

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. 24.—No. 8.
Whole No. 1202.

Toronto, Wednesday, February 20th, 1895.

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

Books.

S. S. Lesson Illustrator.

A Monthly Magazine Devoted to the
Exposition of the S. S. Lessons.

EDITED BY **ABBIE C. MORROW.**

"The most practically helpful exposition,
and help to the study of the International
Lessons published."

Send for a Free Sample Copy

for current month and see how much help
it will give you. You'll not do without it
afterward.

Only 60 Cents a Year, Monthly.
50 Cents in Clubs.

FLEMING H. REVELL, Company,
140-142 Yonge Street, Toronto.

BOOKS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST

—FOR—

Presbyterian Clergymen

| | NET. |
|--|--------|
| Systematic Theology, by Charles Hodge, D.D., cloth | \$9.00 |
| Princeton Sermons, by Charles Hodge, D.D., cloth | 3.50 |
| Outlines of Theology, by Archibald Alexander Hodge, D.D. | 3 5 |
| Evangelical Theology, by Archibald Alexander Hodge, D.D. | 1.75 |
| Life and Letters of William Fleming Stevenson, D.D., by his wife | 1.50 |
| Bunyan Characters, first series, by Alexander Whyte, D.D. | 0.90 |
| Bunyan Characters, second series, by Alexander Whyte, D.D. | 0.90 |
| Life of John Kennedy, D.D., by Rev. Alexander Auld | 1.25 |
| Bible Illustrations from the New Hebrides, by Rev. John Ingalls | 1.25 |
| What and How to Preach: Lectures delivered in the United Presbyterian College, Edinburgh, by Rev. Alexander Oliver | 1.25 |
| The Fifth Gospel; The Land where Jesus Lived, by J. M. P. Otts | 1.75 |

William Briggs,

29-33 Richmond St. West, Toronto.

THE YORK COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.

INCORPORATED.
Head Office: Confederation Life Building, TORONTO.

To Investors is offered the most attractive plans for the safe and profitable investment of capital in large or small sums—eight per cent. coupon stock and industrial investment stock.

To Borrowers who want money to build or buy homes, to pay off mortgages, to invest in business, or for any other legitimate purposes are offered special inducements. Write for particulars.

Reliable Agents Wanted.

Joseph Phillips, Albert E. Nash, Secretary.

A. T. Hunter, L.L.B., V. Robin, Treasurer.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established 1843
Of England

Assets 31st Dec., 1893, over...\$17,500,000
Annual Income, over... 2,700,000
Assurance in Force... 66,000,000
Invested in Canada... 1,600,000

Money loaned upon the security of Church property at low rate of interest.

The attention of clergymen is respectfully asked to the various endowment plans of the Society as the best form of investment for the future.

The Society has always given especially liberal terms to clergymen.

For information as to Loans, Assurance or Agencies, address

Head Office for Can.-J. FRITH JEFFERS, 29 St. W., Toronto.

Books.

NEW BOOKS.

1. Christian Doctrine, a series of Discourses, by R. W. Dale, LL.D. \$2.00
2. St. Paul's Conception of Christianity, by A. B. Bruce, D.D. 2.00
3. The Johannine Theology, by Geo. B. Stevens, D.D. 2.00
4. The Trial and Death of Jesus Christ, by James Stalker, D.D. 1.50
5. Christ's Musts and other Sermons, by Alex. McLaren, D.D. 1.50
6. Labor and Sorrow; Sermons by W. J. Knox Little, M.A. 1.25
7. Studies in the Christian Evidences, by Alex. Mair, D.D. 2.00
8. The Ministry of the Spirit, by A. J. Gordon, D.D. 1.00
9. Revival Sermons in Outline, edited by C. Perren, Ph.D. 1.50
10. God's World and other Sermons, by B. Fay Mills. 1.25
11. The Parchments of the Faith, by Geo. E. Merrill. 1.25
12. The Meeting Place of Geology and History, by Sir J. W. Dawson, F.R.S. 1.25

BY MAIL, POST-PAID.

JOHN YOUNG
Upper Canada Tract Society,
102 Yonge Street, Toronto.

THE ELDERSHIP.

The Office and Work of Elders

—BY—
D. H. MACVICAR, D.D., LL.D.,
Principal of the Presbyterian College,
Montreal.

Price 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen. Free by mail on receipt of price.

W. DRYSDALE & CO.,
232 St. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

OPTICIAN.

EYESIGHT
PROPERLY TESTED BY
MY OPTICIAN,
159 Yonge Street, Toronto.

MONUMENTS.

JOHN HASLETT HAS REMOVED
his granite and marble work, from 13
Elm street to 563 Yonge Street.

ARCHITECTS.

HERBERT G. PAULL,
ARCHITECT.
May be consulted by County Trustee.
Boards at 106 Wellington Place, Toronto.

LEGAL.

T. M. HIGGINS, M.A.,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, &c.
120 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.

KERR, 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.

Hammond THE FURRIER.

Furs

129 Yonge Street, Toronto.

People are wondering where to get their Watches cleaned and repaired. Go to

D. GORDON,
Practical Jeweller & Watch
Repairer.

All work guaranteed. Don't forget to call and see our prices in Watches, Jewellery and Silverware. No time to show goods. Eyesight properly tested free of charge.

350 Yonge St., Toronto,
2 Doors North Elm.

Professional

The CANADIAN MUSICAL AGENCY

Has the management of all the
LEADING MUSICAL TALENT

If you are giving a concert
Save Time, Money and Annoyance
by consulting them.

Send for illustrated announcement
containing Portraits, etc.

CANADIAN MUSICAL AGENCY,
15 King St. East, Nordheimers, Toronto.
H. M. HIRSCHBERG, Manager.

MEDICAL.

D. R. BURNS,
168 SPADINA AVENUE.
Diseases of children and nervous diseases of women. Office hours 9-10 a.m., 1-3 and 6-8 p.m.

A. M. ROSEBRUGH, M. D.,
EYE AND EAR SURGEON,
Has removed to 223 Church St., Toronto.

A. "THE STAMMERER,"
Official Organ, Church's Auto-Voice School, Toronto, Canada, sent free to any address. Of unusual interest to all stammerers.

D. R. L. PALMER,
SURGEON,
EYE, EAR, THROAT,
40 COLLEGE ST., TORONTO.

DENTISTS.

C. P. LENNOX, L.D.S. C. W. LENNOX, D.D.S.

C. P. LENNOX & SON,
Dentists.
Rooms Cand D Confederation Life Building, Cor. Yonge and Richmond St., Toronto.
Telephone 1846. Take the Elevator.

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

N. PEARSON,
DENTIST
130 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
5 DOORS NORTH OF ADELAIDE.
TELEPHONE 1978.

D. R. CHARLES J. RODGERS,
DENTIST.
Oddfellows' Building, cor. Yonge & College sts.
Telephone 3904.

D. R. HORACE E. EATON,
DENTIST.
30 BLOOR ST., W. TELEPHONE 3653

D. R. SYDNEY FAIRBAIRNE,
DENTAL SPECIALIST,
280 Queen St. West, Toronto.
5th Door West of Beverley St.

REMOVED.
F. H. SEFTON, DENTIST,
4 Queen Street West, N. W. Cor. Queen and Yonge Sts.

PATRONIZE THE BEST

Banner Laundry
420-422-424 ADELAIDE WEST
All mending done free Telephone 452.

BREAKFAST-SUPPER.
EPPS'S
GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.
COCOA
BOILING WATER OR MILK.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital and Assets over - \$1,600,000
Annual Income over - 1,500,000

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

Insurance effected on all kinds of property at lowest current rates. Dwellings and their contents insured on the most favourable terms.
Losses Promptly and Liberally Settled

Miscellaneous.

G. TOWER FERGUSSON. G. W. BLAIKIE.
Member Tor. Stock Exchange.
ALEXANDER, FERGUSSON & BLAIKIE,
BROKERS AND INVESTMENT
AGENTS,
23 TORONTO STREET.
Investments carefully selected
Correspondence Invited.

ROBERT HOME,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
415 YONGE STREET, CORNER OF
MCGILL 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.

James Alison
Merchant Tailor

Overcoatings,
Suits, Trousers.

Fall importations now complete.
Discount to Students.
269 Yonge St., - Toronto.

CLERICAL COLLARS.

The demand for our Collars tells more plainly than words that they are just what the Clergy require and cannot get elsewhere. We have just received from London, Eng., another shipment, all sizes now in stock.

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

\$1,000 REWARD
Owing to the misrepresentations of some of our business rivals, we offer \$1,000 to anyone who can produce one gallon of our Fruit Vinegar that contains other than the acid produced from Fruit. We also guarantee our Vinegar for pickling purposes, sufficient in strength, finest in flavor, pure and wholesome. Give it a trial and you will use no other. Ask your grocer for it and see that you get it, as there are many spurious imitations in the market.

The Toronto Cider & Fruit-Vinegar Co., LIMITED.
Warehouses, 22 Francis St., Toronto.

USH
"Fog in Your Throat"
COUGH LOZENGES
10c.
J. McKAY, - 395 Yonge St.
AT ALL DRUG STORES.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1825
Assets - \$38,511,757
Investments in Canada - 9,820,050

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

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

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital and Assets over - \$1,600,000
Annual Income over - 1,500,000

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

Insurance effected on all kinds of property at lowest current rates. Dwellings and their contents insured on the most favourable terms.
Losses Promptly and Liberally Settled

Miscellaneous.

THE TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Is by long odds the best Company for Total Abstinents 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, H. SUTHERLAND
President. Manager.

TORONTO GENERAL

AND
SAFE DEPOSIT TRUSTS CO
VAULTS.

Cor. Yonge & Colbornes
Toronto.

Capital \$1,000,000
Guarantee & Reserve Funds 240,000

Hon. Ed. Blake, Q.C., M.P., President
E. A. Meredith, LL.D., Vice-President
John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D.,

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

ALL SECURITIES AND TRUST INVESTMENTS ARE INSCRIBED IN THE COMPANY'S BOOKS IN THE NAMES OF THE ESTATES OR TRUSTS TO WHICH THEY BELONG, AND APART FROM THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

The protection of the Company's vaults for preservation of WILLS offered gratuitously.

SAFES IN THEIR BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS FOR RENT.

These services of Solicitors who bring estates or business to the Company are retained. All business entrusted to the Company will be economically and promptly attended to.

J. W. LANGMUIR,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

THE BELL ORGAN AND PIANO CO'Y

(Limited.)
GUELPH, ONT.

* BELL *
Manufacturers of the Celebrated

PIANOS and REED ORGANS

New Models 1894, Unrivalled for tone and durability, Handsome in appearance, Prices moderate.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORIES: GUELPH, ONTARIO.

BRANCHES: 70 King St. West, Toronto; 21 Dundas St. East, London; 44 James St. North, Hamilton.

Write for full particulars.

THE PROVINCIAL BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Head Office: Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont. Incorporated. Authorized Capital, \$5,000,000. Subscribed, \$1,097,500.00. G. J. St. Leger, Esq., President; Thomas Crawford Esq., M.P.P., Vice-President; J. W. St. John Esq., M.P.P., Solicitor.

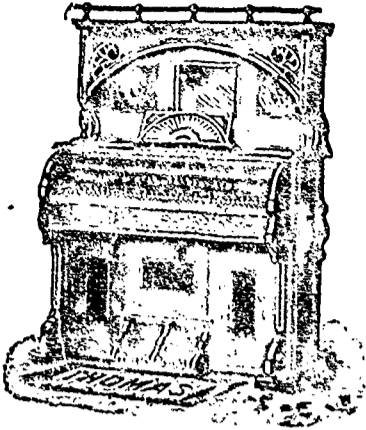
PERMANENT STOCK—\$100.00 per share, carrying fixed interest of 7 per cent., payable half-yearly.

INVESTORS' STOCK—\$100.00 sold at \$50.00 per share, carrying interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, accumulating profits doubling the amount invested in about eight years.

STOCK FOR THE THRIFTY—Par value \$100.00; can be paid for at 60c. each share per month. Total cost, \$58.60.

Securities average \$2.22 for every dollar invested. Borrowers have a definite contract. Our plan is divested of all speculation—absolutely safe. Loans made only on first mortgages, improved real estate. Write for full particulars
W. H. AUGER, Manager and Secretary
E. C. DAVIES, Inspector of Agencies.

THOMAS ORGANS



Are Unrivalled - -
For Tone, Touch and Quality
of Workmanship.

Send for our New Catalogue and Prices.
THOMAS ORGAN CO.,
WOODSTOCK, - - - ONT.



FREE!

The Late Prof. Basil Manley, of the South Bap. Theo. Seminary, Louisville, Ky., says of the Aerial Medication "I can cordially recommend its use." Write for a fac-simile of his letter.
Rev. W. E. Penn, the noted evangelist of Earls Springs, Ark., says "I was cured of Catarrhal Deafness, in 1886, by the use of the Aerial Medication and it has proved to be a permanent cure. I recommend this treatment wherever I go, and know of many cases of Catarrhal and Lung trouble that have been cured by its use."
Rev. W. E. PENN.

Medicines for Three Months' Treatment Free.
To introduce this treatment and prove beyond doubt that it will cure Deafness, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases, I will for a short time, send medicines for three months' treatment free. Address,
J. H. MOORE, M.D., Cincinnati, O.

Our Communion Wine "ST. AUGUSTINE"



Chosen by the Synods of Niagara and Ontario for use in both dioceses.
Cases of one dozen bottles \$4 50
Cases of two dozen half bottles 5 50
F.O.B. Brantford, Ont.

Supplied at St. John, N.B., by E. G. Scovill, our agent for Maritime Provinces, at \$1.00 a case extra to cover extra charges.

J. S. Hamilton & Co., Brantford, Ont.
SOLE GENERAL AND EXPORT AGENTS
Mention this paper when ordering.

ELIAS ROGERS & CO'Y



COAL, - - - WOOD.
LOWEST RATES.

STAINED

x x GLASS x x

WINDOWS

OF ALL KINDS
FROM THE OLD ESTABLISHED
HOUSE OF

JOSEPH McCausland & Son
76 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO.

AN ENGLISH PHYSICIAN FROM THE TIGHT LITTLE ISLAND

HE IS PLEASED WITH CANADA.

Talks About Canadian
People.

He Says we Have Too Many Pale and
Half-Dead Women.

HIS EXPERIENCE WITH PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND.

Thinks it is the Right Medicine for
Building Up Weak and Sickly
Girls and Women.

In the early part of January an English physician of high standing and considerable wealth, visited the principal cities and towns of Canada, after a tour of the United States.

He was exceedingly well pleased with what he saw of the Dominion, and spoke in glowing terms of the good nature and hospitality of our people.

When asked what he thought of Canadians from a physiological point of view, he replied -

"Taken as a whole you have a fine, sturdy population, but there is room for improvement. You have splendid specimens of manhood; your women generally look healthy and vigorous, but you have too many who are pale, listless and half-dead looking, such as I have met in the United States.

"Oh yes! I know something about Paine's Celery Compound. I have used it occasionally myself, and know of its being used in England. I have recommended it to pale, weak and run-down women and girls in England, and it has produced very satisfactory and pleasing results. From what I know of the formula of Paine's Celery Compound, I have no hesitation, as a physician, in prescribing it in cases of general debility, dyspepsia, nervous affections, kidney and liver complaints and general weakness.

"Your pale, weak and half-dead women and girls have a true life-building agent in Paine's Celery Compound. There is no other preparation I know of that is so well adapted for the troubles of weak females.

"I am pleased to know that Paine's Celery Compound is so popular in your midst; it really deserves every line of praise now received from the public."

OUR CUSTOMERS

will find our Stock well assorted in

FIRE, DURABLE AND STYLISH GOODS.

TANS, BLACK AND
PATENT LEATHERS.

If you want a really good
heel boot or shoe, call
and examine our stock



Stylish and Durable Goods at Reasonable Prices

The J. D. KING CO., Ltd.
79 KING STREET EAST.

WANTED 1000 MORE BOOK AGENTS

for the fastest selling book of the times
DARKNESS AND DAYLIGHT IN NEW YORK
By Helen Campbell, and Capt. Myrnes, Chief of U. S. Army.
With an account of his thirty years' experience as a great detective written by himself. 240 pages. 250 superb illustrations from photographs of real life. With introduction
By Rev. Lyman Abbott.

Pure and high-toned - full of tears and smiles - Ministers say "God speed it," and Agents are selling it by thousands. No distance no hindrance for We Pay Freight. Give Credit. Premium Copies Free. Write for Circulars and Specimen Engravings to
A. D. WOLVERTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

HEALTH AND HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Ringworms will yield to borax treatment. Apply a strong solution of borax three times a day; also dust on the dry powder very often.

Silver spoons and forks in daily use may be kept bright by leaving them in strong borax water several hours. The water should be boiling when they are put in.

Put a teaspoonful of borax in your rinsing water; it will whiten the clothes and also remove the yellow cast on garments that have been laid aside for two or three years.

One of the best things to cleanse the scalp thoroughly is to dissolve one-half teaspoonful of borax in a quart of water and apply it, rubbing it in well. Rinse thoroughly in clear water.

For washing fine nice flannels nothing will cause them to look so nice as borax in the water, a tablespoonful of borax to a pail of water being the right proportion. Always wash baby's little flannel skirts, shirts, etc., in this.

To Fill Cold Glass Cans Without Breaking.—Place in the empty can a spoon that is long enough to reach from the bottom to the top without breaking; pour in your boiling fruit; remove the spoon and seal. The can will not break.

The base of several approved hair tonics is quinine. A German formula calls for 100 grams of alcohol, 50 of castor oil, 2 of rose water, and a little (about a teaspoonful) quinine. Any druggist can put it up for you with these directions. If the hair comes out very badly, ask him to add a little cantharides; he will be able to estimate the right proportion. Rub well into the scalp three times a week.

A competent authority writes: "There is no cure for wrinkles, but the following balm is slightly stringent, and by lightening the skin presses out a few lines. Boil gum benzoin in spirits of wine until a rich tincture forms; or, better still, buy ten cents worth of tincture of benzoin. Put a teaspoonful in a glass of water, wash the face, neck, and arms, and let it dry. This gives the skin a sweet smell and faded cheeks a bit of bloom."

A good housekeeper is one who not only knows how to make plans for her work, which is, indeed, very important, but knows how to make the order of work sufficiently flexible to meet all the exigencies of daily life, without any serious disasters. She must know how to change her plans, that is without friction; or even to do away with them altogether, for a time, if any circumstances should arise which would make it more desirable to do so. No housewife can hope to have a pleasant home for her family, or have herself anything but a careworn woman, who does not always provide for the unexpected; and one of the important provisions is to always keep her temper. If the unexpected happens, and it is happening in all active and hospitable households, meet it without any fretfulness, and it will not be half so difficult to deal with.

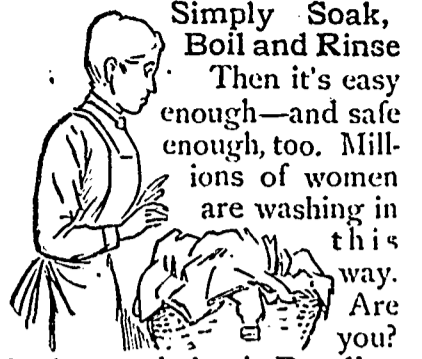
Baked Bananas.—Strip the skin from one side of the bananas, and arrange them in the baking pan. Loosen the skin, sprinkle over each a teaspoonful of sugar, and bake in a moderate oven twenty minutes.

Cream Salad.—Chop fine one-half head of cabbage, and mix thoroughly with one-half cupful of sweet cream and one-quarter teaspoonful of salt. Into one-half cupful of vinegar stir one beaten egg, one teaspoonful of sugar, and one-half teaspoonful of made mustard. Pour this, while very hot, over the cabbage, and serve immediately.

Lemon Dumplings.—Mix half a pound of bread crumbs with a quarter pound of shredded and chopped suet, and a quarter pound of brown sugar; beat two eggs and add a tablespoonful of lemon juice; pour them over the dry mixture; work well until all is well moistened, pack into egg cups that have been brushed with butter; stand in a steamer and steam for one hour; turn out, dust with sugar and serve with them foamy sauce.

COVERED WITH LIVER SPOTS

GENTLEMEN,—I was covered with Liver Spots over my back and chest. I took three bottles of your Burdock Blood Bitters and am now perfectly cured of Liver Complaint. I can truly say that I think B.B.B. the best medicine ever discovered.
L. KITCHEN, Hamilton, Ont.

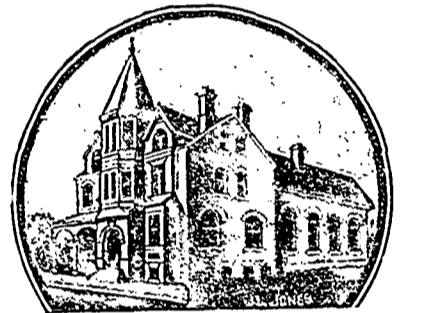


Simply Soak, Boil and Rinse Then it's easy enough—and safe enough, too. Millions of women are washing in this way. Are you?

Soak your clothes in Pearline and water (over night is best); boil them in Pearline and water twenty minutes; rinse them—and they will be clean.

When you think what you save by doing away with the rubbing, the saving of health, the saving of clothes, the saving of hard work, time and money—then isn't it time to think about washing with Pearline?

Beware of imitations. 355 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.



TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Ltd.

IN AFFILIATION WITH
THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

F. H. TORRINGTON, Musical Director.

Send for Calendar Free.
STUDENTS MAY ENTER AT ANY TIME.

Every Advantage For
A THOROUGH MUSICAL EDUCATION,
Certificates, Diplomas, and preparation
for University Degrees in Music.

GEORGE GOODERHAM, President.



Royal Military College of Canada

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS for Cadetships in the Royal Military College will take place at the Headquarters of the several Military Districts in which candidates reside, in June each year.

In addition to the facilities the College affords for an education in Military Subjects, the course of instruction is such as to afford a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all departments which are essential to a high and general modern education.

The Civil Engineering Course is complete and thorough in all branches. Architecture forms a separate subject.

The Course of Physics and Chemistry is such as to lead towards Electrical Engineering, Meteorological Service, and other departments of applied science.

The Obligatory Course of Surveying includes what is laid down as necessary for the profession of Dominion Land Surveyor. The Voluntary Course comprises the higher subjects required for the degree of Dominion Topographical Surveyor. Hydrographic Surveying is also taught.

Length of Course four years.
Four Commissions in the Imperial Regular Army are awarded annually.

Board and instruction \$200, for each term, consisting of ten months' residence.

For further information, apply to the Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa, before 15th May.

Department of Militia and Defence.
1895.



When writing to Advertisers please mention
THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

Vol. 24.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1895.

No. 8.

Notes of the Week.

The historic Wilson U. P. Church, Perth, having been purchased by the Perth corporation with a view to the construction of new street which is to run over the present site, closing services were held before vacating it. It was built in 1740 by the congregation adhering to the Rev. William Wilson, one of the founders of the Secession Church when he was ejected from the Church of Scotland.

It is reported that many families of the Stundists are still being sent to banishment in the Caucasus. In one prison twenty-seven persons were seen, one of them a grandmother who had passed through eleven prisons. These poor persons are banished to a place where the climate is most unsuitable for them and where they have great difficulty in gaining a livelihood. It is not to be wondered that many of them die.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, celebrated the anniversary of his fifty-eighth birthday recently in San Antonio, Tex. On the same day his mother, Mrs. Betsey Holton Moody, celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of her birth in the house in which she brought up her children, and in which she has lived sixty-six years, in East Northfield, Mass. She is in good health, and superintends the work of her house every day.

The severe weather accompanied by violent storms which have prevailed lately on sea and land over a very wide area, have caused both much suffering to the poor, to thousands of travellers, loss of life in many cases as in the neighborhood of this city, and great anxiety to those especially, who had friends at sea. There have been many wrecks on the stormy coasts of Britain, and the Atlantic steamers have had a rough time of it. The French steamer which was so many days missing, and of which no tidings could be heard, has fortunately come safely into port, although with broken machinery and after being exposed to a terrible sea.

The fiftieth anniversary of the pastorate, in Richmond of the Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, will be held on the 26th and 27th insts. On Tuesday evening the 26th a reception will be tendered Dr. Hoge by the ladies of the Second church at the Masonic Temple, and on the evening of the 27th, the date of his installation fifty years ago, Dr. Hoge will deliver a memorial discourse, giving a history of the church, with the most memorable events which have occurred in connection with his long ministry. Many friends will be present from Virginia and from other states, and the occasion will be one of great interest to a multitude of friends of this honored and beloved pastor.

At a meeting of Roman Catholics held in New York on the evening of Sabbath 10th inst., to protest against the Sunday opening of saloons, the Vicar-General called attention to the decrees of the Plenary Council, particularly to the declaration that "greed for gain is at the bottom" of the demand for Sunday saloons, and that those who "clamor for larger liberty" desire to turn "Sunday into a day of dissipation that would be humanity's curse." He added, "It is the spirit of avarice which would break down the Sunday laws. To that spirit we say, 'Hands off!' Away with that hypocrisy which clamors for greater liberty for the poor man only to pauperize him. We say, as Catholic citizens, that we want and we will have, if such a thing is possible, the Lord's Day kept holy, and we want no interference from those who seek to desecrate it." If the whole Roman Catholic Church were to be filled with such sentiments and set upon them it could do very much to keep the Sabbath free from the desecration protested against, as the vast majority of these saloon-keepers profess to belong to that Church.

Mission work in the Negro Republic of Liberia, which was founded originally by the importation of freed slaves from the United States, is at present attended with difficulties. To financial troubles and internal strife is now added the continual encroachment of the French power. In one district a catechist has been dismissed with the intimation that France can provide her own teachers.

The name of the Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D., of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, is one familiar throughout Canada to all intelligent Presbyterians by his writings, and to those in this city by several visits which he made to it. It is well known that between two and three years ago he was laid aside from public duty by a stroke of paralysis. Although he has since then sent a volume or two from the press, yet his health and life have been uncertain. His death took place on the 8th inst., at his home in New York. As we hope to be able to furnish a fuller sketch of him from the pen of one of our ministers who knew him well, we do nothing more at present than chronicle the event which, by some, at least, of our readers, will be felt with the keenness of a personal loss.

With the purpose of inducing college students who intend to enter the ministry to obtain a working knowledge of Hebrew and New Testament Greek and save time for purely exegetical study in a theological seminary, the American Institute of Sacred Literature (Dr. William R. Harper, Principal) has offered a series of prizes of one hundred dollars each for the best paper in Hebrew, the best in New Testament Greek and the best in the English Bible, and fifty dollars each for the second best paper in each of these studies. Examinations in Hebrew and New Testament Greek are open to all students about to enter the first year class in a theological seminary next autumn, provided their graduation took place not earlier than the summer of 1894.

The Catholic clergy of the city of New York have spoken on the question of opening the liquor shops on Sunday, and they have spoken with splendid directness and courage, says the *Independent*. They held a meeting on a recent Sunday night, the call for which was signed by the Vicar-General of the diocese and other representative priests. The hall where the meeting was held was crowded, eighteen hundred people constituting the interested and enthusiastic audience. Father Doyle, of the church of the Paulist Fathers, presided and made the opening address in which he used these words: "The Catholic clergy to a man are against the opening of the saloons on Sunday, and the Catholic clergy have the Catholic people at their backs."

The *Missionary Herald* some time ago contained an interesting illustrated article by Rev. T. R. Edwards, descriptive of the scenes in and around Mudnabatty, where Carey began his missionary career. The site of the house where Carey lived for nearly six years is sketched, but as nearly a century has passed away since it was abandoned, nothing remains almost but jungle. Nevertheless the spot is interesting, from the fact that here Carey raised with his own hands the first mission printing press, and issued the first sheet of the Bengali Bible. This printing press was such a joy to Carey that the natives called it the "European idol." The memory of Carey has become very dim in their recollection—all that they can recall being, that the Planter Sahib, who lived there, was "a good man, and his name was Kerani Sahib," the term "good man" evidently referring to the fact that he declined to lend himself to the methods of oppression then in vogue among indigo planters. The spot is now covered by dense jungle, where Carey buried one of his children. The whole place is so wild and unhealthy as to make it a matter of wonder how the brave and lonely man withstood the deadly climate.

A call has been tendered with great unanimity by the congregation of St. Andrews Church, London, to Rev. Robert Johnston, B.A., of Lindsay. Speaking of him the *London Advertiser* says: "The new pastor elect is in the front ranks of the Canadian clergy. He is in the prime of life, an earnest and persuasive preacher, and he has the power to draw around him and get the best co-operative assistance from his flock. These qualifications, together with a broad, tolerant spirit, are most advantageous qualifications for the pastor of any church. They will prove especially serviceable to the important congregation which Mr. Johnston is now called to head. It is noteworthy, as showing how evanescent all things earthly are, that though but five years have elapsed since Rev. W. J. Clark came to London, he is now the senior Presbyterian minister in the city.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Knox Church, Embro, has prepared and issued a calendar for 1895, not only very tastefully got up but such as it is in the power of very few churches in the Dominion to prepare. It contains in the centre a picture of the Church the congregation now worships in, erected in 1862-3. Grouped around this centre-piece is the likeness of one in his day well-known, and long the pastor of the Church, Rev. D. Mackenzie, opposite to him on the right hand at the upper part is that of the present pastor, Rev. G. C. Patterson. Below Mr. Mackenzie's is that of the Rev. G. Munro, who succeeded him, and opposite him is the picture of the familiar face of our missionary Moderator, Rev. G. L. MacKay, D. D. Flanking these on each side is a list of members of the congregation who have studied for the ministry, making no fewer than thirty-eight from that congregation alone, of whom nineteen bear the name of MacKay. To six of the thirty-eight names D.D. is attached, two have the title Ph.D.—four are B.A., one is a B.D., two are M.A., and one is M.D. It is stated that the first church was erected in 1832, and was known as the "Log Church." The second was known as the "Old Kirk," and was erected in 1836. It is probably the only congregation in the Dominion that could present such a record.

The return of Mr. Joly de Lotbiniere—a man of high ideas, and of incorruptible integrity and honor—to public life should be welcomed by good men of all parties. It is a hopeful indication when one like Mr. Joly, who loves the quiet of private life, from a sense of public duty, at the call of his fellow-citizens, is willing to serve his country in the councils of the nation. He has lately, in view of his return to public life, given public expression to his views on the Manitoba school question in a letter to the *Montreal Witness*. He says: "The Manitoba school question is one of those which appeal to the religious feelings of the people more than to their reason and justice. I gave you my views on that subject in a letter you were kind enough to publish in your issue of Nov. 28, 1894. I adhere to the views expressed in that letter." After noticing the grounds of difference between Protestants and Roman Catholics, on the subject of religious education, and the objections of both to a purely secular system, he yet, in the following language, concludes that no other system of common schools is possible. "I have read the programme of these religious exercises and, as a Protestant, I do not object to them, but will they prove satisfactory to the Roman Catholics? Have they not the right to say to the majority: Since you will not allow us to impart religious teaching in the public schools, and since you insist on making them all secular, be fair enough to give up your religious exercises since you compel us to give up ours, it is only common justice and if it must be so, let the public schools be strictly secular and neutral not only in name, but in reality." Though we do not here dwell upon it, this can hardly be said to be a fair statement of the case as between Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Our Contributors.

ANOTHER GOOD FOUNDATION MAN.

BY KNOXIAN.

In September, 1871, two first class foundation men were ordained in the old Gould St. Church, Toronto. One of them has laid the foundation of our work in Formosa and is now Moderator of the General Assembly, the other has laid the foundation of our college in Manitoba and ought to be Moderator of the Supreme Court before long.

In the summer of 1871, while acting as assistant pastor in Chalmers Church, Quebec, THE REV. GEORGE BRYCE, LL. D. received a commission from the Home Mission Committee, acting for the General Assembly, to go to Red River and found a college. He started for the great "lone land" in the following October and after travelling 400 miles by stage reached his destination. Everybody knows that the Presbyterian Church has a college in Winnipeg but everybody does not know that the College was started in Kildonan and that Prof. Bryce, Prof. Hart and the Rev. John Black taught there for two or three years before the institution was moved into Winnipeg. For over twenty years the Parish school of Kildonan had been the chief educational institution of the North West, but the Highlandmen of the Red River settlement, like Highlandmen the world over, wanted to give their sons a good education and they decided to have a college. Probably in the whole history of the Adam family a college never was founded in a more unlikely place than the bank of the Red River was a quarter of a century ago. But there it stands in Winnipeg to-day one of the most flourishing institutions of the North-west.

Dr. Bryce opened the first session on the tenth of November, 1871, with seventeen students. The settlers had been preparing a building but it was not quite ready and the students met upstairs in the house of Mr. Donald Murray. The new professor was Senate, faculty, College Board and everything else himself. He was monarch of all he surveyed, though, with so many Highlandmen around, it might be assuming too much to say "his right there was none to dispute." The Rev. John Black gave valuable assistance, but before the session was over the faculty was convinced that more help was needed. The following year the Kirk wing of Canadian Presbyterianism sent Prof. Hart to Manitoba as a missionary and also to take part with Prof. Bryce in the work of the college. Thus it was that the union of the two churches actually began on the bank of the Red River three years before it was consummated in Montreal. The session of 1872 was opened in the new building and there the two professors, along with Dr. Black and one or two tutors, worked with vigour and success. A change, however, had to be made at this time which, in the nature of the case, could hardly be made without more or less friction. Winnipeg was growing quickly but Kildonan was stationary. Winnipeg promised to become the splendid city that it now is and Kildonan seemed to have no future as a city. But then Kildonan was, and for half a century had been, the headquarters of Presbyterianism in the North-west. And the college had been built mainly by Kildonan money and labour. Remembering all this, and remembering, too, that Kildonan was Highland Scotch, can anyone wonder that moving the college caused some friction. But moved it was into Winnipeg, and the session of 1874-75 was held in that city. The number of students increased rapidly, and the teaching staff was strengthened by Mr. Robertson, who had become pastor of Knox Church, and who gave lectures in mental and moral philosophy. Dr. Black also rendered most effective service. Several young professional men in the city took classes in classics and mathematics, and, as George Brown used to say, the work went

bravely on. Of three young men who taught at that time one was a graduate of Cambridge, another of Trinity College Dublin and a third of University College Toronto.

In 1881, ten years from the time Dr. Bryce opened the institution in Donald Murray's upper chamber in Kildonan, the present splendid property, owned and occupied by the college, was secured. The new building was opened the following year and the institution has grown by "leaps and bounds" ever since. Dr. King was appointed principal in 1883, and the money came in, or rather he brought it in, freely. In 1891 the new building was renovated, and enlarged, and—strange to say—it is almost paid for. The staff was further strengthened in '91 by the appointment of Prof. Baird, and now the college that began in Donald Murray's house in '71 is just about as well equipped as any of them.

Considered as an educator, Manitoba College—by the way we forget to mention that Dr. Bryce christened the institution has always been far and away ahead of everything in the same line in the North-west. Out of a total of 197 B. A. degrees conferred by the University of Manitoba between 1878 and 1893 our college secured 128. Of the medals awarded by the University during the same period our college won a larger number than all the other affiliated colleges put together. In '93 the number of graduates was 38. We do not know what the exact number is up to date, but as they study Theology there now summer and winter the number will soon be greatly increased.

Dr. Bryce was born at Mount Pleasant, County of Brant, about 30 years ago, educated at Mount Pleasant Public School, Brantford Collegiate Institute, Toronto University and Knox College. He began his college career by taking honors at matriculation in the University and closed it by winning five out of six possible scholarships in Knox College. He was Ensign of the University company and like his neighbour, Robertson, smelt powder and heard bullets whiz at Ridgeway. A bare catalogue of the positions he has held in Winnipeg in connection with education, in connection with the Presbyterian Church as well as in connection with Knox Church, of which he is an elder, would be much too long for a newspaper sketch. Dr. Bryce has written much and here again we may say that a mere list of his productions would be too long for our present purpose. For a quarter of a century he has been a central figure in the capital of our prairie Province, and it is not too much to say that there are few if any citizens there more influential or more highly esteemed. He is a genial, kindly, hospitable gentleman who makes friends and retains them. We happen to know families with whom he was, as a student, associated in Home Mission work thirty years ago, and the friendship is as strong to-day as it ever was. It has not been given to many men in the Church to see as much good work done in their own sphere as Dr. Bryce has taken part in during the last twenty-four years. After all it is not a bad thing for a young man, to begin in a new place and build from the foundation.

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

BY REV. J. CAMIBELL, M.A.

There has been no lack of stirring events in this occidental region, yet not many of special interest to your readers. A few, for the lessons involved, may be noticed very briefly:

The great railway strike of last summer is not settled here yet. The strikers are being tried in the civil courts, and whole companies of the militia—National Guard—have been mustered out of the force, for refusing to fire on the strikers at the capital city. The strike was more wide-spread, more popular, longer, and, hence, more injurious to business than in any part of the Union. This general popular sympathy with the strikers was owing to the dislike of the grinding monopoly known as the South-

ern Pacific Railroad which controls all the travel and dictates its own terms. Deceptions:

- (1) The folly of the strikers.
- (2) The tyranny of capital over labour.
- (3) The absurdity of the varied remedies proposed by reformers—one and all—from the tear-down-all-anarchist to the utopian dreamer Altruist, or the thread-bare theorizing of the kid-gloved pulpiteer, prating about the gospel as the panacea, as if it was a "charm" to work in some mystic way. The clergy were in all these lines of reformers, and were on both sides, astride the fence, and silent or neutral in a few cases.
- (4) That anarchy or revolution may blaze forth in a day, upturning the established order of things.

This city has its Parkhurst in Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, of First Baptist Church. The agitation was forced by the Roman Catholic Archbishop trying to remove an impartial text book on history from the public schools, because of some unpleasant references to Romanism.

Mr. Henry began weekly mass meetings early last year, which continue still. The result has been that other pastors aided and all classes of non-Catholics helped, so that on the crest of the wave of enthusiasm, powerful branches of the American Protective Association have been formed in the city and over the State. As a result, not only was the text book matter adjusted, but there has been a cyclone in the late election, breaking all "slates" and upsetting all calculations of the bosses, e.g., electing a Jew for mayor of this city, a Democratic Governor, and a Republican Lieut-Governor.

Just now there is a general uprising of all shades of religion and politics in mass meetings, "protesting" and passing resolutions appointing committees to investigate corruption in all directions—in all sorts of officials including the highest court judges. But it will all end as the endless train of similar spasms of reform, heretofore, have done—viz., in smoke, farce, zero, nil—less than nothing, chagrin and disappointment. Why so? Because the great bulk of the press, pulpit, people, home and foreign born, rich and poor, men and women, "are without God or conscience." A temporary check might be given to the avalanche of moral, social and religious rotteness, by a return to the heroic methods of early times when the Vigilants acted as judge, jury and sheriff, double quick lynching officials as well as other rascals without ceremony.

The greatest event of interest for many a day was the coming of General Booth. The Salvation Army, which is stronger here than any place in the United States, made preparations worthy of the occasion. The largest halls were secured. His reception was in the Mechanic's Pavilion, holding many thousands. Every seat or place to stand, even beyond ear-shot, was packed. Mayor-elect Sutor welcomed him. Hundreds of S. A. officers, soldiers and friends came from all parts of the State, hence the enthusiasm ran high. It was a grand object lesson to clergy and Church workers, to see how a plain man, without genius or oratory, had been used of God to build up such a vast organization, under such perfect control and discipline, though drawn originally from the worst classes of society with rare exceptions. No society, church, sect, wealth, prestige to start with, only *faith in God*, while there was the opposition of churches, of worldly interests (such as the liquor traffic), and of the sins attacked, as well as the innate indifference and sin of the human heart, to overcome. He spoke in the power of the Holy Spirit, in three meetings daily, for four days. The effect on Christians and unconverted was more marked than that produced by the most eminent evangelists or preachers hitherto visiting this city. The uplift to Christians and conversion of sinners was much augmented by the host of red-hot officers and soldiers and friends at the meetings. He said the type of the Pacific Coast warrior came the nearest to his home veterans than any he had yet met in America. The Holy Spirit is the one need of

the Church for all work, as your own Knoxian so wisely urges, for the removal of deficits in mission funds. Never were words more true, applicable or needed.

There is another of the many waves of reform now rolling in that so characterize this Golden Metropolis of the Pacific slope. This time it takes the form of an agitation against unscriptural divorce, started by the Episcopalian clergy, some of the other sects chiming in. It will amount to nothing, not only because of the widespread loose divorce and re-marriages among the outsiders, but chiefly among leading Church members, even including the cloth itself. What Talmage said of New York and Brooklyn might be more safely affirmed of this city, viz.: "That there are more polygamists than in Salt Lake City, Utah." Second only in striking prominence to multifarious depravity in all lines is the varied array of new reform societies, leagues, guilds, clubs, etc., to remedy all manner of evils in the city. Some are started by the clergy, others by lay leaders, some by ladies. Each society thinks the evil it aims to remedy is the greatest or direst that afflicts the community. How strange that most fail to see that the *one fatal trouble* is a weak Church, with an attenuated gospel, no discipline, a dead, dry theology, i.e., preachers without the Holy Spirit to give courage to preach boldly the nature and effects of sin, to secure the conversion of souls to God by faith in Christ. All these reformers, even the temperance, are on the wrong track, because they deal with *effects* instead of *causes*. God's *one sole* remedy for the world in Jesus Christ crucified, as Paul preached Him, changing the heart and life by the miracle of the new birth or regeneration. Total depravity is the one cause of sin and misery. The atonement of Christ the only remedy. All else is white-wash, worse, a snare and delusion in trying to foist a quack panacea on misguided humanity. Dr. Gordon, of Boston, shows vividly that the plague of the age is the spurious teaching in so-called Christian pulpits, which uses all the terminology or phrases of the genuine gospel messages, but with another meaning than the true and usually accepted one, e.g., the death of Christ is preached, but as an *example* silently ignoring His atoning sacrifice, and so with all the essential virtues of redemption. The Holy Spirit alone can right this and all other evils, and He alone can give the orthodox message power and effect in human hearts and consciences. The Word and spirit must never be separated.

Ability, scholarship, training or experience cannot supply the place of either or effect any good without *both* the Word and Spirit of God. Professors Briggs, Drummond, Smith, et al, illustrate this clearly; Spurgeon, Moody, Whittle, Booth, etc., illustrate the opposite.

San Francisco, January, 1895.

TO STUDENTS OF GRADUATING CLASSES.

GENTLEMEN:—No doubt you are concerned about your future field of labor. Let me bring before you the wants of Western Canada. It is said there are eight of you who wish to go to Foreign fields but cannot be sent because of the lack of funds. Why not volunteer for the Home field? Its wants are very pressing and its claims strong. Certain congregations want to call some of you. Likely, at least if no congregation in the East would have you, you would scarcely answer for the West. But these desirable congregations can get plenty of men, why not come and serve in a weak congregation or mission in the West for a few years, and so help to lengthen the cords and strengthen the tent-pegs of the Church here?

Do you know that some profane people have been saying that, judging from the way in which young men profess to be guided in the matter of settlements, it would seem as if the Lord did not concern himself much about missions or augmented congregations. If 25 or 30 of you were to volunteer for Home

Mission work, East and West, how easily we could meet that sneer. For the strong and wealthy congregations there are plenty of applicants. What openings have you? Well, of congregations, strong and weak, Emerson, Dominion City, Burnside, Brandon, Minnedosa, Shanks, Treherne, Indian Head, etc., may be mentioned, and of missions, Broadview, Nelson, Rivelstoke, Cariboo, Wetaskewin, Nelson, Yorkton, Battleford and the rest. And many of the missions cared for by students for years should have had ordained men long ago, but suitable men were wanting. "Have you any growing towns where the prospects are good for building up good strong congregations?" A score or two ask this question in the course of a season. We have not many such towns but the prospects of building up good congregations in time, by perseverance, are good at many points. Eastern congregations did not grow up in town or country like Jonah's gourd nor do Western. Are your salaries always paid in full? They are not, nor when poor years come could you expect it. The salaries in Ontario the best were not always paid either. We have known men there who got \$120 in a year, and lived the most of the winter on potatoes and milk. And yet men labored uncomplainingly and others are entering into their labors to-day. It should be added, however, that our people pay if they are able, and efficient men seldom have reason to complain on the score of salary. From information obtained from men in authority, it can confidently be stated that no missionaries are so well paid as ours; and, since other Churches do not fail in getting plenty of men, it is hoped we shall not be supposed to be behind them in missionary spirit.

Too much has been spoken and written about arrears in salary without hearing the other side. *Ex parte* evidence is not always reliable; nor are you to expect in a new country the conditions of an old one. If young men are not willing to run risks on even \$650 or \$700 for a year or two, they ought to ask whether they have not chosen the wrong profession. Is not your climate cold? In January, February and part of March it nips, but yet the climate is salubrious. In no part of the Church is health better than in the West, and, since our people are here to stay, the climate should frighten no one of ordinary vigor.

Have you many mansees? I was thinking of—. We have a few but we think that for obvious reasons only a few men should get—at the close of the college course. Get enough past you first to make a fair start in the world. Owe no man anything for outfit or housefurnishing if possible. Men have been crippled by beginning the ministry in debt. Wait a year or two; better for both.

Are your missions large? Is there much travelling? They are large and in most of them there is a good deal of travelling. Time will speedily bring sub-divisions, however, and charges will be compact. Unless some men had cultivated large fields and travelled bad roads in Ontario and Nova Scotia in early days there would not be so many inviting congregations to-day. Help us to do what pioneers did in the East.

The work has strong claims on the Church. There are more Presbyterians in Western Canada than members of any other Church. We should look after them. The West is the growing part of the Dominion and Church that cares for it will grow. In the East the Church is stationary. Will you not help to make her growth steady in the West? Her spirituality will be greatly helped by every part being leavened with the gospel. The love of country should constrain us. According to the last report of the Minister of Justice, fewer Presbyterians were convicted of crime per 10,000 than of any other Church. Help to extend a system whose effects are so beneficial to the State. This work will help Foreign Missions. Christianize the West and its wealth, when developed, will be consecrated to God; neglect it now and a large revenue in future years is lost.

This work will develop your own spirituality. If effort develops muscle and brain you will get good here. To lay your own foundations and build on them is much more stimulating than to occupy a house built by others. Give me work in a new village in the West rather than a decaying one in the East. Youth is much more interesting than age even though not quite as wealthy. Were you to consult Him by whom you profess to be sent, do you not think He would send a number of you to the frontier? Would He not tell you of the scores of ministers in Ontario without charges and point you to the wide fields of the West, with his sheep scattered over them with no shepherd to feed or defend them? Would you hesitate? Why do so now? The cross is the symbol of His religion! Settling in a wealthy congregation is scarcely bearing a cross.

J. ROBERTSON.

Vancouver, B.C., January 25, 1895.

HOME MISSION MATTERS.

MR EDITOR: In view of the approaching meeting of the Home Mission Committee, on Tuesday, 26th March, will you permit me briefly to call the attention of congregations, students, and all interested, to the following

FUNDS.

All contributions from congregations and Sabbath-schools should be in the hands of Dr. Reid, not later than the 15th of March. The Committee can only meet the claims for the past half year, in proportion to the funds then in hand. The present indications are, that there will be a considerable deficit, in spite of the aid rendered by the British Churches. So far, there is not enough in the treasurer's hands to meet the notes falling due at the bank, for the monies borrowed last October, to pay for the Summer work. The urgent need of funds was presented last October to every Presbytery and congregation, so that nothing further need be said. If there are still congregations, that have not allocated their Missionary contributions, I trust they will help the Committee to the utmost of their ability, while, at the same time, not overlooking the other important schemes of the Church.

STUDENTS AND MISSIONARIES.

The attention of students and missionaries desiring appointments from the Committee for the ensuing summer, is called to the following enactments of last Assembly:

1. That hereafter every ordained minister, Licentiate, student, Catechist, or other missionary desiring work from the Committee, shall make application on printed forms specially prepared, at least one week prior to the regular half yearly meetings of the Committee, and only such shall receive appointments. (This rule applies to Presbyteries also, who must forward the names of Catechists at present under their care, for reappointment, if so desired.)

2. The Assembly ordains that in giving appointments to students, the Home Mission Committee give the preference to students, in the order of seniority in their college course, and the Assembly enjoins all Home Mission stations to procure their supply through the Home Mission Committee. (In other words Theological students are to have appointments before all others.)

The blank forms for applications for Mission work, may be had from Dr. Warden, Montreal, to whom, also, claims for the past half year should be sent.

3. There is yet another matter, to which I desire to call the attention of student missionaries, especially those who labor in the North-west and British Columbia, and who are assisted by special contributions from missionary societies, congregations and Sabbath-schools. Certain fields were allocated to these societies and Sabbath-schools, on the promise that the student missionaries would send them from time to time, letters giving an account of the progress of their work. In some cases, the missionaries have faithfully done their duty, and their communications have been received with

great interest. But in many cases, the student missionaries pay no attention to the matter, in spite of the explicit instructions of the Superintendent of Missions. The result is that complaints are sent me by the societies and Sabbath-schools contributing, and intimation made that, unless the letters are sent, the assistance will be withheld. I have made inquiries as to the causes of this neglect on the part of our missionaries, and the replies sent me seem frivolous in the extreme: Some think it unfair to ask them to write, while others do not; some are afraid to write because they have nothing worth talking about; others think that if they write they will be blowing their own trumpet; others, it is said, have never been taught to observe and record what they see and hear; while a large number are simply indifferent or unwilling to put pen to paper. Such excuses are a reflection upon the Foreign Missionaries and other laborers, who, amid their arduous toils, endeavor to keep the Church fully informed as to their fields. What the Committee may do, at its next meeting, in the premises, it is not for me to say. My own opinion is that in every case where the student neglects or declines to correspond with the Society or Congregation or Sabbath-school assisting the field, his claim for service should not be honored, and further appointment refused.

Societies or Sabbath-schools or churches assisting certain fields during the past year, but who have had no communications from missionaries in charge, will please write me before the meeting in March.

WM. COCHRANE.

Brantford, Ont., Feb. 7, 1895.

MORE LIGHT WANTED.

MR. EDITOR,—In the letter which I wrote three weeks ago, your printer made me say "seventy-five" instead of "twenty-five" as I wrote. So that my case appeared to be worse than it was. I ask now for information. The Presbytery of Whitby appointed an elder as Moderator of Presbytery. May we then appoint an elder as Moderator of Session? Has the Presbyterianism of Britain and the United States been in the dark on this point up to this time. If all our practice is wrong is there not an orderly way of putting it right? If an elder may be Moderator of Session may he dispense the sacraments? Many questions arise on this point. It appears to me that to take a course which is in opposition to the uniform practice of the Church in so important a matter, without having it sanctioned in the regular way by the Church, is a disorderly proceeding. The ground for the action seems to be the opinion of some brethren as to the office of the elder. But to force their opinion into operation in opposition to the practice of the church, and so encourage irregularity in our courts before the question has been properly determined by the Church, is not the usual way in which Presbyterians proceed in such matters. But it may be that this Presbytery is raised up to lift the Church out of error on this subject; if so it is a high destiny. We in the rural parts would like more light.

A COUNTRY READER.

F. W. FARRAR, D.D. It may not be ours to utter convincing arguments, but it may be ours to live holy lives. It may not be ours to be subtle and learned and logical, but it may be ours to be noble and sweet and pure.

On Friday, March 1st, Mr. Henry George will lecture, subject being "Count Leo Tolstoi on the Single Tax." The subscription list is now opened at John P. McKennas, 80 Yonge St. As this is probably the last appearance of the celebrated social reformer, the opportunity of subscribing for seats should be taken advantage of as early as possible.

"UNA."

Dr. Gaul's superb cantata, "Una," is to be brought out in Toronto during March. Professor Torrington is conductor of the orchestra and chorus, which have been made as strong as possible. The soloists will be Mrs. Harrison, soprano; Mrs. Bruce Wilkston, contralto; Mr. Water H. Robinson, tenor; Mr. Fred. Warrington, baritone. Altogether the production should be eminently successful.

Teacher and Scholar.

March 1st } THE RAISING OF LAZARUS. { John xi. 1895. } 30-45.

CATECHISM.—Q. 11.

GOLDEN TEXT.—John xi. 25.

Daily Readings.—M. The Raising of Lazarus—John xi. 30-37. Tu. The Raising of Lazarus—John xi. 38-45. W. The Sickness—John xi. 1-10. Th. Death of Lazarus—John xi. 11-19. F. Hopes and Fears—John xi. 20-29. S. A Child Restored—Matthew ix. 18-26. Su. Triumph over Death—I. Cor. xv. 19-26. (The I. B. R. A. Selections.)

Time.—Three months after last lesson.

Place.—Bethany near Jerusalem (v. 18).

Intervening History.—Luke ix. 51, xvii. 10; John x. 1-42.

We see in this lesson Christ's manifestation of Himself as the Resurrection and the Life and its consequences. The first eleven chapters of John's gospel contain a very condensed, yet full account of Christ's manifestations of Himself to the Jews, and record the effect of these manifestations upon unbelievers. By conversation and miracle Jesus has made Himself known as the Light of the world, the Shepherd of the sheep, the Life of men, the impersonated Love of God, the Truth fitted to make men free, and such manifestation has only served to embitter the leaders of the Jewish people more and more against Him. Now comes the climax of manifestation and the climax of embitterment; Jesus by raising Lazarus from the dead proclaims Himself the Resurrection and the Life, and from that day the chief priests and Pharisees take counsel together how they may put Him to death. A clear apprehension of our Lord's design in this miracle and its attendant circumstances will help to make plain, the expression of Jesus to His disciples on hearing of Lazarus' sickness, the delay in setting out for Bethany, the explanation of that delay given in v. 15, and the conversation with Martha before Mary was called.

I. The Manifestation.—Our Lord, for various reasons, did not go directly to the house of the bereaved sisters, but stopped outside the village until Mary came followed by a number of Jews, who had come from Jerusalem to comfort the sisters and console with them in their loss. Mary fell down at His feet—not so Martha (v. 21)—the different dispositions of the sisters are exhibited by this. "Jesus groaned in the spirit." The word "groaned" indicates not sorrow but "indignation." What was there in the wailing of Mary and the Jews who accompanied her to call forth indignation? Surely the tears and groans were called forth by something more than sympathy for the bereaved, by something more than personal sorrow at the death of His friend. By what then? "It was the deeper anguish into which mourners are plunged by looking upon death as extinction, and by supposing that death separates from God and from life, instead of giving closer access to God and more abundant life—it was this which caused Jesus to groan. He could not bear this evidence that even the best of God's children do not believe in God as greater than death, and in death as ruled by God." "Jesus wept" (silently) tears of pity, tears of sympathy, tears of love—tears called forth both by His sorrow for the sorrowing and pity for that they sorrowed as those who had no hope. "It was a cave"—note the Jewish mode of burying; indication of their faith in the resurrection of the body. "If thou wouldst believe thou shouldst see," etc. Believe in the goodness and power and promises of Jesus, not in any definite work to be accomplished. Her faith was necessary for the blessing. "Jesus lifted up His eyes." Note the Lord's reverence as expressed even in outward posture. We can learn much from it. "Father, I thank thee," etc. Jesus undertook the work in the spirit of prayer and thanksgiving. "Thou hearest me always." Prayer in the right spirit, with right motives, and with perfect faith, is always heard, and the thing needed always given, even though the thing asked for may be desired. "That they may believe," etc., that their thoughts might be turned unto Him as unto God Himself. "Lazarus come forth; and he . . . came forth." It was Christ's to command, and at that command even the dead gave obedience, so it will be at the last day.

II. The Effect.—Only partially indicated in the prescribed text; "many believed on Him," but others went and told the chief priests and Pharisees, and at once there was set on foot a movement which never rested until the Nazarene's death had been accomplished. So it is always—the manifestation of Christ is unto some a savor of life unto life, unto others of death unto death.

LESSONS. I. We have the assurance that there is an immortal part in man. Lazarus was not blotted out of existence by that which we call death.

2. Jesus is the resurrection and the life, not shall be. Only eternal life begun here gives any hope of eternal life beyond the grave.

3. Here we have a parable of redemption—it is only at the command of Christ that those "dead in sins" are brought unto newness of life.

4. We learn also of Christ's sympathy. He wept with the sorrowing—but was grieved at the unbelief displayed by even the best of His followers.

5. The resurrection of Lazarus was to the old life, hence the silence kept by him as to the future—the resurrection of Jesus Himself was not a return to this life, but a going on to a higher one, hence not from this miracle but from the resurrection of Christ we learn of the new life beyond the grave.

Pastor and People.

EVERY YEAR

Life is a count of losses
Every year;
For the weak are heavier crosses
Every year;
Lost springs with sob's replying
Unto weary autumn's sighing
While those we love are dying
Every year.

The days have less of gladness
Every year;
The nights more weight of sadness
Every year;
Fair springs no longer charm us,
The winds and weather harm us.
The threats of death alarm us
Every year;

There come new cares and sorrows
Every year;
Dark days and darker morrows,
Every year;
The ghosts of dead loves haunt us,
The ghosts of changed friends taunt us,
And disappointments daunt us
Every year.

Too true! Life's shores are shifting
Every year;
And we are seaward drifting,
Every year;
Old places, changing, fret us,
The living more forget us,
There are fewer to regret us
Every year.

But the truer life draws nigher
Every year;
And its morning star climbs higher
Every year;
Earth's hold on us grows slighter,
And the heavy burdens lighter,
And the dawn immortal brighter,
Every year.

THE BIBLE IN ASSOCIATION WORK.*

BY JAMES GIBSON.

Strange as it may appear the first thing to be considered is whether the Bible has any place in Association work or not. The Jubilee of the Association has come and gone, and yet after these 50 years, during which the Young Men's Christian Association has been an ever increasing spiritual force in the world, there are some who would take from us the exercise of that spiritual power, and reduce us to the level of an athletic or literary club. Shorn of our strength, weaponless, deprived of the sword of the Spirit which is the Word of God, we might as well quit the field, and give up the battle in the sacred cause for which we are banded together.

These objections to the spiritual side of our work sometimes come from quarters whence they might least be expected. If such objectors looked at this matter aright, surely they would rejoice in the work and bid us God speed. They would be like Moses when urged to forbid men who seemed to be unwarrantably exercising prophetic functions. "Enviest thou for my sake? Would God that all the Lord's people were prophets and that the Lord would put His Spirit upon them!" Like Paul, who rejoiced that the gospel was preached even by those whose methods were not exactly the same as his own; like Christ when John forbid the unauthorized worker, "who followeth not with us;"—"Forbid him not, for he that is not against us is for us."

The need of the day is aggressive Christian work. In this it is found that the best results are obtained by work for special classes, young men, young women, railway men, barge men, non church goers, the lapsed masses, and such like. Now, when dealing with classes such as these, it is not possible to work to the best advantage along the line of individual congregations, as they are at present organized and conducted. Thus it has come to pass that Associations have been formed to meet the needs of young men. These would not be Christian Associations if they did not do spiritual work and there will be no spiritual work done without the Bible.

A high dignitary of one of our churches, a learned Doctor of Divinity, not long ago made a speech at a Young Men's Christian

* A paper read at the Belleville Y.M.C.A. Conference.

Association meeting, in which he advised young men to let Bible classes and gospel meetings alone, and give their attention to sanitation and drainage! We laugh at such stupendous folly, but it is sad to hear a man of great learning and influence talking such nonsense. We do not wish to be uncharitable and we must put down such opinions to ignorance, which time and mutual intercourse and helpfulness will dispel. The idea that Young Men's Christian Association work can be carried on, leaving out the religious part of it, is a serious mistake. Experience has proved that where athletics and other things have been the chief aim, and religious work kept in the back ground, the Association has been a failure. When you change Y.M.C.A., (Young Men's Christian Association) to Y.M.A.C., (Young Men's Amusement Club) you may write "Ichabod" over its doors, for the glory will have departed.

The Bible will be used in Association work, in Evangelistic meetings, prayer meetings; and, indeed, in all meetings of the Association the word of God will be honored, and the audience edified by a portion of the Bible being read. But the special field for the use of the Bible in the Association will be the Bible and training classes. The multiplication of these classes in recent years is one of the most important developments of Young Men's Christian Association work. The statistics of the association show a very great increase in the number of Bible classes as well as in the numbers in attendance. In these classes the aim must be to study the teaching of God's Word along such lines as will not provoke discussion of controversial points, or emphasize doctrines which divide evangelical churches denominationally. Experience proves that this can be done. An Association Bible class has been known to be held continuously for 20 years, and to have gone over every book in the Bible repeatedly, without any such difficulty arising as might perhaps be expected in a class composed of Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, and Presbyterians. A broad smile flits across the face of the class when some rash youth ventures to ask what is the teaching of such and such a passage on the subject of immersion, or of apostolical succession, or of the perseverance of the saints. It then becomes evident that *fact* is not the least needful of the qualifications of the leader of a Young Men's Christian Association Bible class, where only one Bible class is maintained to conduct it so as to fulfil various functions. But the work will be better done if divided into two or three separate classes having different ends in view. One will be an evangelistic Bible class, the aim being to reach the unconverted; so to us the Word that they may be interested in its truths; that they may be brought to Christ. Another will be a class for systematic Bible study, for the development of the Christian life and knowledge of it members, that they may grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Such a class will be composed mainly of believers, and probably many of them will be themselves engaged in some department of Christian work, such as Sunday School teaching, using the Association Bible class as a help to qualify them for their work.

Then, again, there will be one, two or more smaller groups of Bible students, in what are known as training classes. The special design of these is to train Christian young men for distinctively Christian work. The Bible is studied with the view of learning how best to deal with the unsaved, the anxious inquirer, the "honest doubter," or the doubter who is not "honest," the skeptic, the agnostic, the enslaved, the despairing. Such training is invaluable, and the lack of it is all too common. A Christian thinks, perhaps, that he knows his Bible well, and that he is thoroughly furnished for this good work of directing "seekers after truth." Let him sit down beside such an one in the inquiry room of a revival service, and if he has had no train-

ing, he will soon be keenly aware of his deficiencies, and will desire to join a young men's training class forthwith. It is pathetic to see the helplessness in such circumstances of even experienced Christians. The plain duty of every Christian is to know his Bible so that he may be able to give a reason for the hope that is in him; to speak a word to him that is weary; to answer objections with "it is written," "it is written," and again "it is written;" and to point the penitent to the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world.

The urgent need for the study of the Bible in the Associations is emphasized by the fact that the Bible is not sufficiently the subject of study during the period of school life. The Bible is practically a dead letter so far as our day-school education is concerned. A boy cannot pass through our public schools without obtaining a knowledge of the history of Canada, Great Britain and other countries, but he may come out of them as ignorant as a Hottentot of the history of God's ancient people. In our high schools he will be introduced to the literature of all lands and all ages, *except* the matchless poetry of David and Isaiah, the wisdom of Solomon, the eloquence of Paul, the words of Him who spake as never man spake.

In our universities it is just the same. There are chairs for everything except a chair of the Bible. Every realm of thought is explored, every field of knowledge cultivated, except the grandest and most important of all the Bible. A student cannot take his degree of Bachelor of Arts without at least a moderate acquaintance with the histories of Greece and Rome, and the poetry of Homer and Horace, but he may be, and we fear too often is, unable to pass an elementary examination on the historical works of Moses and Ezra, or the poetry of the sweet singer of Israel. In view of these facts is there not great need for the study of the Bible in the Young Men's Christian Association, which takes hold of the young man when he leaves the day-school, and of the student while he is still at college?

Again, go to any of our Sunday-school conventions, and you will hear a constant wail over the difficulty of keeping the boys in the Sunday-school when they come to be sixteen or seventeen years of age. Just at the age when they might be expected to profit more largely by the teaching of the Bible in the Sunday-school, they make the discovery that they are too big to go to Sunday-school. If the church is fortunate enough to have a good live Bible class, they may be kept there, but if not, the hour formerly devoted to the Sunday-school is spent in an idle loiter on the street, or a drive into the country. The Association Bible Class has proved to be an untold blessing to many a young fellow, who had thus drifted away from the Sunday-school.

Another reason why the study of the Bible in the Association should be maintained, is that the style of preaching now-a-days runs very much to textual, as distinguished from expository preaching. A generation ago, many of our preachers followed the excellent plan of giving at one sermon on the Sunday a discourse upon a text, and at the other, an expository lecture on an extended passage, perhaps a whole chapter. Thus a whole book would be expounded in a course of lectures, to the great profit and instruction of the congregation. This style of preaching is almost entirely neglected at the present time, and the consequence is the people do not know their Bible as a former generation did. The value of the Association Bible study comes in here, supplying the missing factor, imparting knowledge of the Book of books which will not be obtained from sermons on isolated texts.

From the preceding line of thought, it will appear that the study of the Bible in our Association should be supplementary to the teaching of the ordinary educational institutions, and of the Sunday-school, and complementary to the regular preaching of the Word from the pulpit. It follows from this that the Bible should be studied so as to

give wide and comprehensive views of truth. An excellent plan is to study the Bible topically; take up and follow out a subject. For instance, find what the Bible has to say on the subject of Love, of Holiness, of Sin. Study the characters of the Bible, the promises of the Bible. Study the separate books of the Bible, find the key note of each, the relation of each to each. Find what it tells of Christ in prophecy, of His humanity, His divinity, His kingship, His mediatorial office, His second coming. Study until the glorious person of Christ stands out before you in all His majesty and beauty.

In these days when assaults are being made on the authenticity of the records; when doubt seem to be in the air, and so much criticism, "Higher" or otherwise, is directed at the Bible, it is especially necessary that our young men should be fully assured that they have an "impregnable rock of holy Scripture," that they may hold fast the faithful word, that they may be able both to exhort and to convince the gainsayers, and give a reason of the hope that is in them with meekness and fear.

This is a busy world, and the present is a busy age. Our young men are very busy, their time fully occupied with business, with necessary recreation, with innocent amusements, with the pursuit of further education, with the delights of literature. There are so many newspapers and magazines; books are multiplied to such an enormous extent, especially what is called "light reading," that even by our Christian young men there is a danger of the Bible being crowded into a corner, a very small corner, indeed, of their daily life. Even the busy Christian with the endless round of meetings, committees, conventions and such like, finds it an effort to get time to study his Bible. Often in the whirl of engagements it will be sadly neglected. Many of us know by experience that the fact of belonging to an Association Bible class or training class has been a powerful stimulus to the private study of God's Word. We have, as it were, been compelled to make time for it, and we thank God that it has been so, for we have found it a blessing. The diligent and earnest Bible student will have to give up many other things for it—the pleasant talk with a friend, the pleasant hour with the last new book—but he will find that it is well worth the sacrifice of these to enjoy converse with the saints and sages, the heroes and poets who speak to us in the sacred page—to listen to the voice of God, to gaze on that wondrous *Life*, which it is the great purpose of the Bible to reveal, Jesus Christ who is Himself the *Word of God*, the life and the light of men.

Written for THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

THROUGH FEAR TO REST.

BY REV. JOSEPH HAMILTON.

The soul of man naturally shrinks from too close a contact with the Supreme. There is something about God that is terrible and full of awe. Clouds and darkness are about His throne, and we fear to press through the clouds and darkness. When we look up at a high mountain that we wish to scale, we may be alarmed by the storm clouds that gather there, seeming to forbid our ascent. Yes, but if we have courage to make the effort, and push upward through the storm, we come to a higher region that is calm and fair. As we rise we leave the clouds below. The base of the mountain may be in gloom, while eternal sunshine settles on its head. So it is, often, in drawing near to God. Clouds and darkness are round about Him. These may appal us for the time, but they ought not to keep us back. If we have faith to press upward through the darkness and storm, we come into a region of rest and light. God Himself dwells in everlasting calm, and the nearer we get to Him the more do we enter into this rest. There is an outer realm of terror, and there is an inner realm of peace.

Toronto.

Missionary World.**CANADIAN MISSION COLLEGE.**

The following letters from Rev. Mr. Wilkie, of Indore, India, will be read with interest. One of them it will be observed is a copy of a letter addressed to Dr Phillips. —[ED.]

Canadian Mission College,
Indore, January 3rd, 1895.

MR. EDITOR,—The accompanying letter to Dr. Phillips, the general secretary of the Sabbath School Association in India, may be of some interest to some of your readers and so I accordingly send a copy of it. In addition I ought to tell you that we had on Christmas evening a dinner for our Christians, when over 200 sat down together to enjoy the Christmas feast. It is in the midst of gatherings like these that we realize that the Master is really advancing His cause here.

In connection with the examinations that I have been holding in all the classes in the school and college nothing cheered me more than the progress made by our new Christians. In one class three little fellows about 6 years of age stood at the head of the class. A little over a year ago these were admitted into the "Industrial Home," under Mrs. Johary, wife of our assistant pastor here. They did not know a letter of the alphabet, but have read more than half of the Second Book in Hindi, in addition to the other subjects prescribed for the Second Standard and are the head boys in a class made up of many castes from the Brahmin downwards. These boys attend the regular school classes in addition to the instruction they receive from Mr. and Mrs. Johary. Amongst the women of Mrs. Johary's "Industrial Home" two have finished the 3rd Book and two others the 2nd Book in Hindi; a little over a year ago they did not know the Alphabet. The quiet, modest behaviour, and the intelligent grasp of Christianity of these girls that manifested itself in the examination, was very cheering. This "Industrial Home" is a hive of industry, in which all are kept constantly at work of one kind or another, in which the most marked progress has been made, and in which, especially, the quiet Christian influence of Mrs. Johary is most manifest. She, without pay, from a sincere love for the work, took hold of a class of women that required special care, but has succeeded in her work in a way that is worthy of all admiration. The knitting and sewing of the girls is becoming more and more appreciated by the community, and so they are becoming more self-supporting. Two of the girls have succeeded so well that in all probability we will be able to give them work ere long in some of the more needy districts. The largest girls have been able to buy for themselves all the bedding, clothes and dishes they require with the proceeds of their work in the "Home."

The class for the training of the teachers had been almost wholly under the care of Mr. Johary since last March when I went home, and I am happy to say, shows the good effects of his influence and training. The minds of the men are not so easily moved as are those of their children and some of them seem unable to grasp some of the subjects required in the ordinary school curriculum, but all show a very manifest advance in their Christian knowledge and Christian character. My absence forced me to entrust the work here to my native Christian brethren to an extent never before tried and, whilst some things might have been done better, they have shown a faithfulness in the work that is very cheering. May we soon have many a Mr. and Mrs. Johary. J. WILKIE.

Canadian Mission College,
Indore, January 3rd, 1895.

MY DEAR DR. PHILLIPS,—I regret that I was not here when you favoured us with a visit in October last, but hope that sometime soon on your travels you may be

able to reach Indore and give us, if possible, a Sabbath. Could you have been with us on Christmas Day your heart would have greatly cheered. We gathered together all our different Sabbath School scholars, to the number of over 800, in the College Hall, each school having its own special place. It was to us cheering to hear them all singing together such hymns as "Taser Masih Mera Prana Bachaya,"—Jesus Christ has saved us, etc.,—and to hear some of the schools chanting the 23rd Psalm, Beatitudes, etc.

Our Sabbath School Association appointed a committee to examine all the schools which was done during the previous two weeks and on this day they were gathered together that the successful scholars might receive their prizes and that all might receive the Christmas cards and some sweetmeats. To all those who had not missed a single Sabbath, a medal was given, such as can be obtained at the M. E. Press, Lucknow.

We have 18 Sabbath Schools every Sunday, with from 600 to 800 children present, and if we had more teachers we would have proportionately a larger number of schools and scholars. There is almost no limit to the extension of this kind of work and as we realize the great benefits that must result from instilling into the minds of these young people the truths of Christianity we regret that we are not better able to keep pace with our opportunities. In the examination of the schools many interesting facts were brought out; in one a little tot scarcely 4 years old with a lisp in her tongue was able to repeat the Ten Commandments; the greater part of the children could repeat the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer and the leading outlines of the life of our Lord; and amongst the scholars a number seemed to have an intelligent knowledge of Christianity and a heart-felt appreciation of our loving Saviour. In one class a boy of 16 openly, before his companions, professed his faith in Christ and his determination to live in and through Him. One class of boys, whose ages ranged from 14 to 20, rather amused us by asking their teacher for dolls for their young wives or for their little sisters. We had present with us that day a large number of outsiders attracted by the Tamasha. Mr. Chapman, a political assistant here, an earnest Christian man, also spoke a few warm words in appreciation of what Christ was to him. A year ago when first the experiment was tried we were afraid of possible complications, as our Sabbath Schools are conducted amongst all classes of the community; but by carefully keeping the schools separate, we believe, only good was done; and, at any rate, as we saw that large number gathered together, we all were enabled to realize the extent of the work as other wise was not possible, and the workers were cheered to look forward to another year's efforts in the name and power of our Lord and Master.

Our schools are conducted in some very unpromising quarters. One teacher has gathered together in a little mud hut often as many as 80 scholars. He is a teacher in the college and takes over with him some of his school class, all Hindoos, and, with their help, gathers in children of the district. Another teacher has a grass hut for his school, which the people of the Mohalla helped him to erect. It has no windows and for a door an opening about four feet high, but as the cows in passing take a mouthful out of the side and roof we get more light and ventilation than is always agreeable; yet he has in this place as many as 60 scholars sometimes gathered together. Some of the schools are held under the shelter of a tree or an open verandah, but we prefer to get where we can have covered quarters. J. WILKIE.

A very distinguished missionary has just died in Africa, Monsieur Mabile, a Pioneer worker of the Paris Missionary Society, and the founder of the Bassuto Mission. He has been laboring for nearly forty years among them, and 5,000 of them followed him to the grave.

PULPIT, PRESS AND PLATFORM.

Cumberland Presbyterian. It is curious that the more sectarian a sect becomes the more it mourns over the sectarianism of other sects.

Chicago Advance: Moral courage is another name for manhood. There can never be too much of it. Moral courage is fearless, unflinching loyalty to one's higher self; loyalty to truth and the right; unwavering loyalty to God. Every step in the higher progress of civilization is due to some fresh assertion and exertion of moral courage. No reform is gained without it.

Ram's Horn: The psalmist says, "My voice shalt thou hear in the morning, O Lord." Certainly, we should begin the day with God. We cannot begin it in a better way. But the Psalmist's words can, very properly, be taken in a wider sense. We should begin life with God. We should begin the year with Him. One beginning his studies for a learned profession, or an apprenticeship for a trade, should begin with God. One entering into a new house should begin his life in it, with God. Let the morning of every endeavor begin with God.

Presbyterian Banner: The honesty of thorough dealing seems to be a lost virtue, for the world is overwhelmed with all kinds of advertising schemes. People are constantly being deceived into buying goods at bankrupt prices—forty-nine cents on the dollar—below cost, and paying their full value for them. Nor is this method of trading confined alone to the cheap stores, where the system originated for it is finding its way into the better class stores, and after being often deceived, one looks suspiciously at bargains which, when secured, turn out to be no bargains at all.

New York Observer: Two things show clearly, we believe, in the ever recurring controversy about spoken and read sermons. The first is that people like the preacher to look them right in the face, and to speak right from the heart to the heart. They are willing even to sacrifice literary propriety and polish for a free address. The second thing is a consensus of opinion that the spoken sermon is, in the majority of cases, the most effective form of pulpit speech. It has a freedom and force denied to the most elaborate manuscript. The granting of these two points should go a long way in settling the controversy for every preacher anxious to fulfil the noblest functions of his calling.

Miss Harmon (Ottawa): Of late in our cities a questionable system had been adopted of getting up public performances, ostensibly for charitable or religious purposes. The promoters of these schemes were naturally anxious to secure as many attractions as possible; and the little ones, whose winsome sweetness and bright intelligence ought to be the treasured possession of the family alone, were paraded before the public, and their names, which ought to be known only in the home circle, became the common property of the street. Then, too, children were time-fillers, not time-killers, and time was precious to them. Earnest students had their minds diverted from their work by the preparation for these entertainments, and either became entirely absorbed in the acting or dancing, or attempted to do both, with the result that they lost all energy and spring, and there was an end to good mental work. But the greatest mischief was done to the child's higher nature. The insidious poison of public praise, and the contagion of harmful influence from which the child would be shielded in a carefully guarded home, crept into the soul, and deadened or destroyed the delicate intuitions which were the child's God-given inheritance. As a life-long friend of children, she pleaded for the removal of this evil.

Christian Endeavor.**SPIRITUAL DEATH AND SPIRITUAL LIFE.**

BY REV. W. S. McLAISH, B.D., ST. GEORGE.

March 3rd—Rev. iii. 1-3, 7-13, 20-22.

It is a solemn and saddening truth that the Church may degenerate until it is in a condition of spiritual deadness. Even a Church which enjoys a fairly good reputation may be in this deplorable condition. The Church in Sardis had the name of being a live Church—perhaps it was regarded as a model—and yet Christ who looks not upon the outward appearance but upon the heart, declared that it was dead. When, then, may a Church be said to be spiritually dead?

It may be in that condition when the members are mainly exercised about those things which are not calculated to promote the spiritual life of the Church. It may seem inconsistent to speak of a dead Church as concerned about anything, and yet Christ said to the dead Church in Sardis, "I know thy works." Is it not true that a dead Church may engage in works of a certain kind and may be even very active in them? Who has not seen Church members bustling about, greatly exercised over a tea-meeting, a social or a bazaar? But are socials and fairs evidences of spiritual life? Rather the opposite. They are of the world, worldly. Their special significance usually is that church members are not willing to contribute a fair proportion of their means for the support of Gospel ordinances, and that they hope by means of entertainments to raise money which should be raised by voluntary offerings. Entertainments do not contribute to the spiritual growth of the Church. In fact, they are often a serious detriment, for a promising work of grace is sometimes grievously injured by them.

Again, the Church is spiritually dead when its members fail to recognize, and to expect the power which comes from above. The Holy Spirit is practically ignored, but the most strenuous efforts are made to enlist the sympathy of men of worldly wealth and influence. Great attention is paid to the service of song, and when it pleases men it fulfils the end for which it was provided. The subject of the sermon, expressed in such a way as to savor of buffoonery, is advertised; and when the people arrive they are not fed with the Bread of Life, but regaled perhaps with details of some current event that the newspapers have already worn thread-bare, or with a little ethical essay to which a moral is attached, so that the people may not quite forget that they are in Church. Does not such conduct grieve the Holy Spirit; and does He not withhold tokens of divine grace from a Church which acts thus?

Again, even when the Church is adding to its membership, it may be spiritually dead. Of course, those who are received are largely persons whose hearts the Spirit of God has never touched, and whose lives give no evidence of conversion. They seek to be identified with the Church, perhaps, because it is fashionable, or because they see that through the Church they can improve their social standing, or advance their business interests.

But the Church, which is spiritually dead, is not left without a ray of hope. It may be revived. It is not cut off without an opportunity of improving its condition. Though it may now be like a desert it can be converted into a fruitful field, and though everything in it may now be seared and withered in the sight of God, it can be made to bloom like a watered garden. How is this to be accomplished?

Let the members of the Church remember how they first received the truth. It is likely it was received with great love and gratitude. The messenger who preached the Word was loved for His work's sake; the Saviour was accepted with great readiness of mind. Let those who have become cold, therefore, bewail their indifference; let them long for the joy they once possessed, and they will soon experience it again.

Let the members of the Church be watchful and strengthen what still remains. The little love which still remains, though it be but a dying ember, may, by earnest prayer, be made to burn again with bright and steady flame. The faith which is still left may be very weak, but if there be earnest prayer for its increase, it will soon be sufficiently strong to remove mountains. Then the Church will rise in her might, and the truth in her hands will be mighty in overthrowing the strongholds of sin.

THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN,

— PUBLISHED BY THE —

Presbyterian Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.

AT 5 JORDAN STREET, - TORONTO.

Terms: Two Dollars Per Annum, Payable in Advance.

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS may commence at any time during the year. **SUBSCRIPTIONS** are understood as continuing from year to year, unless orders are given to the contrary. This is in accordance with the general wish of subscribers.

TO MAKE PAYMENT. The printed address label on your paper contains a date, which indicates the time up to which payment has been made. The money for renewal of subscriptions should be forwarded as early as possible after that date.

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. Accompany 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 and Publishing Co., Ltd.,
5 Jordan St., Toronto.

The Canada Presbyterian

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, MANAGER.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1895.

DR. COCHRANE has received the sum of £50 sterling from George Coats, Esq., Paisley, Scotland, through the treasurer of the U. P. Church, in aid of Home Missions in the North West.

A SECOND edition of Principal MacVicar's sermon on the eldership has been called for and Drysdale & Co. have published one. The Principal adds an appendix in which there are a few nuts for our Episcopalian friends to crack. Dr. MacVicar should give up some of his work and do something in authorship. There is always room for good books.

JUDGED by the revelations made at the South Perth election trial the other day the P. P. A. is a good deal worse than dead. If the Patrons wish to retain the respect of any decent people they should cut themselves loose from the P. P. A. at once. If Mr. Dalton McCarthy is depending on them the sooner he gets back to the government ranks or quits public life the better. No man who values his reputation can afford to have any connection with the P. P. A.

THIS issue of our paper might almost be called a student's number. There are matters which specially concern them in the communication of Rev. Dr. Cochrane, to which it is most reasonable to expect them to take special heed. It is not only a breaking of faith on the part of students who do not write to congregations or Sunday Schools supporting them, it damps the zeal and interest of young and old in these congregations in our mission work, and weakens their respect for and confidence in those who are to be our ministers in the future.

WE regret not having seen sooner what came under our notice only a day or two ago, an announcement in the *British Weekly* of December 27th, 1894, to which we now draw special attention on account of statements made in this country as well as in Britain calculated both to discredit the new Mission-ship scheme of Dr. J. G. Paton and himself personally. The announcement is signed by Messrs. James Paton, St. Paul's, Glasgow, Hon. Director and Treasurer, and A. K. Langridge, Hon. Organizing Secretary of the John G. Paton Mission Fund, and is that "they had received by cable from the Foreign Mission Convener of the Victorian Assembly at Melbourne, a formal notification that the Assembly approves the scheme for the new mission vessel *Dayspring*." It has turned out just as we expected it would.

THE communication which we publish this week from Rev. Dr. Cochrane will receive no doubt, the attention it merits coming from him. It is a great matter for us that the British churches are coming to our aid as they are, but if it is to be continued, we must show ourselves deserving of it by doing our utmost for ourselves. They have ample means within their reach as they ought to have, to find out exactly how much we are doing to help ourselves, and they cannot be blamed if they act upon the maxim which we do of helping most those who help themselves the most.

WERE the old chieftain leading the Government forces in this campaign he would not attempt to make an average Ontario audience believe that Canada is prosperous at the present time. He would know that nine out of every ten men he addressed have been telling their creditors and everybody who asked money from them that money is scarce, business dull and times hard. The old chieftain would give one of his inimitable nods and say, "Boys, the times are hard enough, but how much harder would they be if the Grits were in power." And the boys would cheer and vote for the old man again.

IN addition to what Rev. Dr. Cochrane says to students, it is to be most earnestly hoped that the appeals of Rev. Dr. Robertson, for more student service and for a longer continuous period over the vast field he has charge of will receive a hearty response. If the work is hard, if the remuneration be in many cases scanty, who should be so willing to face these conditions for a time at least as the young men of the Church. Much has been done by them in the hardest fields through their college missionary societies, and we feel confident that the great body of our students, as the need is pressed upon them, will be ready to say, "Here are we, send us."

A LARGE amount of time, labor and money is lost every winter in Western and Northern Ontario by the blocking of highways with snow. The roads are impassable for days when the drifts come, and highly dangerous in Spring when the snow becomes soft. Surely it is not beyond the power of legislation to mitigate if not remove this evil. Everybody knows that in most places the blockade is caused not by the snow but by the fences on each side of the road. A wire fence or no fence at all would prevent the obstruction in many places. If the Patrons would give a little time to this question, instead of running a tilt against doctors and lawyers their organization would confer a real benefit upon the Province.

THE excellent paper on "Association Work and the Bible," by Mr. James Gibson, of Ottawa, while well worth a careful perusal by all our readers will commend itself especially to all interested in the work of the Y.M.C.A. The position taken by Mr. Gibson with respect to the Bible in Y.M.C.A. work is the only right position, and is the outcome of a lengthened personal experience. He has been long and closely identified with Y.M.C.A. work in Ottawa, has been president, more than once, if we mistake not, and has for years taught, with conspicuous success and profit to all connected with it, the Bible class of the Association, so that he has a right to speak and is well entitled to be heard. We shall gladly welcome similar contributions from the pens of such able and successful Christian workers in the ranks of business life, of whom we have many and to which Mr. Gibson belongs.

THE death recently of Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Boston, has called forth a number of paragraphs, some of them of much interest bearing upon his inter-course with Robinowitz, the well-known Jewish convert. We give the following from the *Christian Instructor* and *United Presbyterian Witness* of Philadelphia:—"On one occasion Dr. Gordon asked Robinowitz, in order to draw him out, 'What is your view of the inspiration?' 'My view is,' he said, as he held up his Hebrew Bible, 'that this is the word of God; the Spirit of God dwells in it; when I read it I know that God is speaking to me; and when I preach it, I say to the people: Be silent and hear what Jehovah will

say to you. As for comparing the inspiration of Scripture with that of Homer or Shakespeare, it is not a question of degree, but of kind. Electricity will pass through an iron bar, but it will not go through a rod of glass, however beautiful and transparent, because it has no affinity for it. So the Spirit of God dwells in the Word of God, the Holy Scriptures, because these are his proper medium, but not in Homer or Shakespeare, because he has no affinity with these writings.'"

THE object of the Young People's Presbyterian Union of this city, a notice of whose annual meeting appears in our columns this week, is a most praiseworthy one and deserves the sympathy and encouragement of all our people in the city, especially of pastors of churches. Its objects are to promote a social spirit and a wider and more friendly interest among young people in the city belonging to the different churches, to encourage Home and Foreign Missions, and especially to look after and take at once by the hand young people coming to the city from the churches outside of it. To accomplish this latter object effectively the co-operation of ministers throughout the country is essential. If young men or women coming to the city for a longer or shorter time, will only acquaint their pastor with the fact, and ask from him an introduction to any city pastor, they will at once be taken hold of, and if they respond to friendly attentions and are not too exacting in their demands, they may very soon find themselves at home among Presbyterian young people in Toronto. The objects to which the Union is specially to direct its attention during the current year is important and commendable, namely: diffusing fuller information on Presbyterianism and kindred subjects with a view to increased growth and usefulness. The Union is well officered and under their leadership we have no fear of its succeeding in the laudable objects it has set before it.

ADVOCATING in a local paper the erection of a poor house for the county of Simcoe, the Rev. D. D. McLeod said:

But it should not be thought that economy is the only and main ground upon which the question should be settled. It is a mistake to think that sentiment does not enter into it. What is justice but a right sentiment? what is loyalty but sentiment? What is religion itself but right sentiment? You cannot govern a home, a school, a county or a country merely by the multiplication table. If you try it you will find it a miserable failure. You must have behind your economy, and as the basis on which it rests, the sentiment of justice and humanity. It is these sentiments that bind a people together and that give force and acceptance to your economies. Hence first is to be considered what is just and right, and then, second, how most wisely and economically to accomplish it.

This business of governing municipalities and the institutions of the country exclusively by the multiplication table is being carried too far. The daily allowance of each inmate of our asylums and hospitals is ciphered down to so many cents each. The unfortunates in our county poor house are reckoned to cost so many cents a piece. By an easy transition the multiplication table is taken over into the domain of religion, converts are counted and an estimate made of what it costs to convert souls at home and abroad. The work done in colleges in congregations, in fact everywhere is judged by the multiplication table standard. The whole business is becoming absolutely repulsive. A college might be doing great work with only a dozen students. A congregation might do good work for God and humanity and have a deficit of \$500 at the end of the year. Spiritual and moral results cannot be expressed by the multiplication table. Why don't county councils and parliaments figure out what whiskey costs as accurately as they estimate what it costs to keep a poor house or an asylum.

IF the Presbyterian readers of the *Interior* do not stop giving money to outside work that ought to be given to their own church the fault is not the *Interior's*. In its last issue our friend breaks out in this way:

It makes us so mad that we cry to see our money, so sorely needed for our own work, going to the sleekest tongue, and smoothest hard-finish cheek, that comes along. Our foolishness has become our most conspicuous and popular feature. This subject should be seized hold of and handled in a resolute way. It can be shown to the perfect satisfaction of any reasonable mind that no work in any de-

partment of Christian activity—in missions of all kinds, city, home and foreign; in church and congregation-building; in sound social, moral and spiritual teaching; in education, either classical or technical; in philanthropy and healing—in no kind of enterprise is better work done or more gotten out of it in proportion to the money, than our own agencies and institutions get out of it. What possible reason can be given for stinting these agencies, and for surplusing agencies other than our own? Why should we not concentrate our strength on the particular work that the Master has especially committed to our care?

Let us give a couple of illustrations of the way in which that business works on this side of the line. Not long ago a man called upon one of our ministers, and asked a subscription in aid of mission work the northern part of Ontario. The minister replied he had to support the missions of his own church in that region. "Oh," replied the visitor with an air of superiority, "this work is un-denominational," the inference, of course, being that un-denominational mission work was more worthy of support than that done by the Presbyterian Church. The same minister was called upon by a gentleman who wanted to use his pulpit to advertise a ladies school with a view to financial assistance. The minister replied that the Presbyterian Church is specially interested in several excellent ladies schools. "Oh," replied the visitor, "this school is un-denominational." Being un-denominational, of course, Presbyterians were expected to help it in opposition to their own schools. And some of them do. The man who christened Presbyterians "God's silly people" was not so far astray.

FAREWELL TO GENERAL BOOTH.

IF the welcome given to General Booth was unique, the farewell meeting, held in Massey Hall on Tuesday evening of last week, was still more so. The enthusiasm of the Army had been steadily rising day by day during the General's visit, and so had that of the public, so that at the farewell evening the great hall was filled in every part by an appreciative and sympathetic audience. It was interesting to watch the preparatory proceedings. Salvationists were everywhere, alert happy, busy, or if not the light of interest was sparkling in their eyes and irradiating their countenances. The large gallery on the platform, holding several hundreds, was held by officers and a band, which discoursed Salvation Army music, while one department of Army service after another filed in and took their places until it was quite filled by men and women ready at the slightest signal to explode with enthusiasm. Each arm of the service carried a simple but legible banner: "Children's Shelter;" "Industrial Home;" "Old Clothes;" "Food and Shelter;" "Coal and Wood;" "Farm Colony;" "Salvage Corps Department;" etc., etc. Young women arrayed in white, blue and red, emblematic of their work, took their places; reclaimed jail-birds and criminals in their right mind were all there; the whole making a striking and most suggestive picture. Commandant Herbert Booth, assisted by his officers, managed the whole in the most quiet and business-like manner, every one apparently ready to obey. Then came Sir Oliver Mowat, Hon. G. W. Ross, the General himself, Dr. Dewart, Mr. Marter, Chancellor Burwash, D.D., and many others, who on their appearance were received with music and cheers and the waving of thousands of handkerchiefs. It was truly an inspiring sight. After some preliminaries, conducted by Herbert Booth, he mentioned that, wholly of their own accord, a portion of the poor, and reclaimed vicious and criminals of the city desired to present an address to General Booth, expressive of their sentiments towards him for what he had done on their behalf, and, at the word, there stepped forward six or eight men, some of them in prison dress, one of whom, an ex-criminal, read to the General, and read well, in quite a modest yet manly way, a well-conceived and well-expressed address. At the close of the reading the General sprang to his feet, and shook each man by the hand with a warmth and heartiness that no one could doubt was sincere.

Sir Oliver, as chairman, then took charge; and, in a few apt but very hearty words, expressed his great respect for General Booth, his work and that of the Army, declaring it to be the greatest movement in modern times for the good of mankind, and introduced the author and leader of it to the great audience which received him with cheer after cheer. It would be impossible to give any idea of the address, which, though long, was so in-

tensely interesting that no one wearied for its close. A few salient points may be noted.

He began by referring to the unspeakable degradation and misery to be found in great cities, especially in London, England, in which lived so many thousands of "white heathen;" of the enquiries he was led to enter upon and the discoveries he made. At the sight of such misery the first feeling which arose in his heart was the desire to help, and this feeling, begotten of Christ-like love and pity, may be said to be the secret motive power and spring of all his work. How are they to be helped? By getting into their hearts through such sympathetic help as comes into actual contact with them in their misery, and by making them parties to their own salvation. All Salvation Army work may be said to move in these two lines, recognizing in all, as indispensable to any radical lasting improvement, Divine power. The only way in which the condition of these sunken masses can be changed is by their hearts being changed. Salvation Army women, "slum angels," as they have been called, who go down into and live in those slums that they may save their victims, may be taken as the highest embodiment of this noble work. This is practical Christianity in its most Christ-like form.

The General gave some very striking statements of success in their beneficent work, among the most degraded specimens of humanity. Sixty per cent. of criminals, he said, after twelve months under their care and training become peaceful, law-abiding men; eighty per cent. of fallen women are now walking in the paths of virtue; seventy-five per cent. of the idle and workless are willing to work if work can be got for them. He described his classification of the dwellers in the slums as the idle and destitute, the vicious, and the criminal. He noticed also the plan laid down and elaborated "In Darkest England" for their reclamation, and salvation, of the city, farm and over-sea colony. He gave statistics of the success of his great farm a few miles from London, and of what had been, and is at the present moment being done of rescue work in that great city. Those who have read "In Darkest England" were taken over familiar ground, but it was a great deal to see the man who originated and elaborated the great scheme for the salvation of society there laid down, and it was more to hear him tell of the terrible need of it and the good it was doing, and, he added, we are only at the commencement of it yet. He preaches the gospel of work. His great panacea for the sweeping away and uplifting of this sweltering mass of sin and misery and degradation produced by idleness and want, by vice and crime is work, work, accompanied by the use of all the means which love for man, inflamed by love for Christ, and after his example, can devise. In accordance with this a characteristic of the General's own spirit and of his system is never to lose hope, never to despair of reclaiming the very worst. Beautiful has it been to hear in his public addresses the tribute he paid to the admirable woman who, equally with himself, was inflamed with a passion for saving the souls and bodies of men, and until the day of her lamented death was not only a help-meet to him, but an inspiration.

His whole address was a masterpiece for the object he had in view. He is an artist of the very highest order, for what instrument is so complicated, delicate and difficult as the human heart and mind, and he swayed that great audience at his will. There was no parade of himself; in listening one did not think of General Booth, but of the great work he is engaged in, and the people he wishes to save. Word pictures so vivid and realistic were drawn that you could fancy you saw the very persons and scenes he was describing. Pathos, humor, compassion, mastery of the most difficult social problems, adroit advocacy of the Salvation Army were all displayed and in admirable proportion. The whole was something never to be forgotten. It may be hoped that his visit to Canada will be attended both with lasting spiritual good, and good in other directions; for though he spoke in the highest terms of our happy social conditions, and of our prison system as he saw it in the Central Prison, he assured us of what all know, that the seeds of the same misery, crime and vice, which are bearing such deadly fruit in older lands, exist amongst ourselves, and unless care be taken in good time we are sure to reap the same fatally destructive harvest.

Books and Magazines.

THE NEW WOMANHOOD. A Solution of the Woman Question. By James C. Fernald. Introduction by Marion Harland. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 11 Richmond Street West, Toronto.

This is not a controversial book. The author's chief concern is not with the activities into which woman may enter but with those into which woman *must* enter; an attempt, as he says in his preface, "to establish certain general principles on which all will agree, to show how matters of practical interest are necessarily connected with those original facts of human nature, and to set clear above the surge of conflict some of those precious things which none of the combatants on either side would willingly let die." Marion Harland, in her introduction, speaks with enthusiasm of this book. It is that of an advanced thinker, of one who recognizes and welcomes the enlarged range of action which the last half century has brought to woman; but of one who, at the same time, appreciates the fuller life possible to the "new" woman, chiefly for added powers it confers upon her as mother, as wife, as home-maker. The pivotal idea is that of woman as the home-maker. "It is not," says the author, "that she can do nothing else, but that she can do this as no other can. If she does not make home, home cannot be made. The world needs her there; her own heart calls her there. The book deals with the culture as well as with what is termed the drudgery of the new womanhood, and it is as rich in suggestions in the chapters pertaining to woman's studies as is any part of the book.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF HELL; being a Discussion of some of the Relations of the Christian Plan of Salvation to Modern Science; including a Chapter on Miracles and a Scientific Examination of the Theory of Endless Punishment. By John Philipson. Price 25 cents. New York, the Industrial Publication Co.

The writer in the preface says truly: "The ideas in the Christian doctrines connected with hell and redemption have been sad stumbling blocks in the path of many earnest seekers after the truth." This is an attempt to remove some of these by treating the subject from a purely scientific standpoint. On this basis he seeks to demonstrate the endlessness of future punishment, and the necessity of the plan of salvation known only through Christ.

JOSH JOBSON OR PARDS. By Florence E. Burch, author of "Ragged Simon," etc. The Copp Clark Co., Ltd., Toronto.

This is a story of English humble life conveying in this attractive form the many admirable lessons found in the issues of the London Religious Tract Society of which this is one.

McClure's Magazine is one which in a very short time has risen to rank among the foremost monthly publications of the continent. Keeping abreast of the times it is printing a series of papers on "Napoleon Bonaparte." They have secured, it is said, a reception commensurate with their exceptional worth. These will run through several coming numbers. Lincoln, described by men who knew him, is also receiving considerable attention. "Lincoln in Politics," by Col. John G. Nicolay, to be published in an early number, "dealing with one of the most extraordinary sides of Lincoln's genius—his wonderful skill as a politician," will not be the least interesting contribution to this ever-welcomed theme. The February number, we might mention, contained several remarkable contributions on that prince of writers, Robert Louis Stevenson. J. M. Barrie, S. R. Crockett and Ian Maclaren all give their estimate of his worth. A series of papers by E. J. Edwards, on "Tammany," which will be an illustrated history of this unique political organization, is being looked forward to by us with marked expectancy. [S. S. McClure Ltd., 30 Lafayette Place, New York City. \$1.50 a year.]

Godey's Magazine—ever readable, instructive and artistic—is one which we are always glad to see. At present a series of articles on famous women is being published, that for the March number, which will appear on the twenty-third of the present month, having as its subject "Helen of Troy." The illustrated poem by Newman needs but to be mentioned. In the same number will appear a beautifully illustrated paper on the "Fair Women of England," as also "Godey's Fashions," which have successfully represented the different changes in feminine fancies for sixty-four years, containing a forecast of the Spring styles. In this department, which is peculiarly interesting to women, will also be found valuable hints on household decoration, the care of flowers and kindred subjects. [The Godey Company, 32 and 34 Lafayette Place, New York. \$1.00 a year.]

To every Canadian household *Munsey's Magazine* is one which should make a strong appeal for favour. Not alone is it one of the best illustrated periodicals appearing on our desk, conveying to the reader a large and carefully assorted variety of reading matter, but in almost every number there appears an article on some Canadian theme. The February number, for instance, contains one on "Canadian Winter Sports," by Robert Scott Osborne, while the issue immediately preceding it had an interesting dissertation on the General's *regime* at Ottawa—"A Colonial Court." This magazine is in the highest sense of the word an attractive publication. [Frank A. Munsey Company, 151 Fifth Avenue, New York. \$1. a year.]

In the onward march of improvement in periodical literature, *The Peterson Magazine* continues to hold an enviable position. Its illustrations (there are ninety in the February number) are as excellent as they are numerous, and the accompanying reading matter is such as will interest a wide range of readers. [Penfield Publishing Company, Asbury Park, N.J. \$1.00 a year.]

The Family Circle.

SKYLARK.

Two worlds hast thou to dwell in, Sweet.—
The virginal, untroubled sky,
And this vex'd region at my feet.
Alas, but one have I!

To all my songs there clings the shade,
The dulling shade of mundane care.
They amid mortal mists are made,—
Thine in immortal air.

My heart is dashed with griefs and fears;
My song comes fluttering, and I am gone.
O high above the home of tears,
Eternal Joy, sing on.

—William Watson.

SYMPATHY.

If we should be so quick of heart,
So keen of sight,
That we could feel each shadow's gloom,
Each blossom's blight,
The fairest of earth's blue-gold days
Would turn to night.

If we should grow so swift to feel
Each human pain
That for each aching human heart
Ours ached again,
Life were all weariness, and joy
Grown poor and vain.

Some sounds are lost in silence, though
We reverent hark;
Some sights are shut from anxious eyes
By pitying dark.
The limit of the soul's out-gift
Has finite mark.

Grace Duffield Goodwin.

[All Rights Reserved.]

MARJORIE'S CANADIAN WINTER.

BY AGNES MAULE MACHAR.

CHAPTER XIX.—CONTINUED.

When she came out on deck in the cool, fresh morning, the river scenery was completely different. Instead of the low flat shore near Montreal, the sun shone on high wooded banks, dotted with gleaming white villages and church spires, and away in the distance, beyond a misty bluff which they said was the rock of Quebec, stretched a vista of stately blue hills. Mrs. Ramsay and Gerald were out already. Her aunt, who of course knew the shore well, pointed out the pretty little nook where the Cape Rouge River comes out between its protecting hills, and where an unsuccessful colony was planted, before Chaplain founded Quebec.

By and by they drew nearer the regal old city, and Marjorie could discern the outline of the rock and citadel, with the mast-studded river and great Atlantic steamers lying at Point Levis, on the other side of the channel, which there is only about a mile wide. Mrs. Ramsay pointed out a picturesque little French village, lying in the shelter of the high wooded bank above Quebec, and told her that that was Sillery, the spot where a religious establishment had been founded by an old knight of Malta, and where the devoted hospitable nuns had first established themselves when they joined the Canadian mission. And she told her that when Madame de la Peltrie, a noble lady who was one of the first to come out to work for the conversion of the Indians, and two or three of the nuns who accompanied her, first visited this spot and saw their little Indian pupils, they were so glad, that they seized and kissed every little Indian girl within their reach; 'without minding,' so Pere Le Jeune said, 'whether they were dirty or not. For,' he added, 'love and charity triumphed over every human consideration.'

As the steamer stopped at her dock, just under the dark gray rock of Cape Diamond, with Dufferin Terrace and the citadel high above their heads, Marjorie and her friends had no time to stop and enjoy the view of the tall quaint houses or busy harbor. Professor Duncan was waiting for Marjorie, and the Saguenay boat was waiting for the others. Very soon they were separated, and the steamer rapidly receded down the river, while the professor and Marjorie drove up the steep hill in one of the quaint little French *caleches* that are just made for these hilly roads, with their two wheels and strong springs, and the sure-footed ponies that draw them.

As soon as they had breakfasted at the house of Professor Duncan's hospitable hostess, where Marjorie caught glimpses of charming mountain views in every direction, they set out on their round of sightseeing.

Professor Duncan took her first to the spacious Dufferin Terrace close by, from which she could see the beautiful panorama around her; the river winding down on both sides of the purple woods of the Island of Orleans, the distant hills changing color with the passing of the light fleecy clouds; the wooded heights of Levis opposite crowned with villages and steeples; and just below the busy harbor and the quaint, grimy old town.

The Professor pointed out Champlain market just below them, telling her that thereabouts had stood that first '*Habitation de Champlain*,' which had been one of his 'Scenes of Christmas Past.' And Marjorie tried to fancy the busy city gone, and the primitive little settlement under the hill, just as it was when Champlain cultivated his roses in his garden below. On the ground behind the Terrace, the professor said, stood the old Chateau of St. Louis, where Champlain died.

From the Terrace they mounted to the glacis of the citadel and found their way round to the entrance, catching different views all along their way. Marjorie was bewildered by the great walls and ditch of the old fortress, and delighted beyond expression by the magnificent view from the 'King's Bastion,' commanding such a sweep of charming landscape scenery—blue mountains, rich woods, fertile fields, gleaming villages and winding river. From the other bastion, bearing the name and crest of the Prince of Wales, the professor pointed out the rugged stretch of green just below and beyond, and told her that those were the 'Plains of Abraham,' where Wolfe had fallen, after fighting the decisive battle which won Canada from the French.

Coming down from the citadel, they strolled round the ramparts, crossed the quiet green esplanade, inspected the new stately gates, and the fine new Parliament buildings outside the walls. And wherever they went, there were such charming views of gray-blue hills receding beyond each other to the horizon, and blue, sail-studded river and woodland, and long fields and white villages, that Marjorie could have gazed at all day. Near St. John's Gate the professor stopped and showed her how the St. Charles wound out from among the hills till it met the St. Lawrence at the city; and showing her a green point round which this small river made a silver loop; he told her that that was the site of Pere Le Jeune's little convent—*Notre Dame des Anges*; and that in the stream close by Cartier had laid up his ships during that terrible winter.

After dinner, as Marjorie declared that she was not at all fatigued, they drove out by the St. Foy road, past charming villas and gardens, and back by the St. Louis road. They drove down to the pretty little village of Sillery, under the cliff, and there the professor pointed out, under a spreading elm, the French inscription that marks the spot of the 'first Convent of the Hospital Nuns.' He showed her, too, the old house that still stands, built in those early days for the Mission; and near it the white monument of Edmond Masse—the '*pere utile*' who was the first of the pioneer missionaries to go to his rest.

As they returned, the professor dismissed their carriage at the toll gate near Wolfe's Monument. They stepped to look at it and read the simple inscription: 'Here died Wolfe Victorious;' with the date, '1759.' Then they walked across the green uneven meadow, and the professor pointed out where Wolfe had scrambled up the height among the rough bushes, leading his men to the unexpected and successful attack which wrested from the French their hardly won and heroically kept colony. And as they walked back, he gave her a few particulars of the battle, and how the brave Wolfe had asked 'Who run?' and being told that it was the French, said, 'Then I die happy,' and quietly expired.

In the evening they went to enjoy the sunset from Dufferin Terrace, where the band plays on fine summer evenings. As they strolled up and down, watching the rich, soft sunset tints fading from the distant hills and the calm river, the professor talked of the old times of Quebec, and the brave deeds and high hopes that were associated with those old rocks and hills. And as they noticed the stately forms of some long-robed ecclesiastics walking by in the gathering dusk, Marjorie could easily have conjured up the shade of Pere Le Jeune and his brave comrades, revisiting 'the glimpses of the moon.'

Next day the professor drove Marjorie down to Montmorency Falls, past the long line of pretty little French cottages and old-fashioned gardens that line the Beauport Road. They walked across to the brow of the cliff, and down the dizzy flight of steps, getting different views of the great, snowy cataract dashing down the steep amid its showers of spray that bedewed the tall dark pines, which made such an effective setting to the snowy sheet of the foaming cataract. Then they dined at the little inn, and strolled about the lovely grounds close to the Falls—whose proprietor was an acquaintance of the professor—and walked back up the rapid brown stream of the Montmorency till they reached the 'Natural Steps'; the succession of brown ledges over which this mountain torrent dashes down to join the St. Lawrence. In the evening they had a charming drive home, with the tin roofs of Quebec before them glittering like a golden palace in the rich sunset light.

Marjorie was enchanted with Quebec, and could have lingered there for days. She would have liked a longer peep at the 'Basilica'—as the Cathedral is called—and at the Ursuline Convent Chapel, where the hush seemed as remote from ordinary life as the light still kept burning in memory of a French girl who died a hundred years ago. And she was fascinated by the thought that still where the convent stood was the very same old garden where Madame de la Peltrie and her nuns sat and taught the little Indian girls centuries ago.

It would be charming to come back here with her father, she thought, and now she could be his guide, as Professor Duncan had been hers, to the historic associations of this cradle of the life of Canada.

But her friends expected her to join them at the Saguenay boat next morning. And thither accordingly Professor Duncan and she again drove down in a *caleche*. Mrs. West and Ada, with Dick in charge, and her cousins under Marion's supervision, and an enormous pile of luggage, were being transferred from the one steamboat to the other. All were delighted to greet Marjorie; and saying a hurried and grateful good-by to the professor, they were off, and gliding away from the stately city, and along the populous shore of the Island of Orleans.

CHAPTER XX.

AMONG THE HILLS.

Charming, indeed, was the sail down the glorious river, past the grand wooded hills that rose in stately procession, one behind the other, as they steamed rapidly north-eastward. These looked more and more lonely as they got farther down, and the white villages and solitary houses that dotted them for a great part of the way, grew farther and farther apart. Occasionally, however, a white cluster of houses would be seen almost at the summit of a high, rugged hill, clothed throughout with fir and birch; though more often, as they proceeded, these were one huge mass of green. The high piers by which the steamer occasionally stopped to disembark freight or passengers, astonished Marjorie, till reminded that they were now in water which was constantly rising or falling with the tide. About three o'clock in the afternoon they came in sight of the long, tall pier of Murray Bay, where, amid the expectant crowd that always awaits the steamer there, they soon discovered Gerald, with Mrs. Ramsay and Jack.

The pony phaeton was got out of the boat as soon as possible, and Gerald drove his sister to their temporary home, about a mile from the landing, just under the brow of the hill that runs along the curving shore of the beautiful bay. Opposite was *Cape L'Aigle*, where the Ramsays' cottage stood, and at the head of the bay a white church spire marked the French village of Murray Bay, which is quite distinct from *Point au Pie*, where the hotels and summer cottages stand.

Marjorie was to stay with Ada for the first day or two, at least; so she bade good-by to her cousins as they stepped merrily into the little French hay cart which was to carry them to their destination. Ada was delighted with the novelty of the simple country house, with little or no furniture, but full of the sweet fresh mountain air, and lovely views of hill and sea; as the expanse of river appeared to be, with its tide-uncovered beach. Then the green partially wooded hills rose just at the back of their little inclosure, and all they had to do was to stroll away up the grassy slope and find a more charming and extensive view at every step. Every hour of the bracing air seemed to bring new strength to Ada, and she was impatiently waiting permission to mount her pony and ride off among those lovely hills with Gerald.

Marjorie set off in the pony phaeton with Gerald, a day or two after, to go to her cousins at *Cape Laigle*. It did not seem very far, looking across the brown sandy beach and soft blue strip of river, to the bold bluff stretching far out seaward on the other side. But they had to drive round the bay, past the continuous line of little French farmhouses and strips of upland farm, past the queer earthen ovens that stood by the roadside, through the quaint French village that lay on both sides of the bridge that spanned the shallow brown Murray River, and then up along the foot of wooded hills to the brow of the long grassy bluff. The view on both sides was magnificent, whether they looked landward into the vista of hills beyond hills, or across the river to the distant hills on the other side, or eastward to the ocean-like horizon. Dr. Ramsay loved this place so well because, he said, it reminded him strongly of the highland scenery of his native land.

The Ramsays' cottage was a small one, and very plain and bare; but the children rushed to meet her in great spirits, to tell her of all the fun they had had already. And only the day before, they said, Louis Girard and his mother had come in a little country waggon to see them, and had been so disappointed that 'Mademoiselle was not there.'

It would be pleasant to tell more particularly of all the delights of the next three or four weeks; the rides and drives, the canoeing on the river, the picnics to the pretty waterfalls in the vicinity. But all this must be left to the imagination of the lover of picturesque scenery. Marjorie was delighted, at least, if her cousin were not, when a letter arrived from her father, telling her that he was on his way northward, and would reach her almost as soon as his letter. It need scarcely be said that she was eagerly watching at the pier when the steamer's smoke was seen in the distance, rounding the promontory above; and that when it drew near enough at last to admit of distinguishing the figures on board, her eyes soon detected the familiar figure that was as eagerly looking out for her. And when she was once more clasped in his embrace, and his familiar tones were in her ear, she could scarcely believe that he had been so long away.

Mr. Fleming was as delighted as Marjorie had anticipated with the charming scenery of Murray Bay. He and she had many pleasant walks together, in addition to the more extensive family expeditions, during which she unfolded to him the various experiences of the past months, so much more fully than she could do in letters. And he was astonished to find how much she had

grown in mind and character, and how much she knew, thanks to Professor Duncan, of the old heroic age of Canada.

Gerald and he had many talks, too, and Mr. Fleming was much interested in the thoughtful, ambitious lad, who reminded him strongly of his own early self. One evening the three were walking up from *Cap a L'Aigle* to Murray Bay, after one of the frequent thunder storms which abound there, followed by an exquisite rainbow. As they walked, the sun set in a dazzling glory of purple and crimson clouds, that flooded the hills with the most exquisite hues, and bathed the green slope at hand in a mellow light, while the river lay as it were a soft, translucent mingling of opaline tints of rose and pale green and softest purple. It was a picture that would not be soon forgotten.

'Well, Miss Marjorie, isn't this grand?' said a well-known voice. Marjorie started and turned round.

'Why, Professor Duncan! Where did you come from? Father dear, this is Professor Duncan. I'm so glad!'

And when they had taken breath after the greeting, the professor told them that he was going to take a sail up the Saguenay, and had stopped on the way to see them all and try to secure a traveling companion for his trip.

He and Mr. Fleming very soon renewed their old acquaintance, and it was soon arranged that when the next boat came down, Mrs. Ramsay, Marion and Marjorie, with Mr. Fleming and Gerald, should accompany Professor Duncan on this charming expedition.

The summer dusk was just closing in as they rounded the rocky point of Tadousac, and saw the village nestling among the crags and stunted firs, where, as Professor Duncan reminded them, the very first little settlement had been perched when the fur-traders had their headquarters there for traffic with the Indians, who brought their furs down the gloomy Saguenay.

They went ashore to see the little ancient church which had so long stood like a tiny bit in the surrounding darkness of savagery and heathenism, and watched the light of the village as they left it, seeming a type of the part which the little church had played so long.

They remained up till midnight to see Cape Trinity and Eternity by moonlight, looking like great Titanic shadows looming over the blackness of the stream. In the early morning they went ashore at Ha Ha Bay, and went to hear the early mass in the village church, where a devout congregation of the country folk was assembled.

They had a delightful day on the wild river, with its endless ranges of stern cliffs and wooded gorges, the little villages perched on craggy ledges, the weird majesty of Cape Trinity and Cape Eternity, with their dizzy height and weather-scarred precipices. They passed Tadousac again in the 'gloaming,' and were almost relieved to get out of the gloomy shadows of the Saguenay and out on the broad St. Lawrence.

It was very late—about three in the August morning, for they had been delayed by the tide—when the steamer approached Murray Bay. They had all been walking up and down the deck, and Mr. Fleming and Professor Duncan had been talking of the old days and how truly the 'light' which the brave pioneers had carried into these savage wilds, had been 'lights in the darkness'; even like those soft auroral steamers which they had been watching in the northern horizon; for in that north latitude it is often pretty cold even in August.

They talked, too, of the darkness that shrouds so large a portion even of our great cities, and how many a quiet, steady light is needed to shine there, too, as 'lights in the darkness.' Marjorie listened to the conversation, feeling that as she must soon be leaving all these pleasant scenes, and be returning to the old life, which now did seem just a little lonely, there would always be this noble ideal and aspiration, worthy of any one's best efforts. Everywhere, if one tried, one could be a 'light in the darkness.'

'And look there!' said Professor Duncan. Away to the eastward there was a pale streak of amber heralding the coming dawn. And now the aurora lights began to fade out of the sky as it grew every moment brighter.

'Yes,' said Mr. Fleming; 'it makes me think of the time when "the city shall have no need of the sun, neither of the moon to shine in it"—and "there shall be no night there." The Northern Lights won't be need there; but till then may they continue faithful to shine on as "Lights in the Darkness!'"

'Amen!' said the professor. And if Marjorie did not say 'Amen' aloud, she said it in her heart.

(Concluded.)

Our Young Folks.

CAPTAIN, DEAR CAPTAIN.

O Captain, my Captain, your gallant trip is done.
Thy ship has weathered every storm,
The noblest prize is won,
The port is near, the bells I hear,
The people all exulting,
While loving eyes the steady keel,
The gallant ship are watching.
But, O, heart, heart, heart,
O, the bleeding drops of red,
Where on the deck the captain lies
Fallen—cold—as dead.
O, Captain, dear Captain, list to the welcoming
bells,
Rise up, for you the flag is flung,
For you the bugle trills,
For you bright flowers and victor's wreaths,
For you the shores are crowding,
For you they call, the swaying mass
Their eager glances turning;
Captain, dear Captain, my arm beneath your
head.

It's an evil dream that on the deck
You're fallen, cold and dead.
But our Captain does not answer.
His lips are pale and still;
Woe's me, he does not feel my arm,
He has no pulse nor will;
Our ship is anchored safely
Its stormy voyage o'er,
But upon the deck our Captain lies
Fallen, cold and dead.

GOD'S LESSONS.

"Now, Miss Ethel," said Nurse, as she cleared away the tea things, "get your lesson books, there's a good child. The sooner you begin the sooner you will have finished," concluded Nurse, cheerfully.

"It is all very well for you to say that," answered the little girl, "when you have no lessons to learn. I wonder," she continued, "how you would like to have to learn the capital towns of England, and to know when those stupid kings were born, to say nothing of the spelling! Oh dear," with a deep sigh, "how lovely it would be to be grown up, and have no more lessons."

"You won't find it all to be play when you are grown up. Grown-up people have lessons to learn, just like children, only they are harder, and take much longer than yours do, Miss Ethel."

"Has Mamma got lessons to learn?" enquired Ethel, in astonishment, "and Papa, and Aunt Ella?"

"That they have," answered Nurse. "And you, Nurse? Why, I shall believe you have, too, only I never see any lesson books about. I suppose you have got further on than the capital towns of England, else we might have learnt them together."

"Now, Miss Ethel," said Nurse taking the tea-tray in her hand, "I am going downstairs, and if you have learnt your lessons like a good child by the time I come back, I will tell you all about my lessons."

"Oh, thank you," eagerly answered Ethel, taking up her spelling-book, and settling herself in the window-seat, she began softly repeating to herself:—

"H-o-l-d—hold, f-o-l-d—fold, s-o-l-d—sold, g-o-l-d—gold."

Over and over again she whispered the words, till she could spell them correctly, and when Nurse returned, closed the book triumphantly, and drawing a stool to the fireside, sat down beside Nurse, who had brought out her mending basket, and had drawn a black stocking of Ethel's over her hand, and was poking her finger through a big hole at the toe.

"Have you learnt your lessons to-night, Nurse?" asked Ethel, breaking the silence, as Nurse did not seem inclined to say anything, but "dear! dear!" as the finger got further and further through the hole.

"I'm learning them now?" replied Nurse, "and it is a lesson I'm called on most weeks to learn."

"And what is it called?" inquired Ethel in a puzzled voice. "It can't be mending stockings, for I heard Mamma say to Aunt Ella yesterday, you were the best worker she had ever seen."

"No, it is something more difficult than the stockings, it is the lesson of Patience."

"The lesson of Patience?" echoed Ethel.

"Yes, Miss Ethel, you remember I said to you yesterday morning, 'Do not run about without your slippers, as you will make holes in your stockings;' and if you had only learnt the lesson of Obedience I should not be now learning the lesson of Patience."

Ethel sat thoughtfully gazing into the bright fire, and when she spoke again, she asked.

"And what are Mamma's lessons like?"

"The lesson of Unselfishness?" answered Nurse. "Yesterday a little girl insisted on going out in the hot sun because she declared she found it so stupid, having to wait until the evening, and, as Nurse was busy, Mamma took her out, and the hot sun made her head ache, so she could not go to the party in the evening."

"Oh Nurse!" cried Ethel; "surely I need to learn your sort of lessons, too, but they will be very much harder than those Miss Mitchell gives me."

"Yes, they are God's lesson that He would have us all learn; and, if you ask Him, dearie, He will help you."

And when Ethel knelt beside her little white bed that evening; she did not forget to say:

"Please, God, help me to learn Your lessons."

Ethel was quite right in thinking these were the hardest lessons of all; but she found they helped her with her other ones; and so, perseveringly, she goes on learning those that God would teach her.—*M. Bradshaw Isherwood, in Great Thought.*

CORRECT SPEAKING.

What is it to speak correctly? It is to accustom ourselves to speak and write accurately, having special care to use no language or utter any statement that is not elegant or strictly truthful. Avoid the use of all slang words and phrases. They are odious, and no amount of personal grace in the speaker can compensate for the disagreeable effect that the use of slang has upon the hearer. When once the habit of using these slang phrases has been formed, it is almost impossible to eradicate it. Youth is the best time to acquire correct language. It does not require wealth; the poorest can obtain the faculty. And how? By using the language of books—in other words, that which one reads. From the taste of the best speakers and writers, treasure up choice phrases, and accustom yourself to their use. But do not fall into the opposite error of selecting only that which is pompous and high-sounding, for that will make one ridiculous. But choose the language which is terse, expressive, and clear, and the habit of correct speaking soon becomes fixed, and makes it a pleasure to listen to you.

BAD READING.

The other day a little fellow sat reading a book, when suddenly he saw his father coming along. He put the book out of sight, and stood up in great confusion, waiting for his father to pass by. Now, I didn't like that, and I herewith advise that boy, and all other boys, never to read anything they are ashamed of. Open out every page you read, full and free, in God's light and presence, as you must, and if it is not fit to be opened so, do not read it at all.

Bad reading is deadly poison, and I, for one, would like to see the poisoners—that is, the men who furnish it—punished like any other murderers. Yes, and more, it's far worse to kill the soul than to kill the body.

In my opinion parents are not half watchful enough in this matter, and if I were you, young folks, I wouldn't stand it.

In 1812 all Christian teaching was prohibited in India. Now the government in appreciation of missions, gives large sums and valuable lands for the erection of hospitals, education and missionaries.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.

A DISEASE LONG HELD BY PHYSICIANS TO BE INCURABLE.

Its Horrors are Those of a Living Death—The Victim Helpless, His Torture Intense—Loses Control of Bowels and Bladder and is a Source of Constant Worry to Family and Friends—A Remedy for the Disease Discovered.

Mr. James McLean, a resident of Leftroy, Simcoe County, Ont., is known to every man, woman and child for miles around the vicinity of his home, and all know of the long years during which his condition has been that of a living death. Mr. McLean tells of his injury, his years of torture, and his subsequent release from the agonies of locomotor ataxia, in the following vivid language:—

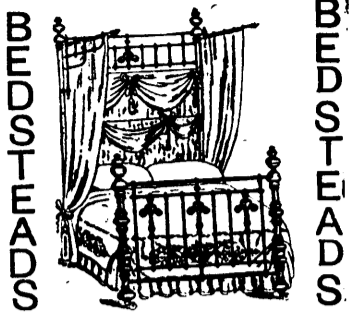
"In the year 1880 I was thrown from a scaffold, falling on my back on a stone pile. I was badly hurt, and narrowly escaped death. Plasters and liniments were applied, and I seemed to get somewhat better. But the apparent improvement was short lived. My feet began to get unusually cold, and nothing that could be done would warm them. The trouble then spread to my legs, and from the waist down I was attacked with shooting pains flying along the nerves in thousands, and causing the most terrible torture for days and nights at a time. I could get no relief save from the injections of morphia. Six physicians treated me at different times, but appeared only to faintly understand my trouble and could do nothing for my relief. Some of the doctors declared that my trouble was rheumatism, but two of them said it was a disease of the spinal cord, that the trouble would get worse and that sooner or later my arms would become affected. This prediction proved true. My left hand dropped at the wrist joint and hung dead and cold, and I had no more control of it than if the hand were not on me. Fly blisters and electricity were resorted to without avail. My stomach was next attacked with a burning, aching, nauseating pain, causing the most distressing vomiting, and I often thought I would not see morning. I have vomited almost continually for thirty-six hours, and nothing but morphia or chloroform could deaden the anguish I suffered. But worse trouble was in store for me. I lost control of my bowels and water, and my condition became most horrible, necessitating constantly the greatest care and watchfulness. I now suffering from the top of my head to the point of my toes. I saw double, and had to keep my eyes fixed steadily on the ground to make a step at all, and the moment I raised my eyes I would stagger and fall if I were not grasping something. I could not take a single step in the dark. For nine long years I suffered all the horrors of a living death. In 1889 I was admitted to the Toronto General Hospital, where I was treated four months. I was told that my trouble was locomotor ataxia, and incurable, and I returned home no better. After returning home I had further medical treatment, but with no better results than before. Finally I was given the following certificate of incurability:—

CERTIFICATE, July 27th, 1893.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY that James McLean has a disease of the spinal cord (incurable) that renders him unfit to obtain a living.

A. T. LITTLE, M.D.
"About this time I was strongly urged to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and oh how I wish I had known of this great remedy years ago! What anguish and torture I would have been spared. Soon after beginning the use of Pink Pills I found myself improving. The pains left me and I was able to discontinue the use of the morphia. I regained control of both bowels and bladder and gradually a feeling of life returned to my legs and arms. I can now walk without the aid of either crutches or sticks and can take long strides. My stomach trouble has all left me, and I can eat as heartily as ever in my life. My friends who never expected to see me about again, are astonished at the wonder Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have wrought in me. When I began the use of the pills my weight was reduced to 136 pounds, and it has now increased to 165. I am a new man and it is not possible for me to say enough in praise of your marvellous medicine. My wife also joins me in thanks, and says it was a happy day for her when I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as since then she has been able to get rest at night which she had not done for so many long years before. I hope Heaven may direct this into the hands of some other poor sufferer, who may find, as I did, release from a living death through your great life-saving remedy. Yours very gratefully,
JAMES McLEAN.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a certain cure for all diseases such as St. Vitus' dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of the grippe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. With men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature. Sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink), and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

BRASS AND IRON



WRITE FOR PRICES.

RICE LEWIS & SON

(LIMITED)

Cor. King & Victoria Sts., Toronto.

R. J. HUNTER,

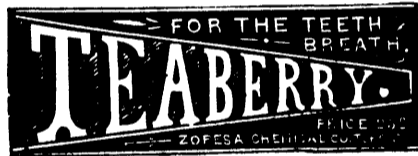
MERCHANT TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

31 and 33 King Street West.

Formerly Cor. King and Church Sts.,
TO ONTO.

 A. McLaren, Dentist
 243 Yonge Street,
 First Class \$10.00 Sets teeth for \$5
INCORPORATED 1880 TORONTO HON. G. W. ALLAN
PRESIDENTCONSERVATORY
OF MUSICCOR. YONGE ST. & WILTON AVE.
EDWARD FISHER - Musical Director.

PUPILS MAY ENTER AT ANY TIME.

CALENDAR 132 pages, giving full information
mailed free to applicants.H. N. SHAW, B.A., - Principal Elocution School.
Elocution, Voice Culture, Delsarte, Literature, etc.Pure
Calf's-foot
Jelly

Contains no gelatine, and is particularly nourishing and appetizing for Invalids. We make it fresh every day, and deliver it at the hospitals free of Charge.

Put up in tumblers, price 25c. each.

HARRY WEBB,

TEL. 3907. 447 YONGE ST.



TRENT CANAL.

Peterboro & Lakefield Division.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Trent Canal," will be received at this Office until noon on Saturday, 23rd March, 1895, for the construction of about six and a half miles of Canal, on the Peterboro and Lakefield Division.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, at Ottawa, or at the Superintending Engineer's Office, Peterboro, where forms of tender can be obtained on and after Monday, 18th February, 1895.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$7,500 must accompany the tender; this accepted cheque must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The accepted cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
By order, J. H. BALDERSON,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals
Ottawa, 15th February, 1895.

Ministers and Churches.

Rev. J. Anderson formerly of St. Stephen's, N.B., is now located at Monrovia, Cal., in charge of the church there.

Mr. J. Hunter was inducted in Markdale on the 29th January, and begins work with every prospect of a successful pastorate.

Rev. W. H. Ness, of Riverside, Nova Scotia, is spending the winter in Los Angeles. He is delighted with the Southern California winter.

Mr. J. E. Charles, licentiate, has been ordained a French missionary within the bounds of the Presbytery of Glengarry with headquarters at Cornwall.

Rev. Mr. Pettigrew M.A., of Glenmorris, conducted the services in the U. P. Church, Galt, on the 26th ult., and preached two thoughtful and helpful sermons.

Rev. C. W. Gordon, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, Winnipeg, has been on a three weeks' trip to the East. While in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto he was specially engaged in Home Mission work.

The Rev. Dr. Sexton, who has been recently preaching and lecturing with unusual success at Halifax, N. S., sailed for England on the 9th inst., on the *Oregon*. He expects to be away about two months.

At an adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of Orangeville, held on the 29th ult., Rev. Mr. Fleming, of Caledon East, declined the call extended to him by the congregations of Cookstown, Town Line, and Ivy.

The Rev. A. Graham, late of North Williamsburg, was inducted into the pastoral charge of Knox Church, Lancaster, on the 24th ult. Excellent results in the near future are anticipated from the labors of Mr. Graham.

Jno. R. Sinclair, who was settled in Burbank, has accepted an invitation to the Santa Paula congregation and began work there early in February. His health has so improved in California that he is able to preach again without interruption.

Rev. J. M. Gardiner, who left San Bernardino recently to come into Los Angeles to the Third Presbyterian Church of that city, has received some 40 members in the three months he has been settled. He is most successful in building up churches.

On a late evening a deputation from the Presbyterian charges of St. Andrews, Bank and Gibraltar, McMurchy's Settlement, met at Mr. Donald Patterson's and presented their student in charge, Mr. E. Smith, with an excellent fur coat and an address.

The Carleton Place *Herald* of last week says: "Rev. A. A. Scott exchanged pulpits on Sunday with Rev. D. M. Buchanan, of Lanark. The latter is a comparatively new man in this Presbytery and this his first visit to Carleton Place. He is a fluent speaker, and delivered two very fine sermons on this occasion."

On Sabbath, February 3rd, the Rev. D. Guthrie, B.A., of Walkerton, conducted anniversary services in Guthrie Church, Harriston. At both diets of worship there were large and appreciative audiences. The evening one was exceptionally large, the spacious building being completely packed. The sermons preached were very impressive. The proceeds of this anniversary amounted to \$220.

The induction of Mr. A. Thompson, B.D., which was to have taken place in Chatsworth, had to be postponed from 28th of January to Feb. 1st. Mr. Little, the only member of Presbytery who reached Chatsworth on the 28th, got there on snowshoes. Rev. Dr. Somerville stuck in a drift two miles from Owen Sound and had to turn. Mr. McNabb could not get away from the manse at Kilsyth.

The anniversary sermons, preached in the Port Credit Church, on Sabbath Jan. 27th, by Rev. R. P. Mackay B.A., were listened to with pleasure and profit. On Monday night the Rev. Wm. Paterson, of Cooke's Church, delivered his witty and instructive lecture on "Ireland and the Irish," to a delighted audience. The musical part of the programme, vocal and instrumental, added much to the evening's entertainment.

Anniversary services were held in Glenmorris on Sabbath, 26th ult. The great storm of Saturday had filled the roads so that it was difficult for many to get to church. Dr. King, of Galt, preached with his usual vigor. On Monday evening notwithstanding the state of the roads a good audience assembled in the church to hear a lecture from Rev. Dr. Fraser, of Hamilton, on Egypt and what he saw there. Suitable music was rendered by the choir.

A very pleasant social was held at Oneida, on the evening of February the 5th inst., when considerable more than 300 were present. Addresses were given by the pastor, Rev. T. L. Turnbull, Revs. Jas. A. Grant, St. Mary's; J. D. Edgar, Cayuga; C. H. Lowry, Hagersville; Mr. A. R. Goodman, Cayuga, and Mr. A. Thompson, Ruthven Park, lawyers. Excellent music was rendered by the Misses Gardiner and others. The sum realized was nearly \$100. Notwithstanding extreme depression the financial year has been good.

Rev. R. M. Craig, writing from New Mexico, U. S., says: "In this land of sunshine my health has so far improved that I have consented to do a little work at a town called Catskill, where there are six or seven hundred people with not a single minister of any denomination. It is at an elevation of 8,000 feet, in the centre of a pine forest, and although colder than in some parts of the territory is, I am persuaded, a very healthy locality. We are always delighted to get news from home, and THE PRESBYTERIAN, which we have read for so many years, is looked for with interest. I hope to be able to return to my home and people in June."

The anniversary services of Alma Presbyterian Church were conducted by the Rev. R. P. Mackay, B.A., secretary of the Foreign Mission, on Sabbath, Feb. 3rd. The attendance was good; the sermons were interesting, instructive and impressive and the address to the Sabbath School in the afternoon was enjoyed by both young and old. A free will offering, amounting to \$75, was collected at the morning and evening services. The annual congregational meeting was held on the Thursday evening following. The different reports showed that there has been marked progress in every department of the work, during the past year. The treasurer's report shows a balance of \$136 on hand.

The regular meeting of the Toronto Presbyterian Council was held on Monday evening, the 4th inst., in the lecture room of Knox Church. The President, Mr. John A. Paterson, occupied the chair. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there was a good attendance. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Wm. McKinlay, of Kildonan, Man, after which Mr. Wm. Galbraith, an elder of Knox Church, read an instructive paper on "The Pastor and his Work." He strongly urged that a minister should be eminently godly. Second to adapt his preaching to the capacity and requirements of his flock. Third the pastor should regularly and systematically visit his congregation, as the good and lasting benefits from visiting could not be over estimated. Lastly he condemned the practice of the pastor who visited questionable places of amusement such as theatres or balls, and showed clearly the difference between the pastor and preacher. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Galbraith, on motion of the Rev. J. G. Potter, seconded by Mr. Park.

The congregation of Knox Church, Harriston, adopted a new plan for celebrating its annual anniversary and one which has proved most satisfactory as it was a grand success. This year there was no eating or tea meeting. The plan adopted was to appoint collectors for certain sections of the town and township and to solicit small cash donations instead of the usual amount of baking, etc. This worked well and the result was that there was more money raised for the Church at less cost and labor than by the old way. On a recent Sunday the pulpit was occupied by Rev. E. W. Waits, of Owen Sound, who delivered able sermons to large congregations. Very liberal collections were offered. On the following Monday evening large numbers of the members and adherents of the Church spent an hour in a most pleasant and social manner. At 8 o'clock all repaired to the main body of the church,—the pastor, Rev. M. C. Cameron, B.D., presiding,—and listened to a most interesting lecture delivered by Rev. E. W. Waits, of Owen Sound, on "The Grandeur of Life." The church choir was present in good form and added much to the enjoyment of all present. The proceeds will run up to \$250.00.

St. Columba Church, Victoria, B. C., has had a very pleasant Christmas in the way of presents. The chief gift presented by Mrs. Mundie Winnipeg, sister-in-law of the minister, is a handsome sweet-toned Doherty organ, which will be both an ornament to the church and of great benefit in making the praise more hearty, and the services brighter, for poor singing makes a service unco dreich. The mission has been suffering from this, but now, thanks to this kind and welcome gift, better things are hoped for. A good organist has volunteered to play and lead the choir which is being organized. The Sunday School Christmas tree entertainment was taken advantage of to present the Church with a very nice pulpit to take the place of the table hitherto used. The expense was borne by two young men of the parish, Messrs. A. MacInnis and M. Blackstock. The pulpit was unveiled by Mrs. Arbuckle, and Mr. Blackstock, in a neat speech, made the presentation, to which the minister, Mr. Murison, replied. The dedication took place at the first Sabbath service following. The mission also received a large pulpit Bible, a present from Miss Mackenzie, Seattle, U. S. Knox Church in the same mission parish has also to chronicle the gift of a pulpit made and presented by Mr. A. Mackenzie, carpenter.

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

In another column of THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN will be found a report of the excellent showing of the Western Assurance Co., as brought out at their forty-fourth annual meeting. Such a statement as there presented is but natural in a company managed with such marked ability and economy. The appointment of Mr. J. K. Osborne fills the vacancy on the Board of Management caused by the death of Mr. A. M. Smith. Mr. Geo. A. Cox has been elected President, and Mr. J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Vice-President, both men of wide financial and business experience. Two half-yearly dividends at rate of ten per cent. per annum have been declared and \$10,000 carried to the Reserve Fund, which now amounts to \$1,100,000. The net surplus of the Company has increased to \$377,247.59. These figures must be very gratifying to all interested in this popular home Company.

UNSUSPECTED DANGERS

THAT IS WHAT WE ALL SUFFER
THE MOST FROM

AND KNOW THE LEAST ABOUT.

THE EXPERIENCE OF MANY REPUTABLE PEOPLE

There are men, and women too, who are suffering with dull and indefinite pains in various parts of the body, who feel unaccountably weary, who are often feverish, have loss of appetite, strange bearing down sensations, general feelings of melancholy and who do not know the reason.

It is surprising how much these troubles are increasing, and it is marvelous that so few people know what they mean. There is but one cause for all these things and that is—disordered Kidneys. All these troubles are the first symptoms of Bright's disease of the kidney's, which, unless promptly checked, is certain to result in serious sickness or death. There is nothing so little understood, yet so dangerous, as this great modern disease. It attacks people in all walks of life, steals upon them unawares, and fixes itself upon the life before its presence is realized.

It is fortunate that medical and chemical science has discovered a remedy for this great modern monster. Any man or woman suffering from the first symptoms of Bright's disease can positively be relieved of these symptoms and restored to perfect health by acting promptly and taking the right remedy in time. There is but one certain cure for all these troubles and that is Warner's SAFE CURE. This is not an idle statement, but one which has been tested and proven in the experience of thousands of sufferers in both continents. Testimonials innumerable to this effect could be given.

MRS. WM. COSGROVE, Hamilton, Ont.
"About two years ago, I was a victim to a very malignant form of kidney disease. I was completely prostrated and gradually growing worse. The physician in attendance held out no hopes whatever, and I felt myself that my days were few. Happily a friend recommended Warner's Safe Cure to my husband, who insisted on my giving it a trial, as I had lost faith in all medicine. After using about half the bottle, I felt such a decided change that I kept on using it until I finished eight bottles, which effected an entire cure. Therefore, it gives me great pleasure to recommend Warner's Safe Cure to sufferers of kidney disease."

E. C. CLENDENAN, Proprietor of the Lindsay, Ont., Livery Stables. "I can tell the same wonderful story, 'Cured by Warner's Safe Cure when everything else failed.' I am most glad to recommend it, for it saved my life."

JOHN A. MORTON, Hardware dealer, Chatham, Ont. "I had doctored and tried almost every remedy without success; this was my condition when I began taking Warner's Safe Cure for my Kidneys. There seemed no help for me, but Warner's Safe Cure saved me."

Dyspepsia

Dr. T. H. Andrews, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, says of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

'A wonderful remedy which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia.'

It reaches various forms of Dyspepsia that no other medicine seems to touch, assisting the weakened stomach, and making the process of digestion natural and easy.

Descriptive pamphlet free on application to

Horsford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

CONGREGATIONAL MEETINGS.

SARNIA: The annual meeting of St. Andrew's Church took place on the 15th ult. The treasurer's financial statement showed the income for congregational purposes to be \$4,074.77, and the expenditure \$4,005.18, leaving a balance of \$69.59 in hand. The Missionary Association reported \$492.08 for the schemes of the church, and in addition a contribution was being made to raise \$100 specially for the Augmentation Fund. The Sabbath School reported \$395.69; of this sum \$270.11 was raised for the schemes of the Church. The W. F. M. S. raised \$98.56, and the Boys Brigade \$204.67. The total sum raised for all purposes being \$5,365.77. The various reports were considered very satisfactory and compared favorably with previous years. Votes of thanks were passed to the ladies of the congregation, and to the choir for their valued services during the year.

TILSONBURG: The annual meeting of Avondale Church was held on the evening of January 30th, and was well attended. A very pleasant feature was a congregational social tea served by the ladies in the school room. The reports were all of an encouraging character and indicated progress. During the year the long existing connection with the congregation of Culoden was terminated. Thirty-three new members were added. The congregational offerings were \$250 in advance of last year, and the offerings for the schemes doubled. The Ladies Aid Society raised \$400 and wiped off the debt on the fine new organ, leaving a good balance on hand. A branch of the W. F. M. S. was also organized and is doing well. The Sabbath School has outgrown its present accommodations and the Church building will soon be enlarged. A spirit of harmony and hopefulness prevails among the people.

The annual social of Knox Church Sabbath school, Toronto, was held lately. Mr. James Knowles, Jr., superintendent, presided. Tea was served from six till half past seven, when views were given of Canada and the Pacific coast by Mr. Whittemore, after which the pastor, Rev. Dr. Parsons, presented eighty-three prizes to pupils for regular attendance. The secretary's report showed an average attendance of 236, being an increase over last year, while the handsome sum of \$464 was collected for missions, which was divided among the Home, Foreign, French Evangelization, Wall Mission and Augmentation Fund. At a special meeting of the teachers, the following officers were re-elected, viz.: Superintendent, J. Knowles, Jr.; Assistant-Supt., J. Moreschfelder; Treasurer, Albert Maas; Secretary, George G. Mowat; Librarians, W. Tennant, A. P. Jamieson and W. J. S. Graham. Among the gratifying features of the work during the past year might be mentioned the public confession of Christ and uniting with the Church of six of the scholars and the good order and attendance maintained.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S PRESBYTERIAN UNION OF TORONTO.

The annual meeting of the Toronto Young People's Presbyterian Union was held on Monday evening of last week in Westminster Church, Bloor St. East. The great majority of the city churches sent strong representations from their Y.P.S.C.E., all of whom were most cordially welcomed by the good people of Westminster Church. In the audience were noticed Rev. J. Neil, Rev. J. McP. Scott, Rev. W. A. Martin and Rev. J. G. Potter. Rev. W. G. Wallace, president of the Union, took the chair and the yearly business of the Union was proceeded with. The report of the Executive Committee showed that the efforts of the Union during the past year had been directed to promoting a more social and friendly spirit among the different societies of young people of the Pres-

byterian churches in the city, and in urging these societies to greater missionary efforts both in the Home and Foreign fields. The Union has also endeavored to put itself in communication with young Presbyterians coming from country districts to reside in the city. Pastor outside the city have been requested to send to the President of the Union the address of any such strangers that they may be cared for and introduced to the nearest church. Among the recommendations coming from the Executive Committee, the following which was unanimously adopted is perhaps the most important:—Resolved that during the coming year the Young People's Presbyterian Union direct all or the greater part of its efforts in the direction of diffusing more information about Presbyterianism and kindred subjects among the young people of our Church. Also to make an effort to cause our young people to take a more active interest in the growth of the Presbyterian Church in Toronto. Four regular meetings of the Union are to be held during each year as follows: on the second Monday in the months of February, May, October and December. The following motion was presented to the meeting by Mr. H. H. King, seconded by Mr. Armstrong:—Resolved "That whereas there is before the city council a motion by Ald. Lamb to close the saloons and all places where liquor is sold at the hour of 9 p.m. instead of 11 p.m., as at present, we the representatives of the Presbyterian Young Peoples' Societies of this city do hereby place on record our hearty approval of the motion as being calculated to lessen the evils and crime resulting from the traffic, and pledge ourselves to do our utmost by voice and influence to support the same." The resolution was heartily endorsed by the meeting and the secretary asked to send a copy of the same to Ald. Lamb. The following officers were appointed for the year:—President, Rev. W. G. Wallace, B.D., Bloor Street Church; 1st Vice-President, Geo. T. Graham, B.A., Westminster Church; 2nd Vice-President, Rev. J. McP. Scott, B.A., St. John's Church; Recording Secretary, Miss Anna Flaws, St. James Square Church; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Christie, Bloor Street Church. At the close of the business Rev. W. A. J. Martin gave an interesting and instructive address on "Higher Religious Instruction," and in a very forcible manner laid before the young people the great good to be gained by taking up one or all of the courses laid down by the General Assembly. Westminster Church choir rendered a number of choice and appropriate musical selections during the evening. After the meeting was formally closed the visitors were most hospitably entertained in the lecture room by the young people of the church. Too much praise cannot be given to Westminster Church, their pastor and choir leader, who all so ably assisted in making this annual meeting the most pleasant and successful in the history of the Union.

AUGMENTATION.

DEFICITS AND REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

MR. EDITOR.—There is one feature of the Augmentation Scheme to which attention should be directed. The Assembly's Committee has resolved not to incur debt, but to spend only the amount of money contributed by the Church from year to year. Should this not be sufficient to pay the grants in full, the salaries of ministers in augmented congregations are reduced. This is a wise, business-like policy. The General Assembly has approved of it and it will of course be adopted by all other committees and boards of the Church. It would be manifestly unfair to apply it simply to the salaries of ministers in augmented charges and not to foreign missionaries, French missionaries, home missionaries, college professors and all whose salaries come in whole or in part from the funds of the Church. Judging from present indications, there is to be a shortage this year in all Church funds, so that reductions in salaries will be necessary all round. This would be a greater hardship, were it not that all of those who contribute to these funds have impaired incomes this year. It ought, however, to be borne in mind that while those with salaries of \$2,500 and \$3,000, and even those with salaries of only \$1,000 or \$1,200 can afford without much discomfort to have reductions made, it means very great hardship and privation to augmented ministers with salaries of only \$750. Whatever shortage there may be in other funds, surely the Church will not again allow the most poorly paid of her minister to suffer. Last year \$36 had to be deducted by the committee from the small salary of each of these ministers, whilst all others were paid in full. It will not be to the credit of the Church if this has to be repeated. Let ministers, and especially minister with large salaries, see to it that such is not the case. The remedy is largely in their hands. NEMO.

Western Assurance Company.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT—THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—SATISFACTORY RESULTS OF THE PAST YEAR'S BUSINESS—THE OLD BOARD UNANIMOUSLY RE-ELECTED.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held at its offices in this city yesterday. Mr. Geo. A. Cox, President, occupied the chair, and Mr. C. C.

Foster, having been appointed to act as secretary to the meeting, read the following

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors beg to present herewith their Annual Report, showing income and expenditure of the Company for the year 1894, together with profit and loss account and statements of assets and liabilities at the close of the year.

The premium income, owing mainly to general business depression and depreciation in values, shows a falling off compared with that of the preceding year, but this was more than counterbalanced by reduced losses, and the revenue account shows an excess, \$111,463.47 of income over expenditure. Two half-yearly dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum have been declared; \$10,000 carried to reserve fund, which now amounts to \$1,100,000; and after providing an ample reinsurance reserve to meet liabilities on outstanding policies, the net surplus of the Company has been increased to \$377,247.59.

Your Directors feel assured that the Shareholders will have learned with deep regret of the recent loss which the Company has sustained in the death of its late President, Mr. A. M. Smith, who, as a Director for the past twenty-nine years, and as President since 1883, had, by his wise counsel and the active personal interest he had always taken in its affairs, contributed largely to the success of the Company.

The vacancies caused by Mr. Smith's death have been filled by the election of the Vice-President, Mr. Geo. A. Cox, to the Presidency; and of the Managing Director, Mr. J. J. Kenny, to the position of Vice-President; the vacancy on the Board being filled by the appointment of Mr. J. K. Osborne as a Director.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Revenue account— | |
| Total Income..... | \$2,193,873 05 |
| Total Expenditure (including appropriation for all losses reported to 31st December, 1884)..... | 2,082,419 58 |
| Cash Capital..... | 1,000,000 00 |
| Reserve Fund..... | 1,100,000 00 |
| Total Assets..... | 2,373,604 02 |

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—

I am sure that I express the sentiments of every Shareholder of the Company when I say that the absence from the chair of one who for so many years has presided over our annual gatherings, and maintained such a constant oversight of the affairs of the Company, is a source of sincere regret. This feeling is painfully impressed upon us at this, the first Shareholders' meeting for thirty years from which our late President has been absent. You will, I am sure, agree with me that we are fortunate in having secured for our Boardroom so excellent a portrait as that before you of one who has so well earned a place of honor upon its walls, and whose kindly disposition, business integrity, and blameless life have left upon the annals of our business community, and more particularly upon the minds of those intimately associated with him, a record which must afford us pleasure, as well as profit, to contemplate. Although in failing health for some time past, Mr. Smith continued to take a deep interest in the business of the Company, and to fulfil the duties of his office until after the close of the year with which the report just read deals, and I feel, therefore, in presenting it that I am rendering, on his behalf, an account of the final year of his Presidency rather than submitting a report by virtue of the position to which the Directors have recently done me the honour to elect me. In performing this duty my task is a comparatively light one, for the statement of the accounts of the year, which has been in the hands of Shareholders for some days, is one which appears to call for no lengthened explanations, and certainly requires no words of apology at my hands. From a Shareholder's point of view, and taking into account the depressed condition of general business over the entire continent during the year, it must be regarded, I think, as an eminently satisfactory statement, showing, as it does, that after paying out of the profits of the year our usual dividend of ten per cent. upon the capital, we have been able to add \$10,000 to our reserve fund; and that after providing an ample reserve for running off outstanding risks we have made a substantial addition to our net surplus. On the whole, therefore, I say that I think we may congratulate ourselves, as well as the officers and agents of the Company upon the result of the years transaction, bearing evidence, as it does, of that careful selection of risks and judicious supervision which



As Well as Ever

After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease.

"I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." GEO. MERRETT, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

is so essential in times when depreciation in the value of all classes of property is liable to increase the hazard of fire underwriting. Although the report deals only with the business of 1894, I may be permitted to refer briefly to matters relating to the present year, and in this connection I may first allude to the unfortunate experience of our own city during the early part of January, when by two fires, occurring within a week of each other, property to the value of close upon one million and a half dollars and embracing several of what were regarded as our best mercantile risks, were destroyed, involving a loss of nearly one million dollars, to insurance companies. With the large interests which the "Western" has in Toronto, it is needless to say that we could not hope to escape heavy losses in such disasters; but I am pleased to be able to inform you that our lines were so well distributed, and on the larger risks reduced by reinsurance, that our net loss by these two fires was \$37,200, an amount not sufficient to seriously affect, with our present large income, the average of the year's losses. As a result of these fires the improved fire protection which has long been urgently needed in Toronto seems likely to be afforded. It will be of interest also to shareholders to know that a contract has been entered into under which we have reinsured the Canadian business of the United Fire Insurance Company, of Manchester, England, which Company has ceased doing business in the Dominion, being, in fact, now in course of liquidation. This will naturally bring some increase in the volume of our Canadian fire business, from which we have, in the past, derived a fair profit, and from which we feel that we may reasonably look for satisfactory results in the future.

The Vice-President seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

The election of Directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and resulted in the unanimous re-election of the old Board, viz.:—Messrs. Geo. A. Cox, Hon. S. C. Wood, Robt. Beaty, G. R. Cockburn, M.P., Geo. McMurrich, H. N. Baird, W. R. Brock, J. K. Osborne and J. J. Kenny.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held subsequently, Mr. Geo. A. Cox was re-elected President, and Mr. J. J. Kenny, Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

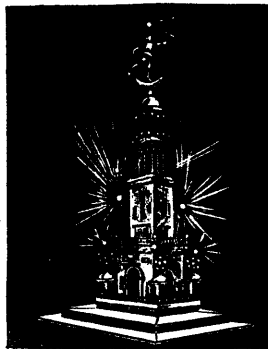
Inability To See To Thread A Needle

Is an indication of eye troubles that require correctly adjusted glasses to overcome. Our expert optician will test your eyes and furnish you with properly constructed spectacles which will enable you to see with great distinctness.

John Wanless & Co.,

Established 1840.

168 Yonge Street, Toronto.



500 AGENTS WANTED TO SELL

"SEARCH LIGHTS ON HEALTH. OR LIGHT ON DARK CORNERS"

By PROF. B. G. JEFFERIS, M.D., Ph.D.

A complete creative and sexual science. A guide to purity and physical manhood. Advice to maiden, wife, and mother. New light on private subjects; new revelations for women in pure, chaste, but plain language. SEARCH LIGHTS is an array of facts on private subjects and a plea for social purity. 432 pages, 250 illustrations. In one vol., 12mo, cloth, Price \$1.00, post-paid. If not satisfactory money refunded. 500 AGENTS WANTED. Address,

J. L. NICHOLS & CO., 33 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

"Commend



to Your Honorable Wife"

and tell her that I am composed of clarified cottonseed oil and refined beef suet; that I am the purest of all cooking fats; that my name is

Cottoleone

that I am better than lard, and more useful than butter; that I am equal in shortening to twice the quantity of either, and make food much easier of digestion. I am to be found everywhere in 3 and 5 pound pails, but am



Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

A RECENT BOOK

Miss A. M. Machar, (FIDELIS).

Roland Graeme: Knight.

W. Drysdale, Montreal; Williamson & Co., Toronto; Messrs. Ford, Howard & Hulbert, New York

THE IMPROVED VICTOR INCUBATOR

Hatches Chickens by Steam. Absolutely self-regulating. The simplest, most reliable, and cheapest first-class hatcher in the market. Circulars free. GEO. ERTEL & CO., London, Ont.

THE SANATORIUM

NO. 107 O'CONNOR ST., OTTAWA, ONT.

Patients are members of the Doctor's own family, affording a comfortable home while under constant medical treatment and the care of experienced nurses.

For illustrated pamphlet address ROZELLE V. FUNNELL, Medical Supt.

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHURCH BELLS, CHIMES & PEALS. PUREST BELL METAL, (COPPER AND TIN). Send for Price and Catalogue. McHANE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD.

British and Foreign.

The Propaganda is considering a proposal for the establishment of an apostolic prefecture in Wales.

Mudie's Circulating Library in London has 3,500,000 books constantly in circulation and employs 178 people.

Rev. R. H. Lundie, D.D., Liverpool, one of the best Presbyterian ministers in England, died on the 20th ult.

Rev. James Grant Mackintosh, late secretary of the colonial and continental committees of the Free Church died at Bath on 20th inst.

The French Society against the Abuse of Tobacco regrets that, for the first time in its history, France has a President who is a confirmed smoker.

There are twenty-four municipal doctors in St. Petersburg. Fifteen of them are women, and each of these has more consultations than the male practitioners.

A perforated window glass is being made in France with holes so small as to allow the air of a room to be changed without any perceptible draught being produced.

At a meeting in Liverpool it has been resolved to raise a guarantee fund of £10,000 in aid of the removal of the English Presbyterian College to Cambridge.

Mr. Gladstone's withdrawal from active life has impoverished the supply of paragraphs. The Press Association estimate their loss in this respect at £2,000 a year.

Mr. Quarrier has written a long letter in support of the proposal of the Glasgow Town Council to license street children—a proposal he is understood to have originated.

The Niger chief, Nana, has been deprived of all his rights at Benin and sent to Old Calabar as a prisoner for life. Evidence was given at the trial of fearful acts of cruelty.

Out of 343,000 young Frenchmen who drew lots for the conscription last year 20,000 could not read or write. This is a severe criticism on the elementary education of France.

The First Presbyterian Church of New York City has received an assured annual income of \$4,000 from a lady. This has to be husbanded to make an endowment for the support of this down-town church.

Dr. Edward Wilmot Blyden, a full-blooded negro, and formerly minister of Liberia to England, is said to be the foremost negro scholar in the world, and is a much sought after contributor to the English magazines.

A man was released from prison in England last week who had been under sentence of five years' penal servitude for having stabbed a woman. It is now proved the woman inflicted the injuries on herself, and she stands charged with perjury.

Proof of the recent advance in medicine and in surgery is found in the fact that whilst in 1874 the average duration of the treatment of patients in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh was thirty-three days the period in 1894 was only twenty-two.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has published a translation of the gospel of St. Matthew in the Kisukuma language, which is spoken in the neighborhood of Lake Victoria Nyanza. The society now publishes the scriptures in over 320 languages.

There are only twenty miles of railway at the present time in all Persia.

A Russian does not attain to his majority until he is twenty-six years of age.

At Corunna, Spain, is the oldest lighthouse in the world. It is said to have been built during Emperor Trajan's reign.

Newfoundland is believed to be destitute of reptiles. No frog, toad, lizard nor any form of snake life has been found there.

The Bible Depository at Shanghai, China, issued during last July and August the unusually large number of 133,525 volumes.

The death occurred last week of Rev. John H. Orr, D.D., clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. A model official, he was held in great esteem.

A meeting to prepare for the visit to Glasgow next year of the General Presbyterian Alliance was held in that city last week, and the local committee was authorized to raise a guarantee fund.

In the last thirty years the population of Scotland has increased 33 per cent.; in the largest towns and cities the increase has been 143 per cent., in the rural districts there has been a decrease of 28 per cent.

Mr. John Rockefeller, adding to his magnificent gifts to the institution the sum of \$175,000 for the general expense fund for the scholastic year beginning July 1st, 1895, gives his Chicago University \$600,000 for expenditure for that year.

Seven thousand eight hundred square miles is the total area of land under cultivation in Egypt. It is estimated that, as nearly the whole population live in this cultivated country, about nine hundred may be put down to every square mile.

A scheme of Welsh disestablishment without disendowment has been drawn up by some influential churchmen in the Principality. It includes equitable distribution of the endowments, admission of the laity to a share in management, and the erection of an archbishopric.

Lord Charles Beresford is probably the most universally popular man in the British Isles. He is the best type of a sailor, daring to a degree, good nature personified, very unassuming, and remarkably capable. When he was young, stories of his delicious impudence were continually going the round.

Rev. S. R. Crockett's resignation of his charge at Penicuik has been accepted by Dalkeith Presbytery. He declared the congregation to be in a state such as any one of the brethren might wish his to be in if he were resigning. Regret was expressed by Sir John Cowan and others from the congregation at losing their minister.

A PAIL OR TUB

of Fibroware will outlast any other kind four to one.

Besides, they are much lighter and have no hoops to rust or drop off.

E. B. EDDY'S INDURATED FIBREWARE.

BEST QUALITY

Coal & Wood

FOR CASH AND PRESENT DELIVERY.

Table with prices for STOVE NUT, PEA GRATE, EGG GRATE, Best Long Hardwood, Cut & Split Hardwood, Long No. 2 Wood, and Cut & Split No. 2 Wood.

HEAD OFFICE AND YARD

Cor. Bathurst and Farley Ave

Telephone 5393.

BRANCH OFFICE AND YARD

429 Queen Street West.

Wm. McGill & Co.

FREE ONE DOLLAR MUSIC BOOK.

In one hour you can learn to accompany on the Piano or Organ by using Clark's Lightning Chord Method. No Teacher Necessary. Should be on every Piano or Organ. A limited number given away to introduce. The price of this book is \$1.00, but if you will talk it up and show it to your neighbors, we will mail you one copy free. Send one dime for mailing. Address, Musical Guide Pub. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Mention this paper.

USE SURPRISE SOAP ON WASH DAY; AND EVERY DAY.

To save life from the ravages of disease, is nobler than to win a kingdom. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all blood diseases, scrofula, blotches, pimples, skin diseases, etc., by its cleansing power over the entire system.

For the first time in centuries, ancient Hungary, by the act of her legislature and the signature of her king, Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria, enters upon full religious freedom.



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.

RENNIE'S SEEDS.

Illustrated 'Guide' for 1895. Do you grow Flowers, Vegetables, Field Roots or Grain? If so, see "RENNIE'S GUIDE," offering— \$190.00 IN CASH MAILED FREE. SEND FOR IT TO-DAY. PRIZES.

WM. RENNIE, - TORONTO, CAN.



The Great Church LIGHT.

FRANK'S Patent Reflectors give the Most Powerful, the Softest, Cheapest and the Best Light known for Churches, Stores, Show Windows, Parlors, Banks, Offices, Picture Galleries, Theatres, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. Send size of room. Get circular and estimate. A liberal discount to churches and the trade. L. C. FRANK, 551 Pearl Street, N. Y.



Toronto Savings & Loan Co.,
 Subscribed Capital, \$1,000,000.
 Four Per Cent interest allowed on deposits.
 Debentures issued at four and one-half per cent
 Money to lend.
 A. E. AMES, Manager.

\$3 A DAY SURE Send us your address
 how to make \$3 a day, absolutely
 sure, we furnish the work and teach you free; you work
 in the locality where you live. Send us your address and
 we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear
 profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure; don't fail to write
 today. **IMPERIAL SILKWEAVE CO.,** 118-15 Wilester, Ont.

R. F. DALE
BAKER & CONFECTIONER
 BEST QUALITY WHITE & BROWN
 BREAD DELIVERED DAILY.
 COR. QUEEN & PORTLAND STS.,
 TORONTO.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR REMOVED forever
 from any part of the per-
 son. Simple remedy, and harmless. Mailed on
 receipt of \$1.00. Correspondence private. Circu-
 lars free. Address: Continental Toilet Co., Dept.
 3 P., Cincinnati, O.

**BRISTOL'S
 PILLS**

Cure Biliousness, Sick Head-
 ache, Dyspepsia, Sluggish Liver
 and all Stomach Troubles.

**BRISTOL'S
 PILLS**

Are Purely Vegetable,
 elegantly Sugar-Coated, and do
 not gripe or sicken.

**BRISTOL'S
 PILLS**

Act gently but promptly and
 thoroughly. "The safest family
 medicine." All Druggists keep

**BRISTOL'S
 PILLS**

MISCELLANEOUS.

Love never works for a set price.
 A conceited man's joy is to brag on
 himself.
 Love never finds a burden that it does
 not try to lift.
 A word often stabs and kills where a
 dagger wouldn't
 The man who seeks his reward in this
 world never gets one to suit him.
 Many people delude themselves into
 thinking that laziness is poor health.
 There is such a thing as being a thief
 without taking another's goods or gold.
 Put a smile on your face when you go
 out for a walk, and somebody will be
 helped.
 It pays to keep our ideas, and to be-
 lieve that all women are good and all men
 honest.
 The wildest lion is harmless in com-
 parison with the fury that may be stirred
 up by the tongue.
 As long as bad books and newspapers
 are made welcome in a home, the devil
 cannot be kept out.

The man who claims that there is no
 such thing as an honest man, tells others
 what he thinks of himself.

If you don't know from experience
 that it is more blessed to give than to re-
 ceive you had better try it.

There are too many people who are
 willing to do all the shouting and let
 somebody else do all the work.

It pays not to be envious, for the vel-
 vet gown may cover a woman who would
 gladly exchange places with you.

Consumption follows neglected colds,
 Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, asthma,
 sore throat, bronchitis and lung troubles.

It pays to be loving and kind, because
 kindness and consideration are wonderful
 coals of fire to heap on the heads of our
 enemies.

It pays to be cheerful in bad weather
 and in good weather, for a cheerful heart
 makes good weather even when there is no
 sunshine.

No matter where you open your Bible
 and discover the purpose of God, you will
 find the devil working with all his might
 to defeat it.

JULES D'ESTIMANVILLE CLEMENT
 writes from Montreal: "I was suffering
 from skin disease, and after all drugs fail-
 ed tried Burdock Blood Bitters, of which
 three bottles restored me to good health. I
 recommend it also for Dyspepsia."

The career of the Presbyterian wom-
 en's organization for the furtherance of
 home missions spans the period 1878-94.
 Fifteen years ago the entire receipts were
 less than is now received in any one
 month.

Coughs and Colds. Those who
 are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarse-
 ness, Sore Throat, etc., should try Brown's
 BRONCHIAL TROCHES, a simple and effect-
 ual remedy. They contain nothing injur-
 ious, and may be used at all times with
 perfect safety.

The week of Prayer was originally in-
 stituted in behalf of foreign missions. It
 was thought that the first week of the new
 year could not be better spent than in
 prayer by the churches for the conversion
 of the world.

**HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30
 MINUTES.**

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect
 relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart
 Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure.
 It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness
 of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side
 and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose
 convinces.

God has no need of great instruments,
 but he does want willing ones. A one-
 talent man who is wholly the Lord's out-
 weighs the man with ten who keeps one
 back. Not to be a Christian everywhere
 is to be one nowhere.



**Dr. Wood's
 Norway Pine
 Syrup**

A Perfect Cure for
COUGHS AND COLDS
 Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat,
 Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and
 LUNG DISEASES. Obstinate coughs which
 resist other remedies yield promptly to this
 pleasant pine syrup. Beware of Substitutes.
 Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 & 50c.

**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, Diz-
 ziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

**Sick Headache,
 Female Complaints,
 Biliousness,
 Indigestion,
 Dyspepsia,
 Constipation.**

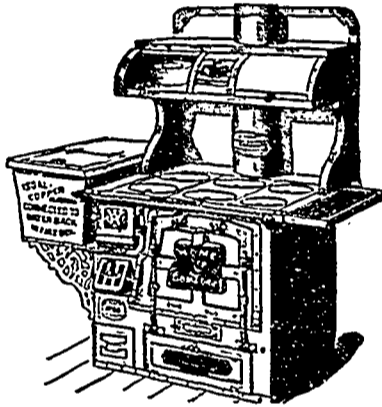
—AND—
All Disorders of the Liver.

Observe the following symptoms
 resulting from diseases of the digestive
 organs: Constipation, inward piles,
 fulness of blood in the head, acidity of
 the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust
 of food, fulness of weight of the stom-
 ach, sour eructations, sinking or flutter-
 ing of the heart, choking or suffocating
 sensations when in a lying posture, dim-
 ness 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 the above
 named disorders.

Price 25c. per Box. Sold by Druggists.
 Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 47
 St. James St., Montreal, for Book of
 Advice.

HOME-COMFORT
 ROLL OF HONOR.



**STEEL
 HOTEL AND FAMILY RANGES.**

CARVING AND STEAM TABLES,
 BROILERS, MALLEABLE WATERBACKS,
 ETC., ETC.

Above Style Family Range is sold only
 by our Travelling Salesmen from our
 own wagons at one uniform price
 throughout Canada and
 the United States.

Made of MALLEABLE IRON and WROUGHT
 STEEL and will LAST A LIFETIME
 if properly used.

SALES TO JANUARY 1st, 1895,
 299,327.

ABOVE HONORS WERE
 RECEIVED BY **WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.,** MANUFACTURERS OF
 Hotel Steel Ranges, Kitchen Outfittings and "Home Comfort" Hot-Air Steel Furnaces.
 OFFICES, SALESROOMS AND FACTORIES,
 70 to 76 PEARL STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO, and
 Washington Avenue, 19th to 20th Streets, ST. LOUIS MO., U. S. A.
 Founded 1864. Paid up Capital, \$1,000,000.

**HEALTH FOR ALL!!
 HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.
 They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all
 complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.
 manufactured only at THOMAS HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78 New Oxford St., London.
 And sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
 Send Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

**SEE THE NEW UNCONDITIONAL
 ACCUMULATIVE POLICY**

—ISSUED BY THE—

**Confederation Life Association
 OF TORONTO.**

IT IS ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS from the date of issue.
 IT IS ABSOLUTELY AND AUTOMATICALLY NONFORFEITABLE after two years.

Full information furnished upon application to the Head Office or any of the Company's Agents,

W. C. MACDONALD,
 Actuary.

J. K. MACDONALD
 Managing Director.

**WATCH
 CLEANING
 AND
 REPAIRING**

|| THERE ARE TWO WAYS
 THE RIGHT & WRONG
 WE DO IT THE RIGHT WAY.
 SATISFACTION
 GUARANTEED.
SPANNER
 High Grade Watch Specialist
 344 YONGE ST.,
 2 Doors BELOW Elm.

Do you Want **Living
 Seeds**?

See our Catalogue
 or write us . . .
 All enquiries answered.
The Steele, Briggs, Marcon Seed Co.
 (Mention this paper) TORONTO,
 Ont.
 Note—All enterprising merchants in every town
 in Canada sell our seeds.
 Get them sure or send direct to us.

Miscellaneous.

WE ASK ONE TRIAL
 After that we are confident you will use
 ONLY THE GENUINE
COOK'S
FRIEND
 BAKING POWDER

Consolidated Plate Glass
Co., LONDON.

Plate Glass,
 Store Fronts,
 Leaded Work.

LARGEST STOCK IN CANADA.

ASK FOR PRICES.

T. R. HAIG,

DEALER IN

Coal & Wood
 OF ALL KINDS.

OFFICE AND YARD:

543 to 547 Yonge Street,
 Just South of Wellesley Street.

TELEPHONE 3923

A BARGAIN.

237 Acres, 70 acres in timber 100 acres bottom land, well watered, house 10 rooms, barn, stable and other out-buildings. Near Richmond, Va. Terms liberal. Write for free catalogue. R. B. Chaffin & Co. Richmond, Va.



DENT'S
TOOTHACHE GUM
 STOPS TOOTHACHE INSTANTLY.

Ask for DENT'S; take no other. Sold everywhere, or by mail 15 cts. C. S. DENT & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Dent's Corn Gum Cures Corns, Bunions, Warts.

QUICK CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE

DUNN'S
FRUIT SALINE

GIVES HEALTH BY NATURAL MEANS
 KEEPS THE THROAT CLEAN AND HEALTHY.
 DELICIOUSLY REFRESHING.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. WORKS CROYDON ENGLAND

THE CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY
 SOLE MAKERS OF THE **BUCKEYE BELLS**
 FOR CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE ALARM & CATALOGUE WITH 2500 ILLUSTRATIONS. PRICES AND TERMS FREE

NO DUTY ON CHURCH BELLS Please mention this paper.

LAUNDRY.



PARISIAN STEAM
LAUNDRY.

67 Adelaide St. W.
 Phone 1127

Shirts, collars and cuffs a specialty. Mending done free.

Established 1873.
 E. M. MOFFATT,
 Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

Toronto Steam Laundry

Family Washing 40c. per dozen.

G. P. SHARPE,

103 York Street, Toronto.
 TELEPHONE NO. 1605.

Miscellaneous.

HERE IS
Something
in Flowers,
 Both new and distinct.



NEW SWEET SCENTED PANSIES.

New Hybrids in which are blended the perfume of the Violet, with the beauty of the Pansy.

This new class is the result of crossing the pansy with the sweet alpine violet; the resulting hybrids, in addition to retaining the delightful violet perfume, produce the most beautiful pansy-like blossoms, 2 to 2 1/2 inches across. The solid or selfs include white, lemon, orange, claret, crimson, maroon, lavender, purple, rose, black, blue, etc., etc. The fancy varieties are exquisitely tinted, striped and blotched. Many critics consider the combinations and bleedings of color in the NEW SWEET-SCENTED PANSIES to be more beautiful than the ordinary strains of Pansy.

The NEW SWEET-SCENTED PANSIES are hardy, of easy culture, and, planted in masses or lines, they form perfect mats covered with myriads of flowers. They begin to make the garden gay in early spring and continue to bloom with marvelous freedom until autumn. The flowers are borne on long stems which shoot up like the violet directly from the roots, rendering the flowers of special value for cutting purposes.

PRICE PER PACKET (MIXED COLORS) 25 CENTS.

A complete description of this new floral beauty will be found in our 1895 Catalogue of "EVERYTHING for the GARDEN," which we will send FREE with every order from this advertisement, when this paper is mentioned. If Catalogue alone is wanted, it will be mailed on receipt of 20 cents. As every copy, however, with postage, costs us 25 cents, you will find it more advantageous to order the NEW SWEET-SCENTED PANSY and get for nothing a Catalogue of 160 pages, containing nearly 500 engravings and 8 beautiful colored plates—in fact, the most superb publication of its kind ever issued. Postage stamps accepted as cash.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.,

35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERY.

- ALGONA.—At Bruce Mines, on March 13th, 1895.
- BRANDON.—At Brandon, on March 15th
- BRUCE.—At Paisley, on March 12th, at 1.30 p.m.
- BRACKVILLE.—At Brackville, in St. John's Church, on February 25th, at 8 p.m.
- CALGARY.—In Knox Church, Calgary, on first Tuesday March, at 8 p.m.
- CHATHAM.—At Ridgetown, in Zion Church, on March 11th, at 7.10 p.m.
- GUELPH.—At Acton, on March 19th, at 10.30 a.m.; for Conference on State of Religion, etc., on March 18th, in the evening.
- GLEGARY.—At Cornwall, in Knox Church, on March 5th, at 11.30 a.m.
- HURON.—In Clinton, on March 10th, at 10.30 a.m.
- KAMLOOPS.—At Kamloops, on March 6th.
- KINGSTON.—In Cooke's Church, Kingston, on the 3rd Tuesday in March (19th), at 3 p.m.
- LANARK AND RENFREW.—At Renfrew, on February 25th, at 4 p.m. The Presbyterian W. F. M. S., to meet at the same place.
- MAITLAND.—At Wingham, on March 19th, at 11.30 a.m.
- MONTREAL.—At Montreal, in Knox Church, on March 10th, at 10 a.m.
- ORANGEVILLE.—At Orangeville, on March 12th, at 10.30 a.m.
- PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.—At Neepawa, on March 4th, at 4 p.m.
- PARIS.—At Brantford, in Zion Church, on March 19th, at 10.30 a.m.
- PEPPERBOROUGH.—At Port Hope, in Mill street Church, on March 19th, at 9 a.m.
- QUEBEC.—At Quebec, in Morris College, on February 26th, at 4 p.m.
- ROCK LAKE.—At Morden, on first Tuesday of March, 1895.
- REGINA.—At Wolseley, on second Wednesday of March, 1895.
- TORONTO.—In St. Andrew's on first Tuesday of every month.
- VICTORIA.—At Nanaimo, in St. Andrew's Church, on March 5th.
- WINNIPEG.—In Winnipeg, at the usual date in March.
- WESTMINSTER.—At Vancouver, in First Church, on March 6th, at 2 p.m.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases to any address by the REV. E. KONIG, Fort Wayne Ind.

STRONG AND PROSPEROUS

SUN LIFE
 ASSURANCE COMPANY

OF CANADA.

BUCKEYE CHURCH
 Bells, Peals and Chimes.
 Best Ingot Copper and E. India Tin only, and so warranted. Best Hangings and Workmanship in the Country. Highest Award at World's Fair and Gold Medal at Mid-Winter Fair.
BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY,
 E. W. Wenzler Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MENEELY BELL COMPANY,
CLINTON H. MENEELY, - General Manager,
 TROY, N. Y., AND NEW YORK CITY.
 MANUFACTURE SUPERIOR CHURCH BELLS

J. YOUNG
 (Alex. Millard)
 The Leading Undertaker and Embalmer.
 347 Yonge Street.
 Telephone 679.

H. STONE & SON,
 UNDERTAKERS
 Corner Yonge and Ann Sts.
 Telephone 931.

Frank J. Rosar,
 Undertaker and Embalmer,
 CHARGES MODERATE.
 699 Queen St. W., Toronto.
 Telephone 5392.

FAWKES,
 Undertaker and Embalmer.
 Twenty-five years' experience. Rates to suit the times. Public will find it advantageous to call when occasion requires.
 929 Queen St., West, Toronto.

Miscellaneous.

Weak Women

and all mothers who are nursing babies derive great benefit from Scott's Emulsion. This preparation serves two purposes. It gives vital strength to mothers and also enriches their milk and thus makes their babies thrive.

Scott's
Emulsion

is a constructive food that promotes the making of healthy tissue and bone. It is a wonderful remedy for Emaciation, General Debility, Throat and Lung Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Anaemia, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Send for Pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. Free. Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.



51 King E. | 51 King W.
 152 Yonge St. | 68 Jarvis St.
 Hot meals also at 51 King St. E rear entrance from Colborne St.

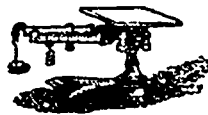
FINE GLASS
 and Decorations.
Castle & Son,
 20 University St., Montreal.

A BARRETT PHOTOGRAPHER

All kinds Photographic work done in the best style of the art.

First-class work, take your sitting before 4 o'clock, p.m., but not later.

324 YONGE ST., TORONTO.



100 Styles of
SCALES
 Write for prices.

C. Wilson & Son,

127 Esplanade Street, Toronto.

PILES EUREKA PILE CURE

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Will cure Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles. First trial gives instantaneous relief. Ten or twelve applications will cure any case of Piles. Will check Bleeding Piles in fifteen minutes. Ask your druggist for it. If he does not keep it send 25 cents to

EUREKA PILE CURE CO.,

127 W. Congress St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

and it will be delivered to you, directions on each package; if strictly followed you will receive instant beneficial succor from the ointment.

AGENTS WANTED.



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

73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

M. Gowland,

Marriage Licenses Issued.

101 KING EAST. OPEN EVENINGS.

Mrs. E. Smith,

Dress and Mantle Maker,

282 Church Street.

Evening dresses and dress vogue of all styles made on the shortest notice.