors feel that they may congratulate the shareholders on the results of little more than three years' working.

The average paid up capital for the past year was \$450,000. Since last annual meeting the balance of \$143,070 remaining due upon the subscribed shares has been paid in, and the capital stock of the bank now stands at \$500,000, fully paid up.

During the year branches have been established in Port Perry, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at 798 Queen Street east, Toronto, and so far your directors have reason to be satisfied with the business done at these points.

The branches have been carefully inspected, and the books, and other affairs of the Head Office have been carefully examined and verified by a committee of the Board. The Directors record with satisfaction the efficient manner in which the members of the staff have performed their respective duties.

All of which is carefully submitted,  
D. BLAIN, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST MAY, 1887.

Liabilities.	
Capital Stock paid up	\$ 500,000 00
Reserve Fund	45,000 00
Balance of Profits carried forward	2,246 96
Dividends unclaimed	54 75
Dividend No. 6, payable 1st June	14,943 40
Reserved for Interest on Deposit Receipts	4,078 00
	66,323 11
	\$ 566,323 11
Notes in Circulation	\$ 409,440 00
Deposits not bearing interest	444,749 96
Deposits bearing interest	1,562,067 45
Balance due to other Banks in Canada	4,928 88
	2,421,185 74
	\$2,987,508 85

Assets.	
Specie	\$ 63,675 49
Dominion Government demand notes	138,880 00
Notes and checks of other Banks	109,973 97
Balances due from other banks in Canada	84,789 18
Balances due from foreign agents in U. S.	21,677 27
Balances due from agents in Great Britain	10,821 82
Dominion Government debentures and stock	25,915 41
Municipal debentures	25,915 41
	\$ 484,407 64
Bills discounted and current (including advances on call)	\$ 2,443,764 71
Overdue debts secured	84,420 12
Overdue debts not specially secured (considered good)	8,047 68
Office furniture and safes at head office and branches	16,835 70
	2,503,101 21
	\$2,987,508 85

A. A. ALLEN, Cashier.

The Chairman moved, seconded by Samuel Trees, Esq., that the report just read be adopted. Carried. Moved by H. H. Cook, Esq., seconded by J. B. Armstrong, Esq., that the thanks of this meeting be given to the president and directors for their attention to the interests of the bank during the year. Carried.

Moved by S. H. Jones, Esq., seconded by J. P. Henderson, Esq., that the thanks of this meeting be given to the cashier and other officers of the bank for their services during the past year. Carried. On motion, by-law No. 7 was passed, fixing the sum to be appropriated annually by the directors as a remuneration for their services.

Moved by James Brandon, Esq., seconded by Thomas Carr, Esq., that the ballot now open for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and that it be kept open until 2 o'clock, unless five minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when the scrutineers may declare the ballot closed. Carried.

The scrutineers reported to the meeting the following gentlemen unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year: D. Blain, Samuel Trees, H. P. Dwight, A. McLean Howard, C. Blackett Robinson, K. Chisholm, and D. Mitchell McDonald.

At a meeting of the Board held subsequently D. Blain, Esq., was elected President, and Samuel Trees, Esq., Vice-President.

A. A. ALLEN, Cashier.