

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

# The Canada Presbyterian.

Vol. 25.—No. 50.  
Whole No. 1296.

Toronto, Wednesday, December 9th, 1896.

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

## Books.

### Five Popular Books.

**"The Cure of Souls."**  
The Lyman Beecher Lectures delivered at Yale University by REV. JOHN WATSON, D.D. (Ian MacLaren). Cloth, \$1.25.

**"Robert Urquhart."**  
By GARRILL SETOUN. A novel. Cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50c.

**"A Man's Value to Society."**  
Studies in Self-culture and Character. By NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, D.D. 12mo. cloth, \$1.25.

**"Kate Carnegie."**  
By IAN MACLAREN. Second edition. Cloth, \$1.25.

"The gem of the book is the realistic sketch of the 'Rabbit,' drawn to the life and from the life, not in caricature, but with a kind of unbounded reverence, spiritual insight and sympathy that go straight to the heart."

**"The Mind of the Master."**  
By REV. JOHN WATSON, D.D. (Ian MacLaren). Cloth, \$1.25.

**Fleming H. Revell Company,**  
140-142 Yonge Street,  
Toronto.

## Sunday School Books

AT HALF PRICE.

We shall be pleased to send a shipment of slightly rubbed books at half price on approval.

**W. Drysdale & Co.**  
232 St. James Street  
Montreal.

## NOTICE.

At the last meeting of the General Assembly the following recommendation of the S. S. Committee was unanimously carried:—"The system of Class and School Registers prepared by the Sabbath School Committee be used in all the Sabbath Schools of the Church."

## SABBATH SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Prepared and recommended by the Sabbath School Com. of the General Assembly.

Sabbath School Class Register, \$0.
Superintendent's Record, 0.1
Superintendent's Record in cloth, 0.12
Secretary's Record (25 classes for one year), 0.40
Secretary's Record (for three years), 0.75
Secretary's Record (with spaces for 50 classes), 1.00
Class Envelopes, cloth lined, per doz., 0.20
New Scholar's cards, per doz., 0.10
Scholar's Transfer Cards, per doz., 0.1

All these requisites will be furnished, postage prepaid, when ordered direct from this office and the money accompanies the order.

**PRESBYTERIAN P.T.G. & PUB. Co., Ltd.**  
5 Jordan Street, Toronto

## Books.

### ANNUAL VOLUMES, 1896.

Boy's Own Annual, \$1.75  
Girl's Own Annual, \$1.75  
Leisure Hour, \$1.75  
Sunday at Home, \$1.75  
Quiver, \$2.25  
Sunday, \$1.00  
Little Folks, \$1.25

Paras, \$1.00  
Chatterbox, 90c.  
British Workman, 50c.  
Children's Friend, 50c.  
Child's Companion, 50c.  
Family Friend, 50c.  
Friendly Visitor, 50c.

Cottage and Artizan, 50c.  
Infant's Magazine, 50c.  
Our Little Dots, 50c.  
The Prize, 50c.  
Child's Own, 35c.  
Band of Hope Review, 35c.  
Children's Treasury, 35c.  
The Adviser, 35c.

## UPPER CANADA TRACT SOCIETY

102 Yonge Street, Toronto

Register of Baptisms, \$1.25.  
Communion Roll, \$1 50.  
Weekly Offering Book, for Envelope System, \$2 50.  
Shorter Catechism, per doz., 15c.  
Shorter Catechism with proofs, per doz., 25c.  
Mother's Catechism, 15c.  
Infant's Catechism, 15c.

POSTFREE WHEN CASH ACCOMPANIES ORDER.

**Presbyterian Book Room,**  
53 King Street East,  
Toronto.

## THE DOMINION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Progress in 1895  
Solid Substantial Satisfactory

Increase in Amount in force 17 per cent.  
Increase in Assets 22.2 per cent.  
Increase in Cash Premiums 19.7 per cent.  
Increase in Net Surplus 30.9 per cent.  
Increase earned on Mean Assets 5.24 per cent.

Special classes for Women and Afloaters  
Profits to Policy-Holders unsurpassed by any.

Head Office, Waterloo, Ont.

JAMES INNES, M.P., Guelph. President  
THOS. HILLIARD, . . . Managing Director  
ALEX. CROMAN, . . . Supt. of Agencies

G. W. CHADWICK, City Agent,  
36 Victoria Street, Toronto

**A Special Discount to Ministers and Students. The best possible value always**

**JOSEPH J. FOLLETT,**  
FINE CLOTHING  
TO ORDER,  
181 YONGE ST., - TORONTO

## EPPS'S COCOA ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:—  
Delicacy of Flavor, Superiority in Quality, Grateful and Comforting to the Nervous or Dyspeptic, Nutritive Qualities Unrivalled.

In Quarter-Pound Tins and Packets only.  
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd.,  
Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

## Professional

**B**EAUMONT JARVIS, ARCHITECT.  
Heating and Ventilating Engineer.  
McKINNON BLDG., S.W. cor. Jordan and Melinda Sts., Toronto. Phone 2274.

**A.** M. ROSEBRUGH, M. D.,  
EYE AND EAR SURGEON

Has removed to 129 Church St., Toronto.

**S**TAMMERING.  
CHURCH'S AUTO-VECK SCHOOL  
53 Alexander Street, Toronto, Canada.  
No advance fee.  
Cure guaranteed.

## DENTISTS.

**DR. W. CECIL TROTTER. R. C. TROTTER.**  
DENTISTS,  
21 Bloor St. West, Cor. Balmuto St.  
Tel. 3368. Office Hours 9 a.m.—5 p.m.

**D**R. J. O. BANSLEY,  
DENTIST,  
394 Yonge St., Over Thompson's  
Drug Store.

**J.** W. ELLIOT,  
DENTIST,  
HAS REMOVED TO  
144 CARLTON STREET.

**D**R. HORACE E. EATON,  
DENTIST.  
30 BLOOR ST., W. TELEPHONE 3865

## ARCHITECTS.

**H**ERBERT G. PAULL,  
ARCHITECT.  
May be consulted by County Trustees.  
Boards at 106 Wellington Place, Toronto.

## LEGAL.

**K**ERR, MACDONALD, DAVIDSON & PATERSON, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. J. K. Kerr, Q.C., W. Macdonald, Wm. Davidson, John A. Paterson, R. A. Grant. Offices—Cor. Victoria and Adelaide Sts., Toronto.

## Clerical Collars

We have just received from London, England, a large shipment of Clerical Collars, in all our well-known shapes. Clergymen requiring them can now have their orders filled.

**GEO. HARCOURT & SON**  
Merchant Tailors,  
57 King St. West, Toronto.

## Communicant Cards

Always in Stock.  
Prices Moderate.  
Order Now.

**Presbyterian Publishing Co.**  
5 JORDAN STREET  
TORONTO

## WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital paid-up.....\$1,000,000  
Assets.....2,300,000  
Annual Income over.....2,400,000

HEAD OFFICE  
Cor. Scott and Wellington Sts.,  
Toronto.

**GEO. A. COX,** President.  
**J. J. KENNY,** Man. Director  
**C. C. FOSTER,** Secretary

## Financial.

**G. TOWER FERGOUSON G. W. BLAIKIE.**  
Member Tor. Stock Exchange.  
**Fergusson & Blaikie,**  
BROKERS AND INVESTMENT  
AGENTS,  
33 TORONTO STREET.  
Rents collected. Estates managed

## STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Assets.....\$40,000,000  
Investments in Canada.....12,500,000

Low Rate. Free Policy. Liberal Terms to Clergymen. Ask for Prospectuses.

**W. M. RAMSAY, MANAGER.**  
THOMAS KERR, Chief Inspector.  
Toronto Office, Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto.

*The Promotion of Thrift and Industry Is what*

## The York County Loan & Savings Co.

Is doing.

It has an army of thirty thousand systematic savers.  
It embraces the whole family; men, women and children.  
It loans upon homes on the sinking-fund plan.  
Literature Free.

**JOSEPH PHILLIPS,** Conf. Life Bldg., Toronto.  
**President.**

## ASSESSMENT SYSTEM MUTUAL PRINCIPLE

OFFICE OF THE  
MUTUAL RESERVE FUND  
LIFE ASSOCIATION,  
FREEHOLD BUILDING,  
Toronto, Oct. 14, '96

I am authorized to announce that in future, payment of all death claims in the Dominion of Canada will be made by cheque on Ontario Bank, Toronto, or the Montreal Bank, Montreal—thus making the Mutual Reserve practically a Home Company.

**W. J. McMURTRY,**  
Manager for Ontario.

## SUN Founded A.D. 1710.

Insurance Office. **FIRE**

HEAD OFFICE,  
Threadneedle St., London, Eng.

Transacts Fire business only, and is the oldest purely fire office in the world. Surplus overcapital and all liabilities exceeds \$7,000,000

CANADIAN BRANCH,  
15 Wellington St. E.,  
TORONTO, ONT.

**H. M. Blackburn,** Manager  
Residence Telephone, 3376.  
**HIGINBOTHAM & LYON, AGENTS.**  
Telephone, 482.

## Financial.

## The . . . Temperance and General Life Assurance Company

Is by long odds the Best Company for Total Abstainers to insure in.

They are classed by themselves, which means a great deal more than can be shown in an advertisement.

Ask for literature. Money to loan on easy terms.

**Hon. G. W. Ross,** President.  
**H. Sutherland,** Manager.

## TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CO.

AND SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

Cor. Yonge and Colborne Streets,  
TORONTO.

Capital.....\$1,000,000  
Reserve Fund.....250,000

Chartered to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNER, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, etc., and for the faithful performance of all such duties its capital and surplus are liable.

## DIRECTORS.

**John Howkin, Q.C., LL.D.,** President.  
**F. A. Meredith, LL.D.,** Vice-Presidents.  
**W. H. Beatty,**  
**J. W. Langmuir,** Managing Director

**Samuel Alcorn,** H. S. Howland,  
**Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. R. d. Harcourt,**  
**W. R. Brock,** Emmius Irving, Q.C.  
**George A. Cox,** Robert Jaffray,  
**R. Homer Dixon,** A. B. Loe,  
**Jan. J. Foy, Q.C.,** Sir Frank Smith,  
**George Gooderham, J. G. Scott, Q.C.,**  
**T. Sutherland Stayner.**



Your insuring your life is an evidence of prudent forethought and is an action which commends itself to any far-sighted business man and will improve your credit wherever it is known. It will pay you to send for particulars of the Unconditional Accumulative Policy issued by the

## Confederation Life Association.

Head Office, Toronto.

# RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable, Purely-Vegetable

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles.

**FEMALE COMPLAINTS, SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION**

AND All Disorders of the Liver.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs—Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all of the above-named disorders.

Price 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 7, St. Helen Street, Montreal, for book of advice.

51 KING E. 152 YONGE.

51 KING W. 68 JARVIS.



HOT MEALS ALSO AT

51 KING E. & 28 1/2 COLBORNE.

**CLEANSING HARMLESS USE TEABERRY FOR THE TEETH**  
25c. FOR THE  
ZOPESA CHEMICAL CO. TORONTO.

**Guid Auld Scotch Sangs**  
71 OF THEM—WORDS AND MUSIC 25c.

ALSO,—

**Guid Auld Scotch Readings**  
Full of Fun and Frolic.  
28 OF THEM—A 68-PAGE BOOK 25c.

ALSO, THE WELL-KNOWN SCOTCH PICTURE

**GATHERING OF THE CLANS**  
17x23 (MOUNTED) POST FREE 50c.

ALSO, A GENUINE PORTRAIT OF

SCOTLAND'S PRIDE. **SIR WALTER SCOTT**  
WITH VIEWS OF ABBOTSFORD &c. 25c.  
Each post free for the price marked; or, all four for \$1.00.

**IMRIE, GRAHAM & Co.**  
31 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

UNDERTAKERS

**J. YOUNG**

(Alex. Millard)

The Leading Undertaker & Embalmer  
359 YONGE STREET

Telephone 679

**H. STONE & SON**  
UNDERTAKERS

Corner Yonge and Ann Sts.

Telephone 931.

(Take notice to-day. This ad. will not appear again.)

**\$150 FREE! FREE! TO GOLD WOMEN**

Who can form the greatest number of words from the letters in **INDUSTRIOUS**? You can make twenty or more words, we feel sure, and if you do you will receive a good reward. Do not use any letter more times than it appears in the word. Use no language except English. Words spelled alike, but with different meaning, can be used but once. Use any dictionary. Plurals, pronouns, nouns, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, suffixes, adjectives, proper nouns allowed. Anything that is a legitimate word will be allowed. Work it out in this manner: In, into, industrious, no, not, nut, nuts, dust, dusts, us, sit, sits, etc. Use these words in your list. The publisher of **WOMAN'S WORLD** and **JENNIS MILLER MONTHLY** will pay \$20.00 in gold to the person able to make the largest list of words from the letters in the word **INDUSTRIOUS**; \$12.00 for the second largest, \$10.00 for the third; \$8.00 for the fourth; \$5.00 for the ten next largest, and \$2.00 each for the twenty-five next largest lists. The above rewards are given free and without consideration for the purpose of attracting attention to our handsome woman's magazine, twenty-four pages, ninety-six long columns, finely illustrated, and all original matter, long and short stories by the best authors; price \$1.00 per year. It is necessary for you, to enter the contest, to send 22 two-cent stamps for a three months' trial subscription with your list of words, and every person sending the 22 cents and a list of twenty words or more is guaranteed an extra present by return mail (in addition to the magazine), of a 200-page book, "Doris's Fortune," by Florence Warden, a love story of intense interest. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case or your money refunded. Lists should be sent at once, and not later than Jan. 20. The names and addresses of successful contestants will be printed in February issue, published in January. Our publication has been established nine years. We refer you to any mercantile agency for our standing. Make your list now. Address **JAMES H. PLUMMER**, Publisher, 905 Temple Court Building, New York City.



Catalogue Free.  
**100 STYLES OF SCALES.**  
Prices reduced for this month

**C. Wilson & Son,**

127 Esplanade Street East, Toronto, Ont.

SEND FOR **HW PETRIES** ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE **NEW & 2nd MACHINERY** TORONTO, CANADA.

**Mustard - THAT'S - Mustard**

**Dunn's Mustard**

MADE ABSOLUTELY PURE FROM RICH FLAVOURED ENGLISH SEED SOLD IN 5c. and 10c. TINS.

Ask for Dunn's Pure Mustard



**IRON FENCING BANK & OFFICE RAILINGS**  
And all kinds of Iron Work, address  
**TORONTO FENCE AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS**

73 Adelaide St, West Toronto

**PIPANS**

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

NO MATTER WHAT'S THE MATTER ONE OF THEM WILL DO YOU GOOD.

Rev Frederick B. Murray, long-time pastor of the First Congregational Church of Great Barrington, Mass., and at one time a practicing physician, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, says of PIPANS Tablets: "The formula has long been in favor with medical men, and the method of preparation in the present form is modern and a great convenience. I always keep a vial of the Tablets upon my dressing table, and use them with confidence whenever occasion arises. For a disturbed condition of the digestive organs I know of nothing so good, and for an 'all round' family remedy I do not believe there is anything better to be had."

**R. F. DALE**

**BAKER & CONFECTIONER**

BEST QUALITY WHITE & BROWN BREAD DELIVERED DAILY.

COR. QUEEN & PORTLAND STS., TORONTO.

**NEURALGIA**

CURED BY

**One Minute Headache Cure**

10c.

For sale by All Druggists and at 395 Yonge St.

### HEALTH AND HOUSEHOLD HINTS

**Tested Doughnuts.**—Beat two eggs with a half-cupful of sugar until light, add a cupful of milk, then stir sufficient flour to make a batter, beat thoroughly; add a tablespoonful of melted butter and a teaspoonful of baking powder; now go on adding flour until you have a soft dough. Do not knead it but fold it over together, then roll out on the board. Cut it into doughnuts, and drop hastily into smoking hot fat. Let them fry carefully on one side, turn and fry on the other.

**Rolled Jelly Cake.**—Separate four eggs, beat the yolks and two-thirds of a cupful of powdered sugar together until very light, beat whites, stir them in carefully, and then sift in, mixing slowly, two-thirds cupful of pastry flour, into which has been sifted half-teaspoonful baking powder. Turn in a flat baking pan and bake in a quick oven fifteen minutes. Turn out, and while hot, spread with jelly. With a knife handle, break the edges and roll at once. When ready to serve, cut in thin slices, arrange in a glass dish, heap around whipped cream.

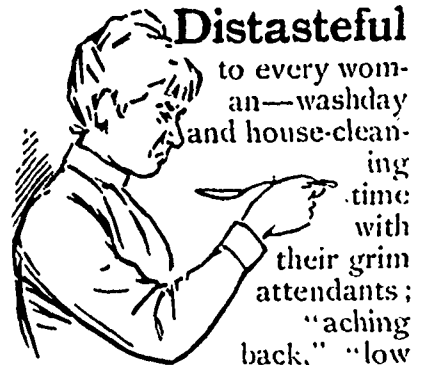
**Macedoine Salad.**—Any mixture of vegetables may be used for this salad—peas, string beans, small branches of cauliflower, beets, white turnips and carrots give a pleasing variation to coloring. The vegetables should be cooked separately, in boiling salted water, and as soon as done should be transferred to ice water for at least ten minutes; this enhances their brilliancy of coloring. If fancy cutters or scoops are used for those vegetables which require to be cut it will add to the attractiveness of the dish. Equal quantities of each vegetable should be taken, all mixed together and well marinated with French dressing. They may then be arranged in a border of lettuce or other greens.



**Currant Loaf.**—Rub a quarter of a pound of butter into one quart of flour; then add a half-cupful of sugar, dissolve one yeast cake in two tablespoonfuls of warm water; add to it a pint of milk that has been scalded and cooled; stir these into the flour and stand aside in a warm place for two hours. This should be a batter, not a dough. If you use spring wheat flour you may possibly have to use a half-cupful of extra milk. When very light stir in three eggs, well beaten, and a cupful of cleansed and floured currants; turn into a greased, round cake pan, and stand aside for two hours; then bake in a medium hot oven three-quarters of an hour.

To make a leg of lamb unusually delicious have the bone taken out, and treat as follows: Rub into the leg the juice from a raw onion; put it into the oven to roast, and baste with a mixture made of a glass of currant-jelly, the juice of a lemon and a glass of sherry. The lamb when done will be a glossy brown, and should be served with no sauce save that which accumulates from the basting. In carving, the juice of the meat will mingle with this, making it just the right flavour and consistency. This dish is as tender as a squab and as "gamey" as venison. Another attractive dish of lamb or mutton is what is called a crown, and its preparation depends fully as much upon the skill of the butcher as upon the cook. The ribs only are used, and the bones which separate them must be carefully cracked to make it easy to cut the chops apart with the carving-knife. The piece is set upright and curled around in the shape of a circle, the smooth side of the bones inward and the meat on the outside. A cord or skewer will keep the crown in shape while roasting. This is an especially pretty dish when served, as the chop-bones stand up in a circle and make a sort of *vol-au-vent* for any kind of vegetables—peas, green beans, a macedoine or a purée of French chestnuts—*Illustrated American*.

**GREAT SALES** prove the great merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla sells because it accomplishes **GREAT CURES.**



**Distasteful** to every woman—washday and house-cleaning time with their grim attendants; "aching back," "low spirits," "tired to death," "worn out," "out of sorts." Why don't you get rid of these things? Use **Pearline**. There are directions on each package that will show you the latest, safest, quickest, and best ways of washing. The wonderful success of **Pearline** (used by millions) alone ought to move you to try it. A trial mean, continued use.

Free for Three New Subscribers AT \$2.00.

A VALUABLE WORK

FOR MINISTERS AND STUDENTS

The ever-growing interest in New Testament subjects—so generally and so intelligently discussed nowadays—makes it desirable that the general reader, who would be well informed on current topics, should have some acquaintance with the relation of the standard English version to the original text, while a still more intimate knowledge on the part of the clergyman and the Bible Class teacher would seem almost imperative. Toward this end no aid is likely to be more helpful than the *Interlinear New Testament*.

There are many other reasons, scarcely needing mention, why the *Interlinear New Testament* should be at the elbow of every intelligent person who either is or hopes to be posted on general topics. Not the least of these reasons is the facility with which it enables one, even if rusty in his Greek, to put his finger on the original Greek word or phrase, and at the same instant upon an absolutely literal rendering. To many it will promptly repay its cost in the time saved from turning to a Greek lexicon.

The *Interlinear New Testament* will be needed by every minister, and Theological student, as well as by many students of Greek in Schools and Colleges. Of course, no working library is complete without such a book.

As in 1st Corinthians XIII., the word "charity" must be read "Love," so in thousands of similar instances some other word will enable the Bible teacher to clarify the text. In all these instances that other word "the word that illumines" is brought to the tip of one's pen at a moment's notice by

**The Greek-English Inter-linear New Testament**

Royal 12mo, 670 pages. With Footnotes. And with the standard English version arranged in the margin of each page in a column parallel with the interlinear page and furnishing an ideal New Testament in every respect.

Substantially Bound in Full Cloth, \$3.00.

How to get it Free.

Send us three new subscribers to THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN, and we will deliver the *Interlinear New Testament* to your address, free of postage.

**Presbyterian Publishing Co.**

5 JORDAN ST., TORONTO



**Toronto College of Music** (LIMITED.)

IN AFFILIATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Patrons: His Excellency, the Governor-General of Canada, Lady Aberdeen, and Mrs. Alexander Cameron.

The advantages are unsurpassed for a Modern Musical Education in all branches from Preparatory to Graduation.

Send for Calendar 1896 Free.

School of Elocution: Grenville P. Eliser, Principal; Miss Annie Richardson, Associate Teacher; Miss Mary E. Matthews, teacher of Physical Culture, Artistic Posture and Elocution. F. H. TORRINGTON, GEO. GOODERHAM, Musical Director; President.

# THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

Vol. 25.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9th, 1896.

No. 50.

## Notes of the Week.

One gets a very striking illustration of the mental activity of our day, so far at least as English-speaking people are concerned, from the pages of the *Independent* of November 19th, in which is to be found a list of "the best books of the year." The whole list with brief remarks occupies about six pages of that large paper. It begins with theology, which, next to history, takes up the largest space. The first place in theology is given to Professor Salmond's "Christian Doctrine of Immortality," and the next to Prof. Ramsay's "St. Paul the Traveller." The full classification, besides theology, is, "Religious and Religions, Philosophy and Science, History, Biography and Letters, Travel and Adventure, Popular Science, Politics, Economics and Finance, Sociology, Sanitary and Medical, Art and Illustration, Archaeology and Folklore, Comedies and Sports, Cyclopedias, Handbooks and Collections, New Editions of Old Books and Miscellaneous."

Messrs. Moody and Sankey have been holding a series of religious meetings in New York, and although the gospel story every year grows older, and old things for the most part pass away and are forgotten, the preaching of the gospel never loses its charm. The interest has grown from day to day in depth and extent, so that on one Sabbath evening not only was Carnegie Hall filled, but two neighboring churches as well. The aim of Mr. Moody has been to rouse Christian people to a sense of individual responsibility for the salvation of souls. As to the permanent results of such services, Mr. Moody testifies, and he ought to know, that through all these past years he has been constantly coming across people who told him of their conversion at the revival services held in that city twenty years ago. "Some fall away," he says, "but that the general effect of that kind of work is permanent, no one who has followed up the Christian work of the land can doubt."

Among the many signs, which daily multiply on every hand, that Christmas is coming, is the appearance and make-up of the exchanges which come to the editor's table. Monthlies for December are already, some of them, on hand, with covers embellished, some of them tastefully, others hideously; many with figures draped more or less gracefully, or with figures nude, seldom attractive, often disgusting or immoral, and generally objectionable. Advertisements of all kinds to tempt purchasers, suggestions of presents of every imaginable sort and of all values, to suit everybody's means; and articles specifically upon the subject of Christmas gifts, furnishing hints or full length descriptions, telling to whom presents should be given, and how best to do the whole business. We note these good suggestions, that those who have homes should think of boarding-house people, of the poor, and those who are likely to be forgotten; fix upon those to whom you wish to give, then carefully consider the sum you have to expend; and that the father, mother, husband, or wife of the home should claim special consideration.

The first skirmishes in the coming municipal elections for mayors, councillors and other offices have begun to be made. Some men are being sought for to fill offices higher and lower for which their fellow-citizens believe them to be qualified, and in other cases men are seeking the offices which they themselves

think they are well qualified for, or entitled to. There is a distinct difference in the cases of the office-seeking man and the man seeking the office. How candidates stand toward prohibition will very generally this year be an important factor in elections. In any case, it is most desirable that good men whom their fellow-citizens by request or by vote call to fill places of municipal trust should, as far as possible, be ready to respond to such calls. Because the office or work is purely local, may entail some trouble or risk of being found fault with that should deter no good strong man from such service. Purity, integrity and true patriotism in the lower ranks of service will soon bring it about so that nothing less will be able to get a foothold in the higher ranks.

St. Andrew's Day, sacred to Scotland's patron saint, and also to Russia's, has come and gone, and been kept with the usual festivities of pipers, and dances, and dresses, and feasting, and music, and salutations and greetings of brither Scots to brither Scots in every part of the world, for where is the canny Scot not to be found? Not a few of these greetings, it must be confessed, one would need to be very much of a Scot to understand, but so far as they are intelligible to ordinary mortals they all appear to be cheery, hopeful, look on the bright side of things, and some of them are suggestive also of the bibulous character so often ascribed to Scotchmen, and in which St. Andrew's night gave a fair occasion to indulge. What the state of things is now in that respect we are not competent to say, only we are sure that less of the bibulous than has often marked St. Andrew's Day celebrations would be far more becoming the memory of a saint and more worthy of Scotchmen. With all their failings, however, of this and other kinds, it must be acknowledged that the world in general could not have got on very well without the ubiquitous Scot.

The mind shrinks back appalled from the contemplation of what might have happened in India in the state of famine now threatening large portions of it, but for the precautions which British foresight has taken to avert such a calamity, or, so far as possible, if it could not be averted the fatality at least lessened. No fewer than 72,000,000 people, a number greater than the population of the United States and Canada, are likely to be more or less affected by the threatened danger. Very elaborate and thoroughly organized arrangements have been made by the Indian Government to cope with such an emergency. Add to these the facilities which now exist for the transportation of food supplies from any quarter to the ends of the earth, and after all what want and suffering and disease are sure to be the lot of many. Happy Canada! happy Ontario especially, where we know no famine on the one hand or blizzards on the other from which some have been suffering so terribly. We may well prize the land we live in and do our best for it, for to few have the lines fallen in pleasanter places than to those who occupy this favoured Province.

It furnishes a truly marvellous illustration of self-control, of the educative effect of the working of free institutions, that, while only a month ago a whole vast country extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the great lakes on the north, and on the south to the Gulf of Mexico, embracing a population of over sixty millions, was in a wild turmoil of political excitement over issues that were believed to be so vital that the civilized

world looked on with interest and expectancy, they have settled down within a few days to a simple and absolute acceptance of the verdict of the majority, and quietly gone on their way attending to all their ordinary work as if nothing special had taken place. No mailed hand has been laid upon the people, no garrisoned forts are to be seen, the tramp of armies is not heard, nor boom of cannon, but only the exercise of simple, grand, if we may not call it sublime, national self-control. The struggle, everybody knows, was an education on the question of sound versus spurious money, but it has been, besides, an education in the practice of free, national self-government, more important in itself and more far reaching by a great deal in its results; and the keener the contest, the greater the stake, the better the lesson the nation has learned, and the brighter has the outlook been made for free government of the people by the people and for the people the world over and for all time.

It was to be expected that Dr. Watson would take with the American people, and he has done so. Our exchanges from the States have nothing but kind words to say of him and of his public appearances. He is compared with Irving, Paderewski, Lord Kelvin, Lord Russell, and many other distinguished men who, in America have mounted to the topmost round of popular admiration and favor. At Buffalo, a correspondent of the *Evangelist* tells us, "he found a city full of people in a mood well prepared to enjoy whatever he had to offer, and he touched off the traits of Scottish character with the hand of a master." Comparing him with some hypercritical English visitors to the States who didn't approve this, and didn't approve that, the same writer tells us, and he reflects fairly the general opinion, Ian Maclaren "was in every respect so appreciative, so gentle, so cordial, and sweet, and sympathetic, that he will always have a warm place in the hearts of those he met." No wonder Dr. Watson has been sending home to his people in Sefton Park, Liverpool, glowing accounts of America, and many things American, in which we are glad to see he includes Canada.

Trouble and a state of war have existed now for two years between Spain and her dependency, Cuba, and peace does not yet appear to be at hand. The United States, as being the nearest neighbor to Cuba, and having had a large trade with the island, and until the breaking out of war, a growing trade, is especially affected by and concerned in the struggle. From the first there has been a certain element among the people in the States, of the filibuster kind, which has sympathized with the Cubans in their struggle for liberty and independence. This sympathy has, however, been gradually but steadily growing, and what attitude the Government should assume towards Spain and Cuba in the circumstances is becoming a question in practical politics. It is not likely, unless some unexpected turn of affairs should take place shortly, that the present administration will commit itself to anything very decided. If the Cubans hold out until the new Government comes into power, it is not improbable that some definite step may be taken in recognition of Cuba's claims to independence, which, should it be obtained, would in all likelihood mean ultimate annexation to the United States, in which relation the natural fertility and great resources of Cuba would undoubtedly be very rapidly developed.

## PULPIT, PRESS AND PLATFORM.

Hamilton Spectator: The sort of statesmanship which would again make the Conservatives the champions of coercion is beyond understanding.

United Presbyterian: It is difficult to read the words of some of the prophets without thinking of the present day; we should not try to do so. These words are living words to living men.

Montreal Witness: If only all those who have perished from the way among any man's own acquaintance and the companions of his youth could be arrayed before him, with their disgraces upon them, no man among us could be other than a total abstainer and a prohibitionist.

Montreal Witness: The Archbishop of Halifax and the Archbishop of St. Boniface are dissenters from the general approval of the happy settlement of the Manitoba school question, which has been achieved by the substitution of friendly negotiations for threats that could never have been put in force.

Hon. G. W. Ross: I have spent ten of the best years of my life in the school-room, with what result it is hard to say. I have spent twelve or thirteen years directing the teachers of this country, with most gratifying feelings of pleasure, happy many a time, sometimes with considerable fear lest I was not at all times doing the right thing.

Alfred Baker, M.A.: I believe that in no department of human activity are conventions more necessary than in the teaching profession. Fresh advances in science are constantly being made; fresh groupings and generalizations are offered; new lights are thrown on old facts. In the science of education novel theories are being put forward, and in the art of education novel methods are being introduced.

Scottish American: Among the many reforms reported as having been agreed to by the Sultan for the internal government of Turkey, none seems more feasible or desirable than that which would place its financial affairs under the control of European Ministers. The proposal, indeed, seems too good to be true. With a tight hold of the purse strings the Great Powers could accomplish almost any desired reform in Turkey.

James Doyle: "Sorrows come to save us from sorrow." It is not good for any of us to have a "soft time," and no difficulties to overcome. The parasitic person who lives upon others finds that his powers of self-help gradually disappear. "The mark of rank in nature," it has been said, "is a capacity for pain," and generally it is the experience of toil and trouble and actual pain that brings out whatever excellence a man possesses.

Interior: The attitude of theology has been one of suspicion, and at times of direct hostility to scientific discovery and thought. But science and the philosophies which have sought to generalize scientific truths are found to correlate Calvinism so fully and particularly that the terms are synonymous; and the foundation of science as the foundation of Calvinism is mainly the persistent, irrevocable, and immutable operation of law.



## Our Contributors.

### CRIS SUGGESTIVE, OR SHALLOW, OR BOTH.

BY KNOXIAN

Once upon a time we heard a politician say on the eve of a general election, "What our party needs is a good cry." What the party really did need was a good policy and good men to work it out. Perhaps the gentleman in question knew that perfectly well, but in the absence of a good policy and high class leaders he thought a good "cry" might help the party.

Some people seem to think that a taking kind of a cry helps the Church. We doubt very much whether anything human except good organization, persistent prayer, good preaching, steady work and liberal, systematic giving helps the Church much in the end. But if we must have an occasional cry, let it be one that does not play into the hands of every scoffer in the land. The cry

#### BACK TO CHRIST

seems to be popular in some quarters at the present time. It is a painfully suggestive cry. One might well ask the preacher who raises it, where have you been all this time? What have you been preaching about? Did you wander from Christ? If so, you should hide your face in shame and come back humbly instead of shouting to all creation that you are coming back to Christ. A soldier who deserts his flag is not brought back with a band of music.

#### SPECIAL SERVICES

is a painfully suggestive term. It suggests that the people who hold them put on an occasional spurt to make up for past neglect of duty and of privilege. Undoubtedly the Bible rule is to do our best every day. The best rule for a preacher is "do your best every time." If any man does his best all the time as he is bound to do, he cannot make a special effort, for his best is always to the front. The very term special service implies that there are services which are *not* special. What kind of a service is the non-special? Is it one in which we are not under obligations to serve God in the best way we can?

The term

#### EVANGELISTIC SERVICES

is also painfully suggestive. There should be no services in a Presbyterian church that are not evangelistic. The word does not mean the repetition of certain invitations until they have lost their power. It means that all sermons should be saturated with the spirit of the gospel. The idea that the gospel can be preached only from certain texts is one of the shallowest that ever entered the hollowest of heads. Dr. Willis, than whom a better judge of preaching never stood on Canadian soil, used to say that a preacher who could not preach the gospel out of the Decalogue did not know his business. And the grand old principle never grew more eloquent than when he brought a sinner to Sinai and there showed him how much he needed Christ. To the man who says he is holding evangelistic services it is perfectly fair to ask this question—what kind of a service do you hold when your services are *not* evangelistic.

Far be it from us to say that occasional continuous services may not be a real good thing. The average man, if he goes to church twice on Sabbath and once a week to prayer meeting, has, so far as public worship is concerned, his mind in contact with spiritual truth only three or four hours out of every one hundred and sixty-eight. That certainly is not too long. We don't know many better things for a congregation than to have a real good man—Father Wardrope or some one of like spirit—holding cottage prayer meetings among the people all the time. A week's preaching by a man like Dr. J. K. Smith, or R. P. McKay, or many others we might name, is a real good thing. We don't know anything that men who have

heads as well as hearts would enjoy more, or profit more by than a series of rousing sermons by a strong preacher. We cannot have too much preaching—if it is preaching. Practically, however, the difficulty is that the men you want for a week are just the men you seldom can get for a day. We don't know of anything human that would do the Church more good than a revival of strong gospel preaching. In some way or another many of our people have got the idea that earnest evangelistic religion is more or less associated with softness of the head. Many also have the idea that continuous meetings, or evangelistic meetings as they are called, are associated with doubtful characters—that bad practices, such as abusing absent ministers, often prevail; that unsound doctrine is often taught, that improper men whose bad standing is well known to the business community, are allowed to come to the front, and that reports wilfully exaggerated are too often given of the results. The best remedy for these and other abuses where they exist would be glorious gospel preaching by men whose standing needs no certificate. The men are in the church, but they have all plenty of work at home.

More preaching of the right kind would be a good thing in many places. But pray don't call it evangelistic or shrewd people will think your other preaching is *not* evangelistic. And don't talk too much about special services, or people who work hard at their business all the year round may think that when you are not at special services you are a loafer. Of all the loafers that infest humanity the clerical loafer is the most loathsome. As Professor Young used to say at the close of his lectures—more anon.

### HISTORY, PROPHECY AND THE MONUMENTS.\*

BY REV. W. G. HANNA, B.A.

Readers of the first volume of this work who have waited for the second will not be disappointed. Nor will they regret that the material has grown in the author's hands so as to require three volumes instead of two, as at first-proposed, for the information presented, is so valuable that no serious student of oriental history would wish any part omitted.

What was originally intended for a single chapter is here extended to two hundred and thirty-six pages, because it was found that the subject demanded fuller treatment. This part (Book VII) is an account of "The Inner Life and Movement," of which the events recorded in the Hebrew records are "the external expression." Marked attention is given to this aspect of Hebrew national and domestic life, because it shows "the conditions under which" the revelation of God came to the people. This affords the true historical perspective for the critical study of the Hebrew Scriptures and lays a reliable foundation for the work of reverent "Higher criticism," without which, its results would be in some measure tentative and uncertain. As the third volume is to deal with Hebrew literature, a special interest attaches to this account, as preparing the way for it.

Dr. McCurdy recognizes fully the fact that, it is the dominant moral issues in the fortunes of Israel that have given her so large a place in the thoughts of men, so he is careful to show the relation of these ethical questions to her domestic and national life.

The sociological aspect of Hebrew history is a more conspicuous feature in this work than in any other that has yet appeared on the same subject. This may be regarded as a new departure in the handling of oriental history, so far as English books are concerned. The chapters on "Elements and Character of Hebrew Society," and

\* History, Prophecy, and the Monuments, or Israel and the Nations. By J. F. McCurdy, Ph.D., LL.D. Vol. II.—To the Fall of Nineveh. Cloth, large 8vo., 433 pages. Price \$3 net. London and New York: The Macmillan Company; Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co.

"Society, Morals and Religion," open new fields of study, that promise rich returns.

The constitution of the Hebrew family, the different relations of its members to each other, parents, children and slaves, and the formative factors of domestic life are described at length. So we are shown the special features and social importance of the clan and the tribe at different stages of the national history.

In opposition to the notion that Moses made Israel a nation from a troop of slaves, the author holds that his work was mainly regulative and disciplinary. He presided over and directed the evolution of Hebrew society "by becoming himself a factor in the process within, not without the sphere of operation." How this was brought about is clearly pointed out.

The changing conditions of the Hebrew people are traced through the nomadic and semi-nomadic state, the time of the settlement in Canaan and the period of the monarchy. Nowhere else can a more enlightening presentation of the "inner life," as well as the outward circumstances of the people, be found than in these pages. Even careful readers will scarcely be prepared to learn the extent of social change from the period of the Judges to the time of the monarchy. These chapters furnish a new point of view for the interpretation of the historical books, a valuable aid to the exegete.

Ampler attention is given to social questions in the later periods of Hebrew history. It will be a surprise to some to learn how large a proportion of the Book of Job, the Psalms, Proverbs and Prophets concerns social questions. Here the necessary connection between social phenomena and the religion of Jehovah is properly emphasized. Such themes as "The Sociological basis of the Messianic conception," "The grounds uniting modern sociological problems with those of ancient Israel," and "The place of the Old Testament teaching in the evolution of human society," are discussed, while the suitability of the Old Testament as a guide for the solution of the problems that vex society to-day is clearly shown.

In the second half of the volume (Book VIII.) which deals with the relations of the Hebrews, Egyptians and Assyrians, the value of monumental contributions to history is fully seen.

The record of the extension of the Assyrian Empire under Sargon, through the campaigns in the west land, is largely from his own annals. It is fresh and interesting from every point of view, but especially to Bible readers because of the new conditions in which the kingdom of Judah was placed by the Assyrians. Cheyne, Sayce and others hold that Judah was invaded and devastated by Sargon after the siege of Ashdod, but Dr. McCurdy (p. 246) says "this view must be dismissed as untenable." Yet the campaign of Sargon induced a new policy in Judah in relation to Assyria, and religious innovations such as those introduced by Ahaz were the result of the overshadowing influence of Assyria.

Large space is given to the reign of Sennacherib. His career of invasion in the west land is described from his own annals. Here we have a good illustration of how the monuments supplement the sacred record. 2 Kings xviii. 13 tells us that Sennacherib came up against all the fortified cities of Judah and took them. But from the monuments we learn that this was nothing short of the devastation of the kingdom outside of Jerusalem, north and northwest of the capital. Forty six walled cities with many smaller towns were taken by assault, and the number of prisoners deported to Assyria was seven times greater than those made captive after the surrender of Samaria. This was the heaviest blow Judah had suffered up to that time.

When we reflect on the great value of Assyrian literature, we cannot but regret with the author the ruthless destruction of the large Babylonian libraries at the sack of that city by Sennacherib.

But the day of reprisals for Babylonian

was near at hand, and the Assyrian empire harassed by Kimmerians, Cyges, Elamites and Scythians, fell at last before a combined attack of Medes and Babylonians, and strange to say, the means taken for the destruction of the city proved most efficacious for the preservation of the libraries. From these the records come to supplement and corroborate the testimony of the prophets of God who foretold the doom of this empire.

The stages in the dissolution of the Assyrian Empire are like the successive acts of a great tragedy, and the reading of these pages reminds one of the fall and decline of the Roman Empire.

The notes appended to this volume have the same scholarly quality as those in the first volume, and should be read with the text.

On some points there will be a difference of opinion, e.g., the late date of the sociological Psalms, the place of the destruction of Sennacherib's army, the supposed Isalamic authorship of Ps. xlvi. and the interpretation of some of the prophecies of Isaiah; but these are minor matters and do not mar the substantial value of the volume which must be regarded as one of the most noteworthy contributions to the knowledge of our day.

For popular use, this work needs a series of coloured maps and an analysis of the text on the edge of the page. The paper and presswork are of the highest quality; nothing better could be desired.

Uxbridge, Ont.

### ST. JOHN'S FRENCH PRESBY- TERIAN CHURCH, MONTREAL.

MR. EDITOR,—About the beginning of October I was asked by our Board of French Evangelization to leave my missionary work in Montreal, pressing and interesting as it was, to go across the Atlantic to Great Britain and Ireland, to collect funds for the building of our new French Presbyterian church in Montreal. I did my utmost to prevent this break in so important a mission church as St. John's, where the opportunities of soul-saving are so great. It seemed to me wrong to abandon my pulpit and missionary field to walk for weeks and months the streets of London, Glasgow and other cities in quest of the paltry sum of \$5,000, which the trustees of St. John's Church require to pay their contractors. Never in the history of Quebec have the opportunities been so numerous and so grand for soul-saving by the proclamation of the simple gospel of salvation through the blood of Christ, than at the present day. A work of disintegration has set in among the French Canadians, fraught with most hopeful results, not only to individual souls, but for the whole country; and at the strategic point of time the missionary worker is taken away. He must leave one of the most important citadels of truth and cross the ocean to secure the arms and ammunition which the Christians of Canada have not yet furnished. I cannot believe that if the Christian people of Canada had known the facts they would have allowed us to be taken away from the work of preaching the gospel of salvation to perishing souls, to make of us financial agents. Our missionary force is small enough, and the peril to lost souls and to the country is too great, to allow of such a waste of time and energy.

I leave London to-morrow for Glasgow. If the responses to our appeals in Scotland and Ireland are not greater than they have been here, it will be months before we can return to our much beloved work.

Christians of Canada, will you remain deaf to the appeals of missionary hearts that are yearning for the needy souls they have left behind them? I cannot believe it. You will send to Rev. T. J. Taylor, Secretary of the Board of French Evangelization, Y.M.C.A., Montreal, the \$5,000 we need, that we may be called back speedily to the field of labor from which we have been taken.

CALVIN E. AMARON,  
Pastor of St. John's Church, Montreal,  
London, England, Nov. 12th, 1896.

REMIT ANENT MISSION BOARD.

MR. EDITOR,—The remit from Assembly anent a General Committee has passed through a number of Presbyteries and has been approved by them, but I notice that in some Presbyteries it has been discussed at considerable length and decision upon it postponed. While disclaiming the credit of originating the overture now remitted to Presbyteries for their consideration it may not be considered out of place, if as the mover in Assembly on behalf of the Synod of Manitoba and the North-West, I should again revert to the subject in your columns.

First of all let me allude to what, to some, may give the movement represented by the overture a sectional aspect. I refer to the discussion that has already taken place in the Church papers and elsewhere, and to the caption placed by some of the papers over the correspondence in which this is spoken of as a "Western Overture." There is a danger that from this title (which is not given to it by those who brought the matter forward), some might infer that the overture is introduced with a view of specially benefiting Western fields, and particularly that department of the work which is supposed to be the peculiar enterprise of church workers, west of Lake Superior. Let me assure such that nothing of this sectional or isolated description is contemplated by the overture. On the contrary it will be found by any one who reads the overture itself that the whole tenor of it is in favor of unification and against the danger of sectionalism either of the territorial or the "committee" kind. The fact that the overture came up from the Synod of Manitoba, and the North-West and from the Presbytery of Kamloops, is no reason why it should be called "Western" any more than one from the Synod of Toronto and Kingston, or from the Presbytery of Toronto should be called "Eastern." Any part of the Church has a right to overture the Assembly and it is a slur on the generosity and broad-mindedness of our Church courts to imply that they will look at the source of an overture rather than at its contents.

In my former letter a point specially sought to be made was the importance of a general committee in view of the preparation of estimates to be submitted to the Assembly for the expenditures of the year. It will be remembered, perhaps, that on the floor of Assembly the mover of the overture touching on this point dwelt upon the perplexity sessions experience in receiving a shower of circulars from the different committees during the year, each one advocating its own cause and sometimes outlining changes which, to the ordinary mind, seem to be made somewhat arbitrarily by the convener. It may be said that the estimates on which these appeals are based, have been passed by the Assembly, but the fact remains that as the reports of committees are received and dealt with by the Assembly in succession it cannot possibly view them in their relation to one another in the way in which the General Committee asked for would be able to do. It is considered reasonable to say that in any case whatsoever the legislation of the Assembly is practically the legislation of the committee submitting a report, but that it is sometimes so regarded is evidenced by the fact that the *Presbyterian Review* of November 12th criticises the Foreign Mission Committee for making a reduction in estimates which passed through the last Assembly. The *Review* deplores the making of this reduction and doubts the wisdom of the committee in making it until compelled to do so after the Church was brought face to face with the situation. We cannot blame the committee who, anxiously carrying the burden of this work, fear to incur liabilities which the Church may not meet, but it is quite possible that a general committee would not have made the reduction which, according to letters from the missionaries has so demoralized the work, but would have advised the Assembly against what the *Review* calls "playing a retreat."

It is not doing any injustice to any one of our excellent committees to say that the Church will have more confidence in supplying estimates passed upon by a General Committee constituted from all of them than it could possibly have in answering the demands of any one of them separately.

On the general question of the wisdom of the overture it is interesting to note some of the current movements in other bodies. Amongst municipal corporations, we find cities like Toronto, Winnipeg and others concluding that there is too much diffuseness about civic government as it has existed, and hence they are organizing "boards of control" in connection with the Council not only with advisory, but with executive powers within certain limits. Amongst ecclesiastical bodies we find that the General Synod of the Anglican Church which met in Winnipeg a few months ago constituted a General Board of Missions as nearly resembling in scope and character the General Committee our overture asks for, as the difference in government of the two Churches will admit, and we have reason to know that the new Board is looked upon as an exceedingly hopeful agency in the work. The Mission Board of the Methodist Church has many good features, in so far as the preparation of estimates and the distribution of moneys to the different conferences, is concerned; but we think our General Committee would be an improvement upon any such plan, in that it would preserve the identity of the different committees and funds while securing the general oversight which seems desirable. These things show us that much thinking is being done in the direction in which our overture looks, and that there must be some wisdom in the thought. Consideration for your space, Mr. Editor, forbids taking up other points at present.

R. G. MACBETH, M.A.

Winnipeg, Nov., 1896.

MISSIONS TO THE BHEELS.

MR. EDITOR,—In reference to the too long neglected people, the Bheels, the Foreign Mission Committee a year ago last June, authorized the Central India Mission to begin work among these very interesting non-caste hordes of the Central India jungle country. Accordingly last October I was appointed with Mrs. Buchanan to this mission, which we entered upon at once, living in tents until our return to Canada. From the last census report we learn that there are within the bounds of the district allotted to the Canadian Presbyterian Church over 800,000 of these despised "aboriginals." An hospital for these down-trodden, destitute, uncared-for and unloved but worthy poor, would be of untold service. And I have merely to mention the fact that the Bheel country is one of the famine districts now suffering, to show the desirability of having Christian homes for the boy and girl waifs who will be left orphans this year, while not merely for the efficiency of the missionary but for his very existence in that deadly malarial district, a house is necessary. A careful business estimate has been made, the result showing that plain, simple but permanently useful buildings can be erected for \$5,000. Concerning this matter the Foreign Missionary Committee took action.

Dr. Buchanan, who was present, at its meeting, spoke of work among the Bheels, when the following resolution was moved by Dr. MacLaren, seconded by Principal Grant, and agreed to:

"That in view of the importance of securing suitable buildings for the new work which it has been decided to commence among the Bheels in Central India, Dr. Buchanan be authorized to collect a sum of \$5,000, the amount considered necessary for the erection of a bungalow, a hospital and boarding schools, one for boys and another for girls."

With regard to this resolution I wish to say, first, I desire that contributions to the establishment of this work, be special, not interfering with the ordinary offerings to the Foreign Mission Fund, and second, lest

there be misunderstanding, I do not purpose hereafter asking any for gifts, deeming it sufficient, to lay the need before the Church and believing that as God led us to lay ourselves upon the altar for this service, not without cost, so He will lead some of His chosen ones to join in this work of rescuing the perishing.

A dear friend has suggested that this matter be taken up as a business for the Lord; that this Building Fund be divided into shares, himself agreeing to take one share at \$200. Accordingly I propose to divide them as follows: one A share, value \$500; five B shares, value \$200 each; twenty C shares, value \$100 each; twenty D shares, value \$50 each; twenty E shares, value \$25 each, which make the total \$5,000. Of course all offerings will be thankfully received.

A beginning has been made and I desire gratefully to acknowledge the following sums paid:

Mrs. Wm. Buchanan, Galt.....	\$ 5 00
Rev. J. Neil, Bloor St. Toronto.....	3 00
Rev. J. McP. Scott, Toronto.....	1 00
Miss Cridge, Central Church, Toronto....	1 00
Mr. A. T. Crombie, Central Church, Toronto.	10 00
Mr. J. W. McMillan, Toronto.....	2 00
Mrs. Mortimer Clark, Knox Church, Toronto	10 00
Miss Annie McKenzie, " " " "	3 00
Mrs. S. (per Dr. McTavish, Central Church, Toronto) .....	2 00
Mrs. Lillie R. Brown, Central Church, Toronto .....	25 00

Total.....\$62 00

In addition there have been promised sums amounting to \$221.

J. BUCHANAN.

Toronto, 450 Church St.

SCHEMES OF THE CHURCH.

As the time is near when congregations allocate their missionary money, for their guidance we append herewith the estimated amount required for each of the several Schemes: Western Section, for the current year—Home Missions, \$80,000; Augmentation of Stipends, \$28,000; Foreign Missions, \$78,600; French Evangelization (including Pointe Aux Trembles Schools) \$49,000. Colleges, viz.: Knox (including deficit—\$6,576—from last year), \$18,500; Queen's, \$4,000; Montreal, \$5,000; Manitoba (exclusive of amount from Synods of Manitoba and British Columbia), \$5,000. Ministers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund (over and above ministers' rates and interest from investments), \$10,500; Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund (over and above ministers' rates and interest from investment), \$13,500; Assembly Fund, \$6,000.

The congregations in both Eastern and Western sections of the Church contribute for French Evangelization, Manitoba College, and the Assembly Fund; and the amounts named for the other Schemes are for the Western Section alone.

The average sum required per member for each of the Schemes is as follows: Home Missions, 54c.; Augmentation, 20c.; Foreign Missions, 53c.; French Evangelization, 30c.; Knox College, 13c.; Queen's 3c.; Montreal, 34c.; Manitoba, 3c.; Ministers' W. & O., 7c.; Aged and Infirm, 9c.; Assembly Fund, 4c. Thus an average contribution of \$2 per member would provide the total amount required for all the Schemes this year. Many congregations will, of course, greatly exceed this average. It is hoped that in every congregation an earnest effort will be made to reach the average of \$2 per member. Mission stations, as well as congregations, are enjoined to contribute to the Schemes of the Church. With the increased price of wheat, and the more hopeful business prospects throughout the country, it ought to be a comparatively easy matter to raise the entire amount asked by the several committees. This will assuredly be done if every minister and session give their people the opportunity of contributing to each of the Schemes.

Congregational treasurers are earnestly requested to forward the amount for the several Schemes, without delay, to the General Agent of the Church.

R. H. WARDEN.

In his sermon on Thanksgiving Day, Rev. Dr. McMullen regretfully endorsed Lord Salisbury's refusal to accept the risks of isolated intervention by Britain in the Turkish problem, and at the same time expressed the hope that concerted action might not be long delayed.

Teacher and Scholar.

BY REV. W. A. I. MARTIN, GUELPH.

Dec. 30th, 1896. THE BIRTH OF CHRIST. { Matthew 11:1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Luke ii. 10.  
MEMORY VERSES.—4-6.  
CATECHISM.—Q. 76-78.

HOME READINGS.—*M.* Isa. ix. 1-7. *T.* John i. 1-18. *W.* Luke i. 26-38. *Th.* Luke i. 40-56. *F.* Mat. i. 18-25. *S.* Luke ii. 1-20. *Sab.* Mat. ii. 1-12.

It is not because there is an intimate relation between our lesson for this week and the lessons we have been studying from the life of Solomon, that we turn to this topic just now. It is because the season of the year has come again which all Christendom regards as approximately the anniversary of the birth of Christ. Yet we cannot overlook the very interesting fact, that in the birth of this child we find the fulfilment of God's promise to David, and of God's warning to Solomon. To David Jehovah promised to raise up a "son" who should sit upon his throne forever. Solomon was warned that in this promise he should have no part, unless he followed the Lord wholly. The genealogies of Christ, given in Matthew and in Luke, make plain that while Jesus was descended from David through His mother, Solomon was not one of the progenitors of his Lord. However the section we have to study this week reminds us not so much of God's promise to David, as of His covenant with Abraham: "In thee and in thy seed shall all nations of the earth be blessed;" for here we find *Gentiles Seeking the Christ and Gentiles Acknowledging the Christ.*

**I. Gentiles Seeking the Christ.**—We are not told whether these men were all of one nation, or whether they were, as the author of Ben-Hur makes them, representatives of the great religions of the world, who were led by the Spirit of God to a common meeting place, whence they travelled together to Jerusalem. One thing is plain, they were *Gentiles*, to whom God had imparted a knowledge of the fact that One born King of the Jews should arise for the world's redemption. The literature of both Greece and Rome gives ample testimony to the fact, that throughout the whole of the then known world there was an expectation that about this time there should arise a mighty Prince in Judea who would subject the whole world to Himself. Thus God had caused the whole world to be looking for the coming King. No doubt their ideas as to the character and purpose of this King were pretty much all astray, yet there were the restless longing for a deliverer, and the anxious watching for His coming. Therefore when a new star suddenly appeared, those who had been watching were led by God's Spirit to conclude that the long expected Prince had come. Thus we find in the coming of these wise men to Jerusalem, indication of the fact that the whole world was looking and longing for the coming of a deliverer, and that deliverer they believed would be a Prince of the Jewish people. What more natural than for them to come to Jerusalem, to the King's palace! But alas! there they found no notion that the Prince had come. They found that even the king had to enquire of the Scribes where the Christ should be born; and though the Scribes could tell them of the prophecies concerning Bethlehem, there is no account of any of them having found the wise men of the East in their search for the Christ. No sooner, however, had these Gentiles set their faces towards Bethlehem, than God led them unerringly to where the young child was. So it ever is; many who know many things about Christ, things which they are able to tell to others, yet never come themselves to find the Christ; while there never has been one who set his face earnestly to find the Saviour, whom God has not led unerringly to Him.

**II. Gentiles Acknowledging Christ.**—Led by the star to the house whither Joseph and Mary and the Babe had betaken themselves after the days of purification had been accomplished, the wise men found the object of their long search. With joy had they recognized the star, and followed it, and with redoubled joy did they recognize in the little Babe the Prince they had looked for. Straightway they bowed their knee in acknowledgment of His sovereignty, and from the treasures they had brought for that purpose, they brought forth and presented gold and frankincense and myrrh. Perhaps it may be fanciful, yet there does seem to have been significance in the gifts they offered, whether such significance were ordered by God or designed by man. In their gift of gold they acknowledged Him as King, in their gift of frankincense they acknowledged Him as God, and in their gift of myrrh they acknowledged Him as man—the God-man King Jesus. And may there not have been an unconscious prophecy of His death, in the gift of that myrrh, which formed so important an element in the embalming of the dead? who can say no! Their submission to Jesus was complete, so complete that they gave heed to God rather than to man, and returned home without reporting to Herod as they had been commanded. Let us at this joyous Christmas time, when our hearts are glad in Christ our King, remember those who sit in darkness, feeling after the Christ, and let each of us strive to be a star shining in our own small sphere to bring the wanderers to the Lord.

## Pastor and People.

I AM.

In burning bush the incarnate Lamb  
Revealed His mystic name "I Am;"  
And after ages, still the same,  
Revealed His nature and His name.

I Am the Light of this dark earth,  
From Me all light derived its birth;  
And none need in dark shadows stray,  
I Am the Light, the Truth, the Way.

I Am the Way—the narrow road  
Leading from earth and sin to God;  
And he who walks within this way,  
I Am his guide, his help, his stay.

I Am the Door to sinners lost,  
Opened at an eternal cost;  
And he who knocks I will admit,  
And he upon My throne shall sit.

I Am the Bread of Life, to feed  
The hungry soul who feels the need;  
Not manna, as in desert given,  
But bread of life, sent down from Heaven.

I Am the Vine, whose precious blood,  
Flowed as a sacrifice to God;  
And I the wine press trod alone,  
That I for sinners might atone.

I Am the Shepherd good, who leads  
To pastures green and flowery meads;  
And he who follows where I tread,  
Shall know a peace that knows no dread.

I Am the Life, I seal Death's doom,  
His sting remove, and light the tomb,  
Sepulchre, sad and desolate,  
Captive, captivity I take.

I Am, an ever precious name,  
Yesterday, to-day, for aye the same—  
A name in which all safety find,  
For it God's covenant doth bind.

Name to me ever strong and sure,  
That through all ages shall endure;  
My sacrifice, incarnate Lamb—  
Son of the Highest—Great I Am.

—George W. Armstrong.

### Written for THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN. HOME MISSIONS—THEIR NECESSITY AND PROSPECTS.

BY PETER SCOTT, B.A.

The subject of missions is a very large one and cannot here be dealt with exhaustively. There is a great deal said to-day concerning the missionary spirit of the Church. It is the desire of the followers of our Lord to obey His last command, to preach the gospel unto all people. The true missionary spirit will ever strive to place before the world the teachings of Christ. As a means towards this end, we have the mission work of our Church divided into two departments—the Home and Foreign Missions. These are so interdependent that efficient work cannot be done unless they go hand in hand, and to obtain the greatest possible results they must not be considered as two distinct branches of the Church's work.

The former of these departments has for its aim the preaching of the gospel in the outlying districts of Canada. The necessity for this work presents peculiar claims at this time, which our Church cannot afford to overlook. In fact, so long as Canada shall have new territories and districts, which are being opened up, there will be a great responsibility resting upon all evangelical churches in Ontario. It will be their duty to see that the kingdom of God is established in the heart of every settlement.

It may be profitable for us at this point to take a hasty look at the development of the Church in Ontario. As we see it to-day it presents the appearance of a strong organization, having numerous and large congregations; but we must not forget that while it is now strong, it once was merely a handful of mission stations; and seventy-five years ago, few, even of its most ardent well-wishers, would have thought that the Presbyterian Church would be so strong as it is to-day. Not only is this the case with our own denominations but it has been the same with all others. These different religious bodies have not only increased in strength and numbers, but, taken collectively, they have been highly beneficial to our

nation. We are accustomed to consider the government of our Province as belonging to the first order. It is pure and moral, guarding without partiality the interests of all its citizens. This is the natural result of the work of the Church in placing Christianity in the homes of the people.

The government of a really democratic country is never morally superior to that of the majority of the people themselves. In the homes of our Province is to be found the power which is at the root of our government. In the majority of these homes the teachings of Christ exert a wonderful influence on the daily life. Where the masses of the people believe in and practise Christianity, there the government will be morally pure.

All the institutions of our land have been influenced to a very large extent by this same spirit. By force of circumstances many members of these families must start out in life for themselves, and these carry into the different departments of life the effect of the home influence. There is not a profession or calling where this spirit is not manifesting its power. Seeing that the home influence is so great, should it not be the one great work of the Church to place in the homes of the people the teachings of Christ so that the young may learn of the truths of Christianity, not by mere theory, but by the practical application of these truths to daily life? If, in their homes, we find the masses of the people seeking truth for the love of truth, and adhering to Christianity because its teachings and doctrines reveal Him who is the centre of truth, then we may safely conclude that the influence coming from such homes will so effect our country that all its institutions will be pure and moral.

Christianity is democratic: it influences a people through the individual. The true seat of all religion is in the heart. Without this Christianity, no nation can hope for long-continued prosperity, because it alone makes practical the ethical theories of philosophers. We may have the best moral systems enunciated by philosophers, and set forth in other religious systems, but in Christianity alone do we find that incentive to obey these laws which appeals alike to the reason and the heart of man, namely, that it is the revealed will of God. Are we therefore not justified in holding that the moral law, as exemplified by the life and teachings of Christ is the one unchanging law of progress in human society? All nature and history seem to combine in teaching this lesson, or, to put it in other words, "Righteousness exalteth a nation." Thus when we see what the Church has accomplished in our own Province, are we not encouraged to continue this work of Home Missions?

All of Ontario is not in the advanced state which we find in the western and eastern parts. To the north lies the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Algoma and Nipissing. On account of the rocky nature of the soil, it cannot be expected that these will ever become agricultural districts. There are sections which may be opened up, but we cannot look for these places becoming strong agricultural or commercial centres. Some places may develop and become fairly strong, but by far the greater portion of northern Ontario will be sparsely settled, and will remain, as at present, under the care of the Home Mission Committee. Still, it does not signify how few and far apart these settlers may be, the necessity will still rest upon the Church of God to place in their homes His word and point out to them the way of salvation.

But when we look upon the vast territories of the North-West and British Columbia, we see a very different state of affairs. There is a country with almost boundless possibilities. Soon many of these places now called settlements will become flourishing centres of trade and commerce. Upon the Church in Eastern Canada devolves the responsibility of seeing that as the country prospers, the chief stones as the

foundation of that prosperity shall be Jesus Christ and His gospel. If, as we have said, "the moral law, as exemplified by Christ, is the one unchanging law of human progress, then the duty rests upon every true and loyal citizen of Canada to aid in placing this law in its most practical form in the midst of the Western people." When we, as individuals, realize that permanent success is invariably associated with the moral and ethical conditions favorable to a high standard of social life, and with these conditions only, and that such conditions are found in their most practical form in Christianity, does it not appeal to each one to seriously consider this branch of the Church's work and our relation to it?

The work of the Western missionary on the vast prairies, or in the mining towns is not to be placed in the same category with that of the early Church in Ontario. The settler of Eastern Canada brought with him the teachings of his early years. He had several very prominent characteristics, one of which was an intense love for home. He did not leave the home of his childhood until forced by stern necessity, and then the prominent idea, which he had in emigrating, was to seek and make a home. So strong does this idea appear to have been in the minds of the Scotch settler, that we frequently hear old men, who have spent the greater part of their lives in Canada, still speak of the old country as "home." Their tongues seem to linger on the word as if it contained for them all the riches of the world. Along with this love of home was almost invariably associated great reverence for divine things. These two ideas seem to have been so closely connected in his mind that to think of one was to think of the other.

In studying the Western character we find a totally different feeling. Especially is this noticeable in the miner. He comes from no one knows where. His home is where the latest boom is. With no thought of making a permanent home, he is controlled by one all-absorbing thought—wealth. He has thrown aside everything else in the fierce race for wealth. In many cases honor is a thing unknown to him; too often indeed he would willingly sell his soul for money, which to-morrow would be squandered in the saloon and gambling den. He owns allegiance to no country, and his greatest boast is that he is under no law. Nineteenth of the population crowding into our Pacific Province are what we call a floating population. A man belonging to that class brings to a country little or nothing, and expects to carry away a fortune.

Such a population is not a healthy one. It neither builds up a commercial, a moral, or a patriotic people. Christianity, as a general rule, does not meet with active opposition from these people; they seem rather to content themselves with disregarding its claims. Their influence is morally bad, and if unchecked will prevent the growth of a true and healthy condition of things.

Although in due time this population will be superseded by one that is permanent, yet there is the danger that their customs and manners of thought may exist long after they have passed away. At the present rate of increase in the population of the West, we may expect soon to see many thriving towns where now there are but a few log cabins. In two and a half years Rossland has risen from a collection of shanties to be the third town in size in British Columbia. There will never be in the history of that country a more opportune time or greater necessity for the immediate establishment of Christianity. It is necessary that the Church should grow with the country. The time to defeat any movement toward evil is in its commencement. Let it once become established and a fierce struggle must ensue before the good prevails. So with the cause of missions in the West; if we, as a Church, fail now, there is no one who can estimate the results. The West is sure to become a great country and

will sooner or later exert a tremendous influence upon the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion. If we love our institutions and would not wish to see them weakened or destroyed by the looseness of Western life, we must turn with greater energy than ever before to the work which should at once be overtaken.

There is a tide in the affairs of men  
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;  
Omitted, all the voyage of their lives  
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.  
We must take the current when it serves,  
Or lose our venture.

Provided that strenuous efforts are now put forth, the prospects are bright. As the settlements increase, the means of communication become much easier, and thus the missionary is enabled to do his work more efficiently.

The number of fields is always on the increase, and there are always some congregations stepping up into the rank of self-sustaining charges. Since the union of the Presbyterian Churches in Canada, two hundred self-sustaining congregations have been received from the Home Missions, while to-day the number of mission fields is double what it was then. As all the circumstances of the present point to a great advance in the future, may we not be justified in estimating that by the end of the next twenty years three hundred more self-sustaining congregations may be added to our Church, while the number of the mission fields may remain about the same as now.

This increase in the number of congregations indicates the need of a large increase in the finances of the Church. One of the surest means of increasing the revenue of the Church is to endeavor to overtake and sustain this work. No department of the Church's work will suffer, but all will be the gainers. Those who are enthusiastic Foreign Mission supporters cannot better advance that cause than by the liberal support of Home Missions. During last year the two hundred congregations which have become self-sustaining since the union, together with the now existing mission fields, contributed \$20,000 towards the Foreign Mission Fund. If we are justified in estimating the increase in self-sustaining congregations to be three hundred during the next twenty years, may we not safely add that these, together with the then existing mission fields, will annually contribute \$25,000 in aid of Foreign Missions? And we may naturally expect the revenue of the Church in every department of the work to increase in like proportion.

But suppose the Church does not grow, suppose its revenue does not increase, are we not compelled by the bond of brotherhood which unites man to man, and by our allegiance to a risen and glorified Redeemer, to support His cause in the midst of our Western people.

We have in a few words attempted to show the influence of a practical Christianity in the lives of a people and upon national affairs. We have pointed out the condition of our Western country, and its great and crying needs. Have we not faith to believe that the condition of affairs will not always be as at present? But, looking upon the future in some way, even as the prophets of old looked upon it, we may pray, we may hope, yes, we may firmly believe that upon the rough timber shanty, and upon the godless mining camp there shall yet arise the "mountain of the Lord," and upon hearts now callous by the influence of vice, upon tongues breathing profanity, and upon lives dissolute and seemingly hopeless, there shall yet fall "the peace of God which passeth all understanding."

Knox College, Toronto.

A Scotch pastor, addressing a plain-spoken woman, a member of his church, said, "Janet, I am sorry to hear that you didn't like my preaching on Sabbath. What was the reason?" The reply came frankly. "I had three very good reasons, sir. Firstly, ye read the sermon; secondly, ye didna read it well; and, thirdly, it was na worth readin' at a'!"



## Missionary World.

THE LATE REV. DR. SHOOLBRED.

We some time ago made reference to the death at Arbroath, Scotland, of the Rev. Dr. Shoolbred, the pioneer missionary of the mission of the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, at Rajputana, where Dr. Shoolbred spent thirty-six years, the whole of his ministerial life. The following account of the effect of the news of his death in Beawar by Rev. A. P. C. Jameson, a fellow-missionary at that station, shows what a missionary may become to his people, and is at the same time a tribute to Dr. Shoolbred's memory and services as a missionary.—[ED.]

"The news of Dr. Shoolbred's death soon circulated through the Christian community, and then throughout the city and district around. All work in our schools and workshops was closed, and the day was a day of mourning. In the evening the church was crowded at our weekly prayer meeting, when Amar Singh, the pastor, presided, and the hour was spent in earnest prayer and supplication: first, for the consolation of the bereaved widow and sons of the deceased; and secondly, for the church and people he has left, that they might bow beneath the rod—'might be still and know,' and that they might take to heart the lessons the dispensation of this and the two previous deaths they as a community have been visited with this year are fitted to teach them. The congregation were much affected, every reference to the sad loss, either in prayer or at time of mutual salutation, brought tears to the eye and quivering to the lips. The sadness and gloom on every face could not have been deeper had the doctor died among us. Every Christian man, woman, and child not only spoke, but wept as if they had lost a father. And indeed to fully three-fourths of the two or three hundred of our members the doctor has been the only earthly father they have ever known. All that they are and have—temporally and spiritually, under God—they feel they owe to him. For thirty-six years he has gone out and in amongst them, and no servant of Christ has identified or could identify himself more absorbingly in all their worldly and eternal interests than he did. You may gather from this how greatly he is and will be missed.

"In the city and district wherever I have gone since the news arrived, everyone has expressed himself as sorrowfully and sympathetically as the members of the Christian community. Beawar nowadays is a busy and prosperous commercial centre, with a large manufacturing population. The merchants of the bazaar, whose energy and enterprise have contributed to this, are nearly, to a man, the doctor's former pupils, in the days when he superintended the Anglo-vernacular school, and their sorrow at this time has been deep and universal. A well-known man in Beawar said to me the day after the news arrived, 'There is not a house in the bazaar where mourning is not being made over Sahib's death.' In the mohallas—among the despised weavers and tanners and oil-pressers and sweepers—equally with all the villages within a circuit of eight or ten miles the people have heard the news, and I believe have never been so moved by any sahib's death since the death of Colonel Dixon, the founder of Beawar, in the days of the '57 mutiny. Everyone feels, even to the poorest, as if they had lost a personal, familiar friend, one to whom they could go in time of distress and perplexity, and ever meet with a kind reception and wise counsel."

At the Synod of Ohio it was reported that the Rev. John Murray was anxious to return to his work in China, but that the Board of Missions had not the funds. Eight hundred dollars were still needed to meet the expense. The Synod cordially responded to a proposal to raise the money then and there. Instead of eight hundred dollars a thousand were given, and the session closed with thanksgiving and joy.

## NOTES.

The one hundred and fourth annual report of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has just been issued, shows that the society has 1,016 stations and sub-stations, with a membership of 53,780. 214 missionaries are now in the field. There are 812 evangelists. In the day schools 38,198 scholars, and 43,863 in Sunday Schools. Total income last year was £100,245.

Dean Farrar referring to the development of Christian enterprise during the present century, states that whilst in 1800 there were only seven missionary societies, there are now seventy, and that whilst then there were only seventy-nine mission schools, now there are twelve thousand. During the period named at least two million heathens have been converted to Christianity.

The Rev. J. R. S. Boyd, formerly of Toronto, now a missionary in the Province of Fuh-Kien, China, writing to the editorial secretary of the Canadian branch of the C.M.S., the Rev. F. H. DuVernet, on October 26th, reports that in the city of Foo-Chow the head of the Taoist priests, who has been attending church for some time under deep conviction of the truth of Christianity, was baptized a few Sundays ago, giving up his "paraphernalia for driving out demons." After his baptism he was offered a large sum of money to perform some of his old rites, but he resolutely refused, and said he was a Christian.

At the annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions held in October in Toledo, Ohio, it was shown that the total expenditures for the year, including the payment of the debt, reported a year ago were \$743,104. The missionaries all spoke with deep regret of the necessity for retrenchment. One of them said this action of the Board in keeping out of debt by retrenchment was like that of a man who should burn down his house to stop the payment of taxes. The opinion was expressed that what is now given up to save \$5,000 will require \$25,000 to regain.—*The Church at Home and Abroad.*

Dr. Gordon, in his excellent work, "The Holy Spirit in Missions," referring to the genuineness of Christian life as frequently illustrated by heathen converts, mentions especially a converted Chinaman who actually sold himself for a five years' term of slavery in Demerara in order that he might preach the gospel to his countrymen who were employed in the mines as coolies. Before the five years had expired he passed to his final reward, but not until he had formed a church organization of his converts to the number of 200. He literally followed the example of his blessed Master who took upon Himself "the form of a servant" (slave) that he might win men to righteousness.

The mission work of the Church is attacked from time to time because it is not able to show instances of whole nations and peoples brought to a profession of the Christian faith. It has been replied constantly that our mission work has been directed chiefly against the hardest material, and that in Syria, China and India, and many other fields, we have been content to undertake the more difficult tasks in the assurance that the peoples we were striving to reach were destined to have the largest influence in the world. The *London Spectator* seems to approve this policy. "If we were to attack missionary bodies it would be for their attention to results, for their sordid counting of converts, and for their consequent disposition to attack perishing races like the Polynesians, and their reluctance to concentrate effort on a race like the Arab, which might furnish us with teachers acceptable throughout the whole country of Arabia." Anxiety for immediate returns leads us to weaken the efforts which are destined ultimately to affect most seriously the extension of the kingdom of Christ.

## Young People's Societies.

CONDUCTED BY A MEMBER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S COMMITTEE.

### MULTUM IN PARVO

The programme for the convention of the Presbyterian Young People's Societies of the Presbytery to be held in Knox Church, Stratford, is so brief and comprehensive that we give it entire. It may be a guide elsewhere. Experience has shown that to divide up the topic amongst several of the young people for three or five minute addresses is most enlivening. In some Presbyterian gatherings lately held almost every society in the Presbytery was thus represented and with capital effect.

*Programme:*—Afternoon Sederunt.—Devotional Exercises, 2 o'clock; address, "Loyalty to the Church," 2:20, Mr. A. McKenzie, Harrington; address, "Missions," 3:45, Miss Moscrip, St. Mary's; address, "Methods of Work," 3:15, Rev. J. H. Graham, B.A., B.D., Avonton; suggestions by Presbytery and discussion, 3:40. Evening Sederunt.—Devotional exercises, 7:30; address, "Course of Study," 7:40, Dr. Steele, Tavistock; address, C. E. Pledge, 8:10, Rev. J. W. Cameron, B.A., Mornington; address, "Personal Responsibility," Rev. Wm. Cooper, B.A., Listowel. Collection at both services. Music by united choir and song intermission.

### A VIGOROUS YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.

We have had occasion to note early in the year the work of the Young People's Association of St. David's Church, St. John, New Brunswick. It takes a wide sweep, is wrought with immense energy, and has accomplished admirable results. It aims at the development of intellectual, social and spiritual life and activity amongst its members, and is a centre of affiliation for such societies as the Young Men's Association, the Ladies' Association, the Young Ladies' Auxiliary, the Women's Foreign Mission Society, etc., "with very considerable reciprocal advantage to the societies and the association."

The programme for 1896-7 now to hand, and itself a work of art, includes amongst other things, a musical evening, with choice selections from classical composers, a missionary evening, a conversazione, and "A Canadian Evening in story and song." The suggestion of the "Plan of Study" of a question in the Catechism for each meeting has been adopted, and the "Church" evening embraces the topics, "Why am I a Presbyterian?" "Origin and History of the Shorter Catechism," and "The Disruption." Dr. Bruce may well be proud of his young people, and the programme of their society shows how variety may be reached without any loss of touch with the spiritual objects which are, of course, of first account in such an association.

### LORD ERSKINE'S PRINCIPLE.

Lork Erskine was distinguished through life for independence of principle, for his scrupulous adherence to truth. He once explained the rules of his conduct, which ought to be graven deeply on every heart. He said: "It was a first command and counsel of my earliest youth always to do what my conscience told me to be a duty, and to leave the consequence to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I trust, the practice of this paternal lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been a temporal sacrifice. I have found it, on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth; and I shall point out the same path to my children for their pursuit."—*Ex.*

Writing in *McClure's Magazine* of Mr. Gladstone at the age of eighty-six, Mr. W. T. Stead gives seven secrets of his remarkable vigor, the first of which is his strong religious faith. On the wall of his bedroom appears in prominent letters the text: "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee."

## JOYS THAT WERE BORN INTO THE WORLD WITH CHRIST.

REV. W. S. M'TAVISH, B.D., DESKRONTO.

Dec. 20—Luke ii: 8-20.

### A CHRISTMAS SONG SERVICE SUGGESTED

At this season of the year it is natural that our thoughts should be carried back to the lowly manger bed in Bethlehem. The scene is in itself a very humble one, and we need not wonder that it excited little more than a passing interest in the crowds who, that night, were assembled in that Eastern village. It would appear as if most of the people there were too much concerned about their own affairs to pay much attention to either the babe or his mother. At all events we do not read that they came to offer their services, to show their interest, or to express their sympathy with the little Stranger who had come all the way from heaven to that rude caravansary. And yet to the wise men of the East, to the shepherds upon the plain, to Mary, to the angels and to God the advent of Christ was an event of special and peculiar interest. To the world at large His coming was a token of blessings such as mankind had never known.

It is not necessary to paint a gloomy picture of the world at that time in order to bring out by way of contrast the attractiveness and the brightness of the blessing brought into the world at the birth of Christ. Had the condition of the race been much brighter and better than it was, the contrast would still have been very striking. The religious life under which the actors in the Old Testament lived and moved was like the moonlight; the full glory was ushered in when the Son of Man appeared in human form.

To the devout Jews, such as Simeon and Anna, the coming of Christ brought great joy. Simeon, like the Psalmist, felt that his cup was running over, for he regarded Christ as the light of the Gentiles and the glory of Israel. To him there was fulness of joy when his eyes beheld the Lord's anointed (Luke ii: 29-31). Anna spake of Him to all them that looked for redemption in Israel (Luke ii: 38). Was not redemption the desire of all the devout? As eagerly as ever a slave looked forward to the day of emancipation, they looked forward to that great day when Christ should come; and now that He had come, their hearts were filled with joy unspeakable. They believed that in Christ the glorious prophecies of the Old Testament found their fulfilment, and that all the blessings promised with the Messiah were now guaranteed to them.

The message of the angels who sang at the birth of Christ suggests the thought of peace. At the close of the last war between America and England, on a Saturday afternoon in February, a ship was seen sailing into New York harbor. The crowd on the shore became impatient as the vessel neared the landing place, for it was believed that this vessel had on board the United States Commissioners returning from Europe. As soon as she reached the wharf the announcement was made that a treaty of peace had been signed, and was only awaiting the action of the Government of the United States to become law. The men on whose ears the words first fell rushed with breathless haste through the city shouting as they ran, "Peace! peace!" But in Bethlehem long ago a far more thrilling scene was enacted, for then the angels of God came down to sing "peace on earth." What joy these heavenly ambassadors kindled that night by that message! Peace! How great a blessing! Man at peace with God; at peace with his fellow-man; at peace with himself! Peace from the accusations of a guilty conscience; peace from the turmoil of sin; peace amid the troubles and struggles of life!

The coming of Christ was a token of God's good-will to man. Seven hundred years before the time when Jesus came, the children of God prayed that He would rend the heavens and come down (Is. lxiv: 1). On the night when Christ was born that prayer was answered—answered more gloriously than the petitioners expected; for God rent the heavens and came down in the person of His Son. And when He came His advent signified a great deal more than their fondest hopes led them to anticipate. They looked for deliverance from earthly bondage, but God's purpose was to deliver them from the far more galling chains of sin and spiritual slavery; nay, more—His design was to show His deep and abiding interest in them, and to raise them to a higher plane than they had ever dreamed of. The coming of Christ signified peace, joy, satisfaction, comfort and salvation to the soul that trusts Him.



# The Canada Presbyterian

Published every Wednesday by

The Presbyterian Printing & Publishing Co.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Manager.

5 Jordan St., Toronto, Ont.

Terms: Two Dollars Per Annum, Payable in Advance

REMITTANCES should be made direct to us by Postoffice, or Express Money Order, or in a Registered letter. If none of these precautions be observed, the money is at the risk of the sender. Local Cheques should not be sent unless at par in Toronto. Write names very plainly. Give the Postoffice address with every order.

RECEIPTS. We do not send receipts for subscriptions unless the request is accompanied with stamp. The change of date on your label will indicate within two weeks that the remittance was received.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS. When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given, and notice sent one week before the change is desired.

ORDERS TO DISCONTINUE should always be sent direct to us by letter or postal card. Do not return a paper with something written on the margin. To do so is contrary to law, and unintelligible to the publishers. Account pay the order with payment of arrearages.

ADVERTISING RATES. Under 3 months, 15 cents per line per insertion; 3 months, \$1 per line; 6 months, \$1 75 per line; 1 year, \$3. No advertisement charged at less than five lines. None other than unobjectionable advertisements taken.

Communications should be addressed

The Presbyterian Printing & Publishing Co.,  
5 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9th, 1896.

**A**RCHBISHOP LANGEVIN contends that the education of Roman Catholic children is a matter entirely in the hands of the clergy. The contention would have some force if the clergy paid the bill.

**I**MAGINE the Sultan of Turkey contesting a British constituency for a seat in Parliament and you can form some idea of the influence Christianity has on public affairs. How many votes would the great assassin get in—well, say in Edinburgh. And yet there are people who say Christianity has no influence.

**A** VALUED subscriber and contributor kindly calls our attention to a mistake which inadvertently crept into our columns in a paragraph on Mahomedanism which appeared in a late issue, in which it was said that, "Mahomedanism has a history of thirty centuries," which should have been *thirteen* centuries.

**R**UMOUR says that Wilfred Laurier will be Sir Wilfred on New Year's Day. The Premier should have been honoured with the degree of LL.D. years ago. Some people, not by any means pessimistic, are of the opinion that if he were a rich man or had rich friends the honour would have gone his way years ago.

**O**UR celebrated Bagster Bible Premium to getter up of club for THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN, on this semi-jubilee occasion, is sure to give universal satisfaction. To secure a copy it is only necessary that you send us eight names with \$10, and the Bible will at once be forwarded to you. No more suitable Christmas present could be selected. See last page for full particulars.

**M**INISTERS who have not yet paid their personal rates for the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, which were due on November 1st, are since the first of the present month chargeable with interest. All who have not yet paid up should do so promptly to the Rev. Dr. Warden, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, and save interest.

**T**HE old theory that Roman Catholic prelates are very astute politicians is pure nonsense so far as Quebec is concerned. The attempt to coerce Manitoba was one of the greatest blunders ever made in Canadian politics. The attempt to re-open the question is a still greater blunder. If these people knew anything about public opinion they would know that the body politic is sick of the whole business. To force even a good question upon people when they are tired of hearing about it is a mistake.

**T**HREE more Sabbaths and the congregational accounts for 1896 will be closed. It is a great thing to have a little balance on the right side at the end of the year. Office-bearers dislike to have to report a deficit. An adverse balance at the beginning of the new year is discouraging. How does your individual account stand? If it is behind, there are three more Sabbaths to stuff the envelope. Stuff it!

**I**T is a matter of deep regret to everybody in this region that the manufacturers and merchants of Eastern Canada are practically shut out of Rossland and the surrounding mining country. The idle worth a million a year goes to Spokane and other American cities. Two railway lines run into Rossland from the American side. By the time we get a railway built it will be hard to bring business out of the channels in which it is now running. It seems as if Canada were badly behind this time.

**I**T is always good form in the United States to show how much better something in America is than something in England. Nothing is more certain to raise a cheer in a Canadian audience than to show how much better we are than the Yankees. There is a great chance along that line now for an aspiring orator. The American Presbyterian Church has made a "cut" in its Home Mission of ten per cent. Our Church has made a "cut" of twenty-five per cent. in its Foreign Missions. Our "cut" is fifteen per cent. bigger than theirs.

**S**AYS the *Christian Work*:

"Herein lies the secret of much of the failure of the preaching of to-day; it cultivates the intellectual and even the ethical to the neglect of the spiritual faculties. Christ's Gospel was and is considerably more than a treatise on ethics."

The Principal of a college, a gentleman learned in theology, who more than once formed the central figure in a vacancy—told us that three-fourths of the candidates who preached failed to make any impression because they assumed that the congregation was mainly made up of men with great intellects and great attainments in theology.

**W**E ask the attention of our readers to an important contribution in our columns by Rev. Dr. Buchanan, now at home on furlough from India, on the Bheels, a native tribe numbering 800,000 within the district assigned to our Church. The hearts of Dr. and Mrs. Buchanan have been very much drawn out towards these neglected aborigines, and they hope on their return to India to devote their lives to their service. To do so successfully certain buildings are indispensable necessary, and we would invite on the part of all who are able to give it, the most hearty co-operation with Dr. Buchanan in the plan sanctioned by the Foreign Mission Committee by which he proposes to raise the amount needed, \$5,000.

**A** CORRESPONDENT of the *Herald and Presbyterian*, in a very able letter on the Armenian question, says:

"The writer is moved to refer to this terrible crime of the dawn of the twentieth century by the reference in the *Herald and Presbyterian* of October 28 to a suggestion by THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN, bearing upon America's relation to the crime in Armenia. That contemporary claims that America, 'by making peremptory demand on the Sultan for proper treatment of the Armenians, and enforcing the demand with the presence of the American fleet, might soon settle the Eastern question.' Its position is a good and fair one. It says truly: 'Our neighbors have no connection with European affairs; they are thousands of miles from Turkey, and are in a splendid position to interfere, and, if necessary, make their power felt at Constantinople.' It is well that this suggestion has been thrust before our people by an outsider, and especially well that it comes from a source so conservative and friendly."

We are more than ever convinced that in declining to interfere at Constantinople the Republic lost the opportunity of a century, and President Cleveland his only and last chance for a permanent place in history.

**W**E have no quarrel with the old-fashioned tea-meeting. When properly conducted it is a much better thing than some meetings that are held as substitutes. With good singing and sensible speeches a tea-meeting may be both pleasant and profitable. Of late years the institution has come into disrepute in many places. A small portion of the audience wanted to be amused and

the platform gave them amusement. People who wanted instruction as well as social enjoyment became disgusted and withdrew their patronage. It is doubtful if the old-fashioned tea-meeting can ever be revived in some localities. The few who want buffoonery have got the upper hand. When the tea-meeting degenerates until it is hard to keep order it is time to stop.

## FOREIGN MISSION FUND.

**I**T may perhaps be thought by some that we have of late been almost too urgent about the state of our funds. The reason we have followed this course, is simply because, that from knowledge of the facts, we believed it to be most necessary that the Church should be kept informed of the actual state of affairs. Because we feel this so strongly as we do, we follow up what we have already said with a yet further account of the present standing of our Foreign Mission Fund, which we think ought to be sufficient to arouse the Church to a sense of the immediate necessity of putting forth the utmost effort on its behalf. The debt on this Fund we learn at present exceeds \$50,000. Had it not been for an advance payment of upwards of \$22,000, made by the W. F. M. S., the debt would have exceeded \$70,000. For several years in succession the Foreign Mission Committee received a number of large legacies, which led the Committee to considerably expand the work by the appointment of new missionaries. This, of course, largely increased the regular annual expenditure. It might have been better instead of using these legacies immediately as they were received, to have placed them in a reserve fund, and only used twenty per cent. of the amount each year. In this way the regular annual expenditure of the Committee would not have been so greatly increased as it has been by using the amount of these legacies as they came in. The Committee reported to the Assembly last year a debt of nearly \$9,000. Realizing the necessity of economy, the Committee deducted twenty-five per cent. from the expenditure in connection with certain departments of the work. It should be understood that this did not apply to the salaries of the missionaries sent from Canada, for in no case was the salary of any of these reduced. Notwithstanding the deduction made, the estimates of the Committee, as adopted by the General Assembly, require this year \$24,000 more than the total receipts of last year. Thus far, instead of the receipts exceeding, they are nearly \$10,000 less than those of last year to this date. This is owing almost entirely to the diminution in the amounts received from legacies. There seems no good reason to hope that the amount required this year will be got from the ordinary channels, namely, congregations, Sabbath schools, etc. Were the receipts to be limited to these, the probability is that the Committee would have to report a debt to the next Assembly of \$30,000 or \$40,000. No Committee of the Church has any authority to expend more than the Church provides them with, so that it would seem to be absolutely necessary for the Foreign Mission Committee at once to reduce the expenditure, and bring it within the limit of their revenue.

Can this be done, and if so, how? The expenditure for Indian work in Manitoba and British Columbia last year was \$27,000. Is the work there and its results commensurate with this large expenditure? Is it possible to reduce this amount by twenty-five or even fifty per cent., without serious injury to any interest involved. Sometimes a deficit is a good thing, in that it causes a Committee minutely to scan its expenditure in every detail, and to reduce here and there without perceptibly injuring the work.

In the other fields, is it better to recall a number of the missionaries that have been sent from Canada, or to allow all to remain, but reduce their salaries? Are the salaries at present given in excess of those allowed missionaries under similar circumstances? Would it be fair or just to reduce these?

It seems to be absolutely necessary that the expenditure should be reduced. Is it to be by the reduction of expenses, on the present basis, or is it to be by the contraction of the work, and the withdrawal of missionaries? Or will the Church rise to something far nobler than either, and through its congregations, Sabbath schools, Christian Endeavor Societies, and individual members, provide the Committee, without delay, with the amount neces-

sary to maintain the work in efficiency, as it now is? That there is the ability to do this, no one can for a moment doubt. Is there the will? In a certain district in Ohio recently, the Presbyterian women, in view of the great debt of the Home Mission Fund, called a special meeting for prayer and counsel. At this meeting the two following resolutions were adopted:

"1. That we deny ourselves by doing without something we had intended to get, and putting its value into the Lord's treasury; that it be to each one of us a personal self-denial, something we will feel a real privation; that it be a love offering to Him who had not where to lay His head, a sweet secret between our Lord and our own souls.

"2. That instead of sending Christmas gifts to friends, outside of our families, we write to them at once and tell them we are going to put the money we had intended to use in purchasing gifts for them, into the Lord's treasury, to help carry on mission work that otherwise must be given up, thus making in the true sense a Christmas gift, asking them in turn to do the same with all their friends; and that those of us who have been bereaved of dear ones during the past year, put into the treasury, as a very sacred offering, the money we would have spent in gifts for them. They now, having Christ Himself, the one great, ever-satisfying gift, no longer need ours."

Are the women in the States more devoted or self-sacrificing than the Presbyterian women in Canada? Have we not among our numbers everywhere many who would be willing and ready, in this crisis time in connection with Foreign Mission work, to deny themselves in order that the treasury may be replenished?

### JUBILEE AT POINTE AUX TREMBLES.

IN another column our readers will find a brief account of the most interesting services held at Pointe Aux Trembles in connection with the schools there having reached their jubilee. The Church and every true Christian patriot has reason to thank God for these schools, for their long and honourable record, and the good work which they have done, the work they are still doing, and we hope will continue to do for jubilees yet to come. We can hardly, in these changed times, sufficiently admire the wisdom, faith and courage of the men, Messrs. James Court, John Redpath and Rev. Drs. Taylor and Wilkes, who laid the foundation of these schools upon which has been built up such a goodly edifice of Christian work and far-reaching Christian influence. All honour, too, to the Christian men and women of Montreal and its neighbourhood, both before and since the schools passed into the hands of our Church, who, in addition to sharing the burden—rather we should say the satisfaction—with the whole Church of keeping them up, have rendered to them such special personal service as has largely made the schools what they now are. Let also the names of those, male or female, be honoured who have discharged well the duties of principals or teachers, and made the spirit and influence of the schools always so thoroughly Christian and evangelical, that they have been the spiritual birthplace of many souls, who again have gone out to their homes all over Quebec Province, carrying with them and sowing the good, the incorruptible seed of the word, the beneficent harvest of which we have begun to reap. Very especially do we owe thanks to God for having spared the present Principal, Mr. Bourgoin, to labour twenty-five years continuously in this most fruitful field of Christian service. May he be long spared still to carry it on and let the Church sustain and encourage him with its prayers, sympathy and practical help so that he may be enabled to do more and better work in time to come.

The influence of these schools for good it is impossible to estimate accurately, because so much of it is secret and silent, but that it must be great, and continually growing greater, as the work goes on, no thoughtful person can for a moment doubt. We regard the work of the Pointe Aux Trembles schools as not second to any French Canadian evangelizing agency which the Church employs, and those best qualified to judge, men like Rev. Drs. MacVicar, Warden and others, concur in the belief that the steady growth of enlightenment, intelligence and liberality of spirit noticeable in the Province of Quebec during the last quarter of a century, which culminated in the revolt of the people against Roman Catholic clerical domination last June, is in no small degree traceable to the influence of these schools, to the broad Christian basis on which they are founded and spirit in which they are conducted. We can scarcely spend money better for French evangelization than in the support of these schools, or reap from any a more bounteous or beneficent harvest.

## Books and Magazines.

*The Church at Home and Abroad*, the official organ of the Presbyterian Church North, in the United States, for circulating among its members, containing the fullest information respecting all the Church's work, has come to us regularly throughout the year, and is highly valued. It is simply admirable in every way for the work it undertakes to do. [Presbyterian Board of Publication, 1334 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.]

*McClure's Magazine*, following in the wake of other American periodicals of its kind, who have successively illuminated different epochs in national history and given us many admirable biographies, has commenced with the December number a series of papers on the early life of General Grant. Hamlin Garland has the material in hand, and will doubtless present it in the most advantageous manner possible. Frank R. Stockton, Rudyard Kipling and Ian Maclaren—all names to conjure with—are among the contributors of fiction to this Christmas Number. [The S. S. McClure Co., 141-155 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York City.]

Volume 12 of the *Missionary Review of the World* is completed with the December number, and this review still holds on its way, the first of all such periodicals, maintaining a wonderful freshness, enthusiasm, and fullness of information, suggestion and stimulus. The article on the "Permanent Basis of Missions" by Dr. Pierson, and three upon the Jews, with others interesting in character, are followed by the "International Department," always valuable. The remaining part is filled with valuable facts and information on missions of all kinds and belonging to all denominations. [Funk & Wagnalls Company, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.]

The *Atlantic Monthly* for December is full of good and interesting articles. The first one, by E. L. Godkin, is on a most interesting subject and is discussed in an interesting way—"Social Classes in the Republic." "Cheerful Yesterdays" is a chatty and pleasant article. There is variety to suit different literary tastes, and among other articles we notice: "Classical Studies in America," "The Art of Public Improvement," "William Morris, the Man and his Work," "A Colony of the Unemployed," "Thor-eau." Comments on many new books, and the "Contributors' Club," treating of various subjects keep up interest to the end. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.]

Among the many journals now produced for the especial delectation of our women, the *Ladies' Home Companion* will not be found the least worthy. Now in its twenty-fourth year of publication, an admirable programme has been prepared for the coming twelve months. It will include the best work of such noted writers as Lillian Bell, Julia Magruder, W. O. Stoddard, Frederick R. Burton, Josiah Allen's Wife, Hezekiah Butterworth, Ella Higginson, Octave Thanet, Opie Read, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Robert C. V. Meyers, Sophie Swett, Cora Stuart Wheeler, William G. Frost, Ph.D., Stanley Waterloo, Will N. Harben, and many other renowned authors and journalists. [Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick, Springfield, Ohio.]

The *Homiletic Review* for December contains, in addition to the usual representative sermons, an article by Professor Wilkinson, of Chicago University. Dr. Cunningham Geikie contributes a popular discussion of "The Date of Christ's Birth." Dean Murray, of Princeton University, and that noted scientist, Sir John William Dawson, are also represented. These articles, with that by Prof. J. F. McCurdy, fill up the "Review Section" with an interesting variety of matter. Many themes for Christmas sermons are suggested. The "Social Section" will be found interesting and timely. Other sections, of which there appears almost a superabundance, are well filled with matter. [Funk & Wagnalls Company, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.]

The December *Century* abounds with most interesting and beautifully executed illustrations. Special among these we may mention those in the article: "A Group of American Girls Early in the Century," and beautiful they are exceedingly; and also those to illustrate "Souvenirs of a Veteran Collector." Of other interesting articles we note: "Hugh Wynne, Quaker," continued; "Campaigning with Grant," by General Porter; "Light in Dark Places: A Study of the Better New York;" "The Christmas Kalends of Provence" with illustrations; "Our Great Pacific Commonwealth," and "What Language did Christ Speak?" The usual "Topics of the Time," "Open Letters" and "In Lighter Vein" complete a most interesting and attractive number. [The Century Company New York.]

The *Methodist Magazine and Review* for December completes the forty-fourth volume in its history. The announcement for the forthcoming year is particularly strong, embracing illustrated articles on "Cabot's Discovery of Canada," "Making the Empire: or, Around the World with the Union Jack," "Canadian Caricature Art" "In the Black Belt," "Nor'ard of the Dogger," "Through Bulgaria," "The Storm-Centre of Europe," "Rural England," "The Icelanders in Manitoba," etc. A number of serial and short stories are announced, as "The Boers Daughter," "A Tale of Majuba Hill," "The Mills of God," a Methodist serial story, etc. A special feature of this magazine is its Popular Science papers, which will be continued. Social and religious topics, and missionary articles fully illustrated, will also be given. Up-to-date departments on the World's Progress, Recent Science, Current Thought, etc., will be maintained. [Wm. Briggs, Toronto.]

"The National Cook Book," by Marion Harland and Christine Terhune Herrick, will be found of surpassing value to every housekeeper. It is a new work in every respect, not a mere revision of old material. The one thousand recipes included within its covers represent seven years of accumulation and selection. Over six hundred of

these are absolutely new; the rest have been entirely rewritten in the light of the latest methods of cooking and serving. The recipes finally approved were collected from all quarters of the globe, being afterward adapted to the new world kitchen. Patient test of each was made before it was added to the store of available material. We have no doubt that this volume, distinguished by an admirably clear and simple expression of the subject in hand, will be rated as among the very best manuals of practical cookery now before the public. [Charles Scribner's Sons, 123-155 Fifth Avenue, New York Price \$1.50.]

"A Man's Value to Society. Studies in Self-Culture and Character," by Newell Dwight Hillis, is one of the best books of its kind we have seen. It consists of fourteen chapters each of which may be read as an independent essay, but, all together, they make a volume of practical wisdom that should prove a persuasive, helpful guide to young people. Smiles and Matthews have written somewhat similar books, still popular and with years of usefulness before them; but Mr. Hillis seems to have worked on a more definite plan with a more highly perfected result. Books avowedly didactic are apt to repel the young. Mr. Hillis's lessons are not sugar-coated, but they are made attractive with the spices of a good style, wealth of illustration, and literary allusions that will certainly allure the reader to larger and more fruitful fields. Anecdote is almost necessarily an element in a book of this kind, but the anecdotes here are not hackneyed and they are always to the point. We should like to give some extracts to show the bright, crisp, epigrammatic quality of the author's style. We can do no more than commend the book most heartily. It is just the thing for a holiday present; and no better addition could be made to a Sunday school or other "young people's" library. [New York, Chicago, Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company.]

We are much indebted to the publishers for a number of sacred songs, duets and choruses suitable to the Christmas season. "The Holy Child" is a solo for soprano, while "The Lord My Pasture Shall Prepare" is a duet for alto and tenor (or soprano). "The Son of God, so High, so Great" is written either for contralto or bass. The words of all these are singularly beautiful, and the accompanying scores have a corresponding charm. The Christmas carols and miscellaneous anthems it will be impossible for us to mention in detail; anyone interested—such, for instance, as choirmasters—will no doubt gain any information on application to the proper source. It were indeed surprising if among all this music a number of new and delightful selections could not be procured for any projected Christmas service. In this latter connection, as far as Sunday schools are concerned, we might refer to "The Manger Throne," a general heading under which is mapped out a service suitable to the approaching holiday season. The music for choruses and carols are given, none in number while recitations and responsive readings are printed in large type. There are fourteen of these arranged-services published, anyone of which, we have no doubt, will be found useful and satisfactory to those getting up children's festivals. [William A. Pond & Co., 124 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

*Poet-Lore*, which was formerly a monthly publication, is now "a quarterly magazine of letters." We have received the "initial quarterly number," and must say that it presents to its readers a rich bill of fare. The editors acknowledge "congratulations from many well-wishers, who kindly consider that the dignity of a quarterly befits the permanent value, the enduring purpose, and educational influence of this magazine. So we hope it may be, but let us add that we have little love of imitated slow-foot Britishisms." Then they express the hope that they may be able to combine the "noble seriousness of the traditional quarterly with the readable graces of a swifter diction," etc. We can second the hope that they may have insight to perceive the best in what is old and new, and unite strength and beauty with nimbleness and gracefulness. A criticism must of course be a dreadful thing to Americans, but when it is "slow-foot," and also "imitated," it must be something to be avoided by the boldest of literary aspirants. However without entering into minute discussions concerning "Americanisms" or "Britishisms," we may say that *Poet-Lore* is a magazine devoted specially to literature, and paying particular attention to poets new and old, having the following departments: Poetry and Fiction, Appreciations and Essays, School of Literature, Reviews, Notes and News. In these days when English literature is extensively studied in our schools and colleges it should find many intelligent readers in addition to those who are teachers or specialists. The outlook is not strictly confined to English literature. The fiction for this quarter is a translation of a short story from the German of Ernst Von Wildenbruch, entitled "Claudia's Garden." There is also a section of the reviews devoted to news from the Scandinavian book-market, and among the appreciations an examination of Sudermann's "Heimat," dealing with Magda as portrayed in the drama and as represented by Duse. In the "School of Literature" students and teachers will find much to help them in their readings of Shakespeare, Browning and Tennyson, as well as a careful discussion of "The Structure of the Sonnet." In this number there is an able vindication of Tennyson as a dramatist, by Prof. L. J. Block. Dr. W. J. Rolfe writes a fine essay on "Tom Hood," showing in a sympathetic spirit the gentleness of that poet's nature, and the tragic struggles of his life. This sentence used by Prof. L. J. Block, "the lovely scenes in 'As You Like It,' which transpire in the enchanted wood of Arden," is probably a slip of the pen; at any rate we refuse to recognise "transpire" in the sense of to take place as a criticism. This of course is a trifle, but in a magazine of this kind it is more noticeable. In Notes and News the following interesting matters are handled: "William Morris," "Pope's Fallibility," and "Pygmy Literature," the last being a review of the tiny magazines, such as the *Chap Book*, the *Lark*, the *Lotos*, the *Babelot*, etc., which have become something of a literary "fad" in recent days. [The Poet-Lore Co., 18 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.]

## The Family Circle.

### WORK.

Down and up and up and down,  
Over and over and over,  
Turn in the little seed, dry and brown,  
Turn out the bright red clover.  
Work and the sun your work will share,  
And the rain in its time will fall,  
For Nature, she worketh everywhere,  
And the grace of God through all.

With hand on the spade and heart in the sky,  
Dress the ground and till it,  
Turn in the little seed, dry and brown,  
Turn out the golden millet.  
Work and your house shall be daily fed,  
Work and rest shall be won;  
I hold that a man had better be dead,  
Than alive when his work is done.

Down and up and up and down,  
On the hilltops, low in the valley,  
Turn in the little seed, dry and brown,  
Turn out the rose, and lily;  
Work with a plan or without a plan,  
And your ends shall be shapen true,  
Work and learn at first like a man,  
The best way to know is to do.

Down and up, till life shall close,  
Ceasing not your praises,  
Turn in the wild white winter,  
Turn out the sweet spring daisies.  
Work and the sun your work will share  
And the rain in its time will fall,  
For Nature, she worketh everywhere,  
And the grace of God through all.

—Alice Carey.

### CANADIAN CITIES.

[Last summer a member of the faculty of the Arkansas Industrial University, which is situated at Fayetteville, Arkansas, accompanied by a party of friends, visited Canada. Together they took a water-way trip from Lewiston to Quebec. What they saw has been well described by Prof. Edgar F. Shannon in an article contributed to *The Ozark*, a magazine published by the students of the university to which he is attached. We all those portions which relate to the three Canadian cities visited in this progress.—EDITOR.]

Quebec is a quaint and historic old city. As my readers are aware, of course, it is one of the oldest cities on the western continent, and has been the scene of many a bloody battle even after civilization, she of gentle hand, had claimed her as her own. Most other cities have yielded to the sometimes seemingly harsh inroads of progress, but Quebec is not so. She still retains her narrow, ungraded, winding streets and all the disadvantages thereby entailed, but we love her all the more for this.

The first place of interest was Quebec's Joint Monument to Wolfe and Montcalm. A dual monument, as it is a dual people. Originally French, Quebec still retains some of her originality. The common street and conversational tongue is the French, but nearly all can understand some English. In passing along, noticing signs, hearing snatches of conversation, etc., one almost believes he is beyond the domain of English rule.

As I have told you of her quaintness, so now I shall simply remind you of some history which forms an integral part of Quebec. It was our good fortune to be given a rare treat during our short stay here. One of the English warships was lying at anchor near Quebec, while two more, by reason of being somewhat smaller, had passed on to Montreal. The soldier-sailors on board came ashore and gave an exhibition drill on the Plains of Abraham. Each soldier had the letters "H.M.S." (Her Majesty's Service), upon his cap. Do you wonder then that our minds wandered back to those glowing pages of history which tell of battles, brilliant victories, nay, even glorious defeats, that had been experienced on that same spot years and years ago. We could understand as never before the bravery, even recklessness, of Gen. Wolfe in scaling the Heights of Abraham. It is indeed in our minds more than ever now, a compliment to the poet when

Wolfe said on the evening previous to the battle that he would rather be the author of Gray's Elegy than the captor of Quebec. No wonder that Montcalm could scarcely believe the report that the English army had scaled and were already in possession of the Plains of Abraham. Their phenomenal success was glorious, only marred by the death of Gen. Wolfe, while the defeat of the French was made more disastrous by the loss of Gen. Montcalm. The Plains of Abraham are held as sacred ground, protected by the Government and just outside the entrance is a monument to Wolfe. Inscribed upon it is the simple sentence: "Here died Wolfe in 1759."

At five o'clock that afternoon we took steamer back to Montreal and as we slowly left that quaint and historic city, guarded by a fort said to be the strongest and most invulnerable on the American continent, a city majestically situated upon lofty hills, a remnant of former civilization, a mighty landmark in the history of nations, we all with one accord agreed, 'tis good to have been here. One can judge of the force of the current of the St. Lawrence from the fact that in going from Montreal to Quebec is a journey of twelve hours down stream while from Quebec to Montreal is a journey of fourteen hours up stream. Montreal, although in the Province of Quebec, has adapted herself to the methods of modern civilization. Here one sees and hears some French but its effect is not felt so much as in Quebec. The Catholic influence in both these cities is strongly felt, not only in religion but also in politics. One of the chief points of interest in Montreal is the famous Cathedral of Notre Dame. Its furnishings are truly magnificent, and a thorough description would almost fill a volume.

Mount Royal is another traveller's haven. The whole mountain has been converted into one large park and kept up by the civic government. A winding road through all the beauties of nature leads up to the top so gradually that the ascent is scarcely perceptible. The street railway also extends to the top of the mountain by means of an inclined plane. The view from the top of Mt. Royal is an exceedingly fine one. The city lies before you with its towering spires and elegant homes, surrounded by a country of fertile plains, a bee-hive of activity in a palace garden—a panorama of a miniature world.

One distinguishing characteristic of Toronto is the absence of street cars on Sunday. It was our pleasure to experience a genuine Torontonion Sabbath. No street cars or yelling newsboys, as all the Sunday newspapers are delivered on Saturday, or distracting noise of any kind. A peaceful quiet reigns. About 10.30 the streets are filled with people going their way to church. Truly a holy Sabbath spent in a Godly way. One effect of strict Sunday observance is that large numbers attend church, and a great many churches have been established for their convenience. Toronto is rightly called the "City of Churches." I was much interested while there in the Toronto University. The main building is said to be the finest example of Norman architecture on our continent. Its other buildings, which are many, as each department has a separate building, are fine examples of modern architecture. From the methods of instruction and the

ripe scholarship of its graduates, I concluded the course of study is excellent.

Toronto abounds in pleasure resorts and parks of all description, so that one can spend a few hours from busy cares in delightful repose. I wish that we Americans could see the wisdom of their way and follow the example of the Canadians in this respect.

### HOUSE DECORATIONS.

She was an ingenious little woman, with a good deal of practical common sense. She had been a "school-marm" before she married John, a rather briefless barrister, and took upon herself the responsibility of home-making. But they had both lived in boarding-houses so long—in fact, that was where her big brown eyes first attracted his attention—that the very name of "home" had a cheery, comforting sound to them, even if it was to be conducted in a very modest fashion on a slender income.

The house was a very pretty Queen Anne affair on the outskirts of the city, for which they paid the sum of \$20 a month—not such a great extravagance when you consider the little garden, the few shrubs and fruit-trees, that went with it. But there was the furnishing of it! Even the necessary tables and chairs, cooking utensils and china, had a peculiar way of adding up the price list, until the luxuries of bric-a-brac and etchings were hardly to be dreamed of. But they could come later on when John ceased to be a struggling young attorney—for of course every bride looks forward to a day of pecuniary success; and meantime the home should be made as inviting and pretty as possible without the luxuries.

But when the little bride received one letter after another announcing the intention of John's sister, John's aunt, and her own cousin, "to make a little visit, Dora, my dear; John writes you are so pleasantly situated," she was rather overwhelmed for a moment. Of course they would come at separate and stated periods, but there was the spare bed chamber wholly unfurnished for the reception of guests save for the "set," which had been rather an encumbrance on John's hands after the furnishings of the old homestead had been divided among the children. It was antiquated in design and finish, but John hated to part with it, for the sake of "auld lang syne;" so it was placed in the spare chamber.

Well, that certainly was a foundation, though not such a one as the little bride might have wished; and so with a large amount of ingenuity and a few dollars, she set out to make her guest chamber habitable. The set had been painted a bilious yellow, ornamented with roses of magenta hue, but a can of ready-mixed cream-colored paint and ten cents' worth of gilding transformed the common furniture into a dainty set of white and gold.

The walls were then papered with plain paper of a faint olive tint at fifteen cents a roll. Instead of expensive bordering, wall paper with delicate blue and pink figures on a ground that harmonized perfectly with the paper, was used.

The floor came next in the order of revolution. Half enough matting to go round the outer-edge of the room was bought. It had a little olive in the figure and was decidedly pretty and quite inexpensive. This was cut in half, lengthwise, and the cut edge pushed up close under the pasteboard, and lo! a border

half a yard deep of matting around the room. For the remainder of the floor there was a rug of finely cut white rags woven in "chinchilla weave." The warp was of olive and blue, and the effect was a square of white woven with blue, and the next woven with olive, giving a checker-board pattern. It was woven one and a quarter yards wide, so as to have but one seam, and could be ripped apart and washed when soiled.

The curtains were Swiss, with gold-colored dots. A pet engraving and a good artotype furnished the walls with pictures. A rocking-chair and a packing-box, with hinged cover, being first well padded, were covered with crinkled seersucker at five cents a yard. The blue stripe in it was of delicate shade. Two large square pillows were covered with the same, and when it was finished the packing-box certainly made an inviting couch on which any number of "cousins, uncles, and aunts" might seek repose. An old-fashioned, spindle-legged, straight-backed chair was treated to a new dress of white and gold; and a little stand was made of three broomsticks, painted in cream, securely fastened together, with a plebeian cheese-box cover for the top, covered with cream satine feather-stitch in gold silk. Thus the guest chamber was complete—in white and gold.

On the day appointed for the arrival of the first guest, the little bride placed a gold-colored bowl filled with great ox-eyed daisies upon the stand, brought to bear a shadowy light by the adjustment of draperies and blinds, and awaited results.

The result was a great surprise to John, for he only knew that something mysterious had been going on "behind closed doors" during his absence in the city; and aunt Martha was so pleased with everything, and so heartily approves of John's choice, that she contemplates leaving them a generous legacy. So much for practical common sense.

Flowers? Of course. They are no more a luxury than sugar or cream, olives or jelly, or a hundred other delicacies you have grown to consider necessities. Certainly you could do without them; but how much a few blushing roses, a bit of fragrant mignonette, or some pink and white carnations, brighten up the dark room on the bleakest of bleak days! Do without the rather unnecessary new gown that you may be able to provide them. There is no place where flowers wield a stronger influence than in the home; so, if you cannot decorate lavishly, do not refuse to decorate modestly. To keep flowers fresh, cut off a little of the stems each day and drop a bit of charcoal into the water.

A story of quiet heroism to the credit of one of our Indian soldiers is told in *Lippincott's*. During an expedition against a troublesome tribe of native hill robbers a little party of Guides, twenty-five in number, had seized a stockade, but were surrounded. Then a young Gookha stepped forward and said—"I will jump on the parapet and the enemy will fire at me, and then we shall be able to rush on them before they can reload." He did so, shouting defiance, and in an instant bullets by the score were whistling around him, but not one touched him; then, shouting "Come on!" he leaped from the parapet, followed by his comrades, and the enemy was driven headlong.



### Our Young Folks.

#### WHAT THE WIND SAYS.

When Willie goes up stairs to sleep  
 A wakeful ear he's sure to keep  
 Upon the Wind, who always knows  
 What Willie does, and where he goes;  
 If he's been good the whole day long,  
 The wind sings ever the same song  
 In sweetest, softest lullabies  
 As Willie gently shuts his eyes:  
 "Good and true, good and true!  
 Willie, you—Willie, y-o-u!"

But sometimes—ah, the truth is sad—  
 Poor Willie's willful, cross and bad;  
 He breaks his mother's strictest rule,  
 And even slips away from school;  
 Then when he creeps into his bed,  
 And pulls the pillow o'er his head,  
 And listens—hark! the mad Wind knows:  
 Hear, how it whistles, storms and blows:  
 "So untrue! so untrue!  
 Willie, you—I mean y-o-u!"

Oh, then his heart begins to quake,  
 And one long hour he lies awake,  
 And wonders how the wise Wind knew—  
 The wisest Wind that ever blew—  
 Till something inside speaks out bold:  
 "I am the monitor who told!  
 O yes, 'twas I who told the Wind,  
 And both of us know you have sinned.  
 Willie, you—Willie, y-o-u!"

Wind and Conscience both say you!  
 —Zitteln Coker, in *Our Little Men and Women.*

#### MOTHER'S TEARS.

When Cyrus Hamlin was a small boy  
 he had seven cents given him by his  
 mother to celebrate muster-day. The  
 money was for gingerbread, buns, etc.  
 "Perhaps, Cyrus," said she, "you will  
 put a cent or two into the missionary con-  
 tribution box at Mrs. Farrar's."

As he trudged along he began to ask,  
 "Shall I drop in one cent or two?" I  
 wish she had not said "one or two." He  
 decided on two. Then conscience said,  
 "What, five cents for your stomach and  
 two for the heathen! five for gingerbread  
 and two for souls!" So he said four for  
 gingerbread and three for souls. But  
 presently, he felt it must be three for  
 gingerbread and four for souls.

When he came to the box he dumped  
 in the whole seven, to have no more  
 bother about it. When he went home,  
 hungry as a bear, he explained to his  
 mother his unreasonable hunger; and,  
 smiling through tears, she gave him a  
 royal bowl of bread and milk. And he  
 pathetically asked, "What was the mean-  
 ing of mother's tears?"

#### A CAT CLIMBS A CHURCH STEEPLE.

One beautiful summer evening the  
 avenues were thronged with people on  
 their way to church. At a corner several  
 persons were standing, gazing apparently  
 into the air. Others soon joined them,  
 until so large a crowd was gathered that  
 the way was blocked. Soon the windows  
 along the street were thronged, and a  
 number of persons were seen on the tops  
 of the houses in the neighborhood.

And what do you think they saw?  
 Clinging for dear life to a jutting  
 ornament, near the top of the tall  
 church steeple that pointed straight up  
 into the soft evening air, was a black  
 cat. "How did it get there?" was the  
 first question every one asked, and "How  
 will it get down?" was the next.

The poor thing was looking down,  
 and at frequent intervals it uttered a  
 pitiful cry, as if calling to the crowd be-  
 low for help. Once it slipped, and fell a  
 short distance down the sloping side of  
 the steeple, and an exclamation of pity  
 came from the crowd, now intensely in-  
 terested in its fate. Luckily the cat's  
 paws caught on another projection; and  
 for the moment it was safe.

Some looker-on suggested that it be  
 shot in order to save it from the more  
 dreadful death that seemed to await it;  
 but no one was willing to fire the shot.  
 Ere long a little window some distance  
 above the place where the cat was cling-  
 ing was seen to open. Two boys had de-  
 termined to save it; they had mounted  
 the stairs to where the bell hung, and  
 then by a ladder reached the window.  
 The boys were seen to be lowering a  
 basket down the side of the steeple.

Pussy watched it intently as it slowly  
 came nearer and nearer. When it was  
 within reach, she carefully put out one  
 paw, and took hold of the side of the  
 basket, then as carefully repeated the  
 action with the other paw, then with a  
 violent effort flung herself over the side  
 into the bottom of the basket. She was  
 safely drawn to the window, amid loud  
 cheers from the spectators below.—St.  
 Nicholas.

#### DOING AND NOT DOING.

"Sir," said a lad, coming down to one  
 of the wharves in Boston, and addressing  
 a well-known merchant, "have you any  
 berth on your ship? I want to earn  
 something."

"What can you do?" asked the gentle-  
 man.

"I can try my best to do whatever I  
 am put to do," answered the boy.

"What have you done?"

"I have sawed and split all mother's  
 wood for nigh on two years."

"What have you not done?" asked  
 the gentleman, who was a queer sort of a  
 questioner.

"Well, sir," answered the boy, after  
 a moment's pause, "I have not whisper-  
 ed in school for a whole year."

"That's enough," said the gentleman,  
 "you may ship aboard this vessel, and  
 I hope to see you master of it some day."

A boy who can master a woodpile and  
 bridle his tongue must be made out of  
 good stuff.—Great Thoughts.

#### THE BASKET OF WATER.

"My son," said an Arab chief, "bring  
 me a basket of water from the spring."

The boy tried and tried to fill the  
 basket, but before he could get back to  
 his father's tent the water leaked. At  
 last he returned and said:

"Father, I have tried to fill the  
 basket, but the water will not stay in."

"My son," said the old chief, "what  
 you say is true. The water did not stay  
 in, but see how clean the basket is. So  
 will it be with your heart. You may not  
 be able to remember all the good words  
 you hear, but keep trying to treasure  
 them and they will make your heart clean  
 and pure."



IAN MACLAREN,  
 ONE OF THE EMINENT CONTRIBUTORS FOR 1897.

Celebrating in 1897 its seventy-first birthday, The Companion offers its readers many exceptionally brilliant features. The two hemispheres have been explored in search of attractive matter.

# THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

The Companion of the "Whole Family."

## Favorites of the Hour.

If one were asked to name the most popular authors of the present time the answer would undoubtedly include the following delightful Story-Tellers, who have written expressly for THE COMPANION for 1897:

- WINNING THE VICTORIA CROSS. By the Prince of Story-Tellers, Rudyard Kipling.
- SKETCHES OF HIGHLAND LIFE. Author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," Ian Maclaren.
- A BOY IN MANX LAND. By the distinguished Author of "The Deemster," Hall Caine.
- GLIMPSES OF WAR. By the Author of "The Red Badge of Courage," Stephen Crane.

### Four Absorbing Serials.

- Bright, lively, entertaining Serial Stories have long been a strong feature of THE COMPANION.
- TRACK'S END. Hayden Carruth.
  - THROUGH THE DRAFT RIOT. Anna Sprague Packard.
  - THE BREATH OF ALLAH. C. A. Stephens.
  - OCTAVE'S MILKING-MACHINE. Chas. Adams.

### Unusually Entertaining.

- MY FIRST TROUT. Charles Dudley Warner.
- EXPERIENCES WITH INDIANS. Hon. Carl Schurz.
- FUNNY DARKIES. Frank R. Stockton.
- SCHOOL LIFE IN FRANCE. Max O'Rell.
- A PASTOR'S EXPERIENCE. Dr. Lyman Abbott.
- AMONG THE IMMIGRANTS. A. F. Sanborn.
- KINDER-SYMPHONIES. Gustave Kobbe.

## Eminent Contributors for 1897.

- |                         |                         |                          |                       |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Hon. Hilary A. Herbert. | Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge. | Edward Everett Hale.     | Mrs. Burton Harrison. |
| Hon. William L. Wilson. | Hamlin Garland.         | Hon. Theodore Roosevelt. | Elizabeth Bisland.    |
| Hon. Judson Harmon.     | The Marquis of Lorne.   | Andrew Carnegie.         | Max O'Rell.           |
| Hon. Thomas B. Reed.    | Lady Jeune.             | Madame Lillian Nordica.  | Frank R. Stockton.    |
| Dr. William A. Hammond. | Alice Longfellow.       | W. Clark Russell.        | Harold Frederic.      |
- And more than 100 other eminent men and women.

THE COMPANION also announces for 1897, Four Absorbing Serials, Adventure Stories on Land and Sea, Stories for Boys and Stories for Girls—all profusely illustrated by popular artists. Six Double Holiday Numbers. More than two thousand Articles of Miscellany—Anecdote, Humor, Travel, etc. The unpartisan Editorials, the Current Events, Current Topics and Nature and Science Departments give weekly much valuable information in most condensed form.

52 Weeks for \$1.75. Send for Full Prospectus.

12-Color Calendar FREE.	New Subscribers who will cut out this slip and send it at once with name and address and \$1.75 will receive:	See Special Offers.
	FREE—The Youth's Companion every week from the time subscription is received till January 1, 1897. FREE—Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Numbers. FREE—The Companion's 4-page Folding Calendar for 1897, Lithographed in Twelve Beautiful Colors. The most artistic and expensive color production The Companion has ever offered. And The Companion Fifty-two Weeks, a full year, to January 1, 1897.	

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 201 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

Have You Tasted  
**"SALADA"**  
 CEYLON TEA

It's the most delicious and healthful of all Teas.

Sold only in Lead Packets. Never in Bulk.  
 Sold at 25, 40, 50, and 70 cts.

**AGENTS WANTED**

In unrepresented districts; we pay well; men are making large salaries working for us. Apply, with references, "Sum Buysings & Loan Company," Confederation Life Building, Toronto

**POSTAGE STAMPS BOUGHT.**

Any old Canada, Provinces, early British, Colonies, United States, or collections bought WM R. ADAMS, 9j Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Canada. Residence, 7 Ann Street.

**DR. SWANN W. C. ADAMS**  
**DENTISTS.**

Tel. 2419. 95 KING ST. EAST.

**CATARRH**  
**HAY FEVER-DEAFNESS**

A simple home treatment whereby a rapid and absolutely permanent cure of these distressing diseases is effected by a few easy applications made at home once in two weeks. Cures effected twenty years ago are cures still. Full particulars sent free on application. Address, A. R. Dixon & Son, 131 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ont.

**MONUMENTS.**

**D. McINTOSH & SONS**

Manufacturers and Importers of GRANITE and MARBLE MONUMENTS. Best Designs and Lowest Prices in Ontario. Write us before buying elsewhere.  
 Works—YONGE ST., DEER PARK.  
 Office and Showroom—224 YONGE ST. (Opposite Matt. St.)  
 Please Mention this Paper  
 TELEPHONE 4249.

**Stone or Metallic Monuments**

Enamelled and Metallic Wreaths Handsome designs. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogues and estimates free.  
 Agents Wanted Everywhere.  
 Metallic Monument Co., Ltd.,  
 341 Yonge St., Toronto.  
 Phone 2594.

**BRASS and IRON**  
**Bedsteads**

Tiles, Grates, Hearths, Mantels.

**RICE LEWIS & SON**  
 LIMITED

Cor. King and Victoria Streets **TORONTO**

**Dominion Stained Glass Co.**

Established 1881.  
 Manufacturers of CHURCH DOMESTIC and ORNAMENTAL GLASS.

Correspondence Solicited  
 Designs with Estimates on application.

94 Adelaide St. W. TORONTO  
 Tel. 933.



**DROPSY TREATED FREE.**  
 Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases called hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. 10 Days' Treatment Free by mail. Drs. Green & Sons, Specialists, ATLANTA, Ga.

**A BARGAIN.**

One of the latest WEBSTER'S UN-ABRIDGED DICTIONARY at a bargain. Enquire at

The Canada Presbyterian Office,  
 5 Jordan Street, Toronto.

**Ministers and Churches.**

Mr. S. O. Nixon was ordained and inducted at Cheltenham yesterday.

Rev. James Murray, of St. Catharines, gave a powerful address last week in the First Church, Brantford.

Rev. J. A. McDonald, of this city, preached the annual sermon to St. Andrew's Society in Knox Church, Guelph.

Rev. D. C. Hossack has been invited by several prominent citizens in the West End to become a candidate for aldermanic honors in Ward Six.

"Praise the name of the Lord your God who has dealt wondrously with you," was the text chosen by Dr. Mackay, of Woodstock, for his Thanksgiving sermon.

The church at Mount Pleasant has been formally reopened. The services were conducted by Rev. J. Kilgour, of Cavanville, and Rev. Malcolm McKinnon, of Fenelon Falls.

The Presbyterians of Caintown held their anniversary tea-meeting recently. It was a grand success, the proceeds being over \$40. The Rev. Mr. Giles gave an eloquent lecture.

Rev. D. McKenzie, of Orangeville, delivered an inspiring lecture on his visit to Jerusalem, in the Presbyterian Church, Alton, on Thanksgiving night. He had a large and appreciative audience.

At the Thanksgiving service in the Church at Napanee the collection amounted to \$101. Owing to the disagreeable weather the attendance was small, and later the collection, it is said, will run up to at least \$150.

Rev. Dr. Jackson was called upon to respond to the toast, "The Day an' a' Wha Honour it," at the St. Andrew's banquet in Galt. The Reformer speaks of his effort as having created quite a furore.

The annual thank-offering meeting of the W.F.M.S. Auxiliary of South Nissourie, was held in the church on the evening of Thanksgiving Day. Rev. A. Grant, B.A., of St. Mary's, delivered an excellent address on India.

On Sunday week a bouquet of flowers was placed on the pulpit of the church at Rockwood, the flowers being gathered by Mrs. James Ramsey and Mrs. Colin Cameron from their gardens on the 26th November, a very unusual occurrence.

Rev. M. L. Leitch, of Stratford, preached to the Scotchmen on St. Andrew's Sunday in Knox Church, St. Mary's. His subject was the goodly heritage of Scotchmen. During the service Mr. J. Johnston sang a hymn in the Scottish dialect.

Very recently Rev. A. Miller, of Kilmartin, was presented with a gold watch and a gold-headed cane by the young people of the congregation, while Mrs. Miller was presented with a handsome silver tea service on behalf of the choir.

Rev. Bryce Innis, of Morris, Man., has been called to Bobcaygeon and Dunsford. Messrs. Bredin and Moore represented the former congregation and M. C. Hore the latter charge when the call was presented to the Peterborough Presbytery.

The young people of St. Andrew's Church, Peterborough, gave a pleasant entertainment last week. Those who took part in the programme were: The Misses Henbeck, Fowler, Sherlock and Vina Belleghem, and Messrs. Jones, Mulligan, David Spence, K. Mark, and John Peace.

A gentleman in Halifax, well known for his controversial proclivities, has offered a reward of \$7,000 to a Presbyterian clergyman if he will prove from Scripture that the running of street cars is a violation of the Sabbath, or that Sunday is the Sabbath day referred to in the Scriptures.

The decision regarding what shall be done owing to the loss of the *Dayspring* lies with the Mission Synod and the churches concerned. The contributions sent in to replace the lost vessel are held meantime subject to the condition that they shall be returned to the donors or disposed of otherwise as they may direct.

Knox Church, St. Thomas, has extended a unanimous call to the Rev. D. J. Fraser, Montreal, to become their pastor. The stipend is \$1,300. Mr. Fraser was born in Prince Eds ward Island, and comes from a noted family of Presbyterian ministers, his grandfather, father and brother, all being of the cloth.

Friends of THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN are asked to help us to get 5,000 new names to mark the semi-jubilee of publication. If each old subscriber in renewing for 1897 will only send us a NEW name with three dollars the thing is done. The large reduction in price should be noted; but we are celebrating our twenty-fifth year of publication.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was dispensed in the East Presbyterian Church, Sabbath morning week. There was a large addition of new members to the roll. The communicants were addressed by the Rev. Dr. Moffat, secretary of the Upper Canada Tract Society. The minister's Bible class began its winter course of study on the "Miracles of Our Saviour," and an especially large number of young people were present at the introductory lecture, which the pastor, Rev. J. A. Morrison, B.A., delivered in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

During the deer-shooting season, Rev. W. S. Ball, of this city, notwithstanding the fact that seventy summers have passed over his head, joined a party in pursuit of game in the wilds of Muskoka. Mr. Ball succeeded in felling a brace of deer, while two of the younger members of the party only got one each, the remainder none at all.

At a congregational meeting of St. Andrew's Church, King Street, held a few evenings ago, to ascertain the mind of the congregation respecting a successor to their late pastor, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., it was decided to request the session of the church to call another meeting of the congregation, at which the Moderator will be present, when an endeavor will be made to arrive at a settlement. The meeting was presided over by Judge Maclellan.

Rev. Thomas Wilson, of the King Street Church, London, said at a recent service: "At the time I came here as your pastor, in August last, the congregation was burdened considerably. At the first meeting of the managers the floating debt was summed up at \$600, and they decided to drop the \$100 received from the Augmentation Fund, which practically increased our floating debt to \$700. Since that time we have paid the running expenses, and reduced the floating debt \$500."

The annual thank-offering meeting of the Egmondville Auxiliary W.F.M.S., was held in the church, Tuesday afternoon Nov. 10th. An excellent programme was carried out by the ladies of the society. The attendance was large and the offering amounted to over \$37. On the following Monday evening, under the auspices of the same Auxiliary, a very interesting and instructive address, on mission work in China, was delivered by the Rev. A. Grant, of St. Mary's. The church was well filled, and the collection amounted to \$17.

**PRESBYTERY MEETING.**

TORONTO: The regular meeting of this Presbytery was held on the 1st inst., when almost the whole time was taken up in discussing the request of the Cowan Avenue Church, originally an offshoot from that of Rev. D. C. Hossack, of Dunn Avenue, to be allowed to remain in the place of worship which they now occupy, and where they received permission from the Presbytery in April, 1895, to meet for worship for a time, with the understanding that at the end of the time specified they would remove to some locality more distant from Dunn Avenue. The discussion ended in the appointment of a committee to consider the matter of a site for the Cowan Avenue congregation, which might harmonize with the views of Dunn Avenue and that congregation, and report at the next meeting of the Presbytery. Rev. Dr. Warden, Professor Ballantyne, Rev. Mr. Jordan, Rev. Mr. Rae, and Messrs. Keith, Harvey and Wallace will constitute the committee. Rev. Principal Caven announced that he had moderated an almost unanimous call to Mr. George R. Faskin, B.A., of Elora, a probationer and graduate of Knox College, to the pastorate of St. Paul's Church. The congregation guarantees a stipend of \$300, and the Presbytery was asked for a grant of \$200 to make the stipend \$1,000. On motion the call was sustained, and the Augmentation Committee will be asked by Presbytery to give the necessary grant.

**OPENING OF KNOX CHURCH, PALMERSTON.**

Knox Church, Palmerston, was dedicated on Sabbath, Nov. 22nd, when Rev. Dr. McKay, of Woodstock, preached morning and evening. His sermons were rich unfoldings of evangelical truth, delivered with all the force of a fervid oratory, which made the services blessed seasons of grace. The afternoon service was conducted by Rev. T. Albert Moore, of the Methodist Church, Palmerston, who delivered a sermon well thought out, logically arranged, rich in apt illustration, full of practical points, and highly edifying.

The building was crowded at the morning and afternoon services, and was literally packed in the evening, as many as 1,200 managing to crowd into the edifice, while about 300 left unable to gain admittance.

The tea meeting was largely attended, though the evening was unfavorable, as many as 800 being present. The resident ministers gave short congratulatory speeches, after which Dr. McKay delivered a lecture on "How to Make the Most of One's Self." Of this lecture it would be impossible to give an epitome, as it fairly bristled with points, and was profusely adorned by poetical quotations and illustrated by examples of success. Many of the Doctor's telling phrases, found expression in it, together with his sturdy common sense, and it was frequently cheered to the echo. The music was furnished by the choir of the congregation. The proceeds of the opening services amounted to \$300.

Knox Church, Palmerston, was dedicated in February, 1894. Dr. McKay was to have conducted the anniversary services on Sabbath, February 22nd, 1895, but about 5 a.m. on Sabbath morning the edifice, which cost \$10,000, and had been in use for only one year, was burned down. The congregation, with praiseworthy zeal and activity, at once set about the erection of their present edifice, and within nine months, to the very day from which their church was burned, met for worship in their new building.

The church, though built on the old foundation, has many new features added, which at once

add to the convenience of the congregation and heightens the architectural appearance. The auditorium is 60x40, the transept 40x28; this, together with the gallery which has been added, affords seating accommodation for 800. The building is of modern architecture, built according to plans furnished by Mr. H. J. Powell, of Stratford. It is composed of auditorium, transept and apse, with vestibules in front of each of the two main entrances. The tower on the corner is a massive one; it rises to the height of seventy-five feet, and is surmounted on each of the four angles with a stone pinnacle. The foundation of the church is of limestone cut in square blocks, the walls are of pressed brick, and the building throughout is ornamented with stained glass windows. It is lighted by electricity, seventy-six incandescent lights being used. It is heated by two hot-air furnaces. The basement is the finest we have yet seen, capacious in size with a high ceiling finished in wood, painted white, and its general appearance is attractive and homelike. A sufficiently large area has been reserved for prayer-meeting and Sabbath school purposes. Surrounding this main room are a library room, the pastor's Bible-class room, and infant-class room, a choir-room and a vestry. These various compartments are rendered self-contained by means of folding doors, but are capable, as emergency may demand, of being thrown into one, furnishing seating accommodation for 600 people.

The congregation is to be congratulated on the enterprise they have shown in erecting a building at once a credit to themselves and an ornament to the town. The Building Committee is to be congratulated on the happy issue of their plans and the successful completion of their labors. The Rev. J. M. Aull, the highly esteemed pastor of the congregation, is to be congratulated on possessing a people able to meet disaster with calm fortitude, and to face difficulties with a resolute will, and both minister and congregation are to be congratulated on the possession of an edifice second to none in Northwestern Ontario. We cherish the hope that they may long enjoy their spiritual home, associated with all that purifies and exalts our lives on earth and fits us for a higher existence and nobler service in that "Temple not made with hands."

**THE REV. DOCTOR McRAE AND THE SYNOD OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.**

The Synod of the Maritime Provinces being met within Knox Church, Pictou, on the ninth day of October last, it was, on motion of the clerk, Rev. Thomas Sedgwick, D.D., seconded by Mr. T. Cumming, unanimously agreed as follows:

The Synod would offer its hearty congratulations to Dr. D. McRae on his appointment since the Synod last met, to the important position of Principal of Morrin College, Quebec, for which, in its judgment, he possesses eminent qualifications. The Synod would put on record, as it hereby does, its high appreciation of his character and service in every department of its work. The Synod is sensible of the loss it will sustain in the removal of one so wise in counsel, and so active in effort; it confidently anticipates for him a large measure of usefulness and success in the work to which he has been called, and it prays that the blessing of the Master may be with him and with the institution over which he presides.

**Exhaustion**

**Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**

Overworked men and women, the nervous, weak and debilitated, will find in the Acid Phosphate a most agreeable, grateful and harmless stimulant, giving renewed strength and vigor to the entire system.

Dr. Edwin F. Vose, Portland, Me., says: "I have used it in my own case when suffering from nervous exhaustion, with gratifying results. I have prescribed it for many of the various forms of nervous debility, and it has never failed to do good."

Descriptive pamphlet free on application to  
 Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R.I.  
 Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.  
 For sale by all Druggists.

**Constipation**

is a disease which afflicts over 75 per cent. of the American people. It is a dangerous disease because it not only poisons the blood but causes heaviness, oppression, and dulls the intellect. Then follow chronic headache, loss of appetite, slow digestion, nervousness, bad breath, dingy complexion and low spirits. It will eventually bring on liver and kidney disease in some incurable form. But sufferers from this dreaded malady are speedily

**Cured by**

Warner's SAFE Cure and Warner's SAFE Pills. Leading physicians the world over, have acknowledged this fact, and thousands of people throughout the land have testified to it.

**Warner's**

SAFE Cure puts a stop to backaches, headaches, constipation, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, tired feelings and sleeplessness. It builds up the exhausted system. It is a sure cure for liver and kidney complaint in any form, and the only remedy that has ever been able to cure Bright's disease.

If you are feeling the need of such a remedy, you cannot do better than try this king of remedies, the great

**Safe Cure**

**POINTE AUX TREMBLES SCHOOLS' JUBILEE.**

The founding of these schools was one of those happy thoughts inspired, we believe, by the Spirit of God for advancing the cause of Christ in this and other lands. Their location within a few miles of Montreal, in full sight of the noble St. Lawrence, in a district still rural, free and healthy, is a good one. On the 24th ult. the jubilee of their institution was celebrated with gladness and gratitude at the schools by a large number of friends, ex-pupils, and pupils, teachers and officers now connected with the institutions. The exercises took place in the chapel, which was tastefully decorated and completely filled by teachers, officers, pupils and friends from a distance, as well as from Montreal, of whom there were upwards of a hundred and fifty. All the arrangements were perfect and it was a memorable and happy occasion, and vividly recalled the memory of the good and wise men who were the founders of the school.

The Rev. Dr. Warden, who has long and ably assisted in the financial management of the Institution, was present and presided. There were present also a large number of ministers from Montreal. After devotional exercises the Doctor made a brief address, in which he emphasized the great object of the schools as being to Christianize, not to denationalize, Rev. Joseph Provost, of Springfield, Massachusetts, who was one of the early pupils was the next speaker and gave his address in French. He recalled the name of Mr. Vernier, the first teacher in connection with a pioneer school at Belle Riviere, whose work pointed out the need which existed and led ultimately to the establishment of the present schools. Mr. Provost traced their history up to the present, recalled the opposition of the French Roman Catholic press, the state of ignorance which prevailed compared with that which they saw now, and recounted many interesting and some amusing incidents of the early days.

The Rev. E. P. Doctos followed. Common education, he said, in Quebec, at the founding of the schools, was a blank. Their influence in families throughout the country, from wherever their pupils came, had been like that of a Christian missionary. The result of the elections last June was one illustration and evidence of the influence the schools were exercising in freeing the minds of the people from Roman Catholic clerical domination. After Rev. Dr. Mackay and others had given addresses, Miss Emma Vessot read a complimentary address to Mr. Bourgois, who for twenty-five years has been the efficient principal of the institution, and to whom so much of their happy working and Christian influence is largely due. The address was accompanied with a testimonial in the shape of some beautiful silverware and a purse of money. Mr. Bourgois replied in happy terms in French and English, acknowledging the kindness of friends, saying that he was glad to have been so favored as to carry on that work for so long, and hoped he might be spared to do so for twenty-five years longer. He eulogized the able financial administration of the schools by Rev. Dr. Warden, and of the regret which he, Mr. Bourgois, felt at his having to give up his work in connection with the schools. After brief words from others and devotional exercises, this very happy and memorable celebration was brought to a close. Tea was served in the dining hall, and a season of pleasant social intercourse enjoyed before the visiting friends returned to Montreal and others to their more distant homes.

**OBITUARY.**

JOHN ROBINSON.

Mr. John Robinson, the subject of this brief sketch, on Oct. 26th met with an accident which resulted in his death instantaneously. Although his end was sudden and unexpected he had attained to over fourscore years. For over half a century he resided in Conseccon and during all that time was one of the foremost among its enterprising citizens. His removal from their midst so suddenly, and by such a sad accident, has spread a pall of mourning over the whole of that beautiful village. Mr. Robinson was born at Sainfield in the County of Down, Ireland, on the 1st of June, 1815. He was descended in direct line on his father's side from one of those who bravely defended the walls of Derry. His ancestors on both sides could trace their descent from those sturdy colonists from Scotia, planted in Ulster in the previous century. In 1840 Mr. Robinson, then 25 years of age, emigrated to America, and for some years resided in New York. A British subject born, he preferred to live and die a British subject. After a few years spent as a sojourner in the dominions of Uncle Sam, he removed to Canada. While yet in the prime of life he took up his residence with his young bride, Margaret Hanley, at Conseccon in the County of Prince Edward. There for the last half a century he has prosecuted farming and lived joyfully with the wife of his youth, with her efficient help successfully joining to his occupation of farmer that of merchant and general dealer. Six children, two sons and four daughters, survive with their widowed mother to mourn his decease.

Unostentatiously, but with profuse liberality, the means of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were expended in generous hospitality, so that their home became proverbial as "The Poor House, or Asylum," to which all worthy waifs might betake themselves, if only any of their friends were friends of any of the family—and where, even if they were strangers they would be taken in and kindly treated. The terms catholic and liberal may fittingly be employed to define his attitude with respect to those important matters which fall to the province of the Church on the one hand and to the State on the other. From his early training and from personal conviction he was, as regards his religious belief, a true blue Presbyterian and a staunch Conservative in politics.

The large number who assembled on the 28th, from all points of Prince Edward, from Trenton and elsewhere, to follow his remains to their quiet resting place in the beautiful little cemetery on the lake shore in Conseccon, testified to the esteem in which he was held. Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian clergymen, as well as laymen from all the churches, representing all classes in society, reverently followed the remains from the house of mourning to the silent tomb. The Rev. Mr. Wilkins, of Trenton, and Mr. Foster, student missionary at Conseccon, conducted the service at the house and at the grave.

**THE SUPERIORITY OF CANADIAN COMPANIES.**

The following letter recently received by the North American Life Assurance Company should convince intending insurers of the advantages of insuring in a leading Canadian Company:

Brantford, Oct. 31, 1896.  
To the North American Life Assurance Co., Toronto:

Gentlemen,—I am to-day in receipt of your cheque for \$4,682.04, being the cash value of policy 351, issued on my life in October, 1881, on the 15 year endowment 15 year investment plan. Of the three options, viz.: (1) cash value of \$4,682.04; (2) paid-up life policy for \$7,810, or (3) an annuity payable each year for the balance of my life of \$481.30. I elected to take the first option. My attention has been directed to what would have been paid to me under a similar form of policy if I had insured in any one of the three large American companies doing business in this country. In the first place, I observe that your premium rate is \$9.00 less per annum on my policy than that which would have been charged by some American companies. This saving alone for the term of my policy improved at 5 per cent. compound interest, amounts to the large sum of \$203.91. This speaks volumes for our Canadian life insurance companies, and especially for the North American Life. There is no reason in my mind why a well-managed Canadian Life insurance company should not do considerably better for its policy-holders than a United States life company, and in your case this has been practically demonstrated. I find that if I had invested my premiums annually at 4 1/4 per cent. compound interest they would have about equalled the amount that I have received from you; thus your policy has given me an investment of 4 1/4 per cent. compound interest on all payments made, and the protection of \$3,000 life insurance for 15 years. Considering my age at the time of insurance and now, at which the cost of life insurance is comparatively high, the result is exceedingly gratifying.

Yours truly,  
DAVID SPENCE,  
Lieut.-Col. Dufferin Rifles of Canada.

Full information regarding the company's various plans of insurance can be obtained on application to William McCabe, Managing Director, head office, 22 to 28 King Street West, Toronto, or to any of the company's agents.

The whole of the furniture, books, provisions, etc., of Rev. Frank Paton, recently settled on West Tanna, are lost in the *Dayspring*. He has been living in an empty wooden house awaiting the arrival of his goods and supplies. He and others of the missionaries may suffer seriously before supplies reach them.

**Great**

**Sales** proved by the statements of leading druggists everywhere, show that the people have an abiding confidence in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Great

**Cures** proved by the voluntary statements of thousands of men and women show that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually does possess

**Power** over disease by purifying, enriching and invigorating the blood, upon which not only health but life itself depends. The great

**Success** of Hood's Sarsaparilla in curing others warrants you in believing that a faithful use of Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure you if you suffer from any trouble caused by impure blood.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Hood's Pills** are easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

**Curling Without Ice.**

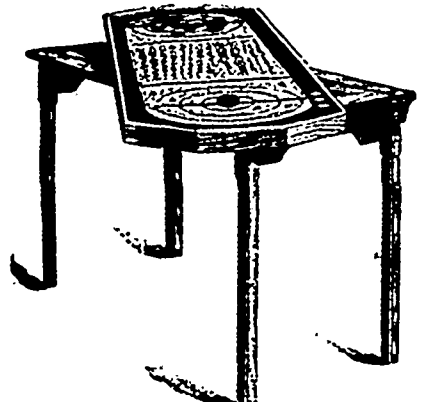
A Duplicate of the "Roaring Game" Adapted for Indoors.

A new invention that has been patented in Canada, United States and patents applied for in all European countries.

Wherever there are Scotchmen, or people of any nationality that like a scientific, fascinating and sensational game for fall and winter evenings, this game cannot fail to fill the bill. It is interesting to players and onlookers alike.

**Cranston's Parlor Curling.**

Patented 1886.  
FASCINATING AND FASHIONABLE.



Size of Board 20 x 72 in.  
PRICE \$100 (Board only);  
With Table and Swing Attachment, \$120.  
Scientific and The Best Party Game Ever Brought Sensational.

**RULES.**

1. The game may be played by from 2 to 8 players, playing individually when only two are playing, and choosing sides when more are playing.
2. There are 16 curling blocks or discs divided equally into two colors (one color for each side). The discs are numbered in pairs to distinguish each person's discs when more than two are playing at one board.
3. Four players, two opponents at each end of the board, make the best game.
4. Opponents play in turns, one block each. Players may sit or stand while playing. If a board with patent folding table attachment is used, swing the board to a goal position for the player as he sits at the board, the board being adjusted on a pivot to swing easily.

J. K. CRANSTON, Galt.

**FULL IRON FRAME PIANOS**


Are acknowledged by intelligent and honest dealers to be the best. The best Pianos in the world are made that way. When you buy a Piano you will be wise to take no other. Don't mistake an iron plate bolted on above the tuning pins for a "full iron frame." Such a device is of little practical use, and only intended to deceive the unwary. A "full iron frame" is in one piece from bottom to top of Piano. No joint. No sections. All KARN Pianos are constructed with "full iron frames," thus insuring greater strength and durability, and enabling the Piano to remain in tune much longer than others lacking this essential feature.

**D. W. KARN & CO.,**  
Organ and Piano Mfrs.,  
WOODSTOCK, ONT.

**MENRELY BELL COMPANY,**  
CLINTON H. MENRELY - General Manager,  
TROT, N. Y., AND NEW YORK CITY,  
MANUFACTURE SUPERIOR CHURCH BELLS

**THE LIVING AGE.**

Founded by E. Littell in 1844.  
A Weekly Magazine  
of FOREIGN PERIODICAL LITERATURE



Giving yearly 3,500 double column octavo pages of matter (making four large volumes) unequaled in quality and quantity.

It is issued **Every Saturday** and contains ARTICLES OF STANDARD AND POPULAR INTEREST

**THE LIVING AGE** embraces the productions of The Ablest Living Writers in all departments of Literature, including Fiction and Poetry, Art, Science and Politics, History, Biography and Discovery; giving an amount of reading unapproached by any other periodical in the world, of the most valuable Literary and Scientific matter of the day.

To still further enhance its value and efficiency, extend its scope and increase its usefulness, the publishers have arranged for the addition of

**Several NEW FEATURES for 1897**

THESE INCLUDE:

- 1st. The publication of occasional TRANSLATIONS of noteworthy articles from the FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS and MAGAZINES
- 2d. The addition of a MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT containing three departments, viz. READINGS FROM AMERICAN MAGAZINES. READINGS FROM NEW BOOKS. A LIST OF BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

The number for Nov. 14th, No. 2732, contains the opening chapters of a

**New Serial Story by Ivan Tourgenieff,** translated especially for THE LIVING AGE.

The same issue contains articles by Gladstone, Castelar, Prof. Flinders Petrie, and other eminent writers;

Translations from the French and Spanish, with Essays and Reviews from the latest British periodicals.

Also a Thirty-two Page Supplement as described above.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY at \$6.00 a year, free of postage. Single numbers 15 cts.

**TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS for the year 1897,** remitting before Jan. 1, the weekly numbers of 1896 issued after the receipt of their subscriptions will be sent gratis.

The Best Home and Foreign Literature at Club Prices. For \$7.75 THE LIVING AGE and LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 1- or \$8.50 THE LIVING AGE and Harper's Monthly, or for \$9.00 THE LIVING AGE and Century; or for \$9.50 Atlantic Monthly, Harper's Bazar or Harper's Weekly, or for \$9.00 THE LIVING AGE and any \$3.00 Magazine.

**THE LIVING AGE COMPANY,**  
P. O. Box 5206, Boston.

Will Be Better  
... Than Ever.

THE WESTMINSTER TEACHER for 1897 will be enlarged and a new department, "Notes on Primary Work," added. It is a real help in the study of the lessons, and its thousands of subscribers are delighted with it. Send for a sample set of the Presbyterian Board's Lesson Helps before placing your order for the New Year. They are the very best.

**N. T. WILSON,**  
12 KING ST. WEST,  
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

**Buckeye Bell Foundry**  
F. W. Vandusen Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Best Pure Copper Church Bells & Chimes.  
Highest Grade, Pure Tone Westminister Bells. Founders of Largest Bell in America.



**WESTMINSTER BELL COMPANY**  
MONEY BELLS  
G. MENRELY & CO. BELLS  
WEST-TROY, N.Y. BELLS  
QUINCY, ILL. CATALOGUE 1896

**WESTMINSTER BELL FOUNDRY**  
Superior Bells  
FOR CHURCH SCHOOLS, FIRE ALARMS, etc.  
Catalogue with full particulars, prices and terms free.  
NO DUTY ON CHURCH BELLS  
Please mention this paper.



THE  
WALL PAPER  
KING  
OF CANADA

IF YOU THINK OF PAPERING

a Residence, Church, Office, Lodge  
Room, Public Hall, Hotel or Store

Write a Postal to

C. B. Scantlebury,

Box 600. Belleville, Ont.

Mention the ROOMS you think of papering,  
about the PRICE you want to pay and where  
you saw this "ad."

You will get by return mail large sample  
booklet of choice WALL PAPER at the lowest  
prices known to the Canadian trade, and our  
booklet "HOW TO PAPER."

We pay express charges on all orders and  
guarantee satisfaction or your money back.

References, Can. and Dom. Express Cos.

**ROBERT HOME,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
415 YONGE ST., CORNER OF MCGILL  
ST., TORONTO.

**BEST QUALITY  
COAL & WOOD.**



**Elias Rogers & Co'y.**

**CHURCH  
TRUSTEES**

About to purchase an Organ  
will find it interesting to com-  
municate with us, and obtain  
Catalogue and prices. That  
over 80,000 of our instruments  
are in use, is evidence of popu-  
larity—we guarantee the qual-  
ity.

*The Bell Organ & Piano*  
Co., Ltd.  
Guelph. - Ontario.

**British Columbia  
Gold Mines.**

**FOR SALE**

Trail Creek, Rossland, Kootenay,  
B.C. Gold Mining Stocks, "Iosic,"  
"Monte Cristo," "Old Ironsides," "St. Elmo,"  
also California Gold Mining Co. "The  
Big Three." Prospectus of latter will be sent  
upon application. For further particulars apply

A. W. ROSS & CO.,  
4 King St. E., Toronto.

**STAINED  
GLASS  
WINDOWS**  
OF ALL KINDS  
FROM THE OLD ESTABLISHED  
HOUSE OF  
**JOSEPH McCAUSLAND & SON**  
76 KING STREET WEST  
TORONTO

**British and Foreign.**

Rev. Dr. Leach, London, has accepted  
the call to the Cavendish Street Chapel,  
Manchester.

The Rev. Hugh Macmillan, D.D.,  
LL.D., Greenock, occupied the pulpit of  
Sefton Park Church, Liverpool, on a recent  
Sunday.

Of the 1,113 Primitive Methodist minis-  
ters nearly the whole are abstainers, as are  
also the thirty students in the college. A  
very large proportion of the 16,742 local  
preachers are abstainers.

The War Office has recognized the Rev.  
W. Wright, of Ginston (Presbyterian), as  
chaplain to the Scots Greys, who are station-  
ed at Hampton Court Palace, and a room  
has been set apart for services.

Rev. H. L. Mackenzie, M.A., Swatow,  
will be recommended for the Moderatorship  
of the P.C.E. Synod of 1897. Next year's  
Synod, which is to convene in Sunderland,  
celebrates the jubilee of the Church's China  
mission.

The Moderator of the E. P. Synod, Rev.  
Dr. McCaw, is a favorite with the Welsh  
Presbyterians, whose General Assembly  
sent him as its representative to the last  
meeting of the Federal Council, held in  
Dundee last month.

The last report of the British and Foreign  
Bible Society shows that Wales subscribes,  
according to the population, £3 for every  
£1 subscribed in England, which is not to  
be wondered at in the country of Mary Jones  
and Charles of Bala.

It is understood that the name of the  
Rev. Mr. Mair, Earlston, would be proposed  
for the Moderatorship of the General Assem-  
bly of the Established Church of Scotland,  
at the meeting of the Selection Committee,  
to be held after the November Commission  
meeting.

An interesting letter was received by a  
late mail from Dr. Watson (Ian MacLaren)  
by his congregation at Sefton Park, Liver-  
pool, dated from Milwaukee. He has been  
greatly moved by the warmth of his recep-  
tion everywhere on the other side, not less  
in the States than in Canada.

Sabbath observance has been taken up  
by the Christian women of the States. Dur-  
ing the summer public meetings have been  
held in holiday resorts, and 100,000 pages  
of literature have been distributed among  
travellers. Arrangements have been made  
for vigorously prosecuting the work in the  
winter.

The following Mayors in the North of  
England are Presbyterians: Mr. John  
Goolden, Mayor of Newcastle; Mr. W.  
Burns, re-elected Mayor of Sunderland;  
Mr. T. T. Bolton, Mayor of Tynemouth;  
and Councillor Anderson, Mayor of Mor-  
peth; and the Sheriff of Berwick, Mr. Wm.  
Hemming.

In connection with the Sunday schools  
of the Primitive Methodist Church, there are  
1,977 Bands of Hope and 197,098 abstainers.  
Of the teachers and scholars over sixteen  
years of age, 76,383 are abstainers. During  
the past ten years there has been an in-  
crease of 154,256 juvenile and adult abstain-  
ers, or an increase of 15,000 per annum.

A college has a right to feel proud that  
has given its diploma to one President of the  
United States, two Vice-Presidents, one  
Chief Justice of the United States Supreme  
Court, four Associate Justices, seventeen  
members of the Cabinet, twenty-five Govern-  
ors, 117 Judges of State Courts, 150 mem-  
bers of Congress, and seventeen Ministers  
to foreign countries. That is the handsome  
record of Princeton University.

**TIRED MOTHERS** find help  
in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives  
them pure blood, a good appetite and  
new and needed **STRENGTH.**

**A YOUNG LADY'S ESCAPE.**

FRIENDS THOUGHT THAT THE SPAN OF HER  
LIFE WOULD BE SHORT.

At Last With But a Grain of Faith Her Mother  
Administered Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and  
She is Now Cured.

From the Montreal Herald.

This world is full of change. There are  
changes that affect the constitution of the indi-  
vidual, changes that will come, we cannot avert  
their coming, but we may parry the unsalutary  
character of their influence. Womanhood in its  
inception is susceptible of changes that demand  
the most judicious attention and prudent care  
to ensure perfect development and happy matur-  
ity. These changes are so vital and so subtle in  
their character that unless the utmost vigilance  
and discrimination is exercised in the choice and  
application of reputed remedies the worst results  
may accrue. The constitution may be undermin-  
ed and the germs of disease fostered. Vigorous  
life is at the basis of all enjoyment and success.  
To be weak is to be miserable. It is there-  
fore fundamental to every interest of humanity  
that life's red, red stream be kept pure and  
healthy. Owing to neglect of these particulars  
many young women have allowed life to become  
a burden and a wearisome round of duties. Faint  
and weak very aptly describes their condition  
after venturing to perform some ordinary house-  
hold duty. What can be done to accomplish the  
rejuvenation of these unfortunate ones? There is  
a remedy widely known and loudly applauded,  
whose virtues are proclaimed on the house tops  
and whispered on the streets. Ten thousand  
mothers have recommended it, and twice ten  
thousand daughters praise it. Read what one of  
them has to say. In the village of Lancaster there  
lives Mrs. A. J. Macpherson, widow of the late  
A. J. Macpherson. She is well and favourably  
known in the community. Some four or five  
years ago Mrs. Macpherson sent her eldest daugh-  
ter to New York. While there she resided with  
her uncle and attended school, being then only  
about sixteen years of age. The social life of her  
temporary home made rather severe demands  
upon her time, and being ambitious she was  
anxious to make rapid progress in her studies. In  
each particular she enjoyed a covetable measure  
of success, but at no small cost. Many remarked  
her paleness and loss of color. She began to feel  
tired and weak after a little exercise such as a  
short walk. Miss Macpherson's stay in New York  
lasted about two years. All this time she ate and  
slept fairly well. In the spring of 1893 she came  
home, and her mother could not but remark how  
changed her daughter was—pale and languid in-  
stead of being bright and ruddy. Thinking that  
nourishing food and perfect quiet, with judicious  
exercise, would restore the lost vigor and ruddy  
glow, it was participated in to the fullest extent.  
For a month this was tried, but still Miss Mac-  
pherson was as pale as before, liable to turns of  
weakness, and with an unsatisfactory desire for sleep.  
At this juncture the family doctor was consulted.  
Iron pills were prescribed and a trip to the Thou-  
sand Islands taken, the stay lasting about six  
weeks, during which time everything was done to  
help her recovery. The friends with whom she  
stayed came to regard her recovery as extremely  
doubtful, and when she returned home her mother  
saw no improvement. One day while making  
purchases from a dealer in vegetables he (the  
dealer) took the liberty of making some remarks  
anent the health of Miss Macpherson, which was  
obviously not promising. He strongly urged the  
use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Macpher-  
son was not over credulous of the qualities of the  
Pink Pills, but they were purchased and used to  
the best advantage. Soon after beginning the use  
of the pills, says Mrs. Macpherson, I thought I  
saw a reddish tinge upon her cheek, and in the  
course of a week or so my daughter felt better.  
The tired feeling began to vanish, and the abnor-  
mal sleepiness began to yield to the influence of  
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Continuing the use of  
the pills the progress of her restoration was con-  
tinuous and complete, and her improved looks  
were the subject of favorable comment for some  
time. To-day her health is all that could be de-  
sired, and both the young lady and her mother  
are firm believers in the medicinal virtues of Pink  
Pills, and often recommend them.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood,  
build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from  
the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured  
after all other medicines have failed, thus estab-  
lishing the claim that they are a marvel amongst

the triumphs of modern medical science. The  
genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing  
the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills  
for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition  
by refusing any pill that does not bear the regis-  
tered trade mark around the box.

These Familiar Brands

"TELEGRAPH,"

"TELEPHONE,"

"TIGER,"

Are synonyms for the best matches  
made.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

**E. B. Eddy's Matches**

**Special Home Made Bread**

MADE ONLY BY

**C. J. FROGLEY,**

850 YONGE STREET (Cor. Yorkville Ave.)

Telephone 3701.

JUST TRY IT.



For the first time in the history of the  
Synod of New York a layman has been  
elected moderator.

The jubilee of the Rev. Dr. Andrew  
Henderson, of Abbey Close U. P. Church,  
Paisley, is about to be celebrated.

Professor Davidson, of the New College,  
Edinburgh, has been nominated as the  
Moderator of next General Assembly of the  
Free Church.

The income of the 15,000,000 Church  
members in the United States and Canada  
is estimated to be \$450,000,000 a year.  
They give one pound out of every four  
hundred for missions.

Though still lame, Professor Drummond  
is now making such satisfactory progress  
that there is at length some hope that he  
will yet be able to resume his duties at the  
Free Church College, Glasgow.



SEE THAT MARK "G. B."

It's on the bottom of the best Chocolates only  
the most delicious. Look for the G. B.

**Ganong Bros., Ltd.,**

ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

Best for

Wash Day

makes clothes  
sweet, clean,  
white, with  
the least  
labor.

USE  
**SURPRISE  
SOAP**

Its  
remark-  
able lasting  
and cleansing  
properties make  
**SURPRISE** most  
economical and

Best for  
Every Day

MISCELLANEOUS.

Algy—"I don't want you to wash my face!" Grandma—"Why, I've washed my face three times a day ever since I was a little girl." Algy—"Yes; and just see how it shrunk it."

A medical paper prints statistics showing that in eight of the largest southern cities of the United States the proportion of deaths from consumption among the colored race, as compared with the total mortality, is more than 50 per cent. greater than that of the white population.

A boy walked into a Toronto merchant's office in search of a situation. After being put through a series of questions by the merchant, he was asked: "Well, my lad, what is your motto?" "Same as yours, sir," he replied; "same as you have on your door—'push.'" He was engaged.

Those who have read "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" know the matchless power of pathos and humor of which Ian Maclaren is the master. He has engaged to write three new stories for *The Youth's Companion*.

Why He Felt Bad—"Good morning, Jasper. I am very sorry to hear of domestic trouble." "Wha' sorter trebble dat, sah?" "Why, I mean the trouble in your home affairs. I am told that your wife has run away from you. Is that a fact?" "Deed it ar', sah." "Of course you feel very bad about it?" "Yes, sah. De way de marter stan' at de present time, sah, I feels mighty bad." "At the present time; what do you mean by that?" "I mean, sah, dat she hain' had time yit ter fur 'nough to make de ol' man feel sho' dat she hain' comin' back."

ACHING JOINTS

Announce the presence of rheumatism which causes untold suffering. Rheumatism is due to lactic acid in the blood. It cannot be cured by liniments or other outward applications. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, removes the cause of rheumatism and permanently cures this disease. This is the testimony of thousands of people who once suffered the pains of rheumatism but who have actually been cured by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Its great power to act upon the blood and remove every impurity is the secret of the wonderful cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

In reporting a sermon of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, the London *Times* ascribed to him that "there is nothing ascertainable in what you call 'spiritual things,' the Postal Telegrapher, which best interprets this age, tells you the best you can come to in this line of thought:

'And falling with my weight of cares Upon the world's great altar stairs That slope through darkness up to God,' etc.

The next day the *Times* explained that the interpreter referred to was "the Poet Laureate," instead of "the Postal Telegrapher." It is a testimony of the fortitude and composure of the late prelate that in the interval he neither resigned nor went over to Rome, but kept on with his apostolic and administrative duties, as if nothing had happened. It is rare that the *Times* corrects or explains, but when the Primate of the Church and of Parnassus were both so closely concerned something of the sort was indispensable. Otherwise it would have gone far among the ribald and ungodly to promote the faith that a Talmage had been lifted into the seat of Anselm and Becket.

THE RESORT

Rev. T. C. Mellor, Rural Dean, Christ's Church Rectory, Guysboro, N.S., referred recently to K.D.C. in the following words:—"I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the value of K.D.C. for indigestion. I have been a victim of Dyspepsia for some time, but your remedy has worked wonders. Whenever the slightest symptoms return I resort to K.D.C., and instant relief is the result. I never fail to recommend K.D.C. wherever I go." Can more convincing proof be called for than the above. We say emphatically that K.D.C. is the Greatest Cure of the Age for Indigestion. The K.D.C. Pills are splendid for the Liver and Bowels, and cure chronic constipation when used with K.D.C.

Walter Baker & Co., Limited.

Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A. The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of



PURE, HIGH GRADE  
Cocoas and Chocolates

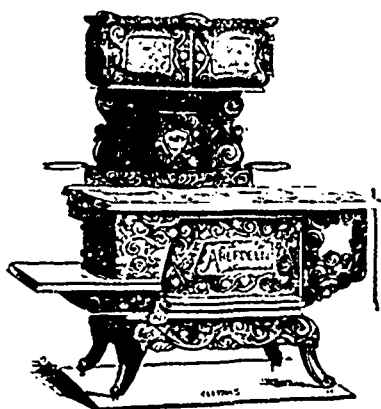
on this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manufactures. Their Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Their Premium No. 1 Chocolate is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use. Their German Sweet Chocolate is good to eat and good to drink. It is palatable, nutritious and healthful; a great favorite with children. Consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods, made at Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A. CANADIAN HOUSE, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION

in a RANGE is the

ABERDEEN

Its Proof of Excellence is the  
Gratifying Testimonials of Users.



WE CLAIM  
MATCHLESS BEAUTY,  
PERFECT OPERATING OVEN,  
ENDURING SERVICE,  
UNEQUALLED ECONOMY  
AND CONVENIENCE.

ASK YOUR DEALERS FOR IT, OR WRITE US DIRECT.

COPP BROS. CO. LIMITED HAMILTON.

TORONTO BRANCH, 13 RICHMOND STREET WEST.

TASTES VARY IN STOVES

The same as in other things. Some like the peculiar characteristics of one stove, some of another. No one make of stoves can suit everybody, but



SOUVENIR  
RANGES

Have gained a larger measure of popularity in proportion to the years they have been on the market than any other line of ranges on the market.

THEY ARE A  
MARVEL OF BEAUTY,  
ECONOMY AND  
CONVENIENCE,

And are finished with that same degree of excellence and style which characterizes all the productions of

THE GURNEY-TILDEN CO., LTD., HAMILTON.

THE GURNEY STOVE AND RANGE CO., LTD., WINNIPEG.

THE GURNEY-MASSEY CO., LTD., MONTREAL

They are easy to buy. Are sold everywhere. One will last a lifetime.

It is said that an English steamship company is about to build a vessel which will be for the "sole use of invalids." The steamship is to be fitted up very luxuriously, and devoted entirely to the service of wealthy sufferers who are afflicted with pulmonary troubles, and who can only prolong life in the dry, salubrious climate of perpetual summer. Convalescents from other wasting diseases are to be accepted. An eminent corps of medical men will be on board, and the cuisine will be in charge of chefs trained to the delicate task of ministering to the refined and capricious tastes of invalids. The vessel will make its initial trip next autumn, and winter in the Mediterranean.

YOUNG MOTHERS

should early learn the necessity of keeping on hand a supply of Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk for nursing babies as well as for general cooking. It has stood the test for 30 years, and its value is recognized.

A good story is told on the venerable Bishop Whipple, of St. Paul. One evening in the autumn, as he was walking along the street, he noticed a little fellow trying to ring the door-bell of a fine residence. He was so short that he could barely reach it on his tip-toes and the good bishop in his kindness said: "Shall I help you, my little man?" The boy intimated that he would be much obliged, and the bishop rang the bell. Thereupon the little fellow remarked, "Now we'd better run like sixty!" and decamped as rapidly as possible. It took the bishop just a moment to remember that it was Hallow-e'en, and it is said that he got around the corner about as rapidly as the small boy.

"My Experiences with Indians," by the Hon. Carl Schurz. The charm of Mr. Schurz's writings is well known, and it is again conspicuous in an article recently written for *The Youth's Companion*, which describes his visits as Secretary of the Interior to the Indian reservations, where he met such famous chiefs as Ouray, Spotted Tail and White Thunder.

An Irish witness was being examined as to his knowledge of a shooting affair. "Did you see the shot fired?" the magistrate asked. "No sorr, I only heard it," was the evasive reply. "The evidence is not satisfactory," replied the magistrate, sternly; "stand down!" The witness proceeded to leave the box, and directly his back was turned he laughed derisively. The magistrate, indignant at this contempt of court, called him back and asked him how he dared to laugh in court. "Did you see me laugh, your honor?" queried the offender. "No, sir, but I heard you," was the irate reply. "That evidence is not satisfactory," said Pat, quietly, but with a twinkle in his eye. And this time everybody laughed except the magistrate.

Bob Burdette, the well-known American writer, wrote as follows to a drinking friend: "For some years you have been drinking a good improved farm at the rate of 100 feet at a gulp. Just figure it out for yourself. An acre of land contains just 43,560 square feet. Estimating for convenience that it is first-class land and worth \$43.56 per acre, you see that it brings it at just ten cents for ten square feet. Now take a good square drink and you are swallowing a strawberry patch. Call in five of your jovial friends and treat them, and they will thus help you to gulp down a five hundred foot garden. Get on a prolonged spree and you will swallow pasture land enough to feed a cow. Put down that glass of gin, brandy or whiskey; there is dirt in it—one hundred feet of good rich dirt, just worth \$43.56 per acre."

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE K.D.C.

FOR NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA  
Headache, Depression of Spirits, etc.  
Free Samples K. D. C. and Pills. Write for them.  
K. D. C. CO., Ltd., Boston, U.S., and New  
Glasgow, Can.

**McLAREN'S CELEBRATED  
COOK'S FRIEND  
BAKING POWDER**

Has given Universal Satisfaction for over thirty years. It is made of the purest and most healthful ingredients, and is the *Safest* Baking Powder in existence.

**NO ALUM**

Buy only McLaren's Genuine Cook's Friend.

The Parisian Steam Laundry Company



of Ontario, Ltd.  
67 ADELAIDE ST. W.  
Phone 1137.

Good work and prompt delivery.  
Mending done free

E. M. MOFFATT, Man.  
Established 1875.

**STRONG AND PROSPEROUS  
THE  
SUN LIFE  
ASSURANCE COMPANY  
OF CANADA.**

**R. J. HUNTER,  
MERCHANT TAILOR & OUTFITTER  
31-33 KING STREET WEST,  
TORONTO.**

To Organists, Harmoniumists, Choirmasters,  
Head Teachers of Schools, Conductors of  
Music in Choral Societies, Church Choirs,  
Sunday Schools, Temperance Societies, etc.

**J. CURWEN & SONS,  
8 & 9, WARWICK LANE, LONDON, E.C.**

the leading publishers of good Popular Music, have just issued their Annual Catalogue, with Coupon for sample copies of new works at nominal prices.

Any of the above are invited to apply for the Catalogue and Coupon, which will be sent post free.

**THE Canada  
Presbyterian.**

**Semi-Jubilee  
Announcement.**

At the end of the present month The Canada Presbyterian will be twenty-five years old. We shall commemorate our Semi-Jubilee by the issue of a double-sized number, handsomely illustrated, and full of specially written articles from many of the ablest men, and not a few of the most active women in the Church. But this is not all. To mark so important an event in the paper's history we shall make to clubs only, such a startling reduction in price as will no doubt result in the addition of thousands of names to our subscription list for 1897.

\*\*

**A Special Offer to Old Friends**

We ask the aid of present subscribers. Old friends in every Province of the Dominion are invited to help their long-time favourite to a place in homes where heretofore it has never found an entrance. To effect this a word from you is all that is needed. If you send in your own renewal for 1897 along with the name of a NEW subscriber, Three Dollars will cover both subscriptions. Ask your neighbour at once. Do not delay. Balance of year free to new subscribers

\*\*

**Five Thousand New Names Wanted**

It would be a desirable thing to celebrate our twenty-sixth year with an addition of Five Thousand new names to our list. With the hearty co operation of friends of the paper this number can be easily reached, and more, too. If each present subscriber, in renewing for 1897, sends us one NEW name, with three dollars for the two, the end is accomplished, and our power for usefulness vastly increased.

\*\*

**SPECIAL CLUB OFFERS**

And now a word or two about our club rates. We make a big "cut" in price for this Semi-Jubilee occasion, and with the view of giving an opportunity for the introduction of The Canada Presbyterian to a greatly enlarged circle of readers. If the paper is read this year at reduced price it will likely be taken for many years at regular rates. Be this as it may, for the month of December the following prices will hold:

To a Club of Four Names—half new—one year, \$6.00; and a free copy of paper to get up of club.

To a Club of Eight Names—half new—one year, \$10; and a copy of the famous Bagster Bible (Mr. D. L. Moody's favorite), in clear minion type; circuit binding, with all the "helps," illustrations, maps, etc., etc., to get up of club.

To a Club of Twenty Names—half new—one year, \$20, a free copy of the paper, and a Bagster Bible, similar to above, to get up of club.

In each case balance of year free to new subscribers.

The following rules must be observed:

1. No old subscriber in arrears can be included in club. To be eligible arrears must be paid.
2. Club subscriptions must terminate at end of 1897.
3. All the names for club should be sent in at one time along with the money; and in every case half the names should be those of New subscribers.

Registered letters at our risk; but a money order is the best mode of remitting.

ADDRESS:

**THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN,  
5 Jordan Street, Toronto.**

**MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERY.**

ALGOMA.—At Thessalon, third Tuesday March, 1897, at 7:30 P.M.  
BRANDON.—At Brandon, first Tuesday in March, 1897.  
BARRIE.—At Orillia, December 15th, at 2 p.m.  
GLENBORO.—At Glenboro, on the second Monday of March, at 7:30 p.m.  
HURON.—At Blyth, January 19, at 11 A.M.  
KINGSTON.—In St. Andrew's Church, Belleville, on December 15th, at 2 p.m.  
LINDSAY.—At Lindsay, December 15th, at 11 A.M.  
MILLICAN.—At Milligan, January 19, at 9 a.m.  
MILWA.—At Melina, in the first week in March, 1897.  
MONTREAL.—In Knox Church, Montreal, on December 15th, at 10 A.M.  
OWEN SOUND.—In Division Street Hall, Owen Sound, December 15th, at 10 A.M.  
PETERBORO.—In St. Paul's Church, Peterboro, on December 15th, at 9 a.m.  
STRATFORD.—In Knox Church, Stratford, January 12, at 10.30 A.M.  
SUPERIOR.—At Superior, first Tuesday in March, at 10 A.M.  
QUEBEC.—At Richmond, December 15th.

**Educational.**

**British American Business  
College Co., Ltd.,**

Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

Affiliated with Institute of Chartered Accountants. Owned and controlled by Frederick Wyld, Stapleton Caldecott, Edward Trout, E. H. G. Clarkson, S. F. McKinnon, D. E. Thomson, J. C. Wm. McCabo, F.I.A., and other leading Toronto business men. NEW TERM begins JANUARY 4th, 1897.

Write for free prospectus.

D. W. HOSKINS. EDW. TROUT.  
Secretary. President.

**TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC**

FOUNDED 1886. HON. G. W. ALLAN, PRES.  
1886. YONGE ST. & WILTON AVE.  
EDWARD FISHER, - Musical Director.

Affiliated with the University of Toronto and with Trinity University.  
Unequaled facilities and advantages in Music.

**CALENDAR FOR SEASON 1896-97 FREE.**

H. N. SHAW, B.A., Principal School of Elocution.  
Elocution, Oratory, Diction, Literature.

**ALBERT COLLEGE,  
BELLEVILLE, ONT.**

OPEN TO BOTH SEXES. The new buildings, "Massey Hall" and the "Gym" are greatly admired. Highest facilities in Gen. Matriculation, Hon. Leaving, Music, Elocution, Fine Arts, and Com. Science. Will re-open September 8th, 1896. For special illustrated circular address PRINCIPAL DYER.

**Woodstock College.**

Prepares for University, Teaching and Business. Manual Training, Preparatory and Science Courses. The new Catalogue gives terms of admission, expenses, etc.

Opens Sept. 1st.

Write to I. I. BATES, B.A.,  
Woodstock, Ont.

**Moulton College.**

Prepares Young Women for University.

Full courses in Literature, Music, Art, Elocution and Physical Culture. University Trained Teachers. Careful and sympathetic discipline.

ADELAIDE L. DICKLOW, Ph.M.,  
Principal,  
34 Bloor Street East,  
Toronto

**BRANTFORD  
Presbyterian Ladies' College**

—AND—  
Conservatory of Music.

In English, Classics, and Mathematics the Curriculum is in line with Toronto University. In Piano-forte, Organ, Violin, Voice Culture, Harmony, etc., the Course is identical with the large Conservatories with fees decidedly moderate. Last Session eight of the students received the degree of A.V.C.M. of the Victoria College of Music, London, (Eng.) The Art, Elocution and Business Departments are under popular and experienced teachers.

WM. COCHRANE, A.M., D.D., MRS. MARY ROLLS,  
Governor. Lady Prin.

**COLIGNY COLLEGE**

OTTAWA  
For the Moral and Education of  
YOUNG LADIES.

This institution is the property of the Presbyterian Church. Its aim is to give a first-class English Education, with French and German, Music and the Fine Arts; also Callisthenics, Typewriting and Stenography. Grounds extensive. Buildings have all modern conveniences. The staff thoroughly efficient and experienced. Music teachers from the best Conservatories of Music. The Art teacher a Provincial medalist. Teachers reside in College. Cheerful home life. Special attention to religious training. Fees moderate. Reduced rates to Ministers. Session begins 17th September, 1896. Early application necessary. For prospectus address:

REV. W. R. CRUIKSHANK B.A.,  
Room 6, Y.M.C.A. Building, Montreal

**Westminster Sabbath-School Helps**

For 1897

Edited by REV. J. R. MILLER, D.D.

AUTHOR OF "PRACTICAL RELIGION," "WEEK-DAY RELIGION," "IN HIS STEPS," "BITS OF PASTURE," ETC.

**The Westminster Teacher**

will be enlarged, and in addition to other features, will contain a new department "NOTES ON PRIMARY WORK." The object will be to give our primary teachers the best things we can provide for them. Mr. Israel P. Black will gather the articles and paragraphs for these pages.

**The Westminster Quarterlies**

THE SENIOR AND INTERMEDIATE QUARTERLIES will have a new dress of type, and admirable maps have been specially drawn and engraved for them, that equal in accuracy and workmanship those in the most expensive teachers' Bibles. THE INTERMEDIATE QUARTERLY will contain all the music that appears in the SENIOR QUARTERLY. THE JUNIOR QUARTERLY, under Mr. Israel P. Black's skilful editorship, will have new features of interest, and will also contain special maps and illustrations.

All of our other Lesson Helps—

**The Westminster Lesson Leaf**

Junior Lessons Lesson Card Question Leaf  
Blackboard German Leaf Question Book

will be kept up to the usual high standard of excellence.

**Four Weekly Illustrated Papers**

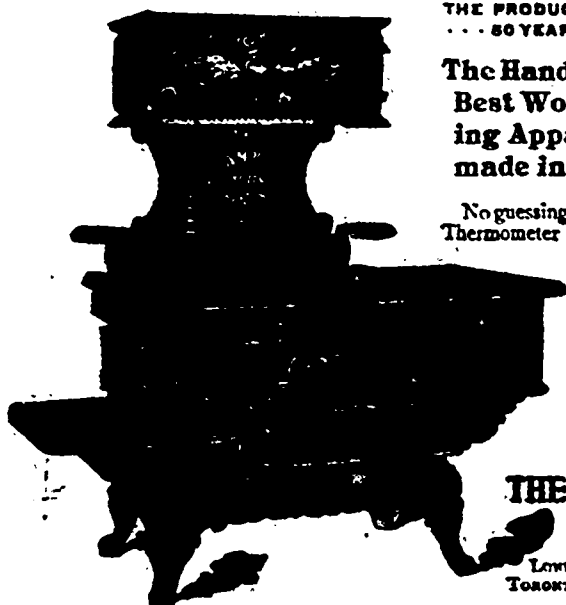
Forward, for the oldest scholars  
S. S. Visitor and Morning Star, for the intermediate grade  
Sunbeam, for the primary department.

Beginning with January 1, 1897, THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR and THE MORNING STAR will become weekly papers. This is to meet the desire of many schools that want a paper for every Sabbath. No Sabbath-school papers published excel these in beauty, in instructiveness or real helpfulness. Sample copies will be furnished free upon application.

**N. T. WILSON,**

12 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario.

**The "Famous Active" Range**



THE PRODUCT OF . . .  
. . . 50 YEARS EXPERIENCE.

**The Handsomest and  
Best Working Cook-  
ing Apparatus ever  
made in Canada.**

No guessing as to heat of oven. Thermometer in door shows it exactly. Every cook will appreciate this feature.

Oven ventilated and cemented top and bottom, ensuring even cooking.

**THE McCLARY  
M'fg. Co.,**

LONDON, MONTREAL,  
TORONTO, WINDSOR,  
VANCOUVER.

If your local dealer does not handle our goods, write our nearest house.