



# THE PRESBYTERIAN

TORONTO, CANADA, 1883.

Vol. 11—No. 43  
Whole No. 612.

Toronto, Wednesday, October 24th, 1883.

\$2.00 per Annum, in advance.  
Single Copies, Five Cents.

### Books and Stationery.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

- "The City of God, a Series of Discussions in Religion." By A. M. Fairbairn, D.D. \$2.25
- "The Parabolic Teaching of Christ." By A. B. Bruce, D.D. 3.50
- "The Book of Ecclesiastes in Relation to Modern Criticism and Pessimism." By C. H. H. Wright, D.D. 50
- "The Bible, its Revelation, Inspiration and Evidence." By John Robson, D.D. 3.25
- "The Christian's Plea against Unbelief: a Handbook of Christian Evidence." By R. A. Redford, M.A. 3.25
- "Modern Atheism." By Ermenegildo Zola. Translated by Henry Downton. 1.75
- "A Popular Introduction to the New Testament." By J. Rawson Lumby, D.D. 1.75
- "Old Testament Revision: a Handbook for English Readers." By Alex. Roberts, D.D. 1.00
- "Does Science Aid Faith in regard to Creation." By the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cotterill. 1.00
- "Origin and History of the New Testament." By James Martin, B.A. 4th edition. 1.00
- "Egypt, Palestine, Paganism; a visit to Sacred Land." By Felix Bovet. Translated by W. H. Lytleton. 1.25

UPPER CANADA TRACT SOCIETY,  
JOHN YOUNG, Depository, 107 Yonge Street.

### WESTMINSTER SABBATH SCHOOL HYMNAL.

The WESTMINSTER SABBATH SCHOOL HYMNAL is a new book of hymns and tunes for use in the Sabbath school and prayer-meeting, compiled and edited by the Rev. John W. Dalles, D.D. and Mr. T. F. Seward. It aims to give, both as to hymns and tunes, what our young people can sing, will sing, and ought to sing. Price 35 cents.

An edition containing the words only also published. Paper, 10 cents; Boards, 15 cents; Leather, 25 cents.

N. T. WILSON,  
Agent Presbyterian Board of Publication,  
186 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

### BOOKS! BOOKS!—NEW & SECOND-HAND.

"Appleton's Encyclopedia," 1st edition, new, 17 vols. (regular price \$100), for \$65. Theological and miscellaneous books supplied at reasonable prices.

Send for what you want. Libraries bought.

WM. JOHNSTON, Bookseller,  
312 Yonge Street, Toronto.

### SUTHERLAND'S MUSIC STORE.

A good old JOSEPH GURCINERLE'S ORGAN for sale. Also, the "SELF-PLAYING MUSIC BOX." Plays a variety of tunes very nicely. Don't fail to see it.

SUTHERLAND'S, 291 Yonge St., Toronto.

### "ROLLIN'S ANCIENT HISTORY," 6 vols., \$3.50.

"LANCET," 10 vols., 1841-48. Half Calf (good), \$3.25

"MEDICAL TIMES," 10 vols. Half Calf (good), \$5.50

THOMAS BENNETT,  
4 Rossia Block King Street West, Toronto.

### AT THE DOMINION BOOK-STORE.

285 & 283 Yonge St. You can buy Sir Walter Scott's Works, in full sheep, \$4.50. A set of Calvin's Works, forty-five volumes, good order, for \$30; Matthew Henry's Commentary for \$15; Bunyan's complete works (published 1847) for \$5. Also a large quantity of Pulpit and Pocket Bibles on hand, and a great variety of other Theological works cheap. Libraries wanted.

SUTHERLAND'S, 285 and 283 Yonge St., Toronto.

### WESTMAN & BAKER.

119 Bay Street, Toronto.

### MACHINISTS.

Manufacturers of the latest IMPROVED GORDON PRESSES

Printing Presses repaired and adjusted with dispatch.

### Books and Stationery.

#### WORKS BY

S. A. Blackwood, Esq., C.B.

HEAVENLY ARITHMETIC ..... \$ 55  
 FORGIVENESS, LIFE AND GLORY ..... 35  
 THE SHADOW AND THE SUBSTANCE ..... 35  
 HEAVENLY PLACES ..... 35  
 THE TRIUMPH OF FAITH ..... 35  
 THINGS WHICH GOD HATH JOINED TOGETHER ..... 35  
 POSITION AND PROGRESS ..... 55  
 THE NUMBER "SEVEN" IN SCRIPTURE. Paper covers, 35c.; cloth limp, 50c.; cloth extra, gilt edges, etc. .... 85

Mr. Blackwood is one of the most Scriptural, thoughtful, instructive, suggestive and practical writers we have ever met with. We have read his books with great delight. They are treasures of knowledge, brought down to the comprehension of all.—S. R. B.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

### S. R. BRIGGS,

Toronto Willard Tract Depository,  
TORONTO.

### S. S. LIBRARIES.

Schools desiring to replenish their Libraries do not do better than send to

W. Drysdale & Co.,  
252 St. James Street, Montreal, where they can select from the choicest stock in the Dominion, and at very low prices. Mr. Drysdale having purchased the stock of the Canada S. S. Union, who have given up the supplying of Books, is prepared to give special inducements. Send for catalogue and prices. School requisites of every description constantly on hand.

W. DRYSDALE & CO.,  
252 St. James Street, Montreal

### CLOSING OF EARTHENWARE BRANCH.

### Important Announcement TO THE TRADE.

We intend holding another TRADE SALE by Auction on or about the TWENTY-FIRST NOV'R.

Special Goods on the way, and under order from the factories for this Sale, and we intend it to be THE MOST ATTRACTIVE that has ever taken place in Ontario.

Buyers of Earthenware, China and Glass-ware would do well to keep this in mind.

AT PRESENT WE HAVE NO TRAVELLERS ON THE ROAD.

Wm. Thomson & Co.,  
18, 20, & 22 FRONT STREET,  
TORONTO.

### HORACE F. ALLKIN,

Portrait Painter

40 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

Work in Oil, Water, or Crayon. Prices from \$5 to \$25. Classes held. Inspection invited.

### Medical & Dental.

W. C. ADAMS, L.D.S.,  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.  
R. R. Culbert, L.D.S., Assistant.

N. PEARSON,  
DENTIST,  
KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

A. C. MCKINLAY, D.D.S.,  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
131 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

A. W. SPAULDING, D.D.S.,  
DENTIST, 51 King Street East, Toronto.  
Residence and Evening Office, Jameson Place, Parkdale.

J. G. ADAMS, L.D.S., DENTIST.  
Office, 346 Yonge Street. Evening Office, Elm Street. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

JOHN B. HALL, M.D., HOMOEOPATHIST,  
326 & 328 JARVIS ST. Specialties: Diseases of Children and Nervous System.  
Hours: 8 to 10 a.m.; 4 to 6 p.m. Sunday, 10 to 12 a.m.; 5 to 6:30 p.m.

C. P. LENNOX, DENTIST,  
251 Yonge Street, Toronto, is the only dentist in the city who uses the new system of *Aliplex* for extracting teeth absolutely without pain or danger to the patient.

Best Sets of Artificial Teeth \$38.

Teeth filled in the highest style of the art and warranted for ten years.

T. J. FRAME, & CO. MANUFACTURER of Medical Electric Bells, Telegraph Instruments and Sirens, 120 KING STREET EAST.

Legal.

FRANK E. HODGINS,  
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.  
36 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO. Money to Loan

ROBINSON & KENT  
BARRISTERS-AT-LAW, ATTORNEYS,  
SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, ETC.

OFFICES:—Victoria Chambers, 9 Victoria Street, Toronto.

J. G. ROBINSON, B.A. HERBERT A. E. KENT.

MOWAT, MACLENNAN, DOWNEY & BIGGAR, Barristers, Solicitors, etc.  
MOWAT, MACLENNAN, DOWNEY & BIGGAR, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc. in the Maritime Court. Offices, 9 Toronto Street, Toronto. OLIVER MOWAT, Q.C., JAMES MACLENNAN, Q.C., JOHN DOWNEY, C. R. W. BIGGAR, THOMAS LANGTON.

CAMERON & CASWELL,  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.  
64, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

GEO. MACDONALD,  
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.  
Offices: Esplanade Chambers, 20 Adelaide Street, Toronto. Money to Loan.

### BRUCE

"THE ART PHOTOGRAPHER"

Invites all who want ARTISTIC PORTRAITS to call on him a call. Portraits in Oil, WATER COLOUR, CRAYON, INDIA INK, etc. Liberal discount to clergymen and students. STUDIO, 118 King Street West, Toronto.

### Miscellaneous.

A. & T. J. DARLING & CO.,  
TORONTO. SPECIALTIES:  
"Darling" Axes, Saws, Cutters, Black Diamond Files, etc.

-H.A.R.D.W.A.R.E-

EWING & CO., TORONTO,  
received  
TWO SILVER MEDALS FOR  
WOOD MANTLES.

Over Mantels, Mantel Mirrors, Fine Engravings and Frames. Write for sample photos and prices.

GORDON & HELLGELL,  
ARCHITECTS,  
23 SCOTT STREET, TORONTO.

GO TO WHITE'S FOR SHIRTS.

65 King Street West, Toronto.

DAVID WILSON,  
ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL ENGRAVER,  
No. 31 King Street East, Toronto. Opposite Globe Printing Office.

Crests, Cyphers, Monograms, and Inscriptions on all kinds of Silverware, etc.

JEWELLERY NEATLY ORNAMENTED.

### FINE PHOTOGRAPHY.

Ministers and others attending the General Assembly at London, wanting FINE AND ARTISTIC PORTRAITS, should visit FRANK COOPER'S LIND NERBY STUDIO. A reduction made to ministers and their families. Studio—169 DUNDAS ST. The West in the Dominion.

### CHURCH GLASS

Executed in all Styles.  
Designs and estimates on application.

JOS. McCAUSLAND & SONS,  
76 King Street West, Toronto.

Pastry, etc.

### DALE'S BAKERY,

Corner Queen and Portland Streets.

BEST FAMILY BREAD, GRAHAM BREAD, MADE, AND FINE VIENNA BREAD.

Awarded first prize at Toronto Exhibition, 1883.

GO TO WILSON'S,  
477 YONGE ST. (opp. Grosvenor Hotel) FOR GENUINE  
Vienna, Home-Made, & Brown Bread,  
Unequalled for Purity and Sweetness.  
Delivered daily at any part of the city.

### GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

EPPS'S (BREAKFAST)  
COCOA.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,  
HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,  
LONDON, ENG.

**Dr. J. Rolph Malcolm,**  
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)  
*Physician for Affections of Throat, Lungs  
and all other Chronic Diseases,*  
327 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

**SPECIALTY**—The Treatment of Affections of  
the Respiratory Organs by Inhalation.

All those suffering from Catarrh, Bronchitis,  
Asthma, Consumption, or any other disease of  
long standing, are cordially invited to call.  
**CONSULTATION FREE**

Books giving full particulars, mailed free, on ap-  
plication.

**A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.**  
(From the Boston Globe.)



**Mass. Editors**—  
The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pink-  
ham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings  
may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman,"  
as some of her correspondents love to call her. She  
is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome  
of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady  
assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence  
which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special  
burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her  
Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not  
evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and  
am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits it is recommended  
and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.  
One says: "It works like a charm and saves much  
pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling  
of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful  
Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and  
Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the con-  
sequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to  
the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives  
new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency,  
destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weak-  
ness of the stomach. It cures indigestion, Nervousness,  
Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness,  
Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing  
down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always  
permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and  
under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law  
that governs the female system.

It costs only \$1. per bottle or six for \$5 and is sold by  
druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and  
the names of many who have been restored to perfect  
health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be  
obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply,  
at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is  
unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are  
the best in the world for the cure of Constipation,  
Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. Her Blood  
Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair  
to equal the Compound in its popularity."

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole  
ambition is to do good to others.  
Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. A. M. D.

**HILL'S MANUAL!**  
**THE WORLD'S GREAT BOOK**  
OF SOCIAL AND BUSINESS FORMS, has  
already reached the enormous sale of  
**310,000 COPIES** in the U. S.  
THE 37th EDITION—just out of press—  
contains (in addition to the vast amount of material  
useful to everybody in every country) the  
Constitution for the Government of the Can-  
adian Dominion, Legal Forms in every-day  
use, Statistical and Reference Tables, and hun-  
dreds of forms that combine to make a volume ab-  
solutely necessary to every one in the Dominion.  
Sold only by subscription. AGENTS WANTED  
EVERYWHERE. Send stamp for information  
and terms, and mention this paper. Address  
**BAIRD & DILLON, Publishers**  
Lakewood Building, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.  
Ask any Book Agent for HILL'S MANUAL.

\$72 a WEEK, \$15 a day, a home, or a cottage, or a  
country place. Address: **Truett & Co.,** 100  
N. 3rd St., New York.

**ESTERBROOK STEEL  
PENS**  
Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.  
For Sale by all Stationers.  
**THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,**  
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John Street, New York.

**WOMAN AND HER DISEASES**  
is the title of a large illustrated treatise by Dr. J. C. F.  
Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., sent to any address, on three  
stamp. It teaches successful self-treatment.

**Scientific and Useful.**

**ROAST VEAL.**—Veal should be roasted  
twice as long as beef or mutton, and should  
be thoroughly basted while cooking, as the  
flesh is dry. An excellent addition to the  
made gravy is two tablespoonfuls of strained  
stewed tomato, or a teaspoonful of tomato  
catsup; they should be heated together over  
the fire for a few minutes.

The Fire and Gas Committee have awarded  
the contract for the firemen's clothing to Pe-  
tley & Peuley, their tender being the lowest.  
This popular firm are also making the uni-  
forms for the letter carriers of the Post Office  
Department. This certainly must be a proof  
of the ability of Petley & Peuley to ably com-  
pete with all other houses in the city in the  
manufacture of clothing.

**RIPE CUCUMBER PICKLES.**—Pare and  
seed ripe cucumbers. Cut each cucumber  
lengthwise into four pieces, or cut it into  
fancy shapes, as preferred. Let them stand  
twenty-four hours covered with cold vinegar.  
Drain them; then put them into fresh vine-  
gar, with two pounds of sugar, and one ounce  
of cassia buds, to one quart of vinegar. Boil  
all together twenty minutes. Cover them  
closely in a jar.

**CINNAMON TARTS.**—They please the  
children. To eight ounces of butter allow  
one pound of flour, one pound of brown  
sugar, three eggs; rub the butter and sugar  
to a cream, add the eggs, leaving out the  
white of one, stir in the flour, roll thin and  
cut in three-inch squares. Before putting  
into the oven, rub the top with the white of  
the egg, and sprinkle with cinnamon and  
sugar mixed. A blanched almond or an En-  
glish walnut may be placed in the centre, or  
may be broken in bits and a piece put in each  
corner.

**ESCALLOPED POTATOES.**—Butter the bot-  
tom and sides of a tin basin; then slice and  
lay in a layer of cold boiled potatoes;  
sprinkle some pepper and salt and a little  
lump of butter over it; then dust it with  
flour, and put another layer of potatoes,  
etc., until you have prepared the requisite  
number of potatoes. Over the top put a  
layer of cracker crumbs to the depth of half  
an inch; pour over this a little more than  
one cup of sweet milk—cream if you can get  
it. Set the basin in the oven, which should  
be moderately warm, and keep it in there,  
with a steady fire going, for about half an  
hour.

**SLICED PEPPER PICKLE.**—Remove the  
seeds from large, green peppers, slice them,  
and lay them in a jar, alternating each layer  
of peppers with chopped cabbage, then cover  
them with salt and let them stand over night.  
In the morning drain off the water. In suf-  
ficient vinegar to cover the pickle, put an  
ounce each of black and white mustard  
seed, whole cloves and allspice, one half  
ounce of celery seed, and one head of garlic.  
Let this come to a boil and pour it over the  
peppers. Pack tightly in a jar, cover with  
horse-radish leaves, and close up tightly. If  
you do not like much garlic skim it out before  
pouring the vinegar over the pickle, or use a  
large onion instead.

**POTATO PANCAKES.**—Potato pancakes  
make an excellent dish for supper. Serve  
with the same embellishments in the way of  
pickles, sauces, as you would do were the  
dish you were offering fried oysters. Grate  
a dozen medium-sized potatoes, after peeling  
them and washing thoroughly. Add the  
yolks of three eggs, a heaping tablespoonful  
flour, and if they seem too dry, a little milk  
will do to thin them, with a large teaspoon-  
ful of salt, and lastly the whites of the three  
eggs beaten stiff, and thoroughly beaten in  
with the potatoes. Heat your griddle and  
put butter and lard in equal proportions on  
it, and fry the cakes in it until they are  
brown. Make them a third larger than the  
ordinary size of the pancake.

The Great Dr. Virchow  
has resigned from the medical association of  
Berlin. He won't be forced to keep "his  
light under a bushel." He approves of ad-  
vertising any remedy or combination that  
will cure, regardless of medical ethics. The  
surgeons of the International Throat and  
Lung Institute, head office in London, Eng-  
land, and branch offices in Montreal, Toronto,  
Winnipeg, and Detroit, Mich., and Dr. M.  
Souvielle's wonderful Invention, the Spi-  
rometer, are curing thousands of cases of bron-  
chitis, consumption, catarrh, asthma, and  
catarrh of the larynx, and are making it known  
to physicians and sufferers all over the world.  
Physicians and sufferers are invited to call  
and try the Spirometer free. If impossible  
to call personally, write, enclosing stamp,  
for full particulars, and copy of "Internat-  
ional News," published monthly. Address  
Dr. M. Souvielle & Co., 173 Church street,  
Toronto, or 13 Phillips square, Montreal.



**KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS  
THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.**

There is only one way by which any disease  
can be cured, and that is by removing the  
cause—whatever it may be. The great medical  
authorities of the day declare that nearly every  
disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver.  
To restore these therefore is the only way by  
which health can be secured. Here is where  
**WARNER'S SAFE CURE** has achieved its  
great reputation. It acts directly upon the  
kidneys and liver, and by placing them in a  
healthy condition drives disease and pain from  
the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary  
troubles; for the distressing disorders of wom-  
en, for Malaria, and physical troubles gener-  
ally this great remedy has no equal. Beware  
of impostors, imitations and concoctions said to  
be just as good.  
For Diabetes ask for **WARNER'S SAFE  
DIABETES CURE.**  
For sale by all dealers.

**H. H. WARNER & CO.,**  
Toronto, Ont., Rochester, N.Y., London, Eng.

**An Old Soldier's  
EXPERIENCE.**

"Calvert, Texas,  
May 3, 1883.  
I wish to express my appreciation of the  
valuable qualities of

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**

as a cough remedy.  
"While with Churchill's army before  
the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a se-  
vere cold, which terminated in a dangerous  
cough. I found no relief till on our march  
we came to a country store, where, on asking  
for some remedy, I was urged to try **AYER'S  
CHERRY PECTORAL.**  
"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since  
then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by  
me, for family use, and I have found it to be  
an invaluable remedy for throat and lung  
diseases.  
J. W. WHITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the  
prompt cure of all bronchial and lung  
affections, by the use of **AYER'S CHERRY  
PECTORAL.** Being very palatable, the young-  
est children take it readily.

PREPARED BY  
**Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.**  
Sold by all Druggists.

**BAKERS' MANDRAKE BATTERS**  
THE ONLY  
VEGETABLE  
CURE  
FOR  
**DYSPEPSIA,**  
Loss of Appetite,  
Indigestion, Sour Stomach,  
Habitual Constivness,  
Sick Headache and Biliousness.  
Price, 25c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

AMERICAN PATENTS & FOREIGN PATENTS  
L. SINGHAM & CO., Patent Agents, Washington,  
D. C.  
Send Pay for Agents \$100 to \$200 per mo.  
made selling our Books and Papers. Write to  
C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

**Blessed Benefactors.**

When a board of eminent physicians and  
chemists announced the discovery that by  
combining some well-known valuable reme-  
dies, the most wonderful medicine was pro-  
duced, which would cure such a wide range  
of diseases that most all other remedies could  
be dispensed with, many were sceptical; but  
proof of its merits by actual trial has dis-  
pelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers  
of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are  
honoured and blessed by all as benefactors.  
These Bitters are compounded from Hops,  
Buchu, Malt, Mandrake and Dandelion, and  
other oldest, best and most valuable medi-  
cines in the world, and contain all the best  
and most curative principles of all other  
medicines, being the best Blood Purifier,  
Kidney and Liver Regulator, and Life and  
Health Restoring Agent on earth. No dis-  
ease or ill health can possibly long exist  
where these Bitters are used, so varied and  
perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigour to the aged  
and infirm. To all whose employments cause  
irregularities of the bowels or urinary organs,  
or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild  
Stimulant, these Bitters are invaluable, being  
highly curative, tonic and stimulating, with-  
out intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms  
are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop  
Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but  
if you only feel bad or miserable, use the  
Bitters at once. It may save your life.  
Hundreds have been saved by so doing.  
\$5000 will be paid for a case they will  
not cure or help.

Do not suffer yourself or let your friends  
suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop  
Bitters.

Remember Hop Bitters is the purest and  
best medicine ever made; the "Invalid's  
Friend and Hope." No person or family  
should be without them.

"I was troubled for many years with seri-  
ous Kidney and Liver Complaint, Gravel,  
etc.; my blood became thin; I was dull and  
inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was  
an old worn out man all over, and could get  
nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters,  
and now I am a boy again. My blood is  
pure, kidneys are all right, and I am as active  
as a man of thirty, although I am seventy-  
two."—FATHER.

"For ten years my wife was confined to  
her bed with such a complication of ailments  
that no doctor could tell what was the matter  
or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in  
humburg stuff. Six months ago I saw a U.S.  
flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I  
would be a fool once more, and I tried it,  
but my folly proved to be wisdom, and two  
bottles cured her; she is now as well and  
strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only  
two dollars.

—H. W.—, Detroit, Mich.

**A GREAT SOURCE OF EVIL.**—Every far-  
mer will admit that one of the most destruc-  
tive evils to good crops is that of worms or  
parasites that prey upon vegetable life; other  
species of worms infect the human system  
and are productive of much suffering and ill  
health. Freeman's Worm Powders will ef-  
fectually rid the system of this trouble, are  
pleasant to take, and contain their own  
cathartic.

It is a remarkable fact that Dr. Thomas'  
Electric Oil is as good for internal as external  
use. For disease of the lungs, and throat, and  
for rheumatism, neuralgia, pain in the back,  
wounds and sores, it is the best down reme-  
dy, and much trouble is saved by having it  
always on hand.

Jacob Looekman, Buffalo, says he has been  
using it for rheumatism. He had such a lame  
back that he could do nothing, but one  
bottle entirely cured him.

Dr. Dresser, cloak, coat, stockings and  
all garments can be coloured successfully  
with the Diamond Dyes. Fashionable colours  
only 10c.

MR. W. MAGUIRE, Merchant, at Frank-  
lin, writes: "I was afflicted with pain in my  
shoulder for eight years—most helpless at  
times—have tried many remedies, but with  
no relief, until I used Dr. Thomas' Electric  
Oil. After a few applications the pain left  
me entirely, and I have had no pains since.  
Do not take Electric or Electron Oils, but  
see that you get Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil!"  
The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm  
Exterminator is shown by its good effects on  
the children.

CURNS cause intolerable pain. Holloway's  
Corn Cure removes the trouble.

"Ladies, if you would be forever redeemed  
from the frequent diseases that, in thou-  
sands of cases, deprive the spirits and abso-  
lutely fetter all the energies of womanhood,  
you have only to get Lydia E. Pinkham's  
Vegetable Compound.

# THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

VOL. II.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24th, 1883.

No. 43.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

AMONG the many industrial and agricultural exhibitions held in Canada during the present season the Dominion exhibition at St. John, N.B., has claimed special attention, and has been a most gratifying success. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to associate with it the centennial celebration of the settlement of St. John. The exhibits, not only from the Maritime Provinces, but from all the others, including the great North-West, would impress the many thousands who visited the city by the sea with enlarged ideas of the vast and varied resources of the Dominion, the progress already achieved, and the grand future that awaits our growing nationality.

ANOTHER earthquake is added to the list of those destructive convulsions with which places far apart have been visited during the present year. This time the Island of Scio and the Anatolian peninsula have been the scenes of great loss of life and destruction of property. Usually rumours of such calamities are greatly exaggerated. In these instances the ascertained facts surpass the first intimations received. In the case of the Ischian earthquake, and the convulsion in the Straits of Sunda, each day added to the number of the victims that had perished, so in regard to the latest horror of the kind in Asia Minor the first despatches did not give any adequate idea of the number of the killed. The number given is about two thousand, while the value of the property destroyed is not yet correctly ascertained. The present year will be a painfully memorable one to many.

MR. SHAW, of the London Missionary Society, who was subjected to arbitrary restraints and indignities at Tamatave by Admiral Pierre, has claimed and received compensation for losses and injuries sustained by the mission during the bombardment by the French. It has been agreed to give him 60000 francs. The French Minister for Foreign Affairs has written officially to the British Foreign Office regretting the occurrence of an affair that raised very bitter feelings between the two nations at the time. When there is time for reflection people are disposed to take a more reasonable view of acts that arouse indignation at the moment. French bluster has of late led to the penning of several apologies. It is a very proper thing for a party in the wrong to make amends by expressing regret, but it is still better to be careful to avoid wrong-doing, whether national or individual.

THE four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther is arousing a world-wide interest. Not in his native country alone but all over Christendom, Protestants, generally, are making arrangements for celebrating the day in an appropriate manner. The enthusiasm of the Germans will rise to a sublime height. Delegates from many lands will be present to take part in the proceedings at the great demonstration in Wittenberg. Throughout the United States the day will be marked by appropriate celebrations. The Presbyterian Synod of New York have agreed that the day be observed with religious exercises. In Toronto the German Lutheran Church proposed that all the Protestant churches in the city should hold commemorative religious services on the 11th of November. A meeting will also be held on the 10th, and a great demonstration on the 12th, at which some of the grandest specimens of Luther's music will be rendered.

THE great centres of population, the cities and towns of Canada, while showing much progress, the result of energy and enterprise, have a dark shadow that waits on their prosperity. Ministers from country districts and from other lands settle in cities and towns. There has been a laudable effort to provide church accommodation for the growing population. Increasing numbers, however, absent themselves from Church and religious services. If they do not come to the Church it is the Church's duty to go to them. A movement is to be made in Toronto to

bring the claims of the Gospel before the non-church-going classes. Several eminent Christian workers approached the Toronto Ministerial Association, who have agreed to conduct two weeks' special services in different parts of the city. When arrangements are perfected, the scheme will be definitely announced. It is hoped that the effort will receive the encouragement and support of the Christian people of the city, and that it will result in the accomplishment of great and lasting good.

SCOTTISH Episcopalianism is becoming aggressive, and, at the same time, seems disposed to coquet with Presbyterianism. In a different sense from Paul it says, "we seek not yours but you." It will have nothing to do with the system. That must be renounced, root and branch. Lord Forbes, presiding at a meeting of the Scottish Church Union, held in Edinburgh, said he believed that all those persons who, like Mr. Mackonochie, Mr. Green, and others, had been subjected to persecution and trial in England, had gone through it to fight for the truth with regard to the doctrine of the blessed sacrament. The most unrighteous and unjust case was that of Mr. Mackonochie. He hoped disestablishment might soon be got so that many Presbyterians might be induced to join the Episcopal Church. They would there get a great deal more than they got at present (no doubt of it). But if they did join they must acknowledge bishops, priests, and deacons. They had adopted this ground, Lord Forbes added, because they had antiquity for its foundation. The Presbyterians in Scotland and elsewhere do not generally incline to such views as Lord Forbes has taken the trouble to express.

THE Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise have completed their official connection with Canada. They have gone from our midst to resume their place in the life of the mother land. They have carried with them pleasant recollections of their sojourn in the Dominion, and they will be remembered by Canadians with kindly esteem. In his public capacity the Governor-General took an active and most hearty interest in the progress of the country. He visited nearly every part of it, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He carried on the good work begun by his brilliant predecessor, Lord Dufferin, of making himself perfectly acquainted with the condition, requirements, resources, and possibilities of the country. Canada has to thank Lords Dufferin and Lorne for the increased interest she has been able to attract within the last few years. From several of his parting words it is evident that the Marquis and his wife have a great liking for Canada. They mean to revisit it at no distant date. The Princess will be remembered for the quiet, unostentatious way in which she discharged the social duties of her position. Whatever she could do for education and philanthropy she cheerfully did, and well as for the promotion and encouragement of artistic culture and social refinement. Her example in these respects is worthy of imitation.

THE question of greatest interest to our Anglican friends in the west, has been who was the best man to succeed Helmuth in the bishopric of Huron. Several worthy local men were named in connection with the dignity. Much correspondence on the subject found a place in the columns of the local newspapers; but the Synod has by a decisive majority gone beyond its bounds for one to rule over the affairs of their Church. The first choice in every respect, a wise one, fell on Dr. Sullivan, Bishop of Algoma, but his duty to that diocese, to which he was only appointed a short time ago, has prevented him from accepting the important position to which the Synod of Huron called him. After four ballots, the Rev. Maurice Baldwin, D.D., of Christ Church, Montreal, was elected Bishop of Huron. He is highly esteemed, not only in his own Church, but also in all branches of the Evangelical Church. He is an eloquent preacher and an earnest worker in the cause of the Gospel. As a pastor, he has been eminently successful in doing good and efficient work wherever he has exercised his

ministry. Dr. Baldwin will make a worthy successor to Bishops Hellmuth and Cronv... The choice made by the Synod of Huron clearly shows that the western diocese of the English Church is not pining for ritualism.

THE original leaders of the Scottish Free Church are fast disappearing. The men who, by their firm and uncompromising adherence to popular rights, took a prominent place in the movement that resulted in the disruption of 1843, are becoming few in number. Chalmers and Cunningham, Candlish and Guthrie have gone, and now the death of Dr. James Begg is chronicled. He began his ministry in Paisley, where, however, he did not long remain, having received a call to Liberton, whence he moved to become minister of Free Newington Church, Edinburgh. He not only took part in all prominent ecclesiastical questions of the time but was also an ardent social reformer. He dealt the death-blow to the repulsive botanic system that existed in several parts of Scotland. Of late years he has been the leader of the extreme Conservative wing of the Free Church of Scotland. He opposed—to the verge of a second disruption—union with the United Presbyterian Church. He was the strenuous opponent of all change in matters and forms of worship. Even till within a short time of his death he was zealous in organizing resistance to the introduction of instrumental music in the services of the Free Church. He was a man of great vigour, mental and physical, a prince among popular platform speakers of Scotland. Dr. Begg is one of the prominent figures in the ecclesiastical history of our time. In the particular phase of thought he represented he has left neither equal nor successor.

WEEKLY HEALTH BULLETIN.—Owing to the meteorological conditions of last week, Bronchitis seems to have declined somewhat in degree of prevalence; Influenza and Consumption are less than last week; while Pneumonia is rather less, except in District V., south of Georgian Bay, where it has attained a position amongst the six most prevalent diseases. Regarding the prevalence of fevers of a specific nature, it is extremely interesting to note the fluctuations in the area and prevalence of Intermittent. Last week it was noticed to have extended until it was prevalent in six out of ten Districts, and had a percentage degree of prevalence amounting to eight per cent. It was further noted, however, that the temperature was uniformly low, falling in every District except one to below freezing point. Such extreme cold is well known to prevent the free development of malaria germs, and hence we have the interesting fact of its sudden recession, falling from six districts to five in area of prevalence, and from 8 to 4.7 per cent. In degree of prevalence. There has probably never been in the various reports a more marked example of the influence of temperature on disease. Fever Enteric, however, is not regulated by the same conditions; since we find it to have increased in degree of prevalence from 3.5 to 3.9 per cent., although in lateral distribution it seems to have become somewhat narrowed. Amongst contagious Zymotics, we have to remark the sudden rise to a position of grave importance of Diphtheria, which, although it had appeared in the report of last week amongst the six prevalent diseases in District IX., east shore of Lake Huron had not shown a sufficient prevalence to appear in the first twenty diseases. But from some cause, more or less difficult of determination, it has advanced until it has appeared in two Districts, and has an actual intensity amounting to 3.5 per cent. of the total recorded diseases. Districts IX. and X., the south-eastern part of Ontario, are those most affected by its prevalence. Its epidemic prevalence in several localities shows once again how imperfect is the general knowledge of the means by which the disease is propagated, and still more how utterly careless are those amongst whom it appears of the interests and welfare of others, and how inadequate are existing local organizations—if they exist at all—for its isolation and restriction. This great advance is the natural outcome of neglecting to extinguish the first sparks as much as an extensive conflagration follows the failure to extinguish the first flames.

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

### PRINCE ALBERT MISSION.

MR. EDITOR.—The communication of the ex-Convener of Foreign Mission of the 19th September leaves reply an easy task to a production more characterized by bitter vituperation than the calm statement of fact. Its style is worthy of the good old times when Popes thundered out interdicts and gentlemen cut each other's throats by way of amusement. Anathemas now-a-days excite only the smile of contempt, and usually denote a weak cause. I shall gladly leave the ex-Convener the benefit of all the merit there is in abuse and rumours—"old wives' fables"—and confine myself to a simple recital of fact. As to the management of the mission property, the clear, unanimous testimony of the citizens of Prince Albert, of all denominations, tendered without solicitation on my part, should settle the point more conclusively than the hastily-formed opinion of one who made a holiday trip at an expense to the Church of \$650 and whose stay in Prince Albert was as brief as possible. From a spiritual standpoint his visit was productive of no good results. Had not the Prince Albert congregation had more faith in their missionary than in the ex-Convener the Presbyterian cause at this hour would have been buried in a grave deep as that of the foreign mission. What the result peculiarly will be time, the great revealer, will show. After all, it may be true that inaction is not the most masterly policy. Had the course recommended been carried out the 410 lots still unsold would have realized over \$21,000, leaving nearly 200 acres of farm lands to be disposed of. No one wishes more earnestly than I that the mission property may be the centre of the great city which shrewd business men are nearly unanimous in declaring must spring up somewhere in the district. Certainly no one has laboured for the result with half the zeal I did. It is not beyond the range of possibility that some other point on the north or the south branch or at the forks of the river may be selected as a centre by various projected railway lines. That is a contingency which the ex-Convener, with all his shrewd financial knowledge cannot control. The first result of his wise administration is a decrease in market value. I still hold that it would have been better to have accepted the ample price—\$21,500—offered last year, and thus close as soon as possible a speculation which adds nothing to the Church's spiritual strength. Had the ex-Convener been endowed with gifts of vision more than spiritualistic then there might be something in his assumption that he possesses knowledge superior to the real estate market of to-day and to that of the business men of the place. It were easy to travel anew the ground occupied in a previous letter; anew to asseverate facts, not one of which the ex-Convener has succeeded in proving incorrect. The result would be a communication trite and wearisome. Had the foreign mission waited till the title had been given then the mission property to-day would have been farm land, and the ex-Convener saved from the Sisypus task of devising a mode by which the streets of a town or a village survey can be sold. Had his profound lucubrations only been crowned with success doubtless western real-estate men would have assigned him the foremost position in their ranks. The whole difficulty sprung from the inability of the Foreign Mission to furnish deeds so soon as expected. May it not be a nice legal question if even a General Assembly can sanction a sale so as to make it strictly regular when no patent has as yet been obtained? He likes to raise a huge storm over a temporary loan asked for the Presbyterian congregation till the patent was issued. He has never been in ignorance of the fact that if he demurred to this trifling favour the money would be returned at any time—it can be had any day from the congregational treasurer. The demand for immediate payment would clearly prove his want of confidence in his own pledge that patents would be issued soon.

That the interests of the denomination require in Saskatchewan and the other western territories under the control of the Church some provision for higher education no one brought in close contact with the field can doubt. The Bishop of Saskatchewan did succeed in obtaining a charter for a university. He has a college in operation, not so efficient as eastern institutions, still something better than merely on paper. The nuns have commenced their seminary.

They have come to teach Protestant children. As for looking after the education of the French half-breed children, is not ignorance the mother of devotion? It would savour little of the strong, sturdy Presbyterian spirit to surrender to other denominations the foremost place in the higher education of a territory yet destined to be the home of millions, and in the Hudson Bay navigation is a success, sure to occupy a place second to no Province of the Dominion. The Congregationalists and Presbyterians are vigorously prosecuting the work of collegiate education in the western States and territories as one of the most powerful adjuncts in extending Christ's kingdom. The Presbyterians of Prince Albert made an offer of \$2,000 for a building and gave a pledge to exert their utmost effort to obtain endowment if the proceeds of the mission property were applied to higher education. Conduct so praiseworthy on the part of a young community, nearly all of whom have come from eastern homes during the past two or three years, is deserving of something better than a sneer. I am willing to assume the responsibility of my every action. I refuse to be held answerable for the blunders of other people. I did state 180 lots were sold. The communication was a brief and hurried one. It was intended to convey the information that all the available lots were sold. As I was not writing a legal document, I did not think it necessary, even if I thought about it at the time, to particularize the graveyard as unsold. I never sanctioned an act so illegal and unchristian. To settle the matter requires no solution of some intricate metaphysical question, growing, like a coal pit, blacker the further one proceeds. The ex-Convener affirms it was a business transaction. Can he, or can anyone, produce any document signed by me, as missionary in charge, sanctioning the sale? If he cannot, then he convicts himself of something far different from a regard to the truth. My first knowledge of the pitiable transaction was in a communication a few months ago from the ex-Convener, officially addressed to the trustees of the Presbyterian congregation. They, claiming the graveyard as the property of the congregation, requested a patent from the Foreign Mission so soon as obtained. The ex-Convener replied in substance that he was sorry the request could not be complied with as the graveyard had been sold. The sale was one of the first fruits of his wise administration.

The ex-Convener betrays his ignorance of the circumstances in which the late Mr. Nisbet commenced his mission. There was one white settler—a Norwegian. The baptism of his child was one of the first ecclesiastical acts. There was also one English-speaking half-breed who had broken up an acre on what is now this mission property, and then settled a few miles up the river. He furnishes not a single tittle of evidence to overthrow the assertion he regards as so unpalatable, that from its first beginning up to the time of its extinction in the Prince Albert district, the so-called "Foreign" Mission work was as much or more a mission to white settlers and half-breeds. That I did ask the Foreign Mission soon after my arrival to give a more liberal grant to the church building on account of Indians is true. Whitecap's band (Sioux) since removed to their reservation 120 miles south, spent the winter in Prince Albert. I also requested that, as disease was thinning their ranks, a few bags of flour be given to be distributed among the sick and the aged; and, furthermore, that a teacher be sent. The only answer the ex-Convener gave to the first request was a heartless silence, and to the second a refusal. Had not the settlers displayed more humanity than the ex-Convener who founds his claim to the whole property in Prince Albert on account of an Indian mission there, many of the Sioux to-day would have been in the silent land. Verily the Foreign Mission has an interest in the Sioux and the Sioux know it. There are now no Indians near Prince Albert except a few stragglers from their respective bands. Their truest friends wish them to remain on their reserves which they must visit once a year to obtain the money at treaty time. They are apter scholars in acquiring the white man's vices than his virtues. The thirty tepees of Sioux which he saw on the mission property during his brief stay in Prince Albert belonged to Indians who object to join Whitecap's band. They migrate from one part of the settlement to another, breaking up into divisions of four or more tepees for hunting or harvesting. Part removed this spring to their reserve on the South Branch. Their restless, migratory habits prevent any efficient mission work among the remain-

der. The Episcopal Church with its usual promptitude in Indian mission work has sent a teacher to Whitecap's band. No judicious supporter of Indian mission work wants it carried on by running full tilt against another denomination already at work on a Reserve which is a small one. I am not so ignorant of Indian habits as the ex-Convener imagines.

Real conversion tends to industry, economy and self-reliance. I have no doubt that wherever there is a large number of real Christians in a band, they will assert their Christianity by demanding to be treated as citizens—not as children or wards of the State. It was surely not too much to expect that our Indian mission in sixteen years, after an expenditure of \$30,000, should show some fruit in the formation of the self-reliant habits the Gospel enjoins. I had no reference to the reports of Messrs. Nisbet, MacKellar and Johnstone. Had I spoken of these gentlemen, it would have been with feelings of the utmost respect. It was the nature of the work I was discussing. The ex-Convener can find no method to get rid of unwelcome disclosures save by the introduction of a new topic—the character of the men.

The reports I had reference to were reports issued during the past two years of my residence in the North-West. The mission was pictured as possessed of elements of prosperity at the very time it had no organized existence. The fact still remains unshaken by a single shred of evidence that the Indian mission, after an existence of fourteen years, either abandoned or lost its every station in Prince Albert district, and found a resting place for the sole of its foot in Mistawasis Reserve already occupied by a sister Church. The ex-Convener talks in a depreciatory strain of the importance I attach to Home Mission work in the North-West. I never imagined that he was so narrow minded as to conceive that the work among 41,000 Indians, the number I believe the census returns show in Manitoba and the whole of the North-West, had a superior claim on the Church to that among the white settlers who already outnumber them. The souls of settlers from Scotland or the eastern provinces are just as precious in the sight of God as the souls of Indians. At no distant date the tide of immigration, rolling westward with restless force will bear hundreds of thousands to the fertile lands awaiting the husbandman's patient toil to yield rich returns.

While it is a plain duty to send the Gospel to the Indian tribes, it is a duty more paramount not to neglect those more nearly allied—the men and the women who are destined to leave the stamp of indelible impressions, good or evil on western society and institutions, and in the settlement of the question as to what shall be done with the proceeds of the property I have no doubt the General Assembly will take into due consideration the altered circumstances of the work in the North-West.

JAMES SIEVERIGHT.

Winnipeg, October 5th, 1883.

### PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The following report submitted by Rev. Alexander H. Cameron to the Convener of the Home Mission Committee of the Presbytery of Manitoba, will be read with interest:

In accordance with the instructions of the Presbytery given me by the Rev. Mr. Robertson, the superintendent of our missions, I visited all the settlements west of the first crossing of the Souris to range seven west, second meridian, and between the International Boundary and the Canadian Pacific Railway, and it is with considerable pleasure and some satisfaction that I now report the work accomplished.

On the 27th of June I was ready with a complete outfit: horse, saddle, covered buckboard, blankets, gun, ammunition and provisions to start west, but a hungry dog destroyed my harness, and I had to make a journey of forty-five miles to have it repaired. On my way home again my horse ran away and damaged my buckboard so that I had to send to Brandon for a pair of shafts. On the 17th of July I made a successful start from Turtle Mountain for the scene of my summer's work.

I called at Mr. Mowat's boarding house, near Deloraine, to learn from him the western boundary of his field, but he was absent and the time of his return very uncertain. Mr. Mowat is an earnest and indefatigable worker, and it certainly redounds much to his credit that in less than eighteen months he has succeeded in erecting two commodious frame churches,

one at Deloraine and the other in township one, west of Turtle Mountain.

From Deloraine I proceeded by way of the Commission Trail and crossed the Souris in Township two, Range twenty-six, thence I drove north to Morrisonville, in township four of the same range, where I met Mr. Rochester, of the Presbyterian College, Montreal. His field as reported to me embraces twelve townships, but this does not include the Callendar settlement and Ma'ra. In the district covered by the report, there are one hundred and thirteen property holders, divided among the different Churches as follows:—Forty-seven Presbyterians, twenty-two Methodists, eleven Episcopalians, eight Baptists, three Bible Christians, and twenty-two not reported. I baptized two children. Mr. Rochester in visiting and conducting services is doing his work well, and it is the unanimous wish of the settlers that he should be with them next summer. The Rev. Mr. Wheeler, of the Methodist Church, is labouring here, so that even after Mr. Rochester leaves the people will have the Gospel preached to them.

Mr. Hay's field extends from range twenty-nine to the western boundary of the settlement, and from township one to township seven. I visited the stations in this part and found the mission in a healthy and satisfactory state. The work is most laborious, but the missionary by great diligence, unceasing efforts and good judgment has gained for himself the hearty commendation of the whole people who are most anxious to secure his services for another season. In this wide field there are two hundred and twenty-six property holders, and of these seventy-eight are Presbyterians, fifty-four Methodists, thirty-nine Episcopalians, ten Baptists, four Roman Catholics, three Evangelists, three Congregationalists, one Lutheran, and thirty-four not reported. I baptized a mother and her child. It is almost certain that the Missionary Association of Queen's College, will have to advance at least \$100 to pay the expense of this mission. The settlers south of the Canada Pacific Railway belt are most dissatisfied on account of the land policy of the Dominion Government, and the failure of their many efforts to secure mail accommodation. Men who settled here eighteen months ago with considerable cash in hand are now almost bankrupt; for although they have excellent crops, the Government by withdrawing the even-numbered sections in this district from homestead and pre-emption entry have robbed them of a market. How long is this unjust and suicidal policy to continue?

In company with Mr. Hay, I drove to the coal fields in township one, ranges six and seven, west second meridian. Here Mr. Pocock with his mining engineer and two other men were at work sinking a shaft and running in levels to ascertain the character of the shale over the different seams of coal. One seam eighteen feet from the surface is five feet thick and another fifty-six feet below it seven feet, four inches. The coal is lignite and makes a good fire with very little smoke and but a small percentage of clinkers. Blacksmiths at Broadview, Moosomin and townships eleven, range one, report that it is not suitable for their work. The scenery of the Souris in township one, range six is fine. In one place on the west bank the sandstone columns have the appearance of the ruins of an ancient castle, in another place of an old fort with the walls demolished and the guns dismantled. It was a pleasant change after the monotony of the prairie. I conducted service in Mr. Pocock's tent on Sabbath, the 5th of August.

In township four, range six, the hind axle of my buckboard broke at the hub. I was told by a settler on the South Antler that there was a man living on Section thirty-six, township four, range six. I saddled my horse, but failed to find anything to indicate that there was a settler on that section. I rode six miles west and found six bachelors, a surveyor, a carpenter, a tailor, a photographer and two otherwise designated—a happy and contented company. They gave me a hearty welcome. The next day two of the company with a yoke of oxen and a red-river cart brought my buckboard to the house and the carpenter made half an axle of wood with a very ingenious arrangement to serve in place of a nut. This carried me to Broadview. Of these bachelors, two are Presbyterians, one Methodist and one Episcopalian. All attended my services.

More than one settler told me that I would have no trouble in crossing Moose Mountain creek. They never attempted to cross it between ranges five and

six. I arrived at this place about noon. The flags growing along the banks warned me to be careful. To test the bottom I compelled my horse to go into deep water. It did not appear to be very bad. I then tried her in the buckboard, and when it was in the channel my horse was deep in the mire. With the water up to my waist, and the mud above my knees I unloaded my baggage. I then had to unharness my horse and even when free from all encumbrances except the mud, she had to throw herself on her side three times before she reached *terra firma*. How to get the buckboard out was a difficult problem for me to solve. I always try to do my own work. I fastened a rope to the front axle at the wheels making a loop just long enough to go round my shoulders and under my arms. In this harness I succeeded in two hour and a half in landing my buckboard on the bank. I arrived at Mr. George Morrison's, Moose Mountain, at dusk. I rested well that night.

The district between Moose Mountain and Moose Mountain creek is one of the best and most compact settlements west of Turtle Mountain. Mr. McLeod's services were highly appreciated, and if a subscription had been taken up before his departure the field would likely have paid the whole expense of this mission. Mr. McLeod had no horse and was perhaps justified in confining his services to a small district, but in general the country districts, fortnightly Sabbath services and week-day evening services is all that the Church, with the means and men at her disposal can afford to give. In this station there are one hundred and forty property holders; sixty-one are Presbyterians, thirty-four Methodists, twenty Episcopalians, seven Baptists, four Evangelists, three Bible Christians, one Roman Catholic and not reported ten. Here I baptized two men and six children. The Rev. Mr. Wilson, Methodist, is now in this field and is working diligently to get money and material to build a parsonage.

On my way north from the Moose Mountain settlement I passed through the Indian reserve in range five. The Indians, about one-hundred families of Cree and Assiniboine, are living in two villages; they have one hundred and twenty acres in crop. The fields are surrounded by good substantial fences, and promise a rich harvest. Should not the Government provide a school and the Church a missionary for these creatures?

After I left the reserve, I did not see a house till I came to township fourteen, range five, and of the settlers in township fifteen, range five, I found only one at home.

Having spent part of four days at Broadview and the blacksmith having repaired the axle, I again crossed the Pipestone and called on the settlers in townships fourteen and thirteen, range four, and township twelve, range three; then I drove to Whitewood, and from there to Mr. Munn's in township seventeen, range one, where I met Mr. Linton, of Queen's College, and conducted a public service. On the following day, Sabbath, I preached at Whitewood and in the Scotch settlement, and Mr. Linton at Munn's and Green's. Monday morning I broke another axle at the hub. With a borrowed buckboard Mr. Linton and I drove twenty miles to have it mended. The blacksmith did the work for his love of the Kirk. On returning to township fourteen, range one, the nut of the axle could not be found. I made a nut of the heel of my slipper and with it travelled sixty miles across the prairie. The Scotchmen, although not financially very strong are talking of building a church. A liberal subscription for this object is expected from Lady Cathcart. Mr. McDonald, Lady Cathcart's agent, visited the colony last month and was pleased with the condition and prospects of these settlers. I again conducted service for them, and, although notice was only given after four p.m., on Saturday, twenty-three men and women were present and all took part in the singing which was in Gaelic. The spiritual wants of these men must not be forgotten by us. In the Pipestone district there are one hundred and eighty-nine property holders, and of these eighty-five are Presbyterians, thirty-two Methodists, twenty-three Episcopalians, twelve Roman Catholics, six Infidels, four Baptists, one Congregationalist and twenty-six not reported. This report does not include the settlers in townships sixteen and seventeen, ranges one and two, and at Whitewood. Mr. Linton's financial statement is likely to be satisfactory.

At Wapella, I had a congregation of railroad men. There are only two or three settlers in the neighbour-

hood, and east to within a few miles of Moosomin not a house is to be seen from the trail. At Moosomin I remained only one night.

In the district south of Fleming I conducted services on Sabbath at McDonald's, section twenty two, township twelve, range thirty, and at McCormack's, section twenty-two, township eleven, range thirty. There were twenty five attended the service at McCormack's. From section twenty two, township eleven, range thirty, I passed through township eleven to range one. In townships twelve and eleven, ranges thirty, thirty one and thirty-two, there are sixty seven property holders, and of these there are eighteen Methodists, fifteen Presbyterians, two Roman Catholics, one Episcopalian, one Baptist and thirty not reported. Townships ten and eleven in ranges thirty-one and thirty-two are classed "No. 1 Farming land," and next summer with all the settlers living on their own lots this would be a good station for a student.

The future policy of the Government in regard to the disposal of the even numbered sections south of the Canada Pacific Railway belt will be an important element, and must be taken into account before making arrangements for the supply of the districts now occupied by Messrs. McLeod, Hay and Rochester.

In order to protect our own interest and to advance mission work, I would strongly urge that a missionary be sent at once to the Pipestone and Moose Mountain districts.

The census for all the stations is as follows:—

DISTRICT	Missionary	DENOMINATION.										Total	
		Presbyterians	Methodists	Episcopalians	Congregationalists	Lutheran	Evangelists	Bible Christians	Baptist	Roman Catholics	Infidels		Not reported
W Pipestone	Linton	85	32	23	1	...	...	...	4	28	6	26	189
Moose Mt.	McLeod	61	34	20	...	...	...	3	7	2	...	10	140
Antler	Hay	47	54	30	3	...	...	3	10	4	...	34	226
Powit	Rochester	78	22	21	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	28	153
E. Pipestone	...	15	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	67
Tp 4, R. 7	.....	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
		200	161	95	4	7	6	30	10	6	122	741	

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEX. H. CAMERON.

Turtle Mountain, Oct. 2nd, 1883.

KNOX COLLEGE STUDENT'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This society met for the first time this session on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 10th. Mr. J. S. McKay, B.A., second vice-president occupying the chair. After the meeting had been opened with devotional exercises, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and sustained, the society proceeded to hear the reports of missionaries. Five of the seventeen missionaries labouring in fields under the care of the society, gave accounts of the work engaged in by them during the past summer. The missionaries, who read reports were the following:—Mr. J. McGillivray, of Byng Inlet; Mr. T. Thompson, of Manitoulin (north); Mr. J. Gilchrist, of Algoma Mills; Mr. J. Hamilton, B.A., of Cockburn Island; and Mr. G. Ballantyne of Wolseley, Manitoba. Cockburn Island, Byng Inlet and Wolseley were among the new fields taken up by the society last summer, and the reports from them were of a very interesting and encouraging nature. In accordance with a motion previously made, six members of the society were appointed to prepare and read papers on missionary subjects before the society at such times as the society may decide. The election of officers for the ensuing session then took place with the following results:—President, Mr. W. S. McTavish; first Vice-President, Mr. T. Nixon; second Vice-President, Mr. A. Hamilton; Recording Secretary, Mr. J. Hamilton, B.A.; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. A. Beattie; Treasurer, Mr. J. S. Hardie; Councilors: Messrs. G. E. Fretman, J. A. Ross, G. Kinross, B.A.; T. Wilson, H. C. Howard. Mr. J. Gilchrist and Mr. T. M. Hardie were appointed as bishops of the Central Prison and Gaol, respectively. A committee was also appointed to carry on the work, begun last year of gathering religious reading matter and sending it to the various fields of the society. The long metre doxology having been sung and the benediction pronounced, the society adjourned.

They that would not eat the forbidden fruit must not come near the forbidden tree.

## PASTOR AND PEOPLE.

### THE CHRISTIAN'S PORTION.

Is thy life lonely?  
Jesus is near thee;  
Is thy heart saddened?  
Jesus can cheer thee.

Dost thou feel friendless?  
Jesus befriends thee;  
Helpless and hopeless?  
His grace attends thee.

Dost thou lack power?  
Jesus can give it;  
Grace for life-witness?  
From Him receive it.

Dost thou fear trial?  
He will shine through it;  
Fiery temptation?  
Jesus foreknew it.

Long'st thou to love Him?  
He notes thy sighing;  
Notes it—to give thee  
Soul satisfaction.

Wouldst thou be faithful?  
Christ can uphold thee;  
Fear'st thou to falter?  
His grace will unfold thee.

Out of His riches  
Each need supplying,  
Trust Him for living,  
Trust Him for dying.

—The Christian.

### THE PRUDENCE OF COWARDICE.

There is nothing more short-sighted than the prudence of those men who take counsel of their fears, and abandon the cause of right and justice for the reason that its friends are few, and its foes numerous and strong. He who fights against wrong fights for himself, as well as for others; he who countenances wrong nourishes a monster which may devour and destroy those who are most honoured and dear to him. He who will not contend in behalf of others against wrong, may soon be under the necessity of suffering wrong himself; for iniquity, grown bold by sufferance, will assail those who have beheld its progress with indifference, and who have been silent when, by an earnest protest, they might have stayed its course.

Besides, these men forget what forces are allied with those who suffer from the wrong doing of others. Every wrong and injustice inflicted upon a man puts God upon his side, and arrays Him against his enemies. The arm of Omnipotence fights for the weak and for the oppressed; and, however mighty an evil or wrong may be, its downfall is assured. The sons of Zeruah were too strong for David; he found himself entangled and controlled by them. But they were not too strong for God, and the time of their destruction came. There may be foes with whom we are utterly unable to cope, and the day will come when right shall triumph, and wrong shall lie prostrate in the dust. Then those who have acted the coward's part, and been unfaithful to their highest convictions, will find that they have placed themselves on the losing side, that they have been ashamed of right and truth in the days of adversity and conflict, and can never bear aloft the palm of triumph in the days of strength and victory. The wisest course is to stand ever for the right, even though we stand alone, beset by a thousand foes; for He whom we follow has been victorious on every field, and will make us more than conquerors through Him that loved us and gave Himself for us.—The Christian.

### SABBATH REST.

AT Fribourg, Switzerland, men engaged in the public service ingeniously and courteously ask for a release from work on Sunday, by furnishing envelopes bearing a seal on which is printed in red letters, "You are asked to lessen as much as possible the work of the post-office and other public services on Sunday, in order that your neighbour may also rest on that day."

Of a similar nature is a report of a conversation with Mr. Mark Lemon, the editor of the "London Punch." The gentleman who reports the interview states that he occupied a compartment on an English railway train with Mr. Lemon, and objected very earnestly to the ridicule which had been thrown in "Punch" upon those who upheld the sanctity of the

Lord's Day. After some animated conversation, Mr. Lemon with a smiling face said: "Now I will make a confession to you which I have not made to others. Some time ago I got up a petition in favour of the opening of the British Museum on Sundays, and sent it into our printing office for the men to sign, when, judge of my astonishment, the foreman came to my room and said: 'If you please, sir, do not press for the signing of this petition for, unless you do, the men bid rather not sign it.' 'What in the world do they mean by that? Why, it's for their benefit that we want museums open on Sundays?' 'Well, sir,' replied the foreman, 'the men think that would not be the end of it—it would only be the thin end of the wedge, and that before long workshops, offices and all kinds of places as well as museums would be open on Sundays too.' Now," added Mr. Lemon, "that petition was never signed. The conduct of the men made a strange impression on my mind, and I honestly acknowledge that it furnishes a strong fact for your side of the question."

The communication closes with these words:

"From the day of our interview until his death I never heard of Mr. Lemon having penned an unkind line against the better observance of the Lord's Day."  
—Christian Intelligencer.

### PROFESSOR WESTCOTT ON THE BIBLE.

The following passage occurred in a speech delivered by the Rev. Professor Westcott to the Cambridge University Branch of the Bible Society:—

It is no exaggeration to say that each great movement for good in the Christian Church has coincided with fresh study of the Bible. It was so with the masters of Alexandria; it was so with Jerome and Augustine; it was so in the tenth, the fourteenth, and the sixteenth centuries. At each crisis deeper investigation of Scripture found new treasures which answered the wants of a new society. And by God's help it will be so now. The power of the Bible is unchanged and inexhaustible. It speaks with authority to societies and to men; it speaks with sympathy; it speaks with authority because it speaks with sympathy; because it speaks with a human voice, through men and to men, in many fashions and in many parts. Let us emphasize this thought. We commonly describe the Bible as a "Book." It is a Book—one Book; but it is more. The first title which was given to it in the West was *Bibliotheca Divina*; and it is indeed a Divine Library, rich in every region of human interest, rich in every variety of human record. And this fulness, this catholicity of the Bible, answers to the fulness, the catholicity of the faith. Both were recognized together. And if once we can see in the Bible the breadth, the patience, the long-sufferings of the dealings of God in the past, we shall gain that courageous hope in the prospect of the whole world, with all its mysteries and sorrows, which we commonly seek by confining our attention to a little portion of its vast range. We may have something to unlearn, and much to learn in our interpretation of the Bible. But it stands before us a living monument of a Divine life. Its last message is not spoken. It is not, as some would treat it, simply a priceless literary treasure. It is still the organ of the Divine Spirit, eloquent for us with fresh vital truth.

### THE PERILOUS PERIOD.

Dr. Goodfellow, in the "Northwestern," gives it as his opinion that "the perilous period for the boy is during the next ten years after he reaches eight." This fact, and such we believe it is, certainly calls for very serious consideration, not only by parents, but all Christian workers. Sunday-school superintendents should see that boys of this age should have the best teachers that they can furnish. Intelligent men of the Church should be willing to turn away from the tempting book or paper and go and teach their own bright boys and others, in a way that will interest as well as profit, and they must be interested to a certain degree, or they cannot be profited. Pastors should know the boys that belong to the families of their congregation. Parents should take time to learn what they are thinking about, know what they are doing, and guide their reading. Rivet their hearts to their home at every possible point. Next to a personal consecration to Christ, no power will be so strong to keep them from sin as love for those who

are pure and righteous. Useful occupation, not more wearying than necessary demands, is a wonderful safety-valve for the abundant, and, as it often appears to quiet-loving age, superabundant energy of youth. The same things may be truthfully said of girls of the same years, though the chief watchfulness may not always be needed in the same direction from which dangers came to the brothers. Take care for the young. Notice the preposition.

### ANXIETY.

There is a class of people who suffer from a habitual depression of spirits. They take desponding views of themselves and all their surroundings; they dwell, as it were, among the tombs; doubt their acceptance by Christ, mourn over their daily shortcomings, and, in fact, through fear of death, are all their life subject to bondage. Doubtless this morbid state of mind is often constitutional, and He who knoweth our frame, and remembereth that we are but dust, makes every allowance for it. Still it is not a right frame of mind—nor one to be indulged in. It interferes with a Christian's usefulness as much as with his comfort, and makes the religion of Christ unlovely in the eyes of his neighbours. It is a state of feeling recognized by our heavenly Father, and provided against: "Who is among you that feareth the Lord, that obeyeth the voice of his servant, that walketh in the darkness, and bath no light? Let him trust in the name of the Lord, and stay upon his God." (Isaiah l. 10) "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He shall sustain thee." (Psalm xiv. 22; Peter v. 7.) Having such promises, should we not strive, in the strength of the Lord, to shake off that weight, and to "come boldly to the throne, that we may obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need?"

### A CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

Rev. S. P. Henson, D.D., has the following telling words in the "Pulpit Treasury" for October: "Christianity is not a mere theory, but a vital experience, and it challenges the inquirer to make proof of its power. Millions have accepted the challenge and made the experiment in different ages and different lands—many of them men of biggest brain and broadest culture, and coolest judgment. Their clear, concurrent testimony is not merely that they have believed in certain principles, and have come to cherish certain sentiments, but that they have arrived at certain palpable results—that they have had personal, inward demonstrations, as conclusive as any ocular exhibition, and have had personal experience of a practical power that has transformed, transfigured, glorified their lives, lifting them up to a loftier plane, and giving them a joy unspeakable and full of glory. Now, shall we hesitatingly receive the testimony of learned scientists, though they be few and far between, and do not agree in many things? and shall we reject the concurrent testimony of millions of Christian witnesses, among whom are multitudes of men and women the wisest and purest the world ever saw?"

### THE FORGIVENESS OF INJURIES.

If a man commits an offence against us, misrepresents us, insults us, injures us in anyway, what are we to do? Brood over it? That is what some Christian people nearly always do. It is wonderful what care they take to get all the pain and suffering out of an offence they can. They might have brushed it away at once and have done with it; but no, the hasty, bitter word, the selfish act, they lay upon their memory, and they will not forget it whatever else they forget. If a man injures you do not brood over it. Nor must you talk about it to everybody you meet. What is your motive of speaking about the injury? Do you want to get your friends to take sides with you against the offender? You ought to want to make the offender himself take sides with you against the offence. The more people know of the wrong, and the stronger the feeling you create against the wrong-doer, the harder you make it for him to acknowledge his fault.—R. W. Dalt, in Good Words.

To prevent our being uneasy at the restraints of religion, it is good often to take a view of the liberties and comforts of it.

THOSE that would be safe have need to be suspicious of the tempter. The garrison that sounds a parley is not far from being surrendered.

Groceries, etc.

FULTON, MICHIE, & CO'Y, GROCERS & WINE MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS OF FANCY GROCERIES.

NEW SEASON'S LOCH FYNNE HERRINGS, PURE BONELESS CODFISH, EXTRA FINE MESS MACKEREL.

FULTON, MICHIE & Co., 7 KING STREET WEST,

Jaffray & Ryan, GROCERS AND IMPORTERS.

New Teas! New Teas! New Teas!

We have just received our New Teas, which we will offer at the following prices:

- FINEST ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 60c. FINE ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 60c. FLAVOURY ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 50c. MON-ING, 40c. FINEST EXTRA CHOICE YOUNG HYSON, 80c. FINEST YOUNG HYSON, 70c. EXTRA SIFTED, 60c. SUPERIOR, 50c. FINE, 40 cents.

Considerable reduction will be made on packages of 5 lbs. and upwards. Freight paid on all packages of 10 lbs. and over.

A complete assortment of Cross & Blackwell's goods always in stock. Amongst other potted meats, GAME, ANCHOVY, SHRIMP AND BLOATER PASTE, SALAD DRESSINGS PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, JELLIES, SOUPS.

SPARKLING HYDROZON, Non-Alcoholic. A nutrient tonic for brain and nerve. Strongly recommended by Prof. Aufield, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.I.C., F.S.C., London, England. Ross's Belfast Ginger Ale.

JAFFRAY & RYAN, 114 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

J. CHARTERS, General Grocer and Provision Dealer. CANNED GOODS, POTTED MEATS, ETC. VARIETY: TEA, BUTTER, AND FINE FLOUR A SPECIALTY. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN SEASON. 405 Yonge St. Cor. Alexander St., TORONTO.

Boots and Shoes.

Advertisement for J.D. King & Co. featuring an image of a boot and text: 'We offer our Customers GREAT VARIETY To Select From GOODS OF ALL KIND Manufacture Numerous widths and attractive prices. Please try them.'

J. D. KING & CO., 79 King St. East. R. MEERYFIELD, PRACTICAL BOOT & SHOE MAKER, 374 YONGE STREET.

BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Full course of study. Full corps of teachers. Apply to Professor JOHN S. EWALD, D.D., Me. FREE. By return mail, will send you Moody's New Bible, with a copy of Dress Cutting BOOK.

Jewellery & Fancy Goods.

KENT BROS., Indian Clock, 51/50. 168 YONGE ST., TORONTO. The Leading Jewellery Establishment of Canada.

Come and see our immense stock of Watches Diamonds Clocks, Jewellery, Silverware, etc., etc. The Cheapest House in the Dominion. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

W. WHARIN & CO., Established 1854. Watches, Clocks, JEWELRY And Silverware. Every description of English, Swiss, and American Watches and Clocks cleaned, repaired and regulated. Jewellery and Silverware manufactured, and repairs neatly executed. 47 King Street West, Toronto.

J. S. RUSSELL, FANCY GOODS (WHOLESALE). Work Boxes, Desks, etc. in Wood and Leather. Dressing Cases, Jewel Boxes, etc. Wood and Leather Pursets, Ladies' Satchels, etc. Pearl, Tortoise Shell, and Leather Card Cases, Swiss Wood Carving, and Silver Lace Fringe, etc. Tinsel Thread and Ice Wool. Photo Views of Toronto, Ottawa, Thousand Islands, etc., etc. - Carving Stones (Russell's Improved) and Handsets. 122 BAY ST. (a few doors north of "Mail" bldgs.)

Dry Goods. SOLID FACTS. THE GREATEST BLANKET IN THE CITY OF TORONTO. \$3.75 A PAIR WORTH \$5.00. Ninety-five pairs sold during the last eleven days; sent to every quarter of the city and acknowledged by all to be the cheapest blanket ever seen. Come and see them. Cash on hand. 100 BAY ST. \$3.75. WORTH \$5.00. DAVID MILLAR, 466 QUEEN STREET WEST (COR. DENISON AVENUE).

John Catto & Co., IMPORTERS OF SILKS & HOUSEHOLD NAPERY. Have their stock fully sorted up with new and extensive lines of Black and Colour Velvets, French Foulle Rep., Crepe, Ottoman, & Cashmere. DRESS GOODS. SPECIAL LINES OF RICH BLACK GRUS GRAIN SILKS, offered at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2 per yard, and COLOURED GRUS GRAIN SILKS at 75c per yard (regular price \$1). Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Cassing, Toweling, Table Damasks, and Cotton Long Cloths, per piece, at lowest WHOLESALE PRICES. Letter orders receive careful and prompt attention, and samples sent on request. KING STREET (opposite Post Office).

Wyld, Brock & Darling, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN DOMESTIC, BRITISH AND FOREIGN Woollens and General Dry Goods. WAREHOUSE-COR. OF BAY AND WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO.

PENSIONS for any disability: all to Widows, Children, Parents. Pension now in force. Charges of Deception removed. Discharges by Army obtained. Horse claims now paid. For particulars apply to New Laws and blanks. Col. L. HINGHAM, Atty since 1865 for Claims and Pensions, Washington, D.C.

Coal and Wood.

COAL AND WOOD of all Kinds at Lowest Rates for Cash. JOHN KEENE, III FRONT STREET EAST.



A. & S. NAIRN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL COAL. Car orders shipped direct from mines—lowest rates. 01 PRICES: 4 King Street East (corner Yonge Street); Nairn's Dock, Church Street, TORONTO. ESTABLISHED 1856. ESTABLISHED 1856.

P. BURNS, Coal and Wood. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Best Hardwood, Beech and Maple delivered to any part of the city (per cord) \$5 50 and Quality, Beech and Maple, delivered to any part of city (per cord) 4 00 Beech and Maple, by car-loads, in T., G. & B. R. yards (per cord) 4 50 All Descriptions of Hard Soft Coal BEST QUALITIES, LOWEST RATES. Orders left at offices, cor. Bathurst and Front Sts., 51 King Street East, Yonge Street Wharf, and 539 Queen Street West, will receive prompt attention.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO., OF EDINBURGH. ESTABLISHED 1825. Head Office for Canada, Montreal. Subsisting Assurances \$56,000,000 Invested Funds \$2,500,000 Annual Revenues over \$1,000,000 or over \$100,000 per cent. Claims paid in Canada \$7,500,000 Deposited in Ottawa for Canadian Policy Holders 167,000 Other Canadian Investments 2,400,000 New Proposals received in 1883 756 Amount of said Proposals \$8,500,000

THE STANDARD maintains a high record for its liberal treatment to Policy-holders, and for its prompt settlement of claims, whilst its rates are as low as those of American and other companies. W. M. RAMSAY, Manager. THOMAS KERR, Inspector. W. H. FERGUSON, CARPENTER. 18 Bay Street, corner Melinda, Toronto. Printing of all kinds promptly attended to. Printers and engravers' work a specialty.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE THE OLD-ESTABLISHED Cook's Friend Baking Powder PURE, HEALTHY, RELIABLE. Manufactured only by W. D. McLAREN. Retailled Everywhere. 55 & 57 College St.

MISSES McLAREN, French, English, and American Millinery; Dress and Mantle Making; Dress Mantle Trimmings; Flower Feathers, etc. 445 1/2 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

KILGOUR BROTHERS, Manufacturers and Exporters. PAPER, PAPER BAGS, FLOUR SACKS, PAPER BOXES, FOLDING BOXES, LEAD DIES, TWINES, ETC. 21 and 23 Wellington Street West, Toronto.

PIG IRON. brand "CARON," invite correspondence from buyers, are also Agents for ordinary English Pigs and Hematite. A. C. LESLIE & CO., MONTREAL.

Educational.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC, ART AND LANGUAGES, 338 Jarvis Street, Toronto. SCHOOL OF MUSIC.—Organ, Piano, Violin, Harmony, Composition, Ensemble Playing, Vocal and Class Singing, Voice Culture, etc. Pupils prepared for the profession. Instrumental Department: Director, W. Waugh Lauder (one of the Abbe Lisle, full course, graduate of Leipzig Conservatory), assisted by Carl Martens, Leipzig Conservatory, H. M. Field, and other first-class teachers. Vocal Department: Director, Arthur E. Field (Trinity College, London, Eng.), assisted by competent teachers. SCHOOL OF ART.—Director, Arthur J. Graham (South Kensington, Eng.), assisted by efficient teachers. Drawing and Painting in all branches, Sculpture and Modelling, etc. SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.—Latin, Greek, German, French, Italian, Spanish, English, Mathematics, Literature, Elocution, etc. Through teachers. Accommodation for boarders (Ladies only). For terms apply MRS. S. C. LAMPTON, Lady Principal, 338 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

"GOOD BOOK-KEEPING to a man of business is equal to one-half his capital"—Foulke. DAY'S BUSINESS COLLEGE RE-OPEN ON MONDAY Sept. 3rd next. ADVANTAGES: Careful and thorough training by an experienced Accountant. Limited number of students. Rapid progress.—Photography free. For terms, address JAMES E. DAY, Accountant, Toronto. 28 College Rooms, 66 King Street West, Toronto.



ST. LAWRENCE CANALS

Notice to Contractors. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 11th day of November next, for the construction of a lock and regulating weir and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal.

Also for the construction of a lock, together with the enlargement and deepening of the upper entrance of the Rapide Plat Canal, or middle division of the Williamsburg Canals. Tenders will also be received until TUESDAY, the 5th day of November next, for the extension of the pierwork and deepening, etc., of a channel at the upper entrance of the Galop Canal.

A map of the head or upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal and the upper entrance of the Rapide Plat Canal, together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen at this office, and at the Resident Engineer's office, Dickenson's Landing, on and after Tuesday, the 30th day of October next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

A map, plans and specifications of the works to be done at the head of the Galop Canal can be seen at this office and at the lock keeper's house, near the place, on and after TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted Bank cheque for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars must accompany the Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary. Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 28th Sept., 1883.

Wanted Agents, male and female, for new book. Low in Price. Agents will secure a full agency. ADDRESS FORSHIE & McMAKIN, 100 N. W. MARKET, OHIO.

Bells.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY manufacture those celebrated BELLS and CHIMES for Churches, Towers, Locks, etc., etc. Full and complete catalogues sent free. Address H. McSHANE & Co., Baltimore, Md.

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Favorably known to all. Bells since 1823. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also Chimney and Peal. MENEELY & CO., WEST 30th ST.

THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. CLINTON B. MENEELY BELL COMPANY, TROY, N.Y. Manufacture a superior quality of bells. Oldest workmen, greatest experience. Bells made Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Iron for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free. VANOUZEN & TIFE, Cincinnati.

Baltimore Church Bells. Since 1844 celebrated for Superiority over others. Re-made, cast, or new. Bell Metal (Copper and Tin). No Abundant, warranted, and factory. For full particulars, address H. McSHANE & Co., Baltimore, Md. Foundry of McSHANE & SON, Baltimore, Md.



## THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, *Proprietor*.  
Office—No. 3 JORDAN ST., TORONTO.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Under 3 months, 10 cents per line per insertion; 3 months, \$1 per line; 6 months, \$1.50 per line; 1 year, \$2.50. No advertisements charged at less than five lines. None other than unobjectionable advertisements taken.

## WESTERN GENERAL AGENT.

MR. JOHN MACAULEY is our authorized Agent for THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN. He will collect outstanding accounts, and take names of new subscribers. Friends are invited to give any assistance in their power to Mr. Macauley in all the congregations he may visit.



TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1883.

In this week's issue the first part of a new story of much interest by Annie S. Swan is begun. It will be continued from week to week till completed. It has met with a most cordial reception in Scotland. Miss Swan, its author, received from William E. Gladstone a note in which he expressed a very favourable opinion on the story begun in this week's PRESBYTERIAN.

The address of Chief Justice Coleridge in New York the other day was a perfect model in matter and manner. Speaking of the things that had interested him in America, he said:

It is not your colossal fortunes that have interested me. I can see them at home. What I do admire, what I long to see and never shall see in my own dear England, is what may be called your upper and lower middle classes. I have seen among them men who would do credit to any capital in the world. I have seen tens of thousands of houses occupied by the owners of them. I am told that in general your farmers own their farms, your cultivated gentlemen own their houses, and your artisans own their cottages. What a state of satisfaction and content this produces in times of peace! What an irresistible force in time of war.

Had his Lordship extended his visit to Canada he might have been still more gratified. We have not many "colossal fortunes" to show anybody, and we are all the happier because we have not. In intelligence, enterprise, industry, good conduct, and everything that goes to make good citizenship our middle classes compare favourably with any country in the world. Man for man our business people are quite equal in thrift and enterprise to the Americans. Our professional men, especially our lawyers, far excel theirs. Had his Lordship taken a trip through Ontario he would have found that nearly every farmer here owns his own farm, and that not artisans only, but many unskilled labourers own their cottages. In Ontario we believe property is more generally distributed than in any country in the world. The average man here is probably in more comfortable circumstances than in any country on the globe.

It would be an unspeakably great boon to all the churches, if newspaper editors and correspondents could preserve something like silence while so-called heresy cases are pending. A minister, probably a very weak one, is on trial for teaching something inconsistent with his ordination vows. A certain class of journalists who never miss a chance to pose as the apostles of freedom invariably begin to champion the cause of the brother on trial. They denounce the men who try him as ecclesiastical tyrants, and hold up the weak brother as a martyr in the cause of liberty. Of course journals favourable to church order and discipline must say something on the other side, and the wordy war goes on until the public mind is excited for and against the accused. The other day two ministers were dropped from the roll of a Pennsylvania Presbytery and the ink that made the minute was scarcely dry until the case was discussed, and the Presbytery savagely condemned in a score of religious papers. Now if that Presbytery erred presumably it would be put right when its minutes are examined by Synod. So convinced are all reasonable men becoming of the injustice of discussing cases under trial that even a free-speaking journal like the *Interior* says:—

The church courts are amenable to criticism for what they do, and it is the right of any man to criticize them; but newspaper hectoring of an accused brother, and attempts to

forestall the judgment of the court and begot prejudice, one way or the other, is scandalous. The civil law seeks, by all means, to give an issue to an impartial and an unprejudiced jury. The contrary of this is flagrant injustice.

The civil law in Canada not only seeks to present a fair issue to a jury, and it will not allow comments on a pending case when that case is before a judge who does not read them. The "nine rectors" of Toronto know this to their cost. The law is right.

We learn with deep regret that in several places notably Brantford the volunteers have what is called a "church parade" on Sabbath to the great annoyance of many good citizens. We have not seen an argument in favour of such "parades" that will bear a moment's examination. If the object is to attend public worship, members of volunteer companies can do so much better in civilian's dress and without a band of music. If the object is drill then we submit that drilling on Sabbath in a time of perfect peace is Sabbath profanation of a gross kind. Citizens have an undoubted right to demand that their day of rest and their worship shall not be disturbed by a parade headed by a battalion band, and we hope that in every case they will firmly demand that their right be respected. Those who encourage such parade had better remember that the foundation on which the volunteer system of this country rests is none too secure. Those who know say that the representatives of the people are not particularly eager to vote the slender supplies that keep up our present volunteer system. Their willingness to expend the people's money in that way will not be increased if volunteers disturb and annoy citizens every Sabbath. The people who suffer the annoyance have to furnish the funds that maintain the volunteer system. Canadians are a long-suffering people, but they will not long endure a seventh-day nuisance and pay for it too. Some of the defenders of these Sabbath parades have the assurance to declare that the music furnished by their band produces a religious effect and does as much good as a sermon. The man who writes such insufferable nonsense puts himself beyond the pale of reason. We know all the high flown rhetoric that may be indulged in about defending the country. If Canada has to be defended by arms the Sabbath breakers will be found in the rear. The man that tramples on the laws of his God never fights bravely for his country. A Sabbath-breaker is not a patriot. We do not believe that the majority of our volunteers have any desire to continue such parades, and the sooner the practice stops the better for all parties—more especially for the volunteers themselves.

## THE PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

THE formation of the Pan-Presbyterian Council was hailed with gladness and hope. It was expected to reconcile minor differences and afford opportunity for fraternal intercourse among the various Churches in different lands. It was never designed, and it was not attempted, to have any authoritative power or to formulate deliverances of binding force upon any of the Churches represented at its meetings. It is just such an organization as is needed to provide for the free interchange of opinion and the consideration of the many important questions that are pressing with more or less urgency for solution. The two meetings already held—the one in Edinburgh and the other in Philadelphia—were, according to most of those who were privileged to be present, eminently serviceable to the cause of truth. Representative thinkers of all the Presbyterian churches took an active part in the proceedings, and the papers read and the discussions that followed were stimulating and profitable. Great good has resulted from the meetings of both Councils. It seems strange that opposition to this latest effort on a large and hopeful scale for securing the higher unity of Presbyterianism should have arisen.

With regret it must be admitted that opposition from an influential quarter has appeared. At the last General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland several of the prominent divines in that Church made it plain that their sympathy with the Presbyterian Council had ceased. It is difficult to get at the true inwardness of this alienation. Men of diverse ways of thinking, and with leanings in opposite directions, united in depreciating the value of the Council. Several of the leaders in the Scottish Establishment were of opinion that the Council had done little good.

They were not inclined to put a high estimate on the meetings either at Edinburgh or Philadelphia. So much did these opinions weigh with the Assembly that they deferred the appointment of delegates to the Council of 1884 till their meeting at the end of May next year. Now, unless a very decided change comes over the Church they represent, such action means that they do not design to take a prominent part in the proceedings of the Belfast Council. The time for the preparation of thoughtful papers would be too short. They have, it is true, many able men in their ranks, but few of them would care to submit to such an assemblage the results of a hurried preparation. In justice to the themes on which they would desire to give their best thought, and in justice to themselves, they would require more time than the brief interval between the close of the Assembly and the meeting of the Council would afford.

Additional light, however, has been thrown on the attitude of one of the leaders of the Established Church of Scotland. Professor Milligan, of Aberdeen, has a hankering after a mild Episcopacy. He turns his face toward that quarter and his back on the Presbyterian Alliance. This is deeply to be regretted. It is a retrograde direction in which he seeks to move. In this tendency the northern Professor is not alone. Others have years ago indicated a similar inclination. Yet it may be doubted if this desire for union with a prelatic Church has much force in the ranks of Scottish Presbyterianism. Some who think with Dr. Milligan have been writing to the "Times." It is asserted in a communication to that journal that it is "the attitude of the bulk of the Scottish clergy." How about the people? Dr. Pirie, a good many years since gave as his reason for desiring union with the Episcopal Church that the Scottish lairds were leaving the Presbyterian Church and worshipping, if they had a habit of worshipping, with the Scottish Episcopal Church. It is, however, evident that this prelatic hankering is not a popular movement. Rather it is hoped that the people will be led in that direction by their spiritual advisers. Dr. Milligan's declaration was at once hailed by the Bishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church, who, in a charge delivered a short time since at Perth, proposed the appointment of a Union Committee of Presbyterians and Episcopalians, who should, with Dr. Milligan's consent, reprint and circulate widely "among the middle and poorer classes" the letter which the Professor published in the "Catholic Presbyterian" for September. The middle and poorer classes of the Scottish people constitute the largest proportion of the Presbyterian Church. If they cherish a desire for Episcopacy it is a new and unlooked-for development. They were the strenuous opponents of such a movement more formidable than the present two hundred years ago. There is no evidence that they think so lightly of their Presbyterian principles that they are prepared to sacrifice them now.

In a recent issue of the "Daily Review" there is a thoughtful and sensible letter calling for action on the part of the Presbyteries so that the Scottish Church may set itself right on this question. The writer clearly is of opinion that the Church to which he belongs should not forsake the Presbyterian Alliance. Many in Scotland and many beyond it would deeply regret such action, not only in depriving the Council of such able and thoughtful members as have represented it already, but for the sake of Presbyterian union, a cause of greater importance than a questionable alliance with High Church Scottish Episcopacy could possibly be.

## THE COLOUR LINE.

THE coloured people of the United States have a fresh grievance. They were under the impression that the fourteenth amendment, to the constitution conferred on them the full privileges of American citizenship. This they found was a mistake. They were discriminated against. They could be turned out of hotels, they were not permitted to enter the ladies' car on railway trains, they were excluded from places of amusement. Their colour was against them. All Americans declare in the words of their constitution that all men are born free and equal, but all Americans do not act on this declaration.

Finding that, notwithstanding the fourteenth amendment, they were still denied the privileges which, as American citizens, they were entitled to, Senator Sumner obtained the passage of the Civil Rights Act,

which came into force on March 1st, 1875. Its principal provision is as follows :

That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, and advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land and water, theatres and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and colour, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

This did not remove the disabilities under which the coloured people laboured. They brought suits against those who violated the Act by excluding negroes from hotels, ladies' cars and the dress circles in theatres. In several instances the courts decided against them. Several of these cases by appeal found their way into the United States Supreme Court, which last week declared the Civil Rights Act unconstitutional. One of the judges dissented from the decision. He was evidently of the opinion that the people of the United States had intended that the Act should be carried out, and for that reason wished his dissent put on record.

The coloured people are amazed and indignant at the result arrived at by the Supreme Court. The opinion of Judge Bradley who delivered an elaborate judgment on the cases appealed, seems based, for the most part, on legal technicalities. It affords the people of the United States an example of the glorious uncertainty of law. They thought an efficient law had been passed for the purpose of procuring the rights of their coloured fellow-citizens, but they find that it was inopportune and is now declared unconstitutional by the highest court in the commonwealth.

Naturally enough the people most affected by this decision are very indignant. Their leaders speak out with great plainness. The veteran Fred. Douglas, declares that the decision puts the coloured people again outside of the law and at the mercy of any white ruffian who chooses to insult them on a steamboat or railroad, or in a restaurant, a theatre or other public place. Other public men of their race speak with equal emphasis of the indignities to which they will be subjected because of the decision of the Supreme Court.

This denial of equal rights and privileges is a lingering remnant of slavery. The effects of a gigantic system of evil remain long after it is overthrown. Slavery in the United States is dead beyond all possibility of resurrection, but the wrongs and prejudices it occasioned are slow to disappear. The younger generation of Americans may well wonder why such a system was permitted to live so long. Another generation will be surprised that the colour prejudice continued among a free people. It cannot be a great while before the coloured people of the United States will enjoy all the rights and privileges that a blind and meaningless prejudice denies them at present.

#### QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON.

Queen's College was formally opened on Tuesday 16th inst. In the afternoon the trustees met and confirmed the appointment of Dr. Goodwin, a distinguished young Canadian scientist, as Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy. Among those present at the meeting were:—Rev. Robert Neill, D.D., of Burnbrae; D. B. MacLennan, Q.C., Cornwall; Rev. Dr. Wardrope, Guelph; Rev. R. Campbell, Montreal; Rev. D. Ross, Lachine; G. A. T. Drummond, Montreal; Rev. W. Bain, George Davidson, Rev. Geo. Bell, and G. M. Macdonnell, Kingston; James MacLennan, Q.C., Toronto, and Dr. Grant, Ottawa. The chairman, Hon. A. Morris, was unavoidably absent.

In the evening there was a great audience in Convocation Hall. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Campbell, Principal Grant apologized for the absence of Chancellor Fleming, who had been obliged on his return from the North-West to proceed to Halifax. The minute of the trustees of the date of April 26th last was read, appointing Rev. D. Ross, M.A., B.D., to the chair of Apologetics and New Testament Criticism and Exegesis. The usual questions were put to Mr. Ross and answered affirmatively, and the Principal welcomed him as a member of the senate.

Principal Grant then delivered the inaugural lecture on "Physical Science or the Possibility of Miracles." This lecture occupied fully an hour and proved most interesting. The lecturer traced in a learned way the relations of science to the teachings of the Bible. He contended in brief that if science were pursued in a reverent spirit religion would no longer envy science nor science envy religion.

In referring to the state and prospects of the University, Principal Grant said:—I congratulate you on the auspicious opening of our forty-fifth session. We commenced work two or three weeks ago, but the formal or public opening has been reserved for the birthday of the University, and on each recurring University day there is cause for fresh congratulation. The professors who visited Europe in the summer months have not been idle in our interests, and a wise appropriation of funds by the trustees has enabled Professor Marshall in particular to make needed additions to the physical laboratory. Mr. Fowler has received from the Smithsonian Institution very valuable specimens for his department, and, aided by Professor Dupuis, had done so much towards the systematic arrangement of the museum that after another summer's work has been bestowed upon it, it may be thrown open to the public. Dr. Bell has given the whole of the summer to the library, and I trust that next year we shall have a new catalogue based on a division into departments corresponding to the studies actually pursued in Queen's.

He then referred to the questions of Medical Colleges for women, and the endowment of Toronto University and the various colleges, concluding with a characteristically eloquent welcome to the students, of which the closing words were these: Begin work resolutely this very night. Let this be the best year of our lives. Unseen eyes are beholding us, hearts far away are throbbing with mingled fear and hope on our account. Let us be true to them and to ourselves, then may we expect that God will bless us, and that right early.

#### DR. KING'S DEPARTURE.

The Lecture Room of St. James' Square Church last Wednesday evening was filled to overflowing. It was the last weekly prayer meeting previous to Dr. King's departure. The service was preparatory for the communion, and applicants for memberships were received. Twenty-six were received by profession of faith and fifteen by certificate into full communion. Among the number there was in several instances the last of the family to be added to the communion roll, and in still more, the first of the family; in four cases there were two of the same family. Fifteen were added by certificate, a much smaller number than there would have been but for the removal of the pastor. The number of communicants is now about 540. Of this number, there were 458 present at the Communion on Sabbath morning, with an addition of sixty-one members of other congregations. Some of them were members of St. James' Square, who had come to the city for the occasion. The whole number present was 519. The services were of a deeply solemn and impressive kind.

On Monday evening a farewell meeting was held in St. James' Square Church, at which the Hon. Oliver Mowat presided. It was opened with devotional exercises, Dr. Reid leading in prayer. An address on behalf of the congregation was read by Mr. William Kerr, followed by the presentation by Mr. A. Nairn, chairman of the Board of Managers, of a gold watch and chain and a purse containing \$1,000; and to Mrs. King a portrait of Dr. King, and an address from the Young People's Association, read by Mr. T. W. Gibson. After singing the sixty-seventh Psalm, addresses were presented from the Toronto Ministerial Association by Rev. J. C. Antliff, president; the Home Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church, by Dr. Cochrane, Convener; Knox College Senate, by Principal Caven, and the students of Knox College, represented by Messrs. J. S. Mackay and J. C. Smith. The Presbytery of Toronto was represented by the moderator, Rev. R. P. Mackay; the Evangelical Alliance by Hon. O. Mowat; the Bible Society by Dr. Hodgins; and the citizens of Toronto by Mayor Boswell. Appropriate, feeling, and comprehensive responses to the various addresses were made by Dr. King.

Brief speeches were then delivered by Revs. Septimus Jones, Dr. Castle, Hugh Johnston, and D. J. Macdonnell, expressing the esteem in which the doctor was held by his ministerial brethren, the loss to the city and to the church which would be sustained by his removal, and their confidence that the new work, for which he was so well fitted, would prosper in his hands.

The meeting closed with the doxology and the benediction.

## BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

ELECTRA. A Belles Lettres Monthly for Young People. Edited by Annie E. Wilson and Isabella M. Leyburn. (Louisville, Kentucky: Isabella M. Leyburn.)—The contents of this publication are varied and interesting. Short sketches, tales, poems, and well-selected information of a scientific, historical, and literary character, make up an excellent number for the present month. It is pleasing to learn that success has cheered its projectors in their undertaking. Its merits deserve success.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE, a Fundamental Baptist Principle. By Albert H. Newman, LL.D. (Toronto: Standard Publishing Co.)—Professor Newman, of MacMaster Hall, is the author of a neat little tractate on the above subject. He is a vigorous polemic, and writes with force and clearness. A hypothetical remark of Dr. Briggs in a recent number of the "Presbyterian Review," has occasioned a keen controversy. The Toronto professor has entered on the fray with courage and ability. The pamphlet is printed with additions from the "Examiner," to which it was originally contributed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS. (New York: Published by the International Committee, Richard C. Morse, Secretary, corner Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue.)—The minutes of the Twenty-fifth International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, held this summer in Milwaukee, carefully prepared, present in short compass much valuable information concerning the useful work carried on by this important Christian agency. Together with the Convention report is bound up "The Year Book," containing a well classified digest of facts most useful and interesting to all Christian workers.

CHINA AND THE CHINESE. By the Rev. John L. Nevius. (Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication; Toronto: James Bain and Son.)—Mr. Nevius has had ample opportunity of obtaining extensive information on the interesting subject on which he writes. He was for twenty-eight years a missionary in China. This work shows that he is a thoughtful, intelligent and observant writer. It contains more information in compact form and limited space than any other work on China with which we are acquainted. It is written in a vivid and attractive style. The book gives a general description of the country and its inhabitants, its civilization and form of government, its religious and social institutions, its intercourse with other nations, and its present condition and prospects. There is also an excellent map and numerous illustrations. Missionary work in China receives the author's careful attention. The subject is thoroughly treated, and there is an earnest plea in behalf of Christian work among a people with a history full of interest and a future so full of promise. All into whose hands this book may come will read it with absorbing interest.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. (Boston: Littell & Co.)—The numbers of "The Living Age" for the weeks ending Oct. 13th and 20th contain: "Politics in the Lebanon" (Fortnightly Review); "Colours and Cloths of the Middle Ages" (Contemporary Review); "Summer Sport in Nova Zembla" (Blackwood); "Some Economic Plants" (Leeds Mercury); "Faculties of Birds" (Month); "An Italian Official under Napoleon" (Blackwood); "Notes of a Wanderer in Skye" (Temple Bar); "Modern Dress" (Fortnightly); "Poor Little Life" (Chambers' Journal); "The British Association" (Nature); "Ex Marshal Bazaine's Apology" (Temple Bar); "Driving Tours" (Saturday Review); "The Relief of Vienna" (Times); "Fielding's Bust" (Saturday Review); "Prof. Cayley's Address" (Spectator); "Westminster Abbey" (Chambers' Journal); "A Polish Love Story" (Blackwood); the continuation of "Along the Silver Streak," and the usual amount of choice poetry. A new volume began Oct. 1st. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price is low.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Rev. Dr. Reid has received the following sums for schemes of the Church, viz.: A Friend, for Foreign Mission, Formosa, \$15; Mrs. S, Sarnia, for Foreign Mission, Formosa, \$5; J. W., Byron P. O., for Foreign Mission special for Formosa, \$10; A. P. S., for French Evangelization, \$2.

## CHOICE LITERATURE.

## ALDERSYDE.

A BORDER STORY OF SEVENTY YEARS AGO BY ANNIE S. SWAN.

BOOK I.—THE TWA MISS NESBITS.—CHAPTER I.

"Nae ancient name, nor high degree,  
Nor mither wit, nor penny fee,  
Can lengthen oot life's day;  
Grim, pitiless, and cauld, Death stands  
Tae beckon us wi' ruthless hands,  
An' a' maun gang his way."

Upon a gray and cheerless winter afternoon Marget Drysdale was ironing in the laundry at Aldersyde. A pile of damp linen lay on one end of the board, and she was exercising her skill on the frilled bosom of one of her master's shirts. Everything about her was spotlessly clean. Her sleeves were tucked up to her elbows, and she wore a big white apron with a bib over her working garb. There was no part of her domestic duty of which Marget was so proud as her laundry work, and she had proved by experience that its success depended mainly on cleanliness. She was not a comely person, nor striking in any way. Her figure was short and ungraceful, her face broad, and rough, and red, but a very honest face withal, and one to be trusted. Her eyes, though small, were keen, and did not allow much to pass by them unobserved. They were red about the rims on this dreary afternoon, and more than once she had to dry them hastily, lest a stray tear might mar the beauty of her work.

A privileged person in the house of Aldersyde was Marget Drysdale. Ten years before, she had come, a raw, awkward, slow-handed lass of seventeen, to help in the kitchen, under the grim supervision of old Elspet Broun, who had served the Nesbits faithfully for fifty years, and, feeling herself beginning to fail, desired a recruit whom she might instruct in the ways of the house.

A very hard life of it had Marget, before she was able to please her finching taskmistress; yet when the time came, Elspet laid down her armour in peace.

"For," said she, "Marget's neither wasterfu' nor careless, but wull serve the hoose as weel, nay, better than me, for she's young and strong."

The mantle of Elspet Broun's devotion had descended upon her successor, for Marget would have laid down her life willingly for the house of Aldersyde.

The Nesbits had fallen from their former high place among the county gentry. The time had been when they had held their own among the Border families, and there had been gay revels in Aldersyde. From the beginning they had been an idle, careless, spendthrift race, and the estate passed from one scion to another, a burdened heritage which it was thought impossible to redeem. But when Walter Nesbit, thirteenth heir of Aldersyde, entered into possession, a change took place. To begin with, he departed from the way of his forebears by marrying a maiden of lower degree than himself, the daughter of the parish minister of Broomlee. What hand she had in it was never known, but within six months after their marriage all the servants save Elspet Broun and Tammas Dodds the coachman were dismissed, and the house, under the personal supervision of the mistress, was kept on the most economical scale. They had registered a vow that if it should please God to give them a son, he should enter upon an unburdened heritage. Years passed, two little girls came to make gladness in Aldersyde, but the desire of their hearts remained unfulfilled, for they had no heir.

When the elder sister was fifteen, Mrs. Nesbit died, and from that time the Laird was a changed man. Never of a robust constitution, the shock utterly broke him down mentally and physically. He had been accustomed to lean upon his wife, to leave all his concerns in her strong, prudent hand, knowing she would give them her first and best care.

Janet, the elder girl, had inherited her mother's nature; the younger, her outward appearance. Thus they might have been equally dear to the father's heart; but while clinging in his dependence to Janet, Isabel was the apple of his eye. She was a vain, frivolous, selfish thing, in whom all the gracelessness of the Nesbits had found a dwelling-place. She was the younger by five years, and Janet regarded her with almost a mother's tenderness. Next to Aldersyde, she loved Tibbie beyond any earthly thing. Aldersyde was first; she would have died for the place; and every tree, and flower, and moss-grown stone upon it was sacred to her.

After her mother's death, she did her utmost to follow in her footsteps, and add to the wherewithal which would one day redeem Aldersyde. It did not matter to her that, at her father's death, it would pass from them into the hands of a distant kinsman; in this, as in every other thing, Janet Nesbit was unselfish to the core. Ten years had passed since the death of Mrs. Nesbit, and now the Laird himself lay in the west bedroom sick unto death. Already Janet had faced the grievous certainty that ere very long Tibbie and she would need to say good-bye to their father and quit Aldersyde forever. Marget Drysdale had faced it also, but not with the calm resignation displayed by her mistress. To her the leaving of Aldersyde seemed an unbearable hardship. That and other kindred gloomy thoughts distracted her attention from her favourite work, and she actually held down an iron on the delicate linen, till it was singed irredeemably.

"Confound it!" she exclaimed in dismay, and set the iron down on the stone floor to cool.

Just then, a light step sounded in the kitchen beyond, and a quiet voice turned Marget's thoughts in another direction. "Marget, ye'd better bid Tammas ride tae Aldershope an' tell Doctor Elliot tae come up immediately."

The quaint phraseology, the sweet, clear, womanly voice, were in keeping with the outward appearance of the speaker. A very sweet and comely person to look at was Miss Nesbit of Aldersyde. She was about middle height, and carried

herself like a young oak. Her face was long and inclined to be thin, her mouth grave and somewhat sad-looking with a determined curve in the upper lip which showed that she was a woman with a will. Her eyes were hazel, lovely eyes, which made the beauty of her face. They were fringed by long lashes, golden brown like the hair which rippled on her brow. She was faultlessly neat in her attire, and looked what she was, as pure and sweet a gentlewoman as eyes could wish to see.

"Is the Laird waur, Miss Nesbit?" asked Marget in a choked voice.

"He's comin very near the end, Marget," said Miss Nesbit with the calmness born of habitual self-control. "Bid Tammas gang immediately."

Then she turned about quickly, and took her way upstairs. It was a lovely old staircase, made of solid oak, polished like a mirror, and not disfigured and hidden by carpets or other covering. It terminated at a wide landing, where a door to the right opened into the drawing-room, and one on the left into what was called the west bedroom.

Miss Nesbit first entered the drawing-room, a long, low-ceiled apartment, the furnishings of which had been magnificent in their day, but were faded and shabby now to the last degree. A wood fire crackled in the high brass grate, and on the tigerskin rug in front of it a figure reclined with a velvet cushion under her head in the very luxuriance of ease. It was that of a young girl, dazzlingly fair, with a face like an opening rose, and eyes as blue as the forget-me-not.

"Is that you, Janet?" she inquired without troubling to look up.

"Get up, Tibbie, an' come wi' me," answered Miss Nesbit brusquely. "Father's sinkin' fast."

"Can I do any good, Janet?" asked Tibbie carelessly. "It only vexes me to see him so ill. And you know he'll no bide me to do anything for him."

"Tibbie! Tibbie!" said Miss Nesbit in low, wailing tones, "oor father hasna many hoors, maybe no meenits, tae live."

"You said that last night, Janet; I'll come by and by," Tibbie made answer. Then without another word Miss Nesbit went out and closed the door after her.

The chamber where the Laird of Aldersyde lay dying was dim and darkened, and its stillness only broken by his uneasy breathing. Miss Nesbit crossed from the door to the bed with noiseless step, and finding that he had fallen into a light doze, went over to the front window and drew aside the blind.

A November storm was sweeping through Ettrick Vale. From her post Miss Nesbit could see the winding Yarrow rushing swiftly and sullenly between its banks, as if St. Mary's had overflowed and sent its surplus to swell the silver stream into a raging flood. A wild wind came roaring over the mist-crowned hills, and swept across barren stubble-fields and newly-upturned lea, till it bent the dripping alders and laved them in the stream. The rain was weeping on the panes, but not more bitterly, I trow, than Janet Nesbit, though her eyes were dry. Suddenly there was an uneasy movement at the bed, and a whispering voice broke the dreary stillness.

"Janet!"

In a moment she was by his side.

"Father, I'm here," she said.

These words had been the text of her daily life since her mother died, and though he loved the younger better, he had leaned upon the elder with that dependence all weak natures lavish on the strong. To my thinking, it is a pitiful thing to see a man depending on a woman, be she young or old. Is it not the order of things reversed?

"Raise my head, Janet."

At once her arm was deftly placed beneath his feeble head, and raising him up, she supported him on her shoulder. So close to each other, the resemblance between them was strongly marked. The wealth of brown hair, the deep hazel eyes, and straight well-shaped nose were characteristic of both. But the mouths were not alike, the Laird's being weak and undecided, an index to the nature of the man.

"I'm slippin' awa, Janet."

"Ay, father."

Her brow contracted slightly, but she showed no other sign of emotion.

"I wish ye had ha'en a brither, Janet, an' ye wadna hae had to gang awa frae Aldersyde."

Miss Nesbit made no answer. On this subject she could not think, much less speak yet.

"Hugh Nesbit's the heir, ye ken, Janet," continued the Laird feebly. "I hinna seen him sin' he was a laddie. I wish he could hae been here afore I deid, so that I micht tell him tae be guid to my lassies."

"We're no needin' Hugh Nesbit's guidness, Tibbie an' me," said Miss Nesbit with quiet pride.

A silence followed, during which she cast her memory back to a long gone summer time, when her schoolboy cousin, Hugh Nesbit, had spent his holidays at Aldersyde. Isabel was a toddling three-year-old girl then, and the rude, cunning, cruel boy was the terror of her life. He would pinch her, and slap her when there was no one by, and upon one occasion Janet had caught him torturing and terrifying her with a pin. Then the hot blood of the Nesbits had risen within her, and with a strength which made her marvel, she had beaten him with her riding switch till he howled for mercy. In revenge he had drowned her kitten and tied a lighted paper to her cat's tail, for which Janet never could forgive him.

All animals and helpless things shrank from Hugh Nesbit, feeling instinctively that he was their enemy. Janet remembered crying out in agony at seeing him cut out a sparrow's tongue, and how he had laughed at her and tortured the bird under her very eye. That was his first and last visit to Aldersyde, although he was its heir.

Ay, that boy grown to manhood was the heir, and soon would be Laird of Aldersyde. What wonder if Miss Nesbit's eyes grew dark, and a bitter, bitter tear trembled on the drooping lids?

"Whau's Tibbie?" asked the sick man eagerly.

"In the drawin'-room; will I get her?"

"No yet. I hae some things tae say tae ye, my lass. But draw up the blind; it's darkening doon."

The blind was up, and the room light enough; it was the shadow from afar darkening the eyes of the dying Laird.

"There's Windyknowe, ye ken, Janet, gin Hugh winna let ye bide in Aldersyde. Bein' a sodger, he'll maybe bid ye tak care o' the hoose when he's awa. Oh, Janet, it's a cruel, cruel law that winna let a man leave his hame tae his lassies."

Miss Nesbit bowed her head—ay, it was cruel.

"What money there is, ye ken whaur tae get it, Janet, an' a' that's in Aldersyde is yours an' Tibbie's. Hugh Nesbit gets only the bare wa's."

True; yet to call the bare walls of Aldersyde her own, ay without a sixpence in the world, Janet Nesbit would have counted herself rich among women.

"If yer mither an' me hadna set oor hearts on seein' Aldersyde free, there wad hae been mair for Tibbie an' you," said the Laird regretfully.

"Wheesht, father!" said Janet with kindling eye. "Aldersyde an' the honour of the Nesbits is o' mair account than Tibbie an' me." Then she added with a sigh, "Maybe Hugh Nesbit'll mak a guid Laird."

"He hadna the promise o'd in his youth," answered the Laird. "Wet my lips, bairn, an' syne read frae the Book. Hae ye sent for Elliot?"

"Ay."

Miss Nesbit touched her father's lips with brandy, then taking the Book from the table, began to read from the Revelations. The music of her voice lulled the listener into a doze, and fearing that he might awaken if she paused, she read on till the door was softly opened to admit the doctor.

He was a tall broad-shouldered man, of middle age and stern appearance. His features were strongly marked, his eyes dark and piercing, his voice harsh and unpleasant. But he was a skilful man in his profession, and one to be relied on. Miss Nesbit bowed slightly and rose. Then the two noiselessly crossed to the window, and stood talking in whispers. The short winter's day was near its close; already the shadows of the night were darkening down. The rain had ceased, and the grey sky was breaking overhead. A few minutes passed, then a movement at the bed caused the doctor to approach his patient, while Miss Nesbit proceeded to light the night-lamp on the side table.

"Janet!"

In a moment Miss Nesbit answered the eager, stifled cry, and was at her post. A change had come upon the Laird's face even in these few minutes—that terrible change all of us must dread, because it is not seen save on the face of the dying. Miss Nesbit cast her eyes imploringly up at the doctor's face. He slightly shook his head, and turned away.

Then knowing the end was at hand, she slipped her arm beneath her father's head, and pillowed it on her breast. There was not a ripple on the dead calm of her face, though beneath the plaited boddice of her gown her heart was breaking.

"Father, it's but gaun hame tae mother," she whispered, and the words brought the shadow of a smile upon his wasted lips.

"Lay me doon," he said with difficulty. "I'm weary, weary, an' wad fain sleep."

She obeyed him, and turned to the doctor.

"Wull ye gang for Isabel, Doctor Elliot? She's in the drawin'-room," she said.

The doctor nodded, and was crossing the room, when the Laird suddenly held up his hand and spoke in tones of wonderful strength and clearness:

"The way's made plain for my feet even in the Jordan. Eh! but the Lord's guid, guid, Elliot." Then casting his eyes full on Janet's face, he added solemnly, "Tak care o' Tibbie."

He turned upon his pillow, and, being weary, fell asleep.

"Dinna gang for Isabel, Doctor Elliot," said Miss Nesbit presently. "I'll gang to her myself."

"Very well, Miss Nesbit. Good evening," said the man of few words, and went his way.

Miss Nesbit went away over to the front window when the doctor left the room, and stood there, her face showing ghastly white in the shadow. The leafless trees were swaying and bending in the wind, but above their dreary rustling she could hear the voice of the swollen Yarrow. From her post she could see the lonely Loch of the Lowes lying in the dark shadow of the silent hills, and a fitful beam from the wintry moon playing weirdly and uncertainly on its troubled breast. Turning to the right, her eyes travelled to the ruined chapel of St. Mary of the Lowes and the burying-ground surrounding it, where, ere many days were past, a grave would be opened among the straggling headstones to receive the remains of another Laird of Aldersyde. A shudder ran through Miss Nesbit's frame, and she swayed in momentary faintness; but it passed, and she quitted the room to seek her sister. She was still basking, all unconscious, on the tiger skin at the drawing-room fire.

"Get up, Tibbie," said Miss Nesbit in a voice which caused Tibbie to spring to her feet, her eyes dilating with sudden dread. Then Miss Nesbit did a very unusual thing for her, being the most undemonstrative of women. She took her young sister in her arms, close, with a grip which hurt.

"Tibbie," she said, and her voice shook, "he's fa'n asleep, an' there's only you and me, twa hameless orphan lassies left in a cauld world alane!"

(To be Continued.)

## THACKERAY AS A MAN ABOUT TOWN.

Before Thackeray died, he had become as familiar a figure in the west end of London as Dr. Johnson was in Fleet street and its tributary courts and lanes. Any one who did not know him might have supposed him to be an indolent man about town; and those who could identify him generally knew where to find him if they wished to show the great author to a friend from the country. He was usually present in the Park at the fashionable hour; and if the Pall Mall of

his day is ever painted, his face and form will be as inseparable from a truthful picture as the mammoth bulk of the testy lexicographer is from the contemporaneous prints of old Temple Bar.

The loveliness of his character is well remembered at the Athenæum club, and the old servants, especially, speak of his kindness to them. The club-house is at the corner of Waterloo Place and Pall Mall—a drab-coloured, sedate, classic building, with a wide frieze under the cornice, in a line with the Guards, the Oxford and Cambridge, the Reform, the Travellers', and many other clubs. Opposite to it is the United Service Club; midway is the memorial column to the Duke of York, and only a few yards away are Carlton Terrace and the steps leading into St. James' Park. Marlborough House, the home of the Prince of Wales, and unpalatial St. James's Palace, are close by.

Thackeray's name appears on the roll of the Athenæum as that of a barrister, but he was elected in 1851 as "Author of 'Vanity Fair,' 'Pendennis,' and other well-known works of fiction." He used the club both for work and pleasure, and there are two corners of the building to which his name has become attached, on account of his association with them. The dining-room is on the first floor, at the left-hand side of the magnificent entrance; and he usually sat at a table in the nearest corner, where the sun shines plentifully through the high windows and makes rainbows on the white cloth in striking the glasses. Theodore Hook had used the same table, and uncorked his wit with his wine at it; but it was in a kindlier strain than the author of "Jack Brag" was capable of that Thackeray envenomed the friends who gathered around him.

The south-west corner of the south library, on the second floor of the club, is filled with books of English history, and some of his work was done there. Therefore, no doubt, some of the material of the lectures on the Georges was drawn; he could look out of the window on the very site of Carlton House, now a square of grass and flow; and probably on the shelves, also, he found some help in completing "Esmond," and developing "The Virginians." He often left the library looking fatigued and troubled, and he was sometimes heard complaining of the perplexity he found in disposing of this character or that, and asserting that he knew that what he was writing would fail.

He divided his time between the Athenæum Club, the Reform, and the Garrick; contiguous to the first two is the neighbourhood of St. James's, which principally consists of clubs, bachelors' chambers, and fashionable shops, and is associated with many of Thackeray's characters.—*The Century.*

**SOMETHING ABOUT CAMEOS.**

"The onyx stone, on which the most valuable cameos are cut, is found in such plenty on the Uruguay River, in Brazil, that ships often take it for ballast," said a cameo cutter. "Some of it has been found in Germany where much of the cutting is done. The market is flooded with cheap and imperfect cameos, the work of apprentices, yet there is a fair demand for new work at good prices, especially for portraits. The art of cameo-cutting is very old, and some of the specimens of Roman work done 2,000 years ago are exquisite in tracery and design. They are produced by an extraordinary amount of labour, unaided by the modern improvements in tools. Such work was then done for monarchs or very wealthy persons, and a cutting requiring a year was a very common thing. The same quality of work is now within the reach of persons of moderate means. Three fair-looking cameo-cuttings, suitable for mounting as breast-pin and earrings may be bought for \$8. But cameo portraits cost from \$50 to \$250, according to size, and the stone for the latter would be worth about \$70.

"A raised cutting on any stone is called a cameo; when the device is sunk it is called an intaglio. The onyx is preferred for cameos above all stones, because it comes in layers of two colours. The combinations are black and white, black and cream, red and white, and dark brown, called the sardonyx. One advantage of a cameo portrait is that it will last forever. The stone is so hard that it can be cut only with diamond dust. The process of cutting consists of holding the stone up to revolving drills whose soft steel ends are covered with diamond dust. The utmost patience and caution and delicate manipulation are required to grind off the lower layer of stone. A mistake is fatal to the work. No steel can be made hard enough to drill the onyx. Even chrome steel will not do it, and that is so hard that a drill made from it will cut through an ordinary file. No acid will affect the onyx, and it will stand the greatest heat of the furnace if the heat be applied gradually, so as to prevent cracking. Some cuttings went through the great Bond street fire and were found in the ruins unharmed."—*N. Y. Mail.*

**THE POPULATION OF PARIS.**

An analysis of the population of Paris just published, gives very singular statistics as to the inhabitants of the gayest city in Europe. It seems, also, for its size, to be the most industrious. The proportion in which the working classes exceed those who live on their own incomes is the more remarkable as Paris is the recognized centre of expenditure and extravagance for all France. There are no cities that hold to the capital the same relative position that Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham occupy to London. More than half a million of Parisians are employed in commerce, trade, and banking operations, while of the artisan class there are considerably more than a million and a quarter. The liberal professions seem to occupy but a small proportion of the population. All combined do not amount to 200,000, and in the subdivisions the prominence is quite different to what it would be with us. The great majority are in the public service, which employs more than medicine, law, and divinity all combined. But, after the public service, it is art which gives employment and livelihood to the greatest number of Parisians. Forty-two thousand get their income from this branch of industry. The doctors come after, but a long way after. Medicine in its branches supports 18,000, the branches, of course, including chemists and all compounders

and vendors of medicine. Then comes the law, with its 10,000 votaries, from judge to bailiff. Literature figures very low on the list, for, grouped with science and journalism, it gives employment to only 11,000 people, while all the clergy of all the persuasions amount to but half that number. On the whole, Paris would seem to be more industrious, more artistic, less literary, and less religious than the ordinary visitor would suppose.

**THE STAINLESS QUEEN AND FAITHLESS DUKE.**

*The Queen will not grant an audience to the present Duke of Marlborough.*

What I not receive a Duke!  
A grand historic Duke!  
And lion of a season!  
A Grace debarred from grace!  
Was ever such a case  
Below the line of treason?

The man has stained his shield  
With poison from a field  
Of foul and dark dishonour,  
And forfeited his right  
To favour or delight  
Beneath a stainless banner.

Victoria the Good  
Will not acknowledge blood  
So sullied and ignoble.  
To her high rank alone,  
With truth and honour gone,  
Is but a worthless bauble.

All honour to our Queen  
Whose court will never green  
The heroes of dishonour.  
May He whom we adore  
His richest blessings pour  
Yet many years upon her.

—*Wm. Murray, Athol Bank, Hamilton, Canada, Oct., 1883.*

**A PARABLE.**

Said Christ, our Lord, "I will go and see  
How the men, My brethren, believe in Me."  
He passed not again through the gate of birth,  
But made Himself known to the children of earth.

Then said the chief priests, and rulers, and kings,  
"Behold, now, the Giver of all good things;  
Go to, let us welcome with pomp and state,  
Him who alone is mighty and great."

With carpets of gold the ground they spread,  
Wherever the Son of Man should tread,  
And, in palace chambers, lofty and rare,  
They lodged Him, and served Him with kingly fare.

Great organs serged through arches dim  
Their jubilant floods in praise of Him;  
And in church, and palace, and judgment-hall,  
He saw His image high over all.

But still, wherever His steps they led,  
The Lord, in sorrow, bent down His head,  
And, from under the heavy foundation stones,  
The Son of Mary heard bitter groans.

And in church, and palace, and judgment-hall,  
He marked great fissures that rent the wall,  
And opened wider, and yet more wide,  
"As the living foundation heaved and sighed.

"Have ye founded your thrones and altars, then,  
On the bodies and souls of living men?  
And think ye that building shall endure,  
Which shelters the noble and crushes the poor?"

"With gates of silver and bars of gold,  
Ye have fenced My sheep from their Father's fold.  
I have heard the droppings of their tears  
In heaven these eighteen hundred years."

"O Lord and Master, not ours the guilt,  
We built but as our fathers built;  
Behold Thine images, how they stand,  
Sovereign and sole, through all the land.

"Our task is hard—with sword and flame  
To hold the earth forever the same,  
And with sharp crooks of steel to keep  
Still, as Thou listest them, Thy sheep."

Then Christ sought out an artisan,  
A low-browed, stunted, haggard man,  
And a motherless girl, whose fingers thin  
Pushed from her faintly want and sin.

These sat He in the midst of them,  
And as they drew back their garment hem,  
For fear of defilement, "Lo, here," said He,  
"The images ye have made of Me."

—*James Russell Lowell.*

CANON CURTIS has been appointed Boyle lecturer.  
THE Jesuits at a conference in Rome appointed Father Anderlogy, a German General of the Order.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN ITEMS.**

A MAN in Ohio, has taken out a patent for making paper barrels.

PHILADELPHIA'S Society for the Suppression of Mendicancy has applied the woodsaw test with great success.

AT the jubilee of Dr. Chrystal, of Auchinleck, his parishioners presented him with portraits of his wife and himself. MR. WADDY, M.P., preached twice on a recent Sunday to crowded congregations in the Wesleyan chapel at Sheffield.

THE Duke of Argyll, it is stated, has spent £2,000 recently in providing additional religious ordinances in the island of Tiree.

PREPARATIONS are being made at Hamburg to hold in 1885 a grand festival on the occasion of the bicentenary of the birth of Handel.

THE Bishop of Newcastle stated at his first diocesan conference that it is proposed to form within the diocese twelve new parishes at a cost of £66,000.

IN consequence of the increase of Sabbath desecration in Abertarf district the Presbytery has instructed all the ministers to direct attention to the Sabbath question.

LECTURES are no longer popular. At Dundee in the Y.M.C.A. lately got up a first-class course, but the attendance did not average thirty out of a roll of more than 500.

AN attempt is being made at Salisbury to revive an old ecclesiastical tax of one penny a perch from every occupier of land. It has not been collected for fourteen years.

DR. CLERK of Kilmallie has contributed a Gaelic translation of Longfellow's "Reaper and the Flowers" for the Gaelic supplement to the October number of "Life and Work."

AN appeal is being made to Mr. Gladstone for a pension to Mrs. Mary Mackellar, the Gaelic poetess, samples of whose exquisite work will be found in Mr. Buchanan's "Land of Lorne."

AMERICAN companies have spent over \$30,000,000 in railroads in Mexico, and completed over 1,600 miles of track. The English lines aggregate 351 miles, and the Mexican 635.

THE celebrated wood in England called Burnham Beeches was thrown open to the public as a park on October 3, when the Duke of Buckingham, as Lord Lieutenant of Bucks, dedicated it.

A PERSONAL friend writes that Count di Campello denies that he ever entered any particular Protestant sect or communion, and asserts that he has never been anything else but an Old Catholic.

THE Rev. Ernest Fitzroy, rector of the St. Jude's, Liverpool, was suspended the other day for three years for drunkenness. His trial took place in the York Chancery Court before Lord Penzance.

SOME Springfield physicians are speculating upon the influence of the telephone upon the sense of hearing. They have found several cases wherein disease of the ear has been aggravated by using it.

DRINKING habits in India are on the increase, and the revenue from strong drinks has risen in five years by about fifteen and one-half per cent. Whiskey has now become the favourite stimulant, supplanting brandy and gin.

THE Rev. J. Paton, B.A., of St. Paul's, Glasgow, claims for the Church of Scotland the honour of having been the first among the larger Presbyterian bodies to pronounce in the supreme court her approval of total abstinence.

AN elector at Stewarton, Ayrshire, has been struck off the roll of county voters by the sheriff on the ground of the illegality of his marriage to his deceased wife's sister, who holds the property giving the qualification along with two others of the family.

THE Vaudois Church was greatly cheered at its recent synod at La Tour when Dr. Blaikie and Rev. D. K. Guthrie, on behalf of the General Presbyterian Council, announced that £13,446 had been paid to the treasurer for the pastors' augmentation fund.

AT the meeting of the Synod of Moray a committee reported that in answer to enquiries it had been proved beyond dispute that the amount of drinking in their parishes, and also the amount of poor rates, depended on the number of public houses in them.

THE services in the early period of the winter at Mentone are to be taken by Rev. Peter Thomson, of Greenock; at Montreux by Rev. D. D. Robertson of Bowling; at Biarritz by Dr. Murray Mitchell; and at Nice by Rev. George Laing, late of Dundee.

THE "Social Reformer" condemns as "immoral displays" men standing up at evangelistic and temperance meetings and telling what a vile life they have led, what evils they have inflicted on those dependent on them, and then boasting of how happy they are now.

A BANK agent at Oban, a Free Church elder, says a United Presbyterian friend has told him of a church in which "since the introduction of the organ, there are 303 sittings to let." The same thing will happen, he says, if they insist on the introduction of instrumental music in the Free Church.

THE population of Leipzig has increased from 44,000 to 150,000 within the last fifty years, and yet the number of churches remains the same as in Luther's time. There are only six places of worship provided by the State, and the suburbs that have arisen in recent times are absolutely unsupplied with churches.

THE vicar of Christ Church, Blackpool, traces the struggling position of the tradesmen in the town and the innumerable complaints of absolute poverty to Sabbath desecration. He declared that Blackpool stood out prominently in this respect among the watering places in the kingdom, because of its Sunday concerts, etc.

## MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.

THE "Argus" says that Rev. Mr. Tibbs is taking the initiative in the formation of a Mechanics' Institute at Rat Portage.

THE Bible classes, taught by Mr. and Mrs. McCrae, of Coburg, have voted a scholarship of forty dollars per annum to Knox College.

ON Tuesday, the 16th inst., Rev. John A. McAlmon was inducted into the pastoral charge of the congregations of Dover and Chalmers Church by the Presbytery of Chatham.

AN announcement appears in an Ottawa paper that Thursday, the 8th of November, has been appointed a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest reaped throughout the Dominion.

MR. JOHN BROWN, a student in the third year preparatory class, died last week in the General Hospital, Toronto, of typhoid fever after a week's illness. He laboured last summer in the Manitoba field with much diligence and acceptance. He was a young man of great promise and earnest devotion.

A LARGE majority of the McNab Street Presbyterian congregation, Hamilton—the number being 214 for to 55 against—have recorded their votes for the introduction of an organ in the service of praise. But all further proceedings in the matter are stayed until the money necessary for the purchase of the instrument be provided.

LAST week a very successful musical and literary entertainment in aid of the Sabbath school library was held in College Street Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Alexander Gilray presided. The musical part of the entertainment, under the leadership of Mr. J. Alexander, was most enjoyable. The Rev. J. M. Cameron gave a short and interesting address. A delightful evening was spent by the large audience that assembled.

MR. JOHN GILLESPIE, librarian of Knox Church Sabbath School, Hamilton, having recently removed from that city and taken up his residence in Toronto, his fellow office bearers and teachers at a late meeting unanimously adopted a very complimentary resolution expressive of their regret at his departure from amongst them, and highly appreciative of his many excellent characteristics and devotion to duty, also expressing their cordial wishes for his future welfare. The address was signed on behalf of the Sabbath School Association by Rev. John James, D.D., president, and W. Givin, superintendent.

AT a meeting of the united congregations of Essa Townline and Ivy Presbyterian churches, held lately in the Townline Church, it was unanimously resolved to raise \$50 additional to the salary of their esteemed pastor, the Rev. J. J. Cochrane, M.A., Thornton. This charge was at one time so weak that it had to receive aid from the Home Mission Fund, but it has now become self-sustaining, and has also during the past year built a comfortable manse, the balance of the cost of which is provided for by subscription. Mr. Cochrane has been settled over this charge for seven years, and he and his people are to be congratulated on the great progress made in church matters during that time.—*Barrie Gazette.*

THE sacrament of the Lord's supper was observed in Duff's Church, East Puslinch, on the second Sabbath of October. The pastor was ably assisted by Rev. Dr. Wardrope, Prof. W. McLaren, D.D., Rev. W. Meldrum of Morristown and E. McAuley, B.A., of West Puslinch. Among the names added to the communion roll were Colonel Wm. Leslie and Mrs. Leslie who were hitherto members of the Church of England. Mr. Leslie was reeve of Puslinch for about thirty years and was warden of the county. He and his family regularly attended the services in Duff's Church, and on being received into full communion both stated to the session that their views were in harmony with the doctrines and polity of Presbyterianism.

ON Wednesday evening, September 26th, the members and adherents of the Caledon East and Sandhill congregations met at the residence of Mr. William Monds to spend the evening with Mr. R. J. M. Glassford who has laboured with much acceptance among them during the past summer. After doing justice to the good things provided by the ladies, Mr. S. Allen of Sandhill was called to the chair, and the meeting assumed a social and literary character. An excellent programme had been provided, and was carried

out—as only the Caledon East and Sandhill friends can do these things—very spiritedly. To vary the exercises, Mr. Glassford was presented with an address and well-filled purse from the congregations. A second address, accompanied with a handsome study clock, was presented to Mr. Glassford by the members of the Caledon East Bible class. About half past eleven p.m., the long-metre doxology was sung, and the meeting dispersed. Mr. Glassford has returned to his college labours, followed by the best wishes of this whole community.

A PARAGRAPH appeared in the newspapers lately to the effect that robbers were at work in the city. Late in the evening of that day there appeared a suspicious looking person at the residence of the Rev. A. Wilson, pastor of the Carlton Street Presbyterian Church, who seemed not to know very well what he wanted; but muttered something about a carpet. The servant who answered the door called her mistress, who, thinking the man was some evil designing person wanting to get some knowledge about the house for any but a good purpose, spoke to him sharply telling him he must be mistaken, and that this was not the house. Not at once moving away, and the lady being somewhat alarmed, she called to the servant to go and bring Mr. Wilson, who, however, was not in at the time. With this he made off. Shortly after Mr. and Mrs. Wilson left their home to spend the evening at the house of a friend. No sooner had they left than a man with a large roll of carpet on his shoulder entered the house. Soon the parlour was cleared, and a beautiful and costly Brussels carpet was quickly laid. It turned out that this man who caused so much alarm was the agent, for the time, of a few friends in the rev. gentleman's congregation, and the surprise that awaited him and his lady on their return home may well be imagined. Such surprises tend greatly to make a happy and prosperous pastorate.

PRESBYTERY OF QUEBEC.—This Presbytery met at Marlow (Kennebec Road), on the 9th inst. Dr. Mathews presided. Leave of moderation was granted to the congregation of Inverness. Upon the suggestion of Dr. Mathews, it was agreed to request the ministers of the Presbytery to direct the attention of their people to the life and work of Martin Luther on Sabbath the 11th November. Dr. Mathews reported that the committee appointed to examine Mr. James Fergusson, B.A., with the view of ordination, had done so; that the trials were satisfactory, and recommended that the examination be sustained. The Presbytery adopted the recommendation, and the service of ordination and induction was proceeded with. Mr. J. G. Pritchard conducted divine service. The moderator put the prescribed questions to the candidate, to which satisfactory answers were given; after which, by solemn prayer and the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery, he was ordained to the office of the Gospel ministry and inducted into the pastoral charge of the congregation of Marlow. The newly inducted pastor and the congregation were generally addressed by Dr. Mathews and F. M. Dewey. Mr. Thomas E. Calvert, student in divinity from the Annapolis U. P. Presbytery, Scotland, who has laboured within the bounds of the Presbytery during the summer, was received under its charge. On the evening of the 11th a missionary meeting was held with the congregation of Marlow, at which there was a large attendance; and addresses were delivered by several of the brethren present.—F. M. DEWEY, *Pres. Clerk.*

### IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. BELL.

In the death of Elizabeth Notman, widow of Rev. Andrew Bell, at one time minister of Ancaster and Dundas, in connection with the Church of Scotland, and latterly of L'Orignal, which took place, suddenly, at Hemmingford, Que., on the 28th ult., another of the links joining the present generation with the Church of the past has been severed. Her husband was the eldest son of the late Rev. William Bell, first Presbyterian minister of Perth, and also eldest brother of Rev. Dr. George Bell, late of Walkerton, now of Kingston. Like all the other members of the family, he had scientific tastes, and was one of the pioneers in tracing the geology of Canada. The valuable geological collection which he made, he bequeathed to the museum of Queen's College; and, more important still, he bequeathed his enthusiasm for natural science

to his sons, all of whom contributed something towards helping on that charming branch of study, and two of them at least rose to eminence—the late lamented Dr. John Bell of Montreal, who died all too soon, universally deplored, but who, if had been spared longer, was sure to have contributed largely to the literature of the medical profession, of which he was an ardent and successful student; and Dr. Robert Bell, assistant director of the Geological Survey of Canada, to whose laborious and painstaking, as well as intelligent efforts the country at large is so greatly indebted for the knowledge of the vast stores of mineral and agricultural wealth which it possesses. The eldest son has long been an eminent and useful public servant, as engineer in charge of the government works at Carillon, Que., while his second son was an honoured minister of the Church, first in Pittsburgh, in the Presbytery of Kingston, and then in Scotland, whither he went in quest of health, and where he died and was buried. In training his family for such distinguished usefulness, the efforts of Mr. Bell were ably seconded by his pious, gentle and amiable partner. She was a native of Paisley, Scotland, but removed, early in life, to Dundas, Ontario. She belonged to a family scarcely less noted in connection with ecclesiastical and political affairs, than that of her husband, the late Col. Notman, her brother, being a staunch and prominent member of the Presbyterian Church in Dundas, and at one time representative of the county in Parliament. Her husband, who was, at the time of his decease, clerk to Synod in connection with the Church of Scotland, died while several of his children were still young, but the Lord's promised blessing rested upon the widow, and she had the joy of seeing them grow up honoured and useful. And now she has been taken from them "in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in in his season," leaving a legacy of gentle and loving memorials to her family and friends. She was in her seventy-third year, and had long been in feeble health. Indeed the sudden and lamentable death of her beloved son, John, in 1878, cut down in the midst of a career of distinguished professional success, and who was to her as the apple of her eye, gave a shock to her nervous system from which she never entirely rallied. He was never absent from her thoughts up to the last, as his name was oftener on her lips, and now all that was mortal of her rests beside the remains of that dear son in beautiful Mount Royal cemetery. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints."

Montreal, Oct. 10, 1883. ROBERT CAMPBELL.

The Huntington "Gleaner" of a recent date has the following relating to the death of Mrs. Bell:—

A very sudden death took place in the village of Hemmingford on the morning of Friday, Sept. 28th, last, that of Mrs. Bell, widow of the Rev. Andrew Bell, formerly minister of the Presbyterian Church at L'Orignal, Ont. Mrs. Bell had been in somewhat delicate health for sometime past, but there was nothing in her appearance when she retired to rest on Thursday evening last to cause apprehension on the part of her friends. About six o'clock on the following morning she was found to be dead. It was evident upon examination, that her death took place not long before its discovery was made. Dr. Chandler, of Moore's, N.Y., who was called upon to make an examination in the case, gave it as his opinion that death was the result of disease of the heart. It appears that there have been for years past indications in Mrs. Bell's condition that she had heart disease. Her remains were taken to Montreal on Saturday last for interment in Mount Royal cemetery. Mrs. Bell was a sister of the late Wm. Notman, F.C., for some years member for the north riding of Wentworth, of the Parliament of Canada, and mother of the late Dr. John Bell, of Montreal, and of Prof. Robert Bell of the Geological Survey of Canada.

MRS. GEO. M. CLARK.

At New Edinburgh, Ottawa, on the eighth day of October, at midnight, Lydia Richan, the beloved wife of the Rev. Geo. M. Clark departed this life. In such words we record the removal of a bright and loving Christian spirit from earth to heaven. After a busy week of loving service for Christ, by which she sought in different ways to shed light and gladness on the paths of those around her, and then, after a brief, sharp illness lasting from twelve o'clock on Sabbath night to twelve o'clock Monday night, the call came to come and "behold the King in His beauty"; but not before she had borne her testimony to the power of divine

grace to sustain and comfort her in her dying hour. She was present at the morning and evening service on Sabbath, and was delighted with the afternoon Sabbath school exercises. Among her last acts of service for Christ was the preparation of an address for presentation by the New Edinburgh Sabbath school to the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess on the occasion of their departure from Ottawa. She also composed a stanza to be sung by the children at the close of the National Anthem in the following words :

"God bless her children too,  
May they each one be true  
Great God to Thee.  
Guard them by land and sea,  
Guide them where'er they be,  
And through eternity  
Saved may they be."

She was, however, prevented from being present at the presentation of the address on Monday by her sudden illness.

Mrs. Clark had a heart of broad sympathies. She loved her own denomination, but Christian love is broader than denominational names. She was present the week before her decease at the Baptist Women's Missionary Convention and, by request, spoke a few words of encouragement to the meeting. Speaking a few days before her death about the excellencies and beauty of the prayers of the Anglican Liturgy, she said "but there is one prayer I do not like" viz. "From sudden death good Lord deliver us." No, she said if the Lord will, sudden death to his believing people is immediate glory. Her words were almost prophetic of her own end. At midnight the call came. "At midnight there was a cry made, behold the bridegroom cometh, go ye forth and meet Him." The joyous radiance that lit up her countenance before departing indicated that she was ready to go. And now she, being dead yet speaketh. She speaks to us by her unobtrusive charities; by her earnest and devoted Christian life; by her interest in the Lord's work, and especially the Church's missionary operations, to forward which, she was always ready to deny herself. She took a deep interest in the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of her own Church, and had been chosen a delegate by the Ottawa branch to represent it, and was present at one of the anniversaries of the society in Toronto. Her patience under affliction, her cheerful submission to God's holy will when under bereavement in the death of her daughter, an only child, a young woman of mature Christian character, should be an example and an inspiration to living Christian friends. "Lovely and pleasant" were the mother and daughter "in their lives," and in their death they were not long divided. Her dying words revealed the secret of her holy life. When her attention was called to the satisfaction she must experience in looking back over a well-spent life. Her reply was, at the same time lifting up her hands: "Nothing in my hands I bring, simply to thy cross I cling," "Jesus, Jesus, none but Jesus." Her last message to all her friends was: "Love I love! love to all."

The memory of such a life and such a death must be blessed. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that may rest from their labours and their works do follow them."

**SYNOD OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.**

The Synod of the Maritime Provinces met in Fort Massey Church, Halifax, on Tuesday evening, 9th inst., and was in session till the afternoon of Friday, the twelfth, under the able moderatorship of Dr. Burns. Principal MacKnight, the retiring moderator, preached an able sermon from the words: "What think ye of Christ"—the Christ of prophecy, of history, of Church life, of Christian experience, and of the future.

There was a large attendance—the largest, probably, since the Union. One-hundred and twenty-five ministers and sixty-two elders replied to the accommodation notices that they would be present, and the bulk of them kept their word. The elders turned out in full force. Such men as John S. Maclean, of Halifax, George Underwood, of New Glasgow, George Haddon, ex-M.P., of Dalhousie, Hon. David Laird, of Charlottetown, ex-Gov. of Keewatin, Hon. S. Creelman, of Stewiacke, and Hon. D. McCurdy, of Cape Breton, would be a credit to any Church. The Synod was hard at work during the three days, and a fine spirit prevailed.

Steps were taken with a view to the completion of the Theological College Endowment Fund.

OUR RELATIONS TO DALHOUSIE COLLEGE were fully considered, and power was vested in the College Board to confer with the Governors of that institution in order to our obtaining speedy relief from at least a part of our financial obligations, and ultimately from the whole. Our Church disinterestedly helped Dalhousie College in her weakness, and now that she is strong (thanks to George Monro and others), the general feeling is that she should stand on her own legs, and that it would be a benefit both to her and to us for a disconnection to take place, we continuing to give as strong moral support as ever, though the material be withdrawn.

The Synod resolved to fall into line with the General Assembly's proposal to raise the standard of

**MINISTERIAL SUPPORT**

to \$750 a year as a minimum, though we may not reach this most desirable point this year.

The Amalgamated Widow's Fund is in a healthy condition. With the addition of Mr. McLeod's legacy the capital will reach \$60,000.

The Synod agreed to observe the 400th anniversary of Luther's birth.

The report on the

**STATE OF RELIGION**

was read by Rev. J. Hogg, of Moncton—an exhaustive and, on the whole, satisfactory exhibit. The speaking to it by the Rev. E. W. Waits, of Chatham; Dr. Isaac Murray, of Vale Colliery; W. Donald, Pictou; A. Burrows, Truro; G. Christie, Bedford; H. H. McPherson, Halifax; Mr. J. S. McLean, and others, was the best we have heard on the subject.

Mr. Donald gave in the report on Sabbath Schools, which was not less full and satisfactory, and gave rise to a very pleasant and profitable conference.

The subjects of Sabbath Observance and Temperance came also under review, the latter in connection with an able report from Rev. A. Simpson, of Halifax, out of which grew a spirited discussion that revealed the healthy state of public opinion by the sea on this vital question.

Mr. Layton's overture to revive the *jus devolutum* in the settlement of ministers was transmitted *simpliciter* to the General Assembly, after commendable discussion. Rev. H. B. Mackay, of River John, the Hon. D. Laird, and others took strong ground against it as an interference with the rights of the Christian people, but the feeling of the Synod was in favour of its main purpose.

The report on the Hunter Fund showed it to be in a good condition, and that it has accomplished much in aiding the erection of new churches.

Mr. McCurdy's report on

**SYSTEMATIC BENEFICENCE**

showed that this important practical subject was making headway, and that the rate of giving by our people was increasing all the time.

Appropriate obituary notices were submitted of Rev. J. C. Meek, D. C. Creelman, Dr. MacIse to be supplemented with one of Father Patterson, of Bidyne, by Dr. Murray. There was but one case from Truro Presbytery on which an influential judicial committee sat a whole day. It is hoped that the appeal taken to the General Assembly will be fallen from ere it comes round. The grand distinctive feature of this Synod was the presence of our illustrious triumvirate of Foreign missionaries, the Revs. John Morton Christie, of Trinidad, and H. A. Robertson of Erromanga. Any Church may be proud of such men. Their memorable addresses before a crowded audience will never be forgotten. On the afternoon of the day they spoke the Foreign Mission Committee met and called Rev. J. Knox-Wright, of London East, Ont., to be our fourth missionary in Trinidad, as successor to Mr. Christie, whose health has considerably improved, and resolved to advertize for two missionaries for Demerara, one to be supported by the Western Board and the other by Mr. H. Crum Ewing, of Glasgow.

In the matter thus of money and of men we are linked with the West, and the way may be thus prepared for the uniting of our Foreign Mission work. The usual routine business was gone through, votes of thanks given, and after a brief address from the Moderator, in which the business transacted was reviewed, and a word of exhortation and congratulation spoken, the Synod closed its delightful session in the usual way, to meet (D.V.) in Knox Church, Pictou, on the second Tuesday in October, 1884, at 7:30 p.m.

**SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHER.**

**INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.**

**LESSON XLIV.**

Oct. 4. } **SAMUEL'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.** { 1 Sam. 12.  
1883. } { 13-25.

**GOLDEN TEXT.**—"Only fear the Lord, and serve Him in truth with all your heart, for consider how great things He hath done for you."—1 Sam. 12:24.

**CONNECTION.**—Nahash, king of the Ammonites, made war on Israel, and Saul took the field, and gained a great victory over him. On Samuel's proposition, the people assembled at Gilgal to "renew the kingdom" there. It might be called Saul's coronation. Samuel reminded them of God's goodness and their own idolatries, and how he had delivered them when they cried through judges whom he had raised up. He then proceeds, in the words of the lesson.

**I. THE OBEDIENCE REQUIRED.**—Vers. 13, 14.—Behold the king; they had desired—even demanded—a king; and had grieved in the choice of Saul. God also had "set" a king over them. Though God was displeased at their demands, yet if they and their king feared and obeyed God, and continued to follow Him, it should be well with them (for so the sense demands).

Ver. 15.—But if ye will not obey: the *Mount Ebal* part of the proposition is now given. If they obeyed not, then should God punish them, as He had punished their fathers. Israel's prosperity ever hung on one condition—that of obedience.

**II. A SIGN OF DISPLEASURE.**—Ver. 16.—Now, therefore, stand and see. Samuel had a Divine intimation of the sign the Lord would grant; and he prepares their minds for seeing it, and being warned and benefited by it.

Ver. 17.—Wheat harvest to-day? wheat harvest was early in June. "Early rain" begins in October or November; "later rain" ceases in April. From April to October, dry. He shall send thunder and rain: such an unusual sign, following the prophet's words and prayer, was calculated to make a deep impression on the people. Your wickedness, the purpose of the sign was God's testimony to their great wickedness in demanding a king.

Ver. 18.—Samuel called unto the Lord: and God granted the sign, and sent thunder and rain. And the people feared. Probably they thought God was about to destroy them, as when He thundered upon the Philistines (7:10). They were conscious of having done wickedly.

Ver. 19.—Pray for thy servants: they begged Samuel to pray for them. "The effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." Added unto all our sins this evil: they now acknowledged their sins generally, and that this was one more aggravated sin to add to the list. The confession was good: and in the case of some of them let us hope it led to a true and godly life. There is more faith in the world than we are aware of!

**III. EXHORTATION TO OBEDIENCE.**—Ver. 20.—Fear not: Samuel assured them that, if they determined from this time to serve the Lord, they need not fear. Their safe path and simple duty was to serve the Lord with all their heart! How plain is our path of duty!

Ver. 21.—For then should ye go after vain things: turn not aside from following the Lord; for in so turning aside ye should be found following vain and empty idols, which cannot help nor save you—mere vanities.

Ver. 22.—The Lord will not forsake His people: God always helps His people! The great question is not about God's faithfulness and power, but about our relation to Him. Are we His people? For His great name's sake: this reason is often given, both by those who are speaking for God and those who are addressing Him. And it is a grand plea for us—that Christ's name will be glorified when we are blessed for His sake!

Ver. 23.—Moreover, as for me: on his part, Samuel puts from him the idea that he should cease praying for them. He had prayed for them all his life, and would do so still. But I will teach you: he would still (for his kind offices in this direction would be needed as much as ever) teach them all that the Lord taught him, and show them "the good and the right way." Instead of the living teacher, we have now the written Word; and it is our wisdom, as it would have been theirs, to listen and obey!

Ver. 24.—Serve Him in truth: they were to fear God, and continue in His service, in sincerity, and with their whole heart: and ever to remember what great things He had done for them. One of the sweet employments of heaven will be remembering God's goodness past.

Ver. 25.—But if ye still do wickedly: if, after all God's warnings, and all their confessions, they still forsake God, He would consume both them and their king in His anger. *God is not to be trifled with!*

**PRACTICAL LESSONS.**

1. Under whatever form of Government, God's service is our duty and happiness. (Ver. 14.)
2. Thunder and rain, such a blessing to them after the vintage, was a terror to them in harvest. The voice of a reconciled God and an offended God seem very different to us!
3. God has His own honour to maintain: and when He promises, we may be sure of a fulfilment. (Ver. 22.)
4. Prayer is honouring to the Receiver, a comfort to the offerer, and a blessing to the object. A sin to cease praying. (Ver. 23.)
5. Both rulers and people are under duty to God. (Ver. 25.)

## OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

### EACH CAN DO SOMETHING.

What if the little rain should say,  
"So small a drop as I  
Can ne'er refresh those thirsty fields,  
I'll tarry in the sky."

What if the shining beam of noon  
Should in its fountain stay,  
Because its single light alone  
Cannot create a day.

Does not each rain drop help to form  
The cool, refreshing shower?  
And every ray of light to warm  
And beautify the flower?

Then let each child its influence give,  
O Lord! to truth and Thee,  
So shall its power by all be felt,  
However small it be.

### A BABYLONIAN STREET ARAB.

Sardanapalus, the famous Assyrian king who lived seven hundred years before Christ, gathered in his palace at Nineveh a great library. His books, however, were not like ours; they were very fine, small bricks, stamped with wedge-shaped signs or letters. Each brick thus contained two pages. Sometimes, instead of bricks, larger clay tablets were used, and sometimes clay cylinders. The Assyrians and Babylonians learned to write from the Akkadians, a people whom they found living in the country when they came into it, three thousand years and more before Christ. They learned from the Akkadians how to build houses, and canals, and ships, and to manufacture a great many things, they learned astronomy, too, and arithmetic, and mechanics, and mythology, and a great deal more beside. At the time of King Sardanapalus the Akkadian language was fast dying out, so he had all their books translated as well as he could and put in his library. In the same way he caused dictionaries and grammars of the Akkadian language to be written.

Not many years ago his library was found, and part of it is now in England in the British Museum. Among other things there is a tablet with the grammatical construction of the Akkadian language, which a learned German professor thinks contains a story something like this. One day a captain of the guard came with his men to take the watch at the royal prison in Erech, in Babylon, and as he marched through the streets he noticed a poor, wretched, lonely, miserable little boy. When our captain was relieved by the next watch and marched off home with his men, he again saw the starved boy among the wild dogs and carrion birds that acted as street cleaners in Erech. The child was herding with them, hunting among the filthy street refuse for something to save him from starvation, himself in danger of being torn to pieces and devoured. The captain called him out of the street and learned that his "father and mother were not, his father and mother he knew not." Then the captain's heart was touched, and "out of the mouth of the dogs he tore him, out of the mouth of the ravens he rescued him," carried him home to his own "honest family," adopted him as a "shoot of

his heart, his flesh and his blood," educated him, and sent him to school, and the little street boy worked so hard that in time he became a scribe and wrote tablets. Perhaps he wrote the story of his life, and then hundreds and hundreds of years later Sardanapalus' scribes took what he had written and selected from it a number of sentences to put in their table of examples of the grammatical construction of the Akkadian language, and that is the way it has come down to us.

### "I GO TO SUNDAY SCHOOL."

An old lady, being very poor, thought she would go and live with her daughter, hoping that she was better off and could help her. On her way a boy begged to carry her box for two pennies, saying that his folks were starving at home. When they arrived at her daughter's it was quite dark, and she, through mistake, gave the boy a half-crown, and had only two pennies left. She found her daughter and children in a state of starvation, and she gave her the two pennies to get something for the children to eat, and went to bed without supper, hoping that God would provide for the morrow.

In the early morning a tap was heard at the door, which the daughter opened, and a boy rather bluntly said:

"Didn't I bring a box here last night for an old woman?"

"Yes, you did."

"Where is she?"

"Up stairs."

"Tell her to come down; I want to see her."

The old woman soon made her appearance, when the boy said:

"Missus, do you know you gave me a half-crown instead of a penny last night? because you did, and I have brought it back. Here it is."

"Yes, my lad, I did, and I am very much obliged to you for bringing it back. But I want to know how you came to do so, for I thought you told me you were starving at home."

"Yes, we are very bad off," said the boy, brightening up as he spoke; "but I go to Sunday school, and I love Jesus, and I could not be dishonest."—*S. S. Visitor.*

### TRIFLES.

Our lives, or rather their happiness and miseries, are in a great measure made up of trifles, just as time is made up of moments.

The discomfort of having to wait for a meal beyond its regular hour, of finding things ill-prepared or carelessly done, of meeting slovenliness and discomfort where a little thought and pains might have introduced ease and even elegance, or of being brought up sharp at every turn by want of punctuality or of method—these are ills more difficult to bear than the uninitiated imagine. Most houses might be comfortable and elegant—yes, elegant! For comfort consists in finding everything where and as it should be; elegance, in adding to what should be there that which need not be there, but whose presence sur-

prises, attracts and gratifies. There is often neither comfort nor elegance in the richest mansions, while both are found in the labourer's cottage. A jug filled with flowers, a neat white curtain, a couple of flowers, may offset what the expenditure of hundreds of dollars have not achieved. Let it not be said that these are mere trifles, unworthy the attention of the Christian. Distrust the pretence of spirituality whose eyes are too lofty for the common things of life. In the long catalogue of things to "think on" (Phil. iv. 8), they rank at any rate among the "whatsoever things are lovely." You say these are trifles; then all the more they ought not to be neglected. But trifles though they may be, to neglect is not a trifle—it is a breach of plain duty.

### BEING A BOY.

One of the best things in the world to be is a boy; it requires no experience, though it needs some practice to be a good one. The disadvantage of the position is that it does not last long enough. It is soon over. Just as you get used to being a boy, you have to be something else, with a good deal more work to do, and not half so much fun. And yet every boy is anxious to be a man, and is very uneasy with the restrictions that are put upon him as a boy.

There are so many bright spots in the life of a farm boy that I sometimes think I should like to live the life over again. I should almost be willing to be a girl if it were not for the chores. There is a great comfort to a boy in the amount of work he can get rid of doing. It is sometimes astonishing how slow he can go on an errand. Perhaps he couldn't explain himself why when he is sent to the neighbour's after yeast, he stops to stone the frogs. He is not exactly cruel, but he wants to see if he can hit 'em. It is a curious fact about boys that two will be a great deal slower in doing anything than one. Boys have a great power of helping each other do nothing.

But say what you will about the general usefulness of boys, a farm without a boy would very soon come to grief. He is always in demand. In the first place, he is to do all the errands, go to the store, the post-office, and to carry all sorts of messages. He would like to have as many legs as a wheel has spokes, and rotate about in the same way. This he sometimes tries to do, and people who have seen him "turning cart wheels" along the side of the road, have supposed he was amusing himself and idling his time. He was only trying to invent a new mode of locomotion, so that he could economize his legs, and do his errands with greater dispatch. Leap-frog is one of his methods of getting over the ground quickly. He has a natural genius for combining pleasure with business.—*Charles Dudley Warner.*

THOSE that have themselves done ill, are commonly willing to draw in others to do the same.—*Matthew Henry.*

JOY must not always be judged of by the outward expression. A man will laugh more at a jest than he will at the news of a pardon.—*Philip Henry.*

LOOK OUT FOR FRAUDS!

The genuine "Rough on Rats" is made only by E. S. Wells (Proprietor of "Rough on Rats"), and has laughing face of a man on labels. 15c. & 25c. Bottles.

Do NOT BE DUPED.—A recently advertised and highly puffed remedy for deafness has lately been exposed as an unmitigated fraud. Not so with Huggard's Yellow Oil: none name it but to praise. John Clark, of Millbridge, testifies that it cured him of deafness.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigour, cures Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Debility, &c.

MR. C. P. BROWN, Crown Land Agent, Sault Ste. Marie, writes: "Two or three of my friends and myself were recommended to try Northrop & Lyman's Eucalypti, of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, in preference to Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. We prefer your Emulsion, and think it better for the system than the Syrup," etc.

ROUGH ON RATS.

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, &c.

TRIED IN TORONTO.—Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, reports the removal of eight feet of tape-worm by the use of one bottle of Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup. This medicine is reliable for all kinds of worms that afflict children or adults.

QUICK TRANSIT from a state of feebleness, bodily languor and nervous irritability—induced by dyspepsia—to a condition of vigour and physical comfort, follows the use of the standard regulating tonic and stomachic, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which speedily conquers Indigestion, Constipation, Bilious Complaints, and Female Complaints, purifies the Blood, and reinforces the vital energy.

"BUCHU-PAIBA"

Quick, complete cure, all ailments of Kidney, Bladder and Kindred Diseases.

MR. R. C. WINTLOW, Toronto, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is a valuable medicine to all who are troubled with indigestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering some ten years, and the result is certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and am now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspeptic well knows, of unpleasant fullness after each meal.

The cause of death. It is known almost to a certainty that in fatal diseases the individual dies either by the brain, heart or lungs. How, then, is the effort to maintain a perfect state of health? Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Cure is a veritable "Health Giver." They free the system from all impurities; cure Biliousness, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, &c. Sold in large bottles at 50 cents.

A HOME DRUGGIST TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists would be of interest to every sufferer:—

RHEUMATISM. "Eight years ago I had a severe case of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of ten bottles of which I was completely cured. I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public. E. F. HARRIS, River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

SALT RHEUM.

GEORGE ANDREWS, overseer in the Lowell Carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form. Its ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. See certificate in Ayer's Almanac for 1883.

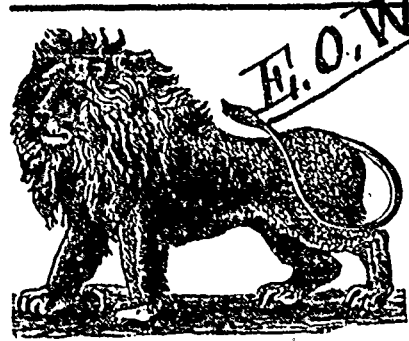
PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

THE BROWN HOT-AIR FURNACES.

Parties wishing to save for heating churches (portable or brick-sets) will do well to order for thirty days. Address: H. G. BROWN, 23 Lakeside Ave., Toronto, Ont.

\$66 a week in your own city. The only outfit free. Address H. G. BROWN, 23 Lakeside Ave., Toronto, Ont.

R. WALKER & SONS, CHEAPEST HOUSE IN ONTARIO FOR



Ready-Made Clothing, Clothing to Order, All-Wood Blankets, Carpets & Oilcloths.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS, SILKS, VELVETS DURING OCTOBER.

R. Walker & Sons 83, 95 & 97 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

A CABLE DISPATCH ANNOUNCES THAT AT THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION NOW IN PROGRESS AT AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, 1883, THESE ORGANS ARE AGAIN AWARDED THE DIPLOMA OF HONOR, THE VERY HIGHEST AWARD.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, 40 pp., 4to, is now ready, for the season of 1883-4, dated October, 1883. MANY NEW AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES are presented, in rich cases, showing only natural woods, or elegantly decorated in GOLD, SILVER, BRASS and COLORS. ONE HUNDRED STYLES of organs are described and illustrated in the smallest size at only \$22.00, having as much power as any single reed organ, and the characteristic Mason & Hamlin excellence, up to organs with THREE MANUALS and FULL PEDAL BASE, at \$900.00. Sixty styles are at from \$75.00 to \$200.00 each. These are unquestionably the BEST ORGANS IN THE WORLD. They have taken the HIGHEST AWARDS for DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY at EVERY GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR SIXTEEN YEARS, no other American Organs having been found equal to them at any. The new styles, now ready, are the best and most attractive ever offered. CATALOGUES with net cash prices, free. Sold also for easy payments, or rented. THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO. BOSTON, 154 Tremont Street; NEW YORK, 46 East Fourteenth Street; CHICAGO, 149 Wabash Avenue.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three days. No person who will take ONE PILL EACH HOUR FROM ONE TO TWELVE O'CLOCK, may be referred to as being healthy, if such a thing is possible. For curing Paralysis, Coma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, &c. in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MICHIGAN FARMERS 300,000 ACRES

FOR BIBLE READERS.

The following liberal offer appeared in the last issue of the Ladies' Journal, published at Toronto, Canada:—

"We presume you all read the Bible, more or less, and no doubt you are all interested in it. That you may study it still more closely we offer THREE PRIZES to the first three persons sending correct answers to the following questions:—1st. Does the word Reverend appear anywhere in the Old or New Testament? 2nd. Which is the middle verse in the Bible? 3rd. Does the word Girl occur in the Bible? Not more than three prizes are given and those only when the answers to the three questions are correctly given; the first three correct ones in the order received will be successful. The names of the successful prize winners will be given in our January issue. The first prize, to the first sending a correct answer to each of the three questions will be a LADY'S VALUABLE GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH, a reliable timekeeper. To the second person sending correct answers an ELEGANT NECK CHAIN, HEAVILY PLATED, a very pretty article. To the third will be presented a beautiful SOLID GOLD GEM RING. The only conditions attached to the above offers are that you must send fifty cents along with your answer, for which you will receive the Ladies' Journal for one year. So you see, in any case you will receive full value for your half dollar, besides the possibility of getting a really valuable gold watch, neck chain or ring. The Ladies' Journal is a twenty-page fashion monthly, containing in each issue two full-size pieces of music, always the latest thing out, besides the sum and substance of all the leading high-price American fashion papers. Full page illustrations of the newest designs in fashions, full descriptive letterpress; household hints, domestic matters, a short story, young folks' department, besides numerous other interesting matters specially for ladies. If you do not get the Gold Watch, the Chain, or the Ring, you will certainly get full value for the money in getting the Ladies' Journal for one year. Do not delay. Address: Editor of Ladies' Journal, 33 and 35 Adelaide St., West, Toronto, Ont.

Advertisement for watches featuring a pocket watch illustration and text: "THOSE INK DING DONG CHASE WATCHES should examine the stock of RYRIE, THE JEWELLER, 113 YONGE ST TORONTO". Includes handwritten number "5/13".

Advertisement for feather and mattress renovators featuring an illustration of a machine and text: "N. P. CHANEY & Co. Feather & Mattress Renovators, 230 KING STREET EAST. New Feather Beds, Pillows, and Mattresses for Sale. Cash paid for all kinds of Feathers."

RHEUMATINE

Advertisement for Sutherland's Rheumatine featuring a cat illustration and text: "SUTHERLAND'S RHEUMATINE. An Internal Remedy and a SURE CURE for all kinds of Rheumatic Complaints. If you are suffering from KIDNEY COMPLAINTS Give RHEUMATINE a fair trial. You will never regret having done so."

Testimonial from Rosa Needham, who has been for years in the service of the Rev. Dr. Williams, of St. Paul Street Methodist Church, St. Catharines, St. Catharines, July 2, 1883. Mr. SUTHERLAND: Dear Sir, I have been afflicted some years with Rheumatism, became stiff and almost helpless. I also suffered very great pain. I was in this state when I first saw your advertisement of Rheumatine in the papers. I thought it could do me no harm to try it, which I did with the best results. Now I can move about as well as ever. I had to take quite a number of bottles. Still that is nothing to being cured, which I am happy to say I am. I did not feel any relief until I had taken four five bottles; then I began to feel better. I truly hope anyone else who is suffering from Rheumatism will give your Rheumatine a fair trial, for I was very bad and it cured me. Do as you see fit with this letter and believe me to remain, Most gratefully yours, (Signed) ROSA NEEDHAM. P.S.—I am living at the Rev. Dr. Williams, St. Catharines. Any reference to him will prove that the above is true. (Signed) ROSA NEEDHAM. See our Change of Testimonials every week in Daily Papers. —SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS—

Advertisement for Charles Star K Gun featuring a gun illustration and text: "BEST, SAFEST, AND CHEAPEST GUN IN THE WORLD. Double-Barrel, Breach-Loading Shot Gun, including 7000 Brass Shell Cartridges and Case. The Lefaucheur action of this gun is the longest and simplest made. The barrels are the same quality as the \$45 Breach-loading Shot Gun, but not so fine a finish."

CHARLES STAR K, 52 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. Agent for the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. The only store in the Dominion where a full and complete line of every description of Firearms and Sporting Goods are kept. Send for our 66 page Catalogue, containing over 600 illustrations of Firearms, Silverware, Watches, Jewellery, etc.

Advertisement for Catarrh Cure featuring a large 'C' and text: "CATARRH. To any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Painless Cure. A Home Remedy. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. Certificate from Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-men. Address Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio."

3 FOR Q. American Agriculturist. OLDEST, CHEAPEST & LARGEST. Forty-five weeks of 100 Columns, nearly 100 Engravings every year, \$1.50 a year. Oct., Nov., and Dec. are FREE to all who subscribe by Nov 1st. Magnificent Double Number a sample copy sent at receipt of two 2-cent stamps. Address ORANGE JUDD CO. 757 Broadway, N. Y.

Advertisement for \$1,000 Reward featuring a washing machine illustration and text: "\$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY WASHING MACHINE EQUAL TO THE Model Washer and Bleacher. IT SAVES TIME, LABOUR, SOAP AND PATIENCE. Weighs but 6 lbs. and is indestructible. Agents wanted in every town. Address C. W. DENNIS, 213 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT."



PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep, relieving the child from pain, and the little child awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

AGAIN we call attention to the great reputation of the Baltimore Church Bells, made by J. Regeister & Sons, Baltimore, Md. Every Bell is guaranteed satisfactory and not to break in three years. Their rich silver tones are heard from Maine to California, and from Canada to the Gulf. This factory is one of the oldest in the United States, being established in 1844.

"MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP."

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, vomiting, constipation. 25c.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERY.

OTTAWA.—Next quarterly meeting in Bank Street Church, Ottawa, on the first Tuesday of Nov., at ten o'clock a.m.

LINDSAY.—At Uxbridge, on last Tuesday of November, at ten o'clock a.m.

LONDON.—On the second Tuesday in December.

HURON.—In Clinton, second Tuesday of November, at half-past ten a.m.

GUELPH.—In Knox Church, Guelph, on the third Tuesday of November.

KINGSTON.—In St. Andrew's Church, Belleville, on the third Monday in December, at half-past seven p.m.

BRUCE.—In Knox Church, Paisley, on the second Tuesday of December, at two o'clock p.m.

CHATHAM.—In First Presbyterian Church, Chatham, on the second Tuesday of December, at eleven o'clock a.m.

PARIS.—In Knox Church, Woodstock, on the second Tuesday of December, at twelve o'clock noon.

TORONTO.—In the usual place, on the first Tuesday of November, at eleven a.m.

OWEN SOUND.—Regular meeting in Division St. Church, third Tuesday of December, at half-past one p.m.

SAUGHERN.—In St. Andrew's Church, Mount Forest, on the third Tuesday of December, at eleven a.m.

PETERBOROUGH.—In Mill Street Church, Port Hope, on the third Tuesday of January, at ten a.m.

MONTREAL.—In David Morrice Hall, Presbyterian College, Montreal, on the second Tuesday of January, at ten a.m.

SARNIA.—In St. Andrew's Church, Sarnia, on the third Tuesday of December, at three o'clock p.m.

STRATFORD.—In Knox Church, Stratford, on the second Tuesday of November, at ten a.m.

MAITLAND.—In Knox Church, Ripley, on the third Tuesday of December, at half-past two o'clock p.m.

BROCKVILLE.—At Prescott, Dec. 11th, at half-past one p.m.

QUEBEC.—In Morrin College, Quebec, on Tuesday, 13th Nov., at ten a.m.

"SIGH NO MORE, LADIES!"

for Dr. Pierce's "Favourite Prescription" is a prompt and certain remedy for the "female disorders" peculiar to your sex. By all druggists.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

NOT EXCEEDING FOUR LINES, 25 CENTS.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., by the Rev. Stephen Young, of Clifford, assisted by the Rev. John E. Lockhead, M.A., of Londonboro', and the Rev. J. A. Turnbull, B.A., M.A., of Goderich, the Rev. Robert Yuille Thomson, M.A., B.D., of Hensall, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Scott, Esq., of Hullett.

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

On the appearance of the first symptoms, as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore the great anti-scrofulous or blood purifier and strengthener, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on Consumption send two stamps. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y.

W. H. STONE, FUNERAL DIRECTOR, YONGE—187—STREET (nine doors north of Queen Street). Open every day and hour in the year. Telephone.

T. W. KAY & CO. The leading undertakers of the city, 349 Queen Street West and Adelaide. Funerals furnished and conducted at moderate prices. Open Day and Night.

R. PRAY & SON, Funeral Directors, 90 WEST N. HAMILTON. Telephone communication.

WM. R. GREGG, ARCHITECT, NO. 9 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

THE SELECT TAILORING & GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING HOUSE.

R. J. HUNTER, COR. KING AND CHURCH STS. TORONTO.

Stock is now complete in both departments; and, as I have made great effort to secure the latest designs and most reliable texture, gentlemen will find it very much to their interest to visit my establishment when about to purchase.

R. J. HUNTER, Cor. King & Church Sts., Toronto.

A GENEROUS PUBLISHER.

The publisher of Toronto Truth, that well-known weekly magazine, offers a Lady's valuable Silver Hunting-case Watch to the first one telling him the longest verse in the Bible before 20th of November next. The names and addresses of the successful competitors will be given in the issue of Truth for Nov. 24. Should more than one correct answer be given, the second in order received will get a handsome solid gold ring. A neat English neck chain will be presented to the sender of the third, and to the fourth will be given a silver-plated butter knife. The conditions attached are that every competitor must send fifty cents with their answer, for which they will receive Truth for three months, a 28-page Weekly Magazine, containing in each issue two full size pages of new music, either vocal or instrumental; two or three very fascinating serial stories; a short story; short, pointed, pithy editorial paragraphs on current events; illustrations of the latest English and American fashions, with letter-press descriptions: a Young Folks' Department; Health Department; Ladies' Department; Temperance Department; Sport Department; besides a lot of Miscellaneous reading. Just the paper to interest every member of the family. Address S. FRANK WILSON, publisher Truth, Toronto, Ont. Sample copies of Truth sent for five cents. Annual subscription \$2.

PATENTS BOUGHT, SOLD OR PROCURED. A. W. MORRISON, Patent Attorneys and Brokers, Washington, D. C.

CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE HAMILTON, ONT. A superior Business College, the largest in Canada. Offers young men and women thorough and complete course of ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING. Students enter anytime. For Catalogue apply to R. E. GALLAGHER, Principal.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods, which will help you in this world. All of either sex, send your 6c. The broad road to fortune opens before you, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Dr. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES CHOLERA CHOLERA INFANTUM DIARRHOEA, AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Financial & Real Estate.

E. E. KNOTT'S Speculator's Mart, 48 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

Farm lands in every part of the Dominion of Canada, improved and otherwise, for sale. Houses of every description and size for sale in Toronto. Also vacant lots. Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE

A LARGE NUMBER OF CHOICE Ontario, Manitoba & Northwest Farms. Also town and city property. Houses, lots, and for sale. G. A. SCHRAM, 4 King St. East, Toronto

C. J. PALIN, HOUSE AND ESTATE AND BUSINESS AGENT, VALUATOR, ETC., 53 & 55 King Street East TORONTO.

C. W. LINDSAY, REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENT Money to Loan. 22 KING STREET EAST

E. STRACHAN COX. T. F. WORTS. COX & WORTS, Stock Brokers, No. 26 Toronto Street, Toronto.

Buy and sell on Commission for cash or on margin all securities dealt in on the TORONTO, MONTREAL, AND NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGES. Also execute orders on the Chicago Board of Trade in Grain and Provisions. Hudson's Bay Stock bought for cash or on margin. Daily cable quotations received.

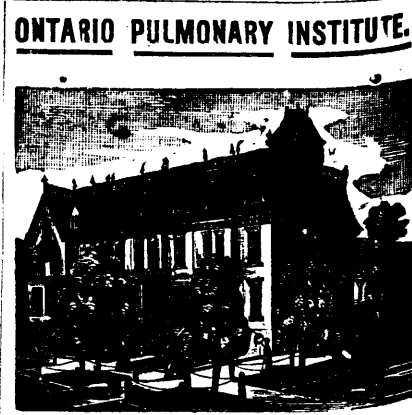
KNABE PIANOFORTES.

UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. Wm. Knabe & Co. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. OCTAVIUS NEWCOMBE & CO., SOLE AGENTS, Corner Church and Richmond Streets, Toronto. (Two blocks north of St. James' Cathedral.) \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Send for free catalogue. Address STINSON & Co., Toronto, Ont.

The Great Church LIGHT. FRANKLIN Patent Reflectors give the most powerful, brilliant, softest, cheapest and the best light known for Churches, Stores, Show Windows, Parlors, Banks, Offices, Factories, Restaurants, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. Send size of room. Get free catalogue and estimate. A liberal discount to churches and the trade. J. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl St., N. Y.

FOR the 7th edition of "Life and Labors of C. H. Spurgeon" the greatest of the century. By Geo. C. Needham, the Evangelist. Endorsed by all denominations. The best selling Family book ever published. Agents are meeting with wonderful success. No competition. Any man or woman wanting a good business, address, for extra terms and special territory.

DR. HOLMAN'S PAD CURES MALARIA, DYSPESIA, NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHES, All Liver and Stomach Troubles. It is a PROTECTIVE and will cure Fever, Sea-sickness, Typhoid, Biliousness, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Business Complaints, Children's Diseases, and conditions from which many suffer in silence. Beware of imitations. For further information send for a sample or write to Dr. Holman personally. If not at your nearest druggist, send registered letter direct to the office and get your Pad by return mail. Regular Pad \$2.00. Special Pad \$3.00. Post and duty, Canada, paid. HOLMAN LITHOGRAPH CO., P. O. Box 212, 98 WILKINSON ST., N. Y.



274, 276 and 278 Jarvis St. (corner Gerrard), TORONTO, ONT. M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D., Proprietor.

Permanently established for the Cure of Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption; also Catarrhal Deafness, Catarrh, Ophthalmia (sore eyes) and Diseases of the Heart. The only institute of the kind in the Dominion of Canada. Over 40,000 persons treated during the past 18 years for some form of head, throat or lung trouble, from nearly every part of the civilized world. All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by medicated inhalations, combined when required with constitutional remedies for the stomach, liver, blood and nervous system. Consultation free, and prices of the institute within the reach of all. Those who desire to investigate for themselves had better call personally at the office, but if impossible to do so, may write for "List of Questions" and "Medical Treatise." Address ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE, Cor. Jarvis and Gerrard Streets, Toronto, Ont. Menti a Presbyteriana. N.B.—We employ no travelling doctors.

Sawing Made Easy



A boy 15 years old saw logs FAST and EASY. MRS. MURRAY, Fort Erie, Mich., writes: "Am much pleased with the MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE. I sawed over a 30-inch log in 2 minutes. For sawing logs into suitable lengths for family stove-wood, and all sorts of log-cutting, it is peerless and unrivaled. Illustrated Catalogue, FREE. AGENTS WANTED. Mention this paper. Address: MONARCH MANUFACTURING CO., 163 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

THE ORCHESTRION HARMONETTE



The most wonderful Musical Instrument in the world. Novel in construction, elegant in design and decorations, in effect and melodious in sound. It plays a grand variety of music, and is the most perfect and reliable instrument ever made. It contains many improvements, and is the most perfect musical instrument in the market. Price of the only \$5 to \$20. A short strip of paper, and all that can be made to any one. It will furnish music for any occasion, and any one can play it. Price, \$5.00. Agents, send by express on receipt of price. Address, MASSACHUSETTS ORGAN CO., the great headquarters for all MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ORGANISTS, SETTERS, ARRANGERS, TOUNAPHONES, CLARINETS, etc. Get our catalogue and prices before buying elsewhere. 51 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.



The ESTEY ORGAN—Old established and popular. Kept new by enterprise and skill. An Illustrated Catalogue, with full description of elegant styles, sent free. ESTEY ORGAN CO., BRATTLEBORO, VT.