

The Presbyterian Review.

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Toronto, July 22, 1894.

Our Second Year.

WITH the current issue the REVIEW enters upon its eleventh volume and the second year under its new management.

The publishers, while holding as closely as possible to the lines of their predecessors, have introduced some few changes which have added materially to the expense of production, yet nevertheless added still more to the improvement of the paper both in appearance, arrangement and convenience. Although these changes were at first looked upon as too radical, yet the wisdom of them has been fully conceded.

From the first month of its new proprietorship, the REVIEW has gained, slowly and steadily, new names have been added, some districts having done nobly; so that at the close of their first year, it stands in point of circulation the leading Presbyterian weekly journal of Canada. The advertisers recognizing this fact have been most liberal in their patronage, and just here, two words of apology are necessary. First, to the subscribers for at times encroaching upon the reading space, and secondly, to our patrons for holding out their advertising, or for a time delaying its insertion for lack of space. However, the addition of four pages recently made and the further addition of another four in the near future will obviate this difficulty.

To the many friends who have by word or deed, during the past fifty-two weeks helped to bring about this satisfactory state of affairs, are extended most hearty and grateful thanks, not only by the publishers but (we feel sure) also by the originators of the REVIEW to whose liberal and self-denying efforts is due the establishment of a journal which is alike helpful to and worthy of the Church.

Prohibition to the Front.

The third National Prohibition Convention was held at Montreal on the 3rd and 4th insts., there being a representative gathering of temperance people from all parts of Canada. Looking at the signs of the times, it may be said without exaggeration, that the prospects of prohibition have never been so bright as they are now. It is certainly a red letter day in the history of the Temperance Crusade. Plebiscites have been taken in Manitoba, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, and the Legislature of New Brunswick has passed a resolution favoring prohibition. There is a large majority of the people who have indicated by their votes their desire to have the traffic in intoxicating liquors abolished. It is true the report of the Royal Commission has not yet been published, nor has it been settled as to whether the power to enact and

enforce a prohibitory liquor law rests with the Federal or with the Provincial Legislatures. However, both these will soon be known. Meanwhile, the Executive Council of the Dominion Alliance has lost no time in summoning its forces, to take counsel for the future.

It may be fairly said that the Convention was a great success, both from point of numbers, and from the work done. The mass meeting on the evening of the 3rd inst., filled the magnificent new French Hall and the enthusiasm was very marked. It was an event, surely, to have on the platform two such notable leaders in the temperance movement as the Hon. Neal Dow, and Frances Willard; the former, a veteran of four score years and ten, "his eye not yet dim, nor his natural force abated;" the latter the acknowledged head of the temperance women in America, famous as a philanthropist on two continents. On this occasion their addresses were excellent and produced a deep impression. After hearing Neal Dow, one doubts no longer that prohibition has transformed Maine into a new state. He quoted John Bright as expressing his conviction, that "if the drink traffic were abolished in England, the face of the country would be so changed that it would not appear to be the same England."

It was evident that the Convention is determined to do its utmost to suppress the drink traffic. No more half-way measures will do now that the people have spoken. It was wisely decided not to form a third party, but to work through both of the present parties. The French Treaty was discussed, but there was a strong feeling that it should not be passed, and to this end members of parliament were to be appealed to, not to vote for it. It was resolved to advocate giving duly qualified women the privilege of the franchise, inasmuch as they usually take a strong stand on the side of all moral questions; to make preparation for taking plebiscites on prohibition in the remaining provinces and territories; and to organize and educate the young regarding the evils of intemperance. It was further resolved that the Convention support in elections, only such candidates as are well known and reliable prohibitionists; that the delegates should go to work on returning home with this end in view, and report to the Alliance from time to time the result of their efforts.

If only the temperance people will put the resolutions of the National Convention into immediate and active operation, there seems some reason to hope that within the next few years, the country and parliament will be ripe for the enactment of a law prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating liquors. And surely every lover of the Lord Jesus Christ, and of his brethren, will rejoice at that day, when the thirty million dollars, now wasted in the drink traffic shall be saved to the people, and to the country; the prisons of the land emptied of their criminals, and virtue, sobriety and prosperity general among the people.

Knox College.

The following circular was issued on Tuesday: The ink was hardly dry on the circular when \$500 were subscribed:—Who will follow this excellent lead?

"This is the Jubilee year of Knox College. Something should be done to render the event one of rejoicing and increase the use of the College.

The staff of the College should be strengthened and the incubus of debt removed. Sufficient money is now