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## The adissimanys crawe

dIRICA, we mean, has added another to the long list of noble martyrs for the cause of Christ. Alexander MacKay, the hero of Uganda, has fallen at his post, not by the spear of the blood-thirsty native, though he was often in danger of that-but by the felldestroyer, malarial fever. MacKay was the son of a Scotch minister, was educated as a civil engineer, and was so employed at Berlin when the Church Missionary Society first established its mission or Lake Vicioria Nyanza. He was one of the original party who went out to Uganda in 1876, and in that district he remained till he died. His life was frequently threatened by Mwanga, the successor of the famous King Mtesa, mentioned by Stanley in his earlier explorations as having become a convert to Christianity! On the breaking: out of the rebellion in that country, MacKay was compelled to leave Uganda and take ip his residence at the south end of Lake Nyanza. When Mrangra himsolf was exaled he was glad to seek the advice and assistance of the missionary whom ho had formerly persecuted, and largely through his means regained his kingdom. MacKay was as man of rare intelligence and indomitable perseverance. He abandoned a lucrative profession that he might preach the Gospel
in Africa. Ho was a true hero, and his death is lamented as a heavy loss to the missionary cause.

## CAN IT BE DONE?

The Rev. J. I. Sterens of the Presbytery oi Athens, in the Synod of Georgia, U.S., has just issued a circular " to the officers and members of all the Evangelical Churches of the world," in which he pleads for a combined effort on the part of Cliristendom to give the Gospel to the whole Heathen, Mohammedan, and Jewisls populations of the world in the next ten years. The probability is, he says, that if the Protestant churches of the world would mako their contributions five times as much as they now are, that is to say, some sixty millions of dollars annually, instead of twelve millions as at present, the end could be accomplished. Instead of sici thousand missionaries, male and female, there could then be sent thirty thousand. Instead of each missionary having to look after 176,000 heathens, the average would be reduced to 33,000 persons to each missiouary. Instead of each Protestant communicant doling out one cent per Sabbath, as at present, all that would be required to furnish the means for this grand campaign would be a coutribution from each communicant of five cents per Sabbath. There is nothing either new or
extravagant in Mr'. Stevens' appeal. Similar calculations have been made and published over and over again. In every instance the success or failure of the proposal has been limited, as $M$ rr. Stevens limits it, by the qualifying little particle "if." What wo have to say about it, is that the subject is well worthy of serious consideration. All this, and much more, may be accomplished within the next ten years " if the Lord will."

## 

## In Rome-The Vatican Palace.

Ton $_{6}^{\text {His in immense pile of buildings adjoin- }}$ residence of the head of the Roman Catholic Church, the fountain-head of ecclesiastical authority,* and a repository of the largest and most valuable collection of art-treasures and antiquities in the world. The length of the main building is 1151 feet, and its breadth, 767 feet. It is many stories in height, and is said to contain 11,000 chambers. The small part of it occupied by the Pope is never seen except by those who are admitted to special audiences, and is very plainly furnished. The famous Vatican Library occupies a fine suite of rooms, one of which is 1000 feet long. The collection of printed books, though very vaiuable, is comparatively small, not exceeding 100,000 volumes. But there is a large collection of rare manuscripts- 25,000 , it is said. Among these are many ancient versions of the Bible, in the Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic and Armenian languages. One of these is so large it requires two men to carry it, and so valuable, that its weight in

[^0]gold has been offered .for it. The Picture Galleries are remarkable for their magnificent embellishments and the rave excellonce of some of the paintings. Raphuel's "Trans. figuration" is considered the greatest painting not only in Rome, but in the world. It is a double picture, representing two distinct occurrences described by three of the evangelists. The upper half pourtray: our Lord floating in the air-Moses and Elijah on either side-Peter, James, and John prostrate on the mount. You must study this picture Bible in hand, to see what a faithful translation it is of the original. Mark the radiant figure of the Saviour, the ineffabie grace depicted in His countenance, His raiment "white and glistering;" the angelic expression of adoration given the two heavenly visitants, contrasted with the dazed appearance of the disciples awaking from their heavy slumber and with their hands shading their eyes from the insufferable brightness. Then, at the foot of the mountain, examine that other wonderful group. See the vacant, unearthly stare of the lunatic boy, the imploring faces of his parents, who brought him to the disciples, -" and they could not cure him!" One is turning over the pages of the Book of the Law, but no help is there, while another, with uplifted hama points to the glorified Redeemer-the Great Physician. Here, too, are weeping females, contemptuous Jewish rabbi, learned scribes, and supercilious, self-righteous pharisees. It is a wonderful picture. Dr. Schaff calls it "the sublimest conception of human genius, which, multiplied in tens of thousands of copies, will continue to preach to admiring beholders in all the earth the best sermon on this supernatural event." It is Raphael's master-piece-his last work. He died before it was fully completed, aged only thirty-seven! This picture was carried off by Napoleon to Paris, and, for a short time, adorned the walls of the Louvre, but when the time of retribution came it was restored to its original owners. Another painting in the Valican, almost equally celebrated, is the "Last Communion of St. Jerome" by Domenichino, in which angels are hovering over the scene, waiting to waft the spirit of the dying saint from his bed on the cold ground to his mansion in the skies. The Sistine Chapel, of which so much has been
written and which is associated with so many of the great ceremonies of the church, is a large and very gloomy hall, chiefly interesting to strangers from the grotesque painting of "The Last Judgment" by Michael Angelo, which covers one of the walls, in which the Judge of all the earth, angels, prophets, martyrs, saints and sinuers are depicted in wonderful confusion. The dead are rising out of their graves. Oid Charon is ferrying some across the dark river. Some are falling headlong inte the lake of fire, while others are flying through the air to their appropriate place in heaven. The museum-I dare not say a word about it, except that it is an endless maze of splendid statuary, and of monumental tablets and other antiquities - Roman, Grecian, and Egyptian, of surpassing interest and of priceless value.

## ghtipsionaxy chbinet.

## George Whitefield-Evangelist and Field-Preacher.*

SeSLDOM have there been concentrated
in one man so many qualities that are associated with the ideal evangelist as were united in this gifted preacher. In person he was above the middle size, well proportioned, graceful in his movements, having a fine manly countenance and a wonderful voice. He was a born orator, but one who studied his sermons with constant care both as to the subject matter of discourse and the style of delivery. The natural volume of his voice was such that thirty thousand people could hear distinctly every word he uttered, yet it was sweet and musical, and under perfect control. His fertility of illustration was as remarkable as it was spontancous-the most ordinary incidents of every day life being used with consummate skill and irresistible effect.

George Whitefield was born in Gloucester, England, in December, 1714. His grandfather and great-grandfaiher were clergymen of the Established church. His father, who kept the Bell Inn of Gloucester, died when he was two years of age, so that his early training devolved upon his mother,

[^1]who continued the same business. His surroundings were, therefore, not of the most favourable discription, though he says his mother was careful of his education, and eventually persuaded him to go to Oxford. Here he met with the Wesleys, joined the famous "Holy Club," whose rules he observed rigourously, and after a severe conflict was the first, it is said, of the "Oxford Methodists" to profess conversion. Ho fell into ill-health and returned to Glouscester, where his devout piety attracted the notice of Bishop Benson, who ordained him as a deacon in 1836, at the age of twenty-one. He returned to Oxford, took his degree of B.A., and began the work of an evangelist. During two succeeding years he preached in London, Bath, Bristol and other places, and at once rose into prominence as a pulpit orator. Immense multitudes attended upon him everywhere. He received an appointment to an English parish, but being invited to join the Wesleys, who had gone out as missionarites to Georgia, he went to London to consult with nis friends. He preached in the metropolis with wonderful power and succuss to crowded assemblies. So great was the fame of his eloquence that on Sunday mornings, long before day, the strects were filled with people going to hear him with lanterns in their haods. He finally resolved to go to America, but did not sail until December, 1737, reaching Georgia just as John Wesley was returning to England. At the end of three months Whitefield found it necessary to return to England also that he might receive ordination to priest's orders. In the meantime the Wesleys were preaching very earnestly the doctrine of justifcation by faith; the separation of the " Methodists as a new sect was daily becoming more inevitable, and Whitefield, maintaining his intimacy with them, received a cold reception from the "churchmen," and was excluded from most of the parochial pulpits. He busied himself preaching in such churches as still remained open to him, and in visiting and working among the Moravians and other religious societies in London. After a conference with the Wesleys and other Oxford Methodists, he resolved to go out into the "lighways and hedges" and to preach in the open air. He commenced at Bristol, among the colliers-a class that had been
wholly neglected, "as ignorant and savage as heathens." Te J.d no lack of hearers. His audiences - ,ased till they reached 20,000 person "The first discovery of their being affeced," says Whitefield, "was by seeing the white gutters made by their tears, which plentifully fell down their black faces." He now began his carcer as an itincrant evangelist. He visited Wales and gave an impulse to the revival movement that had already commenced there. He was invited to Scotland by the "Seceders," and accurdingly we find him at Duufermliue, in the house of Ralph Erskine, the most liberal-minded man of them all. What would the Seceders have Whitefield to do? Must he sign the solemn League and Covenant? Well, "not until he got more light." But he was told that he must confine his preaching to the Secession church, because, forsooth, they were "the Lord's people." But Whitefield thought the Devil's people had far more need to be preached to, and so the conference terminated in an open rupture-the itinerant preacher being denounced as an emissary of Sat.in. But he went on 1 reaching in Scotland, as elsewhere, in whatever pulpit he found open to him, in the fields and in the market-places, multitudes gathering around him who were swept along by "the gushing tide of his oratory." He visited all the large towns and was presented with the freedom of the cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and other places. From Scotland he went again to Wales, where he married a widow lady, Mrs. Elizabeth James. But his marriage was not a happy one, and the death of his wife is said to have "set his mind at liberty." In 1744, he embarked a third time for America, where he preached without intermission for three years and then returned to his native country with a shattered constitution. The Countess of Huntingdon took him by the hand, appointed him one of her chaplains, and supported his cause by building and endowing chapels, and by erecting a college for training young men for the ministry of the "Calvinistic Methodist Church." It may bo mentioned here that a sharp contention had arisen between Whitefield and John Wesley in regard to the doctrines of election and free-will, which led to a temporary
alienation, but as the two men really loved each other and respected their difierences of opinion on these matters, a reconciliation soon took place, although Whitefield continued to the end of his life an avowed Calvinist, while Wesley held as tenaciously his Arminian views.

Seven times in all Whitefield visited America. Thrice he visited Scotland, and Ireland twice, " with a catholicity as broad as the Gospel, he gave his wonderful labours to ill denominations." These unremitting labours made him prematurely an old man. He died suddenly at Newburyport, New England, on the 29th of September, 1770 , and was buried in front of the pulpit of the Presbyterian church in which he had intended to preach on the 30th. It is said that his proachiug melted the great Jonathan Edwards to tears. Benjamin Franklin went to hear him in Philadelphia and was captivated. Perceiving that Whitefield would fivish his eloquent address with "a collection" he had resolved beforehand to give him nothing. But as the orator went on pleading for an Orphan Asylum at Savannin, he gradually began to relent, and conclucied to give what coppers he had in his pocket; another stroke of oratory made him resolve to give him all his silver coin; and the speaker wound up with such thrilling eloquence that old Ben actually emptied his pockets wholly into the collecting dish-gold and all.

## Exphyterimism an the emaxic.

## Calgary.*

${ }^{\varrho} \mathrm{N}$ the year 1882, from a small settlement on the bauks of the Bow River went forth a request to the authorities of the Presbyterian Church in Winuipeg for supply of religious services. The settlement was then known as Fort Cal-gary, and was a trading point into which converged widedrawn interests connectel with the NorthWest Mounted Police, the Ifudson's Bay Co., and the American firm of J. G. Baker \& Co.; followed by the development of ranching and then by the Railway. In the spring of 1883, Rev. Angus Robertson,

[^2]of Knox College, Toronto, was sent out by tho Home Mission Board to this distant district; the town consisting at that time of a few $\log$ huts and tents on tho east side of the Elbow River. Leaving the railway at the "End of the Track," 250 miles away, Mr. Robertson finish ed his journey by trail, and commenced work in June-his being the first regular appointment by a church to a mission among the white population of the Calgary district. At the same time, it should be noted that other missionaries had already proclaimed the Cross; especially must the namo of the McDougalls, father and son, of the Methodist denomination, be referred to with approbation. A large audience was present at Mr. Robertson's first Sunday's service, which was held in Messrs. J. G. Baker \& Co's old store. After that the hospital of the N. W. N. Police was mande use of for services, and later, in conjunction with the Methodist denomination, a large canvas tent. Then a piece of land comprising four lots having been granted by Capt. Stewart, a church was erected the same fall, being the first built by any denomination in Calgary for sorvices among the white population. It was a frame building 22 x 36, accommodating 110 people, and costing about $\$ 1100$. On November 21st, 1883, the congregation was formally organized and the first communion celebrated, fourteen participating. The name of Knox Church was agreed upon, and at an early date thereafter a constitution and by-laws were drawn up, elders, managers, and other office-bearers appointed, and so the cause was fairly launched. In March, 1884, the congregation, following the westward direction of $\varepsilon^{\circ} \circ \mathrm{owth}$, moved the church across the Elbow River to a site given by the North-West Land Co. The final service in this church was conducted oy Mr. Robertson, then stationed at Pine Creek, on Nov. 13th, 1887.

In June, 1885, Rev. J. C. Herdman, B.D., formerly pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Campbellton, New Brunswick, was sent out by the H. M. Board of the Presbyterian Church. His tield of labour included at that time the country south to High River, east to Gleichen, and west to Canmore. On July 21st, 1886, the foundation-stone of a, new church was well and truly laid by Lady McDonald, wife of the Premier of the Dominicn, in presence of a large concourse. The building thus auspiciously commenced, was completed the next year, and formally opened for divine service
on the 20th November, 1887. The ofliciating ministers were the Rev. Dr. Robertson, Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions; Rev. J. F. Betts, of the Methodist Church; and Rev. C. B. Pitblado, of St. Andrew's Church, Winnipeg. Un the 19th of June, 1887, over eighty delegates of the General Assembly which had just concluded its session in Winnipeg, spent a Sunday in Calgary on their way to the Pacitic Coast. The services were held that day in "Boynton Hall," the largest building in town, and vere conducted by Rev. Dr. Burns, Moderator of the Assembly, and Principal Grant of Queen's. The communion of the Lord's Supper was participated in on the occasion by both delogates and congregation, and formed a fitting sequel to the Assembly's labours and deliberations.
In February, 1886, the congregation had cased to ask aid from the Home Mission Committee, and for some time occupied the somewhat unique position of a self-sustaining mission-charge. Finally they decided to exercise their calling privileges, and on the 5 th of September, 1888, Mr. Herdman was settled over them as pastor. This congregation is as yet the only one within the bounds of the Presbytery of Calgary not drawing aid either from Home Mission or Augmentation Fund. The office-bearers include 4 elders, 3 trustees, 10 members on the Board of Management, 13 teachers and officers in the Sunday School; the congregation numbers 108 communicants and about 90 families. The church is $44 \times 72$ in dimensions; is seated for about 330 ; is heated with furnaces and lighted with electricity. It includes also a basement 9 ft . in height, the whole size of the building, a vestry, choir and pulpit platform, and two vestibules. The material is freestone from local quarries, the style of the building gothic, and the cost of erection about $\$ 8000$, for which sum the congregation has secured one of the fines ${ }^{+}$public buildings between Winnipeg and the Pacific Coast.
Norn- In answer to your questions it may be added that "the Rockies" are about sixty miles from Calgary and in good viem. Some seasons wheat is a good crop here; but, on the whole, not to be depended on too much. Barley and oats arc always good-enormous yields being obtained in favourable seasons. We do not consider Alberta, or the western half of Assiniboia, cold as compared with Manitoba. $60^{\circ}$ below zero is unknown in Alberta; the coldest we had this winter was $39^{\circ}$ below, and that but once.
J. C. Herdman.
-The Micall mission in France continues to be very prosperous. In connection with it last year 20,000 meetings were held, which wers attended by $1,300,000$ persons. There are employed by the mission fifty-eight persons with five hundred or more helpers.

# The gixfl and gitinu glimiztex fund. 

等next Assembly there will be nearly 70 ministers on this fund, and this would require about $\$ 14,000$ to pay the paltry allowance of $\$ 200$ a year, whereas only about $\$ 11,000$ were received in 1889. Why is it necessary? Because the salaries of most of our ministers have not been adequate to meet the expenses of their position, and to lay up anything for old age and retirement. In several cases, for over twenty years of excessive toil, their salaries only averaged from $\$ 400$ to $\$ 600$ a year while haviug to keep a hurse and support a family. And when their salaries were larger in towns and cities, their expenses greatly increased by rents, fuel, and aiding the poor, etc., so that several have had to spend from $\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 10,000$ beyond their salaries to meet the expenses of their position; and that while devoting their whole time and strength io the work of the church, and being amongst the hardest toilers and most successful workers in the country-working from 12 to 15 hours a day for 40 to 50 years, after a severe course of preparatory study of from seven to ten years; and then gathering in several thousands into the membership of the church, besides laying the foundations of many of the prosent congregations. Some of these men might have made a large amount of money or property, had they turned aside from their proper work to deal in real estate as some have done. But they feared that their usefulness would be impaired thereby, and were more anxious to promote the Divine glory than to make money. And are they to be allowed to suffer because of their conscientiousness, after devoting their whole lives to the advancement of the Presbyterian church in Canada? Is it right for the wealthy men of our church to allow such a state of things to exist? Has not the King of Zion laid the duty of advancing his cause equally upon all his people? Should not all Christians realize that all they have belongs to Christ, and should be used in such a way
as best to promote his glory? The Great Head of the church made ample provision for his servants under tha old dispensation, who had far less work to do, and that only for 30 years. And Ho identifies Himsolf with his servants still, and enjoins on his people to properly sustain them, and promises his special blessing to those who honour Him in his servants,-1 Cor. 9, 1-14.
When they devoted themselves to the work of the ministry they did not expect wealth, but they had a right to expect that thoir expenses would be met, and that they would be able to lay up a modest competence for old age. But in many cases this has not been realized. Nearly forty years ago, regulations were made by the Aged Ministers' Fund Committee that $\$ 10.00$ per year of service should be paid to ministers on the fund,--that is, after 40 years of service or more, each annuitant should receive $\$ 400$ per annum. But the committee have never had the means to pay this very moderate sum.
In order to insure that annuity of $\$ 10.00$ por year of service, we require a capital fund of over $\$ 200,000$ besides the yearly contributions of congregations, and the yearly rates of the ministers. This sum would only yield about $\$ 10,000$ a year, whereas the committee need over $\$ 20,000$ to pay even $\$ 300$ per annum to, say, 70 ministers in future. The ministers should pay on an average at least $\$ 3$ or $\$ 9$ rate per annum, which would yield about $\$ 5,000$ a year. Then if the attention of all the congregations were called to the duty of contributing to this fund yearly, we might expect from 55,000 to $\$ 7,000$ from that source. We should not rest until we have $\$ 25,000$ for yearly annuities; that is more than twice as much as we have now. The General Assembly has sanctioned the raising of a capital of at least $\$ 200,000$, but as yet the agent, Rev. Wm. Burns, has scarcely obtained the one-fourth of this amount in subseriptions, and only a very small amount in cash. There need be no difficulty for our church to raise $\$ 200,000$ or even $\$ 300,000$ for this fund,-if our wealthy men take the lead and contribute as God has prospered them. One member in the Easteru Provinces contributed $\$ 20,000$ to the fund in the east, and we believe a gentleman in the Western Section of the church has promised to give $\$ 20,000$ when the committee shall have raised $\$ 200,000$. Now, ten of our men each giving $\$ 20,000$ would provide the sum first named; tyenty, $\$ 10,000$; or forty, $\$ 5,000$. Surely we have forty rich men who would contribute the amount, and then others supplement it by $\$ 2,000, \$ 1,000, \$ 500, \$ 100$, etc., tinl we reach $\$ 3 n 0,000$, and thus make the matter secure. Surely we have 2,000 or more wealthy men who could easily contribute the whole of this amount to be paid in three or four yearly instalments.

ALPHA.

## 

> Seaves have their time to fall,
> And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath, And stars to set-but all-
> Thou hast all seasons for thine own, o Death! We know when moons shall wane, When summer birds from far shall cross the sea, When autumn's hue shall tinge the golden grain; But who shall teach us when to look for thee? Is it when spring's first gale
> Comes forth to whisper where the violets lie?
> Is it when roses in our path grow pale?
> They have one season-all are ours to die!
> -Mrs. Hemens.

## A COMPLEIE SURIEENDER.

There is an oft-told but instructive story of a red Indian of the forest, who, burdened with a sense of $\sin$, and a consciousness that he had offended the great spinit, sought to become reconciled to God. To propitiate the favour of heaven he offered his dearest pussessions. H9 laid down his ornaments, which were his pride, yet he found no relief to his burdened sunl. He placed beside them his blanket, but found no conscious as:urance that this gift was accepted, and that he was approved or Cod Next he laid down his gun, the choicest of all his possessions, inquiring if God would accept that and accept him. Still there was no peace, no consciousness of Divine approval, until at length he added to all his other gifts himself, and prayed that God would "Take poor lndian too;" and then peace entered his heart, and he could feel that lis offering was accepted, and that he was accepted with it. The great need of the burdened soul is peace with (iod, and God will accept no divided allegiance. No man is important enough to be accepted of the Lord, until he is offered in his entirety. The offering must be a complete, a perfect, an undivided offering. To be accepted of the Lord a man must be wholly given up to Him. The surrender must be entire, absolute, eternal; and when all is yielded up then peace and joy and rest come in to fill the soul. How many there are who think to please the Lord with divided hearts, who m agine that he will accept them while the world has its hold upon them, and while they are going astray in evil ways; and how much of failure and disappointment, and heart-break and ruin, comes through this mistaken idea. God would have us wholly his. Let us pray that He will detach us from every earthly hindrance, and unite us with Himself in an everlasting covenant, bound with bonds of everlasting love.
Oh man of earth, struggling in the darkness and longing for the light; wearied of earth and yet not finding rest in God, will you not
from this time qive yourself wholly to the Lodd? Let the past days of douht, of indecision and uncertainty suffice. For the future let the eye be single, that the whole body be full of light. You are not your own, you are hought with a price, the blood of the Son of (iod. What can you ronder to the Lord for all His benefits? You have thought, and prayed, and wept.
> " But drops of gricf can ne'er remay The debt of love I ove:
> Hero, Lord, I give myself away, 'Ris all that I can do."

-The Common People.

## IN FIFTY YEARS.

Fifty years ago there was but one line of railroad in this comntry, and that but five hundred miles long. There was no such thing known as palace cars, sleeping-cars, vestibule cars or dining-cars. We knew nothing of electricity as either a motor or illuminator, or a medium for sending messages; we knew nothing of anesthetics in surgery; wo knew nothing of the spectroscope, with its wonderful unveiling of the physical constitution of the stars; we knew nothing of those giant explosives like dynamite and nitro-glycerine or giant powder that are revolutionizing modern science in the globe with their great powers of destruction and their force in the removal of the masses of debris. We knew nothing of the sewing-machine, one of the most important improvements of modern days. The ladies had no sowing-machines fifty years ago, and when you remember that a sewing-machine represents the work of two hundred and fifty women, and can do three thousand stitches in a single minute, you will see what means this one indication of the vast and rapid accumulations and acceleration of the human energies in these latter days. When you think that fifty years ago there was no such thing as photography known, with all the twenty methods of reduplicating pictures by the aid of sunlight that now engross the attention of the artistic world, you will get another insight into the marvellous progress of this day.
What I say this for, beloved, is this; that I may enable you to feel what vast results ought to be accomplished within the time of your life, with all these million springs which your Christian endeavour must touch, and which you can utilize and sanctify for Christ. The probability is, that the next ten years will show discoveries, inventions, and the mastery of the elements of more importance, in some respects, than the fifty years that have preceded.

With these magnificent appliances before us, everything is moving, not at the rate of the old stage-coach or elephant team, but even beyond the speed of steam, with the rapidity
of lightning, which Robert McKenzie says, in his grand book on the Nineteenth Century, represents the first of the last inventions of man, for, ashe says, for once man has touched the highest summit of possible invention. There can be no transmission of intelligence that is more immediate than instantaneous; and it may be one indication of the approaching beginning of the end, that in one invention, at least, man has struck that principle of transmission of messages which cannot be exceeded for celerity, or rapidity, or accuracy by any method or agent known or unknown; for such a thing is inconceivable.-Talmage.

## UNTO HIM.

Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.-Matt. 25: 40.

The world has learned a great deal since the time when the woman at Bethany tried to attest her luve to Christ by pouring something like a hundred dollars worth of perfumery upon His feet. Men and women are getting at the distinct import of Christianity as an enterprise for the accomplishment of detinite results. for the working of specif.c changes in the conditions of men and of the times. Enlistments in this service are beiag continually reported, of those who are making it a part of theirstated business to fulfil just the offices particularized in our text; of some so circumstanced pecuniarily, that their whole timo and thought are devoted to this end. There is a gain all around in the clearness with which the work that is to be done is peing appreciated. And there is something in the general heart to which all such devotement urgently appeals. There is a good deal of chivalry within us when we get to where it is. A man may be selbish in his interests and confined in his purposes, but we all carry in our hearts a chord that responds to the touch of any deed of self-denying heroism. Livingstone, Gordon, Hannington, and Stanley (all of them identified with the Continent of Africa), blossom in the regards of the whole civilized world by virtue of the self-sacrificing chivalry that animates them.-I. C. P'ackhurst, D.D.

## "DON'T CROSS A BRIDGE UNTII YOU COME I'O IT."

There was once a man and woman who planned to go and spend a day at a friend's house, which was some miles distant from iheir own. So one pleasant morning they started out to make the visit; but they had aot gone far pefore the woman remembered a oridge they had to cross which was very old, and was said not to be safe, and she immefiately began to worry about it. "What shall xe do about that bridge?" she said to her ausband. "I shall never dare to go over it,
and we can't get across the river in any other way." "Oh," said the man, "I forgot that bridge: It is a bad place; suppose it should break through and we should fall into the water and be drowned?" "Cr even," said the wife, "suppose you should step on a rotten plank and break your leg, what wduld become of me and the baby?" "I don't know," said the man, "what would become of any of us, for I couldn't work, and we should all starve to death." So they went on worrying and worrying till they got to the bridge; when lo, and bohold, they saw that since they had been there last a new bridge had been built; and they crossed over it in safety, and found that they might have saved themsolves all their anxiety. Now that is just what the proverb means; never waste your worrying on what you think may possibly be going to happon.

## GIVING OURSELVES.

It was the custom among the young men of Athens, who listened to the teaching of Socrates, to bring some gift in gratitude for his instruction. Gold and silver, and jewels worthy of the rank and wealich of the honous, were common gifts.
One morning after the gifts had been presented, a youth too noor to bring an offering cast himself at the feet of his teacher, while a blnsh overspread his manly face, as he cried: "O Sucrates, I give myself to thee!" There was a murmur of applause, showing that the whole-hearted, whole-souled gift was appreciated.

Shall we not, in like manner, gives ourselves wholly to Christ-all that we have, and all that we are, to spend in His service? Not only the love of our hearts, but the labour of our hands, and all we possess?
The Apostle Paul says: "And ye are not your own. For ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God in your body and your spirit, which are God's." If we have not thus fully and freely consecrated ourselves, let us follow the example of the Athenian youth. and casting ourselves at the feet of the Great Teacher, cry: " 0 Christ, I give myself to Thee."

Africa is still a great dark continent. As Stanley travelled from the east to the west of that country, some 7,000 miles, "he saw neither a Christian disciple nor a man who had even heard the Gospel message."

It is reckoned that there are perhaps two-and-a-quarter millions of converts in Pagan and Moslem lands. The heathen are dying at the rate of thirty millions a year, and as many are born every year. If the whole field were divided among the present number of labourers, each one would have 100,000 human souls to care for.

## Tentiay to gray.

Junn 8.
A.D. 32.

Luke 11:1-13.

## Golden T'ext, Luke 11:9.

TUKE speaks frequently of Jesus praying, ch. $3: 21 ; \mathrm{E}: 16$, etc. In giving Himself unto pr. yer, Ps. 108:4, he proved his obedience as a Son, Heb.5.7-8, an example for us to follow. V. 1. One of them-who may have been absent when in the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus had already answered this request, Matt. 6:9-15. It is a proper one, for we know not what we should pray for as we ought, Rom. 8:26. V. 2. .Say-In Matt. Jesus said "After this manner" pray, etc., showing that the Lord's prayer was intended both as a form of prayer, and as a model for other prayers. Our Futher-God is the Father of all, as Creator, Preserver and Protector, but he is so, in a peculiar sense, to all true lovers of Christ, Rom. 8:14-17. In heaven-Comp. Deut. $4: 39,1$ Kings $8: 32,34$. Hallowed-May Thy name be the object of awe, love and adoration, John 12:28. Thy Kingdom come-In men's hearts, brimging their wills in harmony with God's will, in the wonld, by the final triumph of Righteousness, comp Luke 17:21, 2 Tim. 4:1. Thy will be done-Implying not simply resignation to all that God sends us, but the conviction that this Divine will is perfectly loving and righteous, 1 Thess. 4:3, 2 Pet. 3:9, and for our good, if we truly love God, Rom. $8: 28$. The law of God is perfectly obeyed in Heaven, may it be as fully obeyed on earth. V. 3. Day by day-In Matt. "this day," which in connection with the words "Give us," indirectly teaches the duty of daily family worship. Bread-needed for our bodily wants, I's. 146:7 and also the Bread of Life, food of the soul, Matt. 4:4. V. 4. ForgiveIn Matt. 6:12, the word "debts," is used instead of "sius." Every sin is a debt to the Justice of God, which we can never pay. But God will forgive, upon confession, 1 John 1:8-9. If we do not forgive wrongs done unto us. We have not realized the galount of the debt we ourselves owe to God, Matt. 18:23-35. Lead us not, etc.-'Tempiations and trials often meet us, but they are not desirable. If possible, may they be kept from us. Jesus himself prayed thus; Matt. 26:39. Deliver us from eril-or "from the Evil One." It may be that the recollection of Satan's part in the Temptation in the wilderness, suggested this clause, Comp. Matt. $13: 19$, 1 John 2:13-14. To be delivered from the "Wicked One", is to be safe, 1 Pet. $5: 8$. But we also pray to be delivered from the various evils and trials which constantly beset us. It will be noticed that Luke omits the doxology, with which Matthew concluded this prayer. The variations between this prayer and the one in Matt show that whilst the words might be different, $y \in t$ we are to pray for the same things.

## Tht Giclt selturs folly.

June 15.<br>$$
\text { A.D. } 32 .
$$<br>Iuke 12:13-21.

Golden Text, Luke 12:15.
a ESUS was always faithful to the principle he once expressed to Pilate, when he said: "My kingdom is not of this world," John 18:30. We see this illustrated in the incident that led him to teil the parable of the "Rich foo" A multitude had gathered around him, v. 1, and one of the crowd came to him, requesting that he would interfere in a division of property. V. 13. Speak to my brother-The man may have been a younger son, who, instead of accepting the decision of the law of Moses as to t'le division of inheritances, wanted more than his legal share, Deut. $21: 17$. V. 14. Who made me a judgeThe claim could be decided by a magistrate, Jesus held no such office. He had come to preach the Gospel, to attend to the spiritual not the temporal interests of men. But, as his custom was, Matt. 19:13, he profits by this incident, to give a great moral lesson. V. 15. Covetousness-that is the sin which consists in entertaining an unlawful desire for the property of others, or for wealth beyond our needs, Ex. 20:17. It is idolatry, Col. 3:5. A man's life-does not depend upon his wealth. Riches will not lengthen it, Job 2:4, Matt. $6: 25$. Neither does the happiness of life depend on riches, Eccl. 4:8. Somo poor men are very happy, some very wealthy men very miserable. Contentment with godliness is happiness, 1 lim. 6:6, Heb. 13:13. V. 17. Firuts-produce, grain. V. 18. Barns-granaries, generally pits, in the east, cut out of the rock, Jer. $41: 8$, easier to enlarge them than to dig new ones. V. 19. Eat, etc.-as if sensual enjoyment was the chief end of man. No thought of gratitude to God who had given the increase, 1 Cor. 3:6. He had laid up no treasures in Heaven, Matt. 6:19-20, and thought not of the poor, Dan. $4: 27$. Self was his God. V 20 . Thou fool!--God said this to him, showing that the man felt, too late, whence came the punishment of his folly. Whose shall they be?-Comp. Ps. $39: 6$. V. 21. For himself-Man is God's steward for what God give 3 him, Matt. $25: 15$, and has to give an account of the use he has made of it, Luke 16:2. Rich toward God-To be rich thus is to have an inheritance in Heaven, 1 Pet. 1:4, to want it, is to be poor indeed. We see by this lesson, that riches may bo a, curse to t.seir possessor, if they take his heart away from God, Mark 10:i4. They are a blessing if rightly used, Prov. 3: 9-10, Mal. 3:8-11. Let our care be to be "rich in faith," Jas. 2:5, in grood works, 1 Tit. $6: 18$, rich in the account if God, Rev. 2:9. This is to be rich for Eternity.

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Jund 22.
A.D. 32.

Lukg 12;22-34.

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\text { Golden Text, Luke } 12 ; 30 .
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COMP. Matt. 6: $\because 5-34$. The disciples may have thought themselves in no danger from the covetousness against which Jesus had just warned his hearers. He now points out another branch of that sin. Which often tempts the poor, i.e. anxious solicitude about the ne cessaries of life. V. 22 . Unto you-The Lord specially addresses believers. L'ake no thought-13e not over ansious, Phil. 4;6,1 Pet. 5:7. V. 23. Life, etc.-God baving given us the greater, shall he not also give the less? Rom. S:32, 1 ITim. 6:17. V. 24 . Ravens-In Matt. 6:26" fowls of the air." Comp. Psalms 147:9. V. 95. Staturc-height as in Ch. 19:3 or age, as in John $9: 21,2 y^{2}$. All our anxiety cannot add to either. V.: The rest-raiment, Ma•t. $6: \geq 8$, other things, Mark $4: 17$. V. 27. Lutes-This word may bo taken in a general sense, applying to all flowers. In considering the beauties of nature, we discover much of the goodness and wisdom of the Creator, Rom. $1: 20$, and learn valuable lessons. V. 28. The grass-including the beautiful flowers which are cut down with it. The oven - In countries like Palestine, where wood is scarce, grass is still used as fuel. The oven was a portable earthen vessel, in which the poor baked their bread. Of little faith-Comp. Matt. 8:26. The disciples balieved in Jesus, but their faith was weak. They knew it and sougbt to remedy this defect, Luke 17: $\overline{0}$. V. F. Of doublful mind- Do not rise and fall, in alternatives of hope and fear. Keep an even and steady mind, 1 Cor. $15: 58$, Jas. $1: 6$. V. 30. The nations-God's people having the promises need not walk in darkness, like those who are without hope or God in the world, Is. $50: 10$, Eph. $2: 12,13$. V. 31. Seek-by prayer, 1 John 3:29. The kingdom of Godthe higher spiritual life and the righteousness which bears witness to its reality; Let our thoughts be on the work of God, John 6:22. V. 32. Litlue flork-Although their band is small, God is with them, and will give them victory over tne world, through faith, 1 John $5: 4$, as he $\dot{c}$ :d for Israel in olden time, 1 Kings 20:27. Good pleasure-Comp. Rom. 9:15, 16. V.33. Scll-This was literally obeyed by early christians, Acts $2: 45$. Treasure in Heaven-Our good works follow us, Rev. 14: 13, our gold we leave behind us, Ecci. 2:18, 19, Luke 16:9. V. 34. If any man loves the world, his treasure is in the world, and he will lose it soon or late, if he loves God above all, his treasure is in Hearen, and will remain his forever, 1 John 2:15-17. Grace is a bag that waxes not old, v. 33 , it goes with us into another world, for it is woven into the soul. If the Lord is our Shepherd, we need not fear want, Ps. 23:1.

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Junir 6.
A.D. 33.

Lukn 1:3:10-17.

## Golden Text, Matt. 12:12.

Co UR Lord honoured God by his, presence or
Sabbath in the Synagogue. It was bis custom, Lake $4: 16$, one that his disciples aro in duty bound to follow, Heb. $10: 25$. In Gou's house we "behold the beanty of t?. L Lord," Ps. 27:4. The woman whose cure zuke alone relates, came there in spite of her intirmities, and reaped a rich and unexpected blessing. V. 10. Teuching-See the mode described in Noh. 8:8, Tule 4:21. V.11. A Spirit of in-firmity-Satan, v. 16, had been suffered to afflict her body, Comp. Job $2: 6,7$. Wh.y: We are not told, but may be sure it was for her good, Heb. $12: 11$, and for the glory of God, John 11:4. Bent together-a permanent curvature of the spine. V. 12. He called her-Thare was no solicitation on her part. She had come to be taught, sought first the lingdom of God, and other things were added unto her, ch. 12:31, Eph. 3:20. Thou art loosed-Thon art cured. V. 13. Laid his hands on herComp. Matt. $9: 29$, a help to her faith. The cure was instantaneous and she testified ner gratitude by a coniinuous strain of praiso. V. 14. To the prople-reflecting upon Jesus, whom he had not the boldness to address directly. His anger was caused by envy but he wished the people to think that il came from his high regard for the law of Moses. Common sense alone would teach beholders; that He who worked such a miracle, could not in this be a violator of God's law. In them-come -implying that the works of Jesus were of man and not of God, Comp. John $\overline{5}: 16,17$, also that the Lord would do his bidding, which was presumptuous. V. 15. Hypocrit'-trying to destroy his neighbor with his mouth, Prov. 11:9. The ruler knew well that the law commanded works of mercy, much more laborious than the one Jesus had done, without making any reserve abnut the Sabbath day, Deut. $22^{-}: 4$, Luke $1+: 15 . \quad$ V. 16 . Satan-As God suffers wicked men to injure others, thus he suffers the devil to do so, but only for a time, Rev. 2:10, 20:10. V. 17. His adversariesThere were others, besides the ruler, who were opposed to Jesus, but finding themselves in the minority, they were reduced to silence. The common people heard him gladly. The rulers hated him, fearing that he was destruying their popularity, John 7:4S, 49. From this lesson it appears that the Lord's day is not to be spent in idleness. In it, works of necessity, 2 Cor. 23:35, and of mercy, Luke 6:9, aro lawful. Visiting the sick and comforting the afllicted, Jas. I: $: 27$, helping the needy, teaching the knowledge of Christ to young and old, studying Scripture-all these are not only lawful but praiseworthy Sabbath occupations.

## Certesiastical dews.

Qo COTLAND:-Our obituary list is unusually heavy. Within four or five days, there passed away fue ministers, ail very suddenly. D. McLaren, 2 college friend of our own, and for 27 years the Parish Minister of Houston, conducted the usual service at noon, descended the pulpit stairs without attracting attention to the illness which had begun even then, and within two hours he had ceased to breathe. The Rev. Peter Thomson, of Greenock, we'! known in Halifax, N.S., preached on Nionday evening, returned home at 10 o'clock. At 2 a m . he was heard to moan, and in a few moments he was gone. Both these brethren were apparently in their usual vigorous health, giving no signs of approaching death. .. Rev. Alex. Cusin, of Freo Lariy Glenorcly's, Edinburgh, a competitor for the chair gained by Dr. Dods, died suddenly at Bridge of Allan, of influenza. Ho had agreed (D. V.) to deliver the next course of Cunningham Lectures. The Revs. Dr. Edgar, of Mauchline, and M. Milroy, of Dreghorn, wers also called suddenly. How these enforce the Lord's charge to be 'always ready'! . . Dr. Norman McLeod, of St. Stephen's, Edinburgh - cousin of the late Dr. Norman MrLeod, of the Barony, has been nominated to the first charge in the High Church, Inverness-not Rev, Gavin Lang. On account of some unseemiy scenes at the election of ministers to parish churches, it has been proposed that the election be conducted by ballot. . . Langholm receives $\$ 400,000$ from the estate of the late Mr. Hope, of New York, a native of Langholm, we bolievo. There is every prospect now of the restoration of the Abbeyat Linlithgow, a very ancient structure, dating from the 15 th century, and no donbt the place of worship of many of the Scottish Kines and Queens. The church is a beautiful specimen of the tain ${ }^{\text {at }}$ Scottish Gothic. . Notice has been given 1:2 one of the Presbyteries of the Church of Scotland, of an ore .ture to introduce a partial liturgy for the use of ministers and peoplo in the public worship of the sanctuary. . The students in the Free Church College, Edinburgh, report that there has never been a more orthodox session than this. At the celebration of the semi-jubilee of the ministry of the Rev. Thos. Somerville, M.A., of Blackfriars, Glasgow (formeriy of Victoria; B.C.), a purse of $\$ 2000$ was presented to him by many friends and woll-wishers. The Rev. Mr. Anderson of Old Calabar, the father of the U. P. Mission, is at home, and would probably have been nominated for the Moderatorship of the Synod, but for the sad necessity of an operation for cataract. Dr. Cameron is to move in the House of Commons for the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland, but the friends of the auid 人iith do not betray any serious alann.

Enaland:--The Presbyterian Church of England has 11 Presbyteries, 287 congregations, 10 proaching stations and 64,024 communicants. It has a Theological College in London, and supports one of the most successful missions in China, partly on the mainland with Swatow and Amoy for principal stations, and partly in the southern part of the Island of Formosa, where there are upwards of 1000 native communicants. The Synod met in St. George's Church, Myrtle Street, Liverpool, on the 2 Sth of April, Rev. John Thomson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Moderator. . . Rev. John McNeill officiated at the opening of the New Central Hall, Holborn, which is to be used for evangelistic services. His own congregation in Regent Square has changed a good deal since he went there, as was to be expected, but the brave young Scotchman is still master of the situation. Now and then he lets off some of his irrepressible humour, which might better be kept for the platform, but the general tone of his preaching is sober and effective...."Shall the Articies of Fuith, as finally amonded by the committee, be adopted by the Synod, as a solution of the Revision of the Confession difficulty? That, no doubt, was the pivotal question of the Synod, of which we shall hear more by and by...General Booth says that the income of the Salvation Army is over a million a yene, and that its numerical force is upsards of 9,000 officers and 3,700 corps in different parts of the worlsh.

Ireland. The Colleges - The Theological College, Bolfast, and Magee College, Londonderry, had their closing exercises carly in April, and the proceedings were of the usual interesting and instructive nature. The dogree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on three brethren, all of them well known in Ireland, and each with an outstanding merit of his own. Dr. Lynd lias for nearly ten years filled the pulpit which Dr. Cooke adorned for nearly forty years, and for eloquence ho is worthy of the succession. Dr. Williamson has been nearly twice as long in the Fisherwick Place Church, which was the throne of Dr. IIorgan, as May Street was that of Dr. Cooke. They were no ordinary qualities that were requisite to continue the work that Dr. Morgan did, yet the congregation is as flourishing to day as ever it was. Dr. Williamsnn who, though an Irishman, came from Aberdeen to Belfast, is strong in the work of an evangelist. Dr. Hield has been for some thirty-three years the pastor of Dervock, in the northern part of Antrim, and for general as well as Diblical culture is more worthy of the distinction than either of the other two. He has been long known as a man of oxceptional ability and scholarship. For a number of years he has been at the head of the Theological Examination Committee, beforo which all studenis must come before they are licensed. Tine
death of Rev. John Wilson of Lecumpher, is announced. Ho is of a Levitical family of tho old secession stock. He was the fourth in succession of that family in the pastorate of the same congregation. About a century ago his grandfather began his ministry there; to him succeeded the father of the subjoct. of this notice, then a younger brother who did not live long, then John who has been taken away just now. He leaves one brother in the ministry, Silas, of 2nd Armagh, where Mr. Fleck ministered before coming to Montreal. The Wilsons were all distinguished for their piety and worth. Lecumpher is in Co. Tyrone, not far from Cookstown. Preparations are going on for the celebration of the jubilee of the Union, to be held in July, when the Assembly meets.-H.

United States:-Philadelphia has lost one of its noblest citizens by the death of Mr. George H. Stuart on the Ilth of April, in the 75 th year of his age. He was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1816, and came to Philadelphia in 1831. He was ordained an elder in the First Reformed Church in 1842, and continued for many years to discharge the duties of his offce as few elders have done for upwards of twenty years, when, to the everlasting shame of the church which he adorned, he was excommunicated and driven from its pale for no greater crime than singing "human hymms" and holding communion with Evangelical Christians of other denominations! During the later years of his life, he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and lived in comparative retirement, but in his younger days there was no more enthusiastic supporter of missions and every other good work than Mr. Stuart; whether it was the Sun-day-school or the Bible society, the Y. M. C. Association, the Temperance Society, or the Evangelical Alliance, he was always on hand with his time and his money:-Requiescat Pace! . . . Mev. J. S. Black, of Colorado Springs, has accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church, Minneapolis, one of the largest congregations in that city of fine churches. He leaves a good record behind him. The Iafayetto Avenue people, Brooklyn, have been better than their word. They did a neat thing in presenting their retiring minister, Dr. Cuyler, with a gift of $\$ 30,000$, just one thousand for each year of his ministry among them. The farewell meeting was an ovation such as any minister might well feel proud of.

Camada:-Donations to the amount of a million of dollars and moro have lately been made to McGill University, Montreal, Mr. William C. Macdonald, Sir Donald A. Smith and Mr. Poter Redpath being the chief benefactors. Mr. Macdonald's gift goes to the department of architecturo and science, Sir Donald's to the women's educational branch, and Mr. Redpath's for the erection of a new
convocation hall and other improvements. The ccst of reconstructing the Toronto University, recently destroyed by fire, will be close on $\$ 300,000$, exclusive of the Library, which will be in a separate building to cost about $\$ 50,000$. The Baptists in Ontario, and throughout Canada indeed, have met with a severe loss in the death of Dr. McGregor, Principal of the Macmaster College, Toronto, which took place in New York in the end of April, in the 42nd year of his age. He was a graduate of Toronto University, an accomplished scholar, and altogether a splenuid man. He succeeded Dr. Castle as Principal of the College in 1887. His early death is greatly lamented. At the closing of the session of the Congregational College in Montreal a fow weeks aro, Principal Barbour delivered a polished address on "The Tomptations of Culture," a subject in which he ought to be at home, being himself, conspicuously, a man of letters. Three of the students completed their theological curriculum in the institution on that occasion. The number of students in the Methodist College, Montíeal, last session was forty-two.

Tere Sunday-Scrool:-The Sixth International Sunday-School Convention is to be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 24th-27th. Thegeneral order of the programme is such as to ensure a series of meetings that will bo well worth going a long way to see. Each Province in Canada having an Inter-denominational Sun-day-School organization, is entitied to representation in the Convention. The total number of delegates whom it is proposed to entertain with hospitality is seventeen hundred! Each delegate must be furnished with a certificato signed by the duly constituted authoritiesthe President or Secretary of Provincial Societies. All accredited delegates will be entitled to hospitality, and it is earnestly requested that in every place the best workers be sent to represent associations. It is certain that a railroad rate of one and one-third fare will be obtained for all delegates, under the usual limitations. Full particulars may be obtained fromMr. W. N. Hartshorn, Chairman of the Committee on transportation, 50 Bromfield St., Boston, MIass.

## (0)ut (D) Mu Citurcti.

\% TTAWA is to have tho privilege of "entertaining" the Generdr. Assembly this year. The proceedings will open in Bank Street Church there, on the evening of the 13 th instant. Only once before has the Assembly met in Ottawa; that was in 1879. Since then it has pitched its moving tent in most of the large cities from Halifax to Winnipeg, and there are ploasant memories con-
nected with them all. But in coming back to Ottawa, some of the commissioners will remember that it was here, prior to the consummation of the Union, that two of the uegotiating churches plighted their troth one to the other-" Believing that it would be for the glory of God, and the advancement of the cause of Christ, that they should unite and form one Presbyterian Church in the Dominion." It is needless to say that the Uulus which followed has more than fulfilled the most sauguine hopes of its promoters. Though we have not yet "attained," and couscious as we are of many imperfections, we can yet say with derout thankfuluess,-" She Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." The facilities for traveling liave greatly increased since the Assembly last met in Ottawa. The brethren can now come from the remotest west as well as from the distant east with comparative ease, and it is hoped that on this occasion there will be one of the largest meetings that has been held since the memorable meeting on the 15 th of June, 1875. Let us pray that the blessing of the King and Head of the church may be vouchsafed to us abundantly, and that all the deliberations and proceedings of the (reneral Ass. atbly may le overruled for the furtherance of His Kingdom in this Domivion and throughout the world.

As Preshyterianism makes no distinction in its church courts loetwist its "teaching" and "ruling" elders, but invites the cooperation of both, it is obviously desirable that the laity should be fully represented in the Assembly, and avail themselves of the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the work of the Church and of assisting, as they may be able, in every effort to promote its interests.

The contributions for the missionary schomes of the church, as may be seen in the list of acknowledgments for this month, are considerably in advance of the sums reported at the correspouding period last year. The whole amount is $\$ 245,755.81$, distributed as follows,-For Home Missions (east and west, including augmentation of stipends) $\$ 96,254.54$; for Foreign Missions, \$101,901.27; for French Evangelization,
$\therefore$ (including tho Pointe aux Tremble schools

- and Coligny College, Ottarra) \$17,600.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary SoCIETV (west), received during the past year $\$ 31,999.28$, as against $\$ 29,096.40$ last year, and they have this year appropriated the handsome amount of $\$ 25,508.35$, to make up the sum required by the Foreign Mission Committee's estimate for the year just closed.
Personal.-The following are the names of the ministers of our church who have survived their jubilee, and the dates of their ordination:-
Rev. Chas. Chiniquy, ord. 21st Sept., 1833.
"Thos. Lowrie, ": 24th Sept., "33.
" H.Macleod, D.D. " 7th Nov., '33.
"Wm. Hancock, " 22nd May, '34.
"Wm.Fraser, D.D." 2nd Sept., '34.
"Thos. Alexander," 12th Mar., '3̄̄.
"A. Kennedr, " 30th Sept., '35.
"Jло. Соок, D.D., " 28th Dec., '35.
"G. Suellie, D.D.," 30th Mar., '36.
"J. Jemins, D.D.," "it? Aug., '37.
"T. Macpherson, " 10th Oct., '33.
"W. B. Clark,D.D." 5th Sept., '39.
"War. Reid, D.D., " 30th Jan., '40.
It is interesting to notice that, in respect of ordination, our good friend Father Chini$q^{u y}$ is at present the father of the Presbyterian Church in Cimada. We are glad to hear ilhat Rev. John Morton of Tunapuna, Trinidad, has received the degree of J. D. from the Presbyterian College, Halifiax. Dr. Morton has now been "at the front" for twenty-two years and has well earned his laurels. This first exercise of its degree-granting-power could not have been more judiciously employed by the college. Rev. John Wilkie has succeeded in obtaining about $\$ 9,000$ of the amount required for the college at Indore. He hopes to return to his work shortly, probably gong via 1 b. Columbia and China, to avoid the lied Sea, which is so trying at this time of the year. He must leave all his children save ono in Canada. The Rev. James Little, formerly of Bownanville, Ont, has agreed to remain for some months in charge of the church in Tallahasse, Florida, where his services have beeu highly appreciated during the past winter. Rev. Louis H. Jordan preached his farewell sermou in Erskine Church, Montreal, on Sabbath evening, May 4th. The reverend brothers Thomas and $R$. Cumming, of Truro and Westville, N.S., respectively, having completed their tour
of the Holy Land, are now journeying eastwards, expecting to complete the circuit of the glube about the end of this month.

Dr. Maggin Mckieliar was formally designated as a Medical Missionary to Contral India in St. J'aul's Church, Ingersoll, Ont., in the end of April. The services were very impressive. Dr. Wardrope, Convener of the F . M. Committee, presided. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Hamilton Cassels, secretary, and others. Mrs. Ewart president of the W. F. M. S., presented the doctor with a Bible. Mrs. R. J. Robmson in the name of St. Paul's Church, presented her with a purse of money. Mrs. Galer, in behaii of the Marvie Mission Band, gave her a beautifu. travelling clock. Dr. Inckellar acknowledgeu these gifts in earnest and impressive terms, shewing the deep interest sho takes in the work to which she has given up her young life. Mrs. Harvie, in the name of the W. F. M. S., bado the missionary farewell in an admirable address, after which the congregation sang with touching effect,-"God be with you till we meet again."

Augmentation Fivid, Eastern Section.-We have to state with great pleasure that the amount asked for by the Committee and allocated to the Presbyteries, has been contri-buted,-viz., $\$ s, 000$. Two congregations that have been supplemented for some years intimated that they were now self-sustainmg. No fewer than 61 congregations aro on the 'list. It is extremely gratifying to find that during the year the aided congregations made a very material advance in their giving. Five Presbyteries contributed more than had been allotted to them.

The Foreign Mission fund, eastern division, has a balance on the right side; but the Home Mission Fund is about $\$ 400$ behind. This is by no means discouraging, for the gifts of this Synod for Home Missions in the Nort-west exceeded \$3,000.

## ORDINATIONS AND INDCOCTONS.

Winmipec, Manitoba-Kev. John Hogg was inducted to the pastorate of Nurth Church in this city on the 12th of May.
Qu'Appelle Station, Regina.-Ret. John Ferry of Indian Head was inducted on the 19th of May.

Regins, N: WF. T:-Rev. J. A. Carmichael of Columbus and Brooklin, Whitly, was inducted on the 2 Sth of May.
Tonovio, South. Side Church--Rev. George Burnfield, formerly of Brockville, was inducted on the e2nd of llay.

Memcine Hat, Calgary.-Rev. A. J. Macleod, of Banff, was inducted on the 8th of May.

Bristol, Ollaza.-Mr. S. D. Angel was ordained and inducted on the 20th of May.

Mille Isles, Montreal.-Mr. S. F. McCusker, of Presbyterian College, Montreal, was ordained and appointed missionary for two years, on the 1Sth of April.
Southi Richivond, St. John.-Rev. F. W. Murray was inducted on the 27 th of May.
Fismbrs Grant, Pictou.-Mr. (i. M. Johnson was ordained on the 15th of Mays

Ponr Culbonse, Hamillon.-Rev. Thomas L. Turnbull was inducted on the 11th March, not "ordained," as stated in May. Mr. T. was formerly minister of Pres. ch., Whitley, England.

Calls.-Rev. J. W. Maclennan to West Cornwallis, Halifax. Rer. G. M. Henry to Shubenacadie, N.S., declined. Rev. W. G. Mills of Suuderland, Lindsay, to Dunbarton and Highland Creek, Whitiy. Mr. Walter Muir of Scotland, to Princeton and Drumbo, Paris. Rev. W. J. Clark. to First Presbyterian Church London, Onts Rev. M. McLennan of St. Elmo to Kenyon, Glengarry, ciedined. Rev. I). Stewart of Finch, Glengarry, to White Lake and Burnstown, Lan. and Renfrew. Rev. A.B. Winchester, lately of China, to Berlin, Ont. Rev. John Fairlie, formerly of L'Original, Ottawa, to Lansdowne, Kingston. Rev. D. Stalker of Gladstone. Afinnedosa, to Carberry; Brandon.

Demissions.-Rev. Dr. Jamieson of Garden Hill, Peterborough. Rev. E. McNab of Newport, and Rev. S. Rosborough of Sheet Harbour, Halifax. Rev. A. Maclaren of Enniskillen, Whitby. Rev. J. R. Johnston of Alvinston and Napier, and Rev. J. A Macdonald of Brioden and Bear Creek, both in the Presbytery of Sarnia. Rev. George Mylne of Inwood, Ont. Kev. Norman McPhee of Dalhousie Mills, Glengarry. Rev. J. L. Hargrave of Rosedale, Minncdosa. Rev. W. W. Wylie of River-street Church, Paris, Ont. Rev. T. S. Glassford ot Richmond, Ottawa, under appointment to British Columbia. Rev. A. IIcClelland of Ashburn and Utica, Whitioy.

Cnurcies.-The new church at Port lfulgrave, N.S., was dedicated on the first Sabbath of May, Rev. J. R. Munro of Antigonish, officiating. Mulgrave station is still weak in numbers, but spirited and progressive. St. Andrew's Church, Trentor, Ont., was reopened by the Moderatur of the Goneral Assembly after undergoing extensive improvements. The new St. John's Church, Hamilton, Ont., was opened for worship by Principal Caven, who preached morning and ovening. Mayor McLellan and Rev. Mungo Fraser addressed the young people in the afternoon. Hon. and Rev. R. Moreton, jastor of the congregation, presided at the congregational meeting held on the following evening. The new church is one of the best planned ones within a radius of one hundred miles.

Congregations. - Charles Street Church, Toronto, of which Rev. John Nel is pastor, is
making a new departure. It is henceforth to be called "Westminster Church." Ireparations are being made for the erection of a handsome and commodious edifice, to cost $\$ 45,000$ and that will accommodate 1,000 people, together with ample provision for tho Sunday School and Bible Class, etc. Cape North, C.B, one of the most isolated congregations in our church, has been most efficiently supplied for some time by Rer. Euan McKenzie, who is now to be called to the regular pastorate of the congregation. Rev. Dr. Parsons has completed ten years of a very successful pastorate in Knox Church, Toronto. It is now twenty years since Rec. J. Cameron, of the East Church. Toronto, beran his labours in that part of the city. The small mission station of that rime has grown into a large congregation with 528 members on the communion roll. The ladies connected with the Presbyterian Church atSt. Stephen, N.B., have organized a Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society. Mrs. G. Shore is president; Mrs. Maine, vice-president; Miss Stevens, secretary ; Mrs. J. K. Latlin, Treasurer; Mrs. W. II. Člark, cor. sec'y.

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## THE COLILECES.

Presbytrrian Collegf, Halifax.-The Session of 1889-90 was closed April 30th. Convocation was held in St. Matthew's Church, Dr. Burns presided, and announced that Mr. Peter Ross bad willed to the College the reversion of his estate. It is expected that this will be sufficient to endow a chair. The following students completed their course of study: $\mathbb{F}$. J. Coffin, (i. M. Johnston, D. M. Clark, J. A. Matheson, F.W. Murray, A.W. Macleod, Chas Mackay, Avgus Mackay; whole number of students, 31 . Professor Currie read the report of the Senate, which intimated that the Fund for Bursaries now amounts to $\$ 10,000$. This amount is invested, collections from congregations and contributions from individuals furnish the balance required. Mr.Carruthers announced a gift of abont $\$ 1000$ from P. E. Island, for a Bursary $\ldots$ a deserving student. The accommodation for students in the College building is to be much increased and improved. Elocution was taught during the session by Miss McGarry of the Halifas Ladies' College, and the students profited greatly under her instructions. Principal Macknight conferred degrees and announced that the degree of Doctor of Divinity had been conferred by the Senate, on Rer. John Morton, our senior missionary in Trinidad. An appropriate valedictory was given by one of the graduates, Mr. A. W. Macleud. The students and the audience were powerfolly addressed by Rev. A. Simpson, Halifax, and Rev. L. G. Macneill of St. John. There is a prospert that ere long a fourth Professor may be supported in connection with this College.

Licexsmas.-The following graduates of the Presbyterian Culhye were, after due trial, licensed by the Presbytery of Halifax, May 1, -F. J. Coflin, D. M. Clark, F. W. Murray, A. $\because$. Macleod, Charles Mackay. Tro were ordained, A. W. Macleod who is appointed to Kempt and Walton in Halifax Presbytery, and F. J. Coffin, who is appointed to Bay of Islands, Newfoundland.

Queen's University, Kingiston: - Principal Grant preached the Baccalaureate sermon in connection with the closing exercises, founding his address on "The importance of Wisdom, the Une Thing Needful." There was a very large attendance at Convocation to witness the laureation of over eighty candidates from Queen's and her affiliated colleges. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Mr. G. M. Dawson of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, and Mr. Stephen $D$. Pope, Superintendent of Education in British Columbia. A variety of interesting ceremonies took place in the course of the closing days, inter alia, the unveiling of brass tablets in honour of the benefactors of the university, who at sundry times and in diverse manners, have liberally supplied the means required for the extension and better equipment of the institution. The crowning event, however, was the laying of the corner stone of the John Carruther's Science Hall, by Mr. John Bell Carruthers. Chancellor Fleming addressed the large company of spectators, Rev. M. W. Maclean of Belleville, offiered the dedicatory prayer, and Rer. (i. Mr. Milligan of Toronto, brought the proceedings to a close with a rousing speech. "Valedic-" tories" were delivered by four representative graduates-Mir. P. A. Macleod, speaking for the divinity class, hinted that another professor was required in that department; Mr. John Miller represented the Arts departmevt, and Dr. David Cunningham the Royal Medical College, while Miss McKollar spoke very effectively for the ladies in the Medical department. 415 students in all were registered last session, of whom is are looking forward to the ministry in connection with our Church. The Theological students who completed their course this year, are as follows:-Charles A. Campbell, Yeter A. Macleod, M.A.; James Rattray, B.A., Robert J. Sturgeon, B.A., and Edward J. Walker, B.A.

Gradcates in Theolorix.-The whole number of students who have completed thoir Theological curriculum this year is forty-four, as follows:-Knox College, Toronto, 12 ; Presbyterian College, Montreal, 11 ; Halifax Theological College, 8 ; Queen's College, Kingston, 5; Morrin College, Quebec, 4 ; Manitoba College, 4. Last year the number was fifty-seven.

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Rev. A. E. Donertr, pastor of St. Paul's church, Carluke, died at Clifton Springs, N.Y., on Sabbath, 13th April, in the 30th year of his age. His funeral took place from the נesidence of his father, Dr. Doherty of Markham, Ont. The services were under the charge of Rev. R. Thynue. Dr. Laidlaw of Hamilton, preached the funeral sermon, from the text, "I have finished my course," otc., and made some touching remarks in reference to the beluved young pastor who was taken away so suddenly. Mr. Doherty was only inducted on the 31st of July, 1888, and during his brief ministry had greatly endeared himself to his people and to all who knew him. He had grone to Clifton Springs seeking restoration to health, but ho sank rapidly and passed peacefully to his rest, leaving a young widow and infant son to mourn their loss.
Mr. Geo. G. Mitchell, elder in Knox Church, Tara, died on March 21st, at the age of 31 ? ears. He was a man of sober piety and wise zeal in the service of God. The influence of his genial and genuine life will not scon pass away in the congregation in which he lived and died.

Mr. Gborge T. Ross, oldest son of Rev. Walter R. Russ of Chilliwhack, 13.C., died at Now Westminster, B.C., after a brief illness, on the 2uth of April, aged 23 years.

Mns. Esson, widow of the late Professor Esson, died in Toronto on the 23rd of duril, in the 57 th year of her age.
Mis. Mary IR. Gordon, wife of Rev. Daniel Gordon of Harrington, Ont., died in Toronto on A pril 30th, in the 63 rd year of her age. Mrs. Gordon was a most devoted member of the church and highly accomplished.

Mr. Malcolm Mclachlin, an elder in St. Andrew's Church, S. Westminster, Oat., died on the 16th of April, in the 48 th year of his are. He was distinguished by his princely liberality and zoal for the Master's cause.

MEETINGS OF SY MODS.
Montreal and Otania.-This court met in St. John's Church, Cornwall, on the lyth of April. Rev. George Coull of St. Sylvester and Leeds, the retiring Moderator, preached the opening sermon. Rev. Dr. A. B3. Nackay of Crescent Street Church, Montreal, was elected moderator for the ensung year. la addition to the usual routine of business, largely taken
up with hearing and discussing reports of standing committees to be consolidated and transmitted to the General Assembly, Dr. MacVicar presented an elaborate report on education, chiofly as affected by legislation in the Province of Quebec. Leave was granted to Presbyteries to take on trial for license seventeen candidates who have recently cumpleted their theological studies. Next meeting in St. Gabriel's Church, Montreal, on the 2nd Tuesday of May, 1S91. Rer. Jumes Watson, D.D. of Huntingdon, is Clerk of the Synod.

Hamilon and London.-The meeting was held in St. Andrews Church, Windsor, on the 21st of April. Rev. George Cuthberston, retiring Moderator, preached the opening sermon. Rev. Archibald McLean, of Blyth, was elected Moderator. A proposal to divide the mission field of the Presbytary of Bruce, giving part of it to the Presbytery of Maitland, was left over till next meeting. Dr. Laing presented a report on the Jesuits' Estates Act. Interesting discussions were had on the reports to be submitted to the General Assembly. Mr. Rutherford received a cordial vote of thanks for his services as treasurer of the Synod Fund. The Brantford Ladies' College was very highly spokon of. Next meeting in Park Church, London, Ont., on the third Monday of April, 1891. Rev. W. Cochrane, D.D., Clerk.

Masitoba and thb Normiz-Wbst. - This Synod met on the 20th of May, at Portage la lrairie, when varions important matters were discussed, such as the organization of Home Mission work, education, and other vital questions, the particulars of which had not yet reached us when we went to press. Rev. S.C. Murray, Clerk.

## MANITOBA ITEMS.

The Home Mission field is now well manned for the summer. A number of graduates from the eastern colleges have consented to throw in their lot with Manitoba. The efficient and the hopeful among these will not regret it. The prospects of the Northwast are good for crops this year, and good crops means hearty support of missionary work. Work among the Indians is also rapidly advancing. A new mission school is to be erected at Muscowpetung's Reserve, capable of accommodating 40 resident pupils. The Dominion Government has purchased the public school building at Birtle, and a portion of adjoining land for our Indian school there. The long deferred Presbyterian Industrial School for the Indians at Regina is approaching completion and will be ready by July lst. The committee in Winnipeg is selecting the principal. Manitoba College, Theological Department, closed on April 24th. Dr. King addressed the four graduating students. A valedictory was then read by Mr. Norman Russell, 13.A. (who goes to India as the missionary of Central Church Toronto), and the reply was made by Mr.

Duncan Campbell, B.A. Dr. Robertson and Principal Sparling of the Methodist College gave short addresses.. Twenty-two students in Theology passed their regular examinations, and the whole number in the college studying for the ministry approaches fifty. The new school law came into force on May 1st, and the separate schools of Manitoba ceased to exist. The matter is to be tested in the courts, but the people of Manitoba will exhaust every lawful resource to carry out their will.
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嫏EV. Neil MacKay, of Chatham, N.B., writes: - Encrgetic operations have been carried on in Northern New Brunswick, despite the sevore winter. The snow in the forest lay nearly seven feet deep, and the roadway over the drifts lay in some instances as high as the telegraph poles. The glass occasionally falls to $40^{\circ}$ below. Notwithstanding those trifling difficulties, members of Presbytery made journeys of scores of miles in pursuance of Presbyterial duties where there were no railways. Weak congregations were encouraged and sluggish ones were stirred up, and a decided gain made in the ministerial support and in contributions to missionary purposes.
One new congregation has been organized, and two groups of mission stations have been raised into mission charges, and one of them placed under the care of en ordained missionary. The other is eagerly awaiting a labourer. Two new mission fields have been opened up, and satechists have been appointed to six different groups of mission stations, for tho summer months. A year ago there were four vacancies. All the regular congregations are now setuled, and when an ordained missionary is found for Escummac the I'resbytery Roll will number twenty-two. The contributions for ministerial support were increased $\$ 663$ -for Home Missions an increase of $\$ 23$, and for Foreign Missions an increase of \$144. If plans of work now in operation should prove reasonably successful, a still greater gain is expected for the current year.

## POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES.

The closing exercises of the Pointe-auxTrembles schools were held on 23nd April. The large number of visitors present indicates the continued and growing interest in the work of the institution. Principal MacVicar, the Chaiman of the Board, presided. Many of the larger pupils had
already gone to their homes, but a sufficient number remained to fill comfortably the neat little chapel. The exercises were in French and English, conducted for the most part by the visitors. The readiness of the pupils in English was in striking contrast to the silence of many of the visitors when French was spoken.

All were delighted with the aptness and accuracy with which the pupils acquitted themselves. The great feature of the institution, however, was reserved for the closing exercise, when Scripture was announced. After a continuous session of about four hours, a sigh of relief seemed to rise from each punil. This subject is evidently the gymnasium of the school, the great pleasure-ground of glad hearts. Their answers in Scripture, History, Christian Doctrine and the Shorter Catechism, would put te the blush any of our English Schools. In such institutions are found the only true and peaceable solution of the national question of this province. Let those who seek the unity and welfare of our province aid in extending this noble work. Father Chiniquy made a touching address to the children, basing his thoughts on the early consecration of the child Simuel. The good father was peculiarly joyous in the prosperity of the institution, which forty-three years ago he used his best endeavours to lay level with the ground.-W. R. C.

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New Hebrides Mission.
Rev. Hugh A. Robertson of Erromanga, writing from Syduey, N.S.W., on 19th of Narch, wishes us to say that the New Hebrides being now in the Postal Union, it is desirable that all correspondence should be addressed direct to the missionaries instead of tu the care of Dr. Steel of Sydney, as formerly. This will save both time and expease.
He goes on to say that the new steam service to the islands, so far, has given fair satisfaction, and the company express their willingness to do all in their power to satisfy the missionaries in every way possible. Of course it is not to be expected that any steamer, not the property of the church, will, in all points, do our work as well as the "Dayspring"such as deputation work, settling new missionaries, building therr houses, and waiting on the Synod meetings. But, indeed, deputation work will yearly be less needed, as all our islands will soon be settled, and as for placing a missionary, we can have a large mission tent to live in while erecting his house; as for
the Synod, if there are not too many members, it can be accommodated at the missionary's house This leaves us all well.

## INDORE.

At a meeting of the Mission Council held recently at Indore, it was unanimously agreed to urge the committee to send more mon to India, so as to strengthen the mission here, and enable us to work to better advantage the stations already occupied, and the surrounding cities and villages. We are persuaded that the time has come that twice the number of men now engaged, with little expense beyond their salaries and house accommodation, could be most ad vantageously omployed in the fields now opened. One man at least will be required to study the language and su to be ready to take charge of Neemuch when Mr. Wilson's time for furlough will have come. And as there are now schools and Christian agents already employed in nearly, every centre, should the funds not admit of much additional outlay for the carrying on of wori: still more men are urgently needed to fully utilize the agencies now employed. Double the number of men could find abundant work without, according to present estimates, any burden, beyond support, being laid on the committee. We rejoce that so many congregations have undertaken to support individual missionaries, and believe that, but for the espense of their work proving a barrier, the committee would be able to avail itself of many more men supported in this way. We would therefore pray the committee to loring the needs and the opportunities before the congregations in order that the vast field for the evangelization of which wo have become respcnsible, may be more rigorously, and by God's grace, more successfully worked.

Miss Harris of Indore, who went out last summer expecting to take charge of the boarding school in that city, is busy in the meantime studying Hindi." "I need not be idle," she says, "as there is an immense amount of work waiting for any one with the power to do it. The nativeChristians are a mere handful compared with the masses of heathen around ; the sight of so many souls without Christ makes one long to be able to speak, that they may have the offer of salvation given them. Many, no doubt, have heard the Gospel preached again and ayain, but the responsibility is now their onn. Oh, that we had faith to lay hold of the promises that our work should not be in vain, that an abundant blessing should follow the word spoken! We had a great pleasure last week in a two days' visit from Dr. Peck of the American Mission in China; his station is the one at which Dr. and Mrs. McClure are staying while learning
the language. He gave us an interesting address on Sunday evening about the Chinese people and his work among them. In many of their customs and ways of thinking they are wonderfully like the natives of India; both are so intensely conservative that work among them is by no means easy. All here are very sorry about Mr. Wilkie's dolayed coming, from the oldest missionary to my heathen pundit: it is pleasant to think of his being so popular with all who have in the past worked with him. For some weeks after I came, one of his old servants visited us regularly to see what the latest news of his arrival was.

## honan.

Kev. Murdoch Mackenzie, in a letter to the "Presbyterian Cullege Journal," gives a graphic description of his first experiences in China.-"We feel very helpless at present withunt the language. There is no ruyal road to its acquirement. Messrs. Goforth and McGillivray take their turn at preaciing in the street chapel from time to time. They conduct Chinese worship also daily. If providential indications are favourable, one or two families may move into Honan toward the ond of the year. We are about a hundred miles distant from the Province here at LinChing. Mr. McGillivray, Mr. Macdougall and I live in the same compound. Mrs. Macdougall and Mrs. Mackenzie take the cooking month about. The work here is great, but our God is a great God. The difficulties are numerous, but grace Divine can enable us to surmount them. The darkness is dense, but it will be dispelled by the glorious Sun of righteousness. The people are dead spiritually, but God's spirit can, and will, quicken rany of them into life through Jesus Christ. Satan's power prevails here now, but his kingdom must come to an end,-the time may yet be distant, but it is surely coming. We expect to see great things done by God in China, and shall attempt to do what we can for the enlightenment of its people. We hope are long to be all settled in our sphere of labour in Honan, and telling to the people in their own tongue the story of Redeeming Love."

Rcv. J. H. Maclicar, writing from Lin-Ching, North China, March 6th, says: "This has been a remarkably mild winter-two or three snow flurries and several cold days-that is about the greatest severity the weather has attained. Our health continues to $\mathrm{l} \omega$ vigorous. In the little time we have been here wo $h$, ve been impressed with many admirable traits in the people, which, once sanctified for the Master's use, must make them influential in extending His Kingdom. May that Kingdom come, slowly or speedily, as He may ordain, but surely."

## chticsiomay (outlook.

Federal Assembly of The Presbyterian Ciftrcines of Austrama and 'Iasmania. ${ }^{\text {Pan }}$ HE Assembly met at Hobart, the chief $\omega$ town in Tasmania, in the middle of January, and the meeting is of sufficient importance to deserve some attention from the Presbyterians in the home country. Of the 67 colegates who attendod and formed the Assembly, 34 were from Victoria, 16 from $\mathrm{Ne}^{-7}$ South Wales, 6 from Queensland, 4 from Soutn Australia, and 7 from the two Tasmanian churches. In addition to these regularly appointed representatives, there were 18 ministers and elders who attended the meetings, and were recognized as associates. This is the fourth meeting of the Assembly,-the first having been held in 1885,-and of the four, this last has, perhaps, been on the whole the most interesting and the mostimportant. The former meetings prepared the way for a closer union among the churches of the various colonies. and partook of the character merely of a council or conference, but at this a basis of union has been agreed on, which forms between the Churches a true federal bond. One of the most interesting and most solemn parts of the proceedings at the meetings just held was the accoptance of this Basis of Federation by the delegates on behalf of the Churches they represented. This the delegates did by standing and holding up the right hand. Prayer was then solemnly engaged in, that the Almughty might bless the union that had been formed, and guide the Churches connected with it in the prosecution of the holy work in which they were engaged.

Among the provisions in the Basis of Federation, none is, perhaps, so important as that which combines the Foreign Mission effort of the various Churches; and the subject of missions necessarily took ur a considerable part of the Assembly's time. The Caurches in this part of the world have probably quite as much zeal for missionary labour as the Churches at home, and, as they gather strength, may be expected to accomplish more than they are doing. At present missionary effort is being carried on among the natives of the New Hebrides, the natives of Korea, the Kanakas in Queensiand, and the Cnineso resident in Australia. It was agreed also, at this meeting of the Assenibly, to take immediate steps to start a mission to the aborigines in Queensland. Another important resolution agre ed to, and bearing upon missionary effort, was to appoint the Rev. J. G. Paton, whose work in the New Hebrides is now so well known, as general Mission Agent for the various Churches. In this rapacity Mr. Paton will visit the Churches in the various colonies, and seek to quicken their missionary zeal. His
salazy is, in the meantime, to be paid by Victoria, but his travelling expenses by the churches in the colony he visits. Mr. Paton, it may be added, was at the meetings of the Assembly, and took part in their proceedings. He also addressed a public meeting convened on the subject of Missions, and spoke with the vigour, the earnestness and the simplicity that characterize all his speaking.

## MISSIONARY CREED

The Christian that does not believe in Foreign Missions does not believe in the Lord's Prayer. Repeatit and see.

The Christian that does not believe in Foreign Missions does not believe in the Doxology in Long Metré. Repeat it and see.

The Christian that does not lelicve in Foreign Missions in this generation believes that three hundred more millions of the heathen world ought to die before we try to tell them of Jesus Christ.
How long is this unbelief to go on? How many more millions must die before the Church of God is ready? If thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth.

Missionary Logic.-The Promise. There is no distinction between Jew and Greek. For the same Lord is Lord of all. And is rich unto all that call upon Him.

The Promise. Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved.

The Irresistible Sequence. How then shall they call on Him in whom they have not believed.

How shall they believe in Him of whom they have not heard?

How shall they hear without in preacher?
How shall they preach except they be sent?

Missionary Success.-It is fixed. "I will declare the decree."
It is definite. "I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance."

It is ever expanding. The waters of prophetic vision: "to the ankles," "to the knees," "to the loins," "waters to swim in," that "cannot be passed over."

It is to be universal. Go and "disciple all the nations." A whole world full of believing sons and daughters.
It is irresistible. "All power is given unto Me in heaven and on earth. Go ye, therefore."
It is with Christ's presence. "Lo, I am with you all the days."
It is inspiring. When Duty's brow is sunlit with Hope, the feet and heart take wings.
It is to the glory of God. "That unto principalities and powers in heavenly places may be known by the Church the manifold wisdom of God."-Dr. Herrice Johnson.

Japan.-Dr. Geo. W. Knox, of Tokyo, in the Missionary Review of the World says:-The events of the year 1889 have been highly important, and the warmest friends of Japan are, for the moment, uncertain of the future. The new constitution was ushered in. on the 11th of February, promising liberty of religion, of the press, of speech, of public assembly and of petition. It makes a man's home his castle, to be invaded only with due furms of law. It carefully preserves the rights and liberties of the subject. The attempted assassination of Count Okuma, the Minister of Foreign Affairs reveals an under-current of lawlessness and discontent, although, such is the natural coolness of the people, it sent no thrill of horror or of indignation through the land. Japan has reached its political crisis. ${ }_{I t}$ has succesfully surmounted difficulties in the past, and it is hoped that the present crisis will also be safely passed. But a keen political struggle is inevitable. The mob has shown its power. The friends of Japan wait the events of the next two years with anxious hope. In mission work, the year has been one of quiet progress-though stained with the murder of Thomas Alfred Large, a promising young missionary of the Methodist Church of Canada, recently sent out from Victoria College, Cobourg, to Tokyo. In the beginning of the year the marked interest in some of the Tokyo churches amounted to a revival. The Y.M.C.A. has found a wide and effectual door in Japan. Young men in astonishing numbers are found in all the churches. The much wished for union between the Congregationalists and Presbyterians has failed of accomplishment. It is a very great disappointment.

Statistics of thi Missions:-The number of male missionaries in Japan is 200 ; unmarried female missionaries, 171 ; total including wives of missionaries, 527 . The number of mission stations is 84 ; out-stations, 448 ; churches, 274 ; baptized converts in 1889, 5,007; total adult members, 28,977; scholars in boarding and day-schools 21,597 ; native ministers, 135; unordained preachers and helpers, 409 ; native contributions for all purposes, about $\$ 41,000$.

Rev. HI. Loomis, Yokohama.
The origin of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, which is une of the most successfulin the world, having more than 30,000 converts, can be traced to the act of a young Sundayschool teacher, a poor seamstress, who one Sunday gave a rough street-boy a shilling to go to Sunday-school. This boy, Amos Sutton, was converted, became a missionary to India, and was the means of leading the Baptists of America to begin the Telugu Mission. - Mfissionary Review.

Egypt.-The Mission of the United Presbyterian Church of America, in Egypt has during the past ten years increased the number of stations from forty-three to one hundred and twelve.

The total missions in China are: Thirtynine societies, 526 male missionaries and 597 women; total, 1,123 missionaries, 162 native ordained helpers, 1,278 unordained, 34,555 communicants in the churches, and 14.817 pupils in schools ; \$44,173 were contributed by the churches in tho past year. and the net increase in membership was $2, \because 95$.

One of the missionaries of the China Inland Mission, a Scotch gentleman worth a million is said to be living in China on twenty-five cents a week, using sil his fortune in the work.

In the London Christian appears the statement that in 1841 the number of Jews in Palestine was $8,00(1$, in 1883 they had increased to 20,000 and in 1888 they had in five years increased by an addition of 50,000 , numbering then no fewer than 70,000, about the number that came up from Babylon. Further, it was noted that the "latter rains" had been restored to the land, after a withdrawal for centuries-the withholding of these refreshing and fertilizing showers being, as stated in prophecy, an evidence of God's displeasure, and their bestowal a mark of his favour.

Bishop William Taylor, of Africa, has arrived in this country from his large diocese. He reports that seven Methodist churches have been organized from the "raw heathen"; that self-support is in the ascendant, and that he has thirty-five stations opened and manned in the region of the Congo.

## Whe 期resheterian 解ecard.

MONTREAL: JUNE, 1890.

## $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { JAMES CROIT, } \\ \text { ROBERT MURRAY, }\end{array}\right\}$ Editors.

Price: 25 cts. per annum, in Parcels to one address. Single copies, 50 cts. per annur.

## PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

Articies intended for insertion should be sent to the Office of Publication by the fifth of the month at latest.
Remittances and corresponlence of every kind should bo addreszed to "The Presbyterian llecord," Box 415 Post Office, Montreal.

The General Assebibly meets in Bank Street Church, Ottewa, on the 11th of June at 7.30 p.m. Liste of commissioners and all official documents intended to be used at the Assembly should be forwarded to Rev. Dr. Reid, Toronto, eight days in advance. The conveners of standing committeesshould have their reports ready to hand to the committee on Bills and Overtures at the second sederunt of the Assembly. The

Committer on Business meets in Bank Siveet Church, on the 10th of June at 4 p.m. The Railways will give the usual re-duction-namely, a fare and a third for the double journey. To secure this, however, commissioners at the commencement of their journey must get receipts for their fare from the ticket agents, who will supuly forms of certificate. They will thun get certificates from Dr. Reid ao the Assembly, on which they will uotain return tickets at one-third faru. Special attention is called to these instructions. The wives of commissioners will also have the same reduction of faro.
N.B. The tickets will be good only for three days betore and three days after the mecting.

$$
\left.\begin{array}{l}
\text { WiLiLam Reid, D.D.D. } \\
\text { WiLLas Frasir, D.D., }
\end{array}\right\} \begin{gathered}
\text { Clerks Assembly, }
\end{gathered}
$$

Mr. Robert Stewart is secretary of the committee of arrangements in Ottawa. Commissionors are requested to correspond with Mr. Stewart, stating when they are likely to arrive, and if they wish accommodation provided for them. Mr. Stewart's address is 104 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Tue Record for July must be a few days later than usual of reaching subscribers, as wo are desirous of giving as full an account of the General Assembly in that number as possible. The back numbers are completely exhausted. New subscribers may commence with June, by giving early notice, but all subscriptionsmustterminate in December. Is order to make the experiment easy for those who are desirous of introducing tee Record into every famidy, any number of additional copies will be supplied from July to December, inolusive, at the nominal rate of Ten cents per copy!

## giterature.

To HE AREN for May is an exceptionally good
Go number of this bright new monthly gom-
potitor for ilterary distinction. It is without
doubt high-class Magazine. Boston: 50 conts
monthly or $\$ 5$ per annum.
Tha Grdat Hymins of tha Caurci, by Rev. D. Morricon, D.D., of Owen Sound. It is said that a second edition of this choice work will
soon be called for, when a much larger number of hymns will be passed under reviev. By the same author, wis are glad to learn, will soon be published a" Hand-book for the use of Ministors,', with forms of prayers and outline services for special occasions. A book of this kind is wanted, as oven the most experienced will admit, and wo do not know that the preparation of such a mancal could be placed in better hands than Dr Morrison's.
The Old and Now Testamest Student, edited by Dr. Harper of Yule University, is a welcome visitor to our sanctum. It has the aroma of study about it, and to the critical student of the Bible, whether minister or collegian, it will suggest fruitful topics of study, and give weicome assistance in their prosecution.
Tifo Centuries of Border Church Life, by James. Tait, formerly edior of the "Kelso Chronicle," William Drysdale \& Co., Montreal: pp. 350 ; price $\$ 1.25$. In this well-written and interesting volume wo have the origin and history of several congregations in the Kelso Presbytery of the U. I. Chureh, with graphic delincutiuns of sume leading Border men, and sketches of home-life in the neighbourhood of Kelso, Morebattle, Jedbrrgh, Yetholm and other places famous in story.
Nordisk Missionstidssiraft.-Tiie first numher of this missionary Record of the national Lutheran Churen of Denmark, edited by Rev: Provost Vahl, promises well for the new undertaking of that scholarly and zealous divine. lis ninety-six pages contain a sketch of the Danish West Indian Missions, a statistical account of Roman Catholic Missions to the Heathen, an tessay on The Romance and the Reality of Missions, and other articles of interost.

## PRESBYTERY MEEIINGS FOR JUNE.

Lan. \& Renf., Carleton P1., 27 May 10.30 a.m.
Lindsay, Beaverton, 27 Nay, 10 a am.
Glengarry, Alexandria, 8 July, 11 a.m.
Bruce, Tara, 8 July, 1 p.m.
Chatham, St. Andrews $\mathrm{Ch} ., 8$ July, 10 am .
Paris, Ingersoll, 27 May, 12 noon.
Saugeen, Harriston, 8 Juk, $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.
Kingston, Bolleville, 1 July 7.30 p.m.
Sarnia, St. Andrews Cl., 1 tily, 1 p.m.
Barrie, Barrie, 27 May, 11 a.n.'
Regina, Mnosomin, 8 July.
Montreal, Cullege Hall, 24 Junt 10 a.m.
Brockville, Morrisburg, 8 July.
Sydney, Falmouth St. Ch., 3 Junt 10 a.m.
Hamilton, St. Pauls Ch., 20 May, 40 am .
Peterboro. Port Hope, $8 \mathrm{July}, 9.30 \mathrm{~m}$.
Calgary, Calgary, 3 September.
Columbia, New Westminster, 9 Sept. 3 p.m.
Owen Sound, Meaford, 24 June, 9 a.n
London, 1 st Presbyterian Ch, 8 July, 30 p.m.
Toronto, St. And. Ch., 3rd June, 10 a. $\mathrm{m}_{1}$
Minnedosa, Neepawa, 23 rd July, 2 p.m.
Ottawa, Knox Ch., 5 th Aug., 10 a.m.

## 

HOW I BEGAN.
Glass number one, only in fun. Glass number two, other boys do. Glass number three, it won't hurt me. Glass number four, only one mora. Glass number five, before a drive. Glass number six, brain in a mix. Glass number seven, stars up in heaven.
Glass number eight, stars in his plate.
Glass number nine, whisky-not wine.
Glass number ten, drinking again?
Glass number twenty, not yet a plenty.
Drinking with boys, drowning lijs joys.
Drinking with men, just now and then.
Wasting his life, killing his wife.
Losing respect, manhood all wrecked.
Losing his friends, thus it all onds.
Glass number one, taken in fun.
Ruined his life, brought on strife.
Blighted his youth, sullied his truth.
In a few years brought many tears.
Gave only pain, stole all his gain.
Made him at last friendless, out-cast.
Light-hearted boys, somebody's joys,
Do not begin early in sin.
Grow up a man brave as you can.
Taste not in fun glass number one.

## THE STORY OF A DIAMOND.

One of the largest and finest gems in the world is the Orloff diamond, which is among the crown jewels of the Russian emperor. It is a stone with a strange history, too. When first discovered by liuropeans, it formed the eye of an idol in a temple near Trichinopoli, in India. Then it was stolen by a Frenchman, who escaped with his prize to Persia, and who, fearifil of being discovered, was glad to dispose of his ill-gotten gain for a sum of about $\$ 10,000$. The man who bought the stone, a Jewish merchant, sold it to one Shafras, an astute Armenian, for $\$ 60,000$. Shafras had conceived the idea that by carrying the stone to Russia he would obtain from the Empress, Catherive the Great, a princely sum for it. How totravel in safety with the stone, the theft of rhich had of course been discovered and prociaimed, became a grave consideration. If was too large to swallow, and no mode of concealment presented itself to Shafras that seemed secure from discovery.

The way in which he solved the problem was remarkalle. Ho made a deep incision in the fleshy pa't of his left leg, in which he insorted the tone, closing the wound carefully by sewing t up with silver thread. When the woundhealed the Armenian merchant set out on hi/ travels quite boldly, and, although more tan once apprehended, rigorously searche, and even tortured a little, he was obdurat, and firmly denied having the stone in his ossession. Having at length reached
his destination, he asked from the empress the sum of $\$ 200,000$ for the gem, an amount which Catherine was unable to raise at the moment. We next find the Armenian at Amsterdan, with the intention of having his diamond cut. Here the stone was seen by Count Orloff, who determined to purchase it for presentation to his royal mistress, the Empress Catherine. The sum ultimately paid for the famous gem was about $\$ 350,000$ in cash, together with an annuity of $\$ 2,500$ and a patent af nobility. Shafras flourished exceedingly, dying zo millionaire. Such, in brief, is the story of the Orior diamond.

## CHIP DIRT.

A boy returned from school one day with a report that his scholarship had fallen below the usual a verage.
"Well," said his father, "you've fallen behind this month, have you?"
"Yes, sir."
"How did that happen?"
"Don't know, sir."
The father knew, if the son did not. IIe had observed a number of cheap novels scattered about the house, but had not thought it worth while to say anything until a fitting. opportunity should offer isself. A basket of apples stood upon the floor, and he said:
"Empty out those apples, and take the basket and bring it to me half full of chips."

Suspecting nothing the son obeyed.
"And now," he continued, "put those apples back in the basket."

When half the apples were replaced the son said:
"Father, they roll off. I can't put in any more."
"Put them in, I tell you."
"But, father, I can't put them in."
"Put them in! No, of course, you can't put them in. Do you expect to fill a basket half full of chips and then fill it with apples! You said you did not know why you fell behind at school: and I will tell you. Your mind is like that basket. It will not hold more than so much. And here you have been the past month filling it up with CHIP DIRT -cheap novels."

The boy turned on his heel, whistled, and said, "Whew, I see the point."

## LYING OR STEALING.

A little girl came very early one morning to her mother, saying, "Which is worst, mamma, to tell a lie or steal?" Itie mother replied that both were so bad she could not tell which was the worst. "Well," said the little one, "I've been thinking a good deal about it, and I think it's worse to lie than to steal. If you steal a thing you can take it back, if you have not eaten it, and if you've eaten it you can pay for it. But"-and there was a look of awe in her little face-" a lie is for ever."

## Schuawledgunuts.

Received by Rev. Dr. Reid, Acent of the Church at Troronto. Uffice 15 Toronto street. P.0. Drawer $2 j 07$.

## Assfmbly Fund.

Received to 5 th April, 1890 \$ $\$ 3019.82$; Stellarton Sharon ch, 5.00 ; Gladstone; $1.00 ; 130$ cabec of Waweig, 2.70 ; West Essn, Burns ch, 2.00 : Bras D'or, 3.00 ; Wyoming, 2.90; Campbollton, St Andrews, 4.00 ; Prince William, 4.00 ; Kincardine, 100 : Mono bast, 2.00 ; Sydney, Falmouth st, 3.40 ; Mono Mills, 2.00 ; Sprirg Hill, 7.50 Adjala, 2.00 : 'Sprmgfield \& English settlement, 1.50; Kingston, St Aws, 15.00; Nashwank \& Stanley, 3.00; Rothsar, 2.00 ; Walton, St Matthews, 6.00 ; Acton, 8.00 ; Montague, 3.00 ; Guclph, Knox ch, 12.00 ; Tignish, Montrose \& Elmsdale, 2.00: Toronto, Knox ch, 40.00 ; Bloomfield, O'Leary d Brao. 5.00 : Smiths Falls, St Avs, 4.00 ; Coldstream, 3.60; Toronto, Chalmers ch, 10.06 ; Smithville, 1.72 ; Indian, Head, 2.00 ; St Ann's, 3.72 ; Hemmingford, 5.00 : Walpole, 4.08 ; Galt. Knox ch, 28.000 ; Jarvis, 4.96 ; Harrowsmith, 4.00 : Hamilton, MeNab st ch, 18.96 : Mount Pleasant, j. 00 : Thorold, 5.60 ; Cheltenham, 4.00 : Hamilton, St Juhns, 6.56 ; Woodlands, 2.45̄: St Davids, 1.76; Mount Forest, 8.00 : St Catherinos, Hanes ave, 2.04 ; Galt, Contral ch, 15.00; Dunnville, 2.92; Feterborough, St Pauls. 30.00 ; Caledonia, 9.72 ; Windsor, 6.00: Isyden, 1.00; Columbus, 11.00 ; W. Flamboro, 7.60 ; Pakenham, 3.00 ; Burlington 3.16 ; Ross and Cobdon, 2.00 ; Mount Healy, 00.92 ; South Kinloss, 3.60 ; Cayuga, 2.76 ; New Glasgow, United ch, 5.W0: Storrington, 4.00 : Windsor. $12 .(0)$; Grand River, 300 ; Fingal, 10.00 ; Now Annan, 3.00 ; La liave, 4.00 ; Euphrasia, 2.00; St Sylvester, 3.00; Holland, 1.50 ; l3rampton, 10.00 : Fast Normanby, 1.27 ; Renfrew, 10.00 ; Barrie, 8.80 ; St'Marys, Kiox ch, 5.00 ; Orillia, 17.00 : Melbourne, Guthrie ch, 3.00: W. Guillimbury, 2nd ch, 3.56 ; Arthur, 5.00 ; Sunnidale, 1.64: Woodville. 8.00; V1etoria, St Andrews, 10.00 : Cookstown, 2.00 ; Toronto, St James square ch, 25.00 ; Allenford, 3.00 ; Ramsay, 2.00 ; Bluevale, 4.00 ; Montreal, Chalmers ch, 10.00 ; Londsborough, 1.50 ; Thornbury \& Clarksburg, 3.25 ; Kilsyth, 3,00 : Vaughan, Knox ch, 5.50 : Burla'gton, 5.00 ; Bolton, Caven ch, 6.00 ; Pilot Mound, 1.50: Berlin, 3.00 ; Lucknow. 00.50 ; Shakespeare, 2.20 ; Keene, 7.00; 'Lavistock, 1.00 ; (Ottawa, Knox ch, 12.00 : Deloraine, 1.20 ; Toronto, St Andrews, 28.00: Norwood, 6.00 ; Quebee, St Andws, 15.00 ; Almonte, St Andrews, 800 : New Glasgow, Jamesch, $\overline{0} .0$ ) ; Streetsville, 7.00 ; Montreal, Erskino ch, 3:1.00; Three Rivers, 4.00; Montreal, St Gabriel ch, 20.0 J ; lachute, 1 st ch , 4.00 ; Montreal, St Marks, 5.00 ; Lockport \& East Jordan, 3.00; B2deque 4."0 : Harvey and Acton, 5.0 J ; Shemogue \& Port Elsin, 2.00 ; Tryon \& Bonshaw, 2.00. Anticonish, St James, 300 ; Maitiand, 4.00 ; Richibucto, 5.40 ; Cove head, 2.00 ; Elmsdale, 2.56 ; Pugwash \& Oxford, 7.50 ; Truro, St Pauls, 5. 40 ; Moncton, St Johns, 10.00 ; Newport, 5.00 ; Presbytery of Lunenburgishelburne, 29.00 ; Greenfield \& Hlorenceville, 1.00

Truro, lst ch, 5.00; St Johns, St Andrews, $10.00 ;$ St Johns, StStephens, $10.00 ;$ Mount Pleassint, 2.00. Total, \$3862.89.

## Home Mission Fund.

Recoived to 5th April......547,537.2 Gladstono
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Rothsay.
Cumberland $\mathbb{C}$ hockland.
Orillia.
Mitchell
Victoria Harbour
Westwood.
John Sturgeon, Jeerturst.
Mrs Sturgeon
W J sturgeon
Mattawa
Smiths Falls, St Andrews..
Toronto, Chalmers ch.....
Executors of late David
Young, Hamilton.

## Harrowsmith

West Winchester.
Riples, Muron ch.
Mount I'orest.
Scarboro, Chalmers ch
Beachburg.
Marthavile
Caledon, Melville ch
Straturoy ............
Arriend, Mamstead.......
Pakenham
Loith.
Ross \& Cobden
Windsor.
Vindsor........ ...........
Victoria, St Andrews......
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Kinc:ardine, Knox ch SS
Lady member, Melville ch
Brussels.

## Ramsay.

Thornbury \& Ciarksburg.
S E-, Windsor
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13ear Creek.
Glasgow Free Church. Stu-
dents Society, $\mathfrak{f z} 16 \mathrm{~s} 2 \mathrm{~d}$.
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Alex Armstrong ${ }^{\text {Sr }}$, Oiaude. Samuel Hunter, N West.
Quebec, St Andrews
Ottava, Knox ch
Lucknow.
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Camden \& Newburgh
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Lancaster, Knox ch SS....
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Cruickshank
Toronto, Bloor st ch SSS....
Allenford
St Thomas Si
Woodville SS, $\mathbb{N}$ W
Melbourne
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| Richmond (Col). | 24.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dorchester.................. | 16.25 |
| Chiselhurst.... . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.85 |
| Carlukorst Pauls. | 62.0 |
| Chalk River.... | 7.00 |
| Oak River Group | 8.80 |
| Glenburnio.... | 4.00 |
| Strectsvillo | 75.00 |
| Hensalt. | 83.03 |
| Maxville. | 30.00 |
| Muscosmbtung | 15.00 |
| Montreal. Easter ofiering. | 1.00 |
| M McQuaid, Mntreal..... | 3.00 |
| Montreal, Chalmers Juvon |  |
| Missionary Society ...... | 15.00 |
| Whitton, St Lukes......... | 10.00 |
| Montreal, St (iabriel ch.. | 36.18 |
| Inontreal, St Gabriel SS... | 21.00 |
| Westmeath. | 4.52 |
| Three Rivers.............. | 10.00 |
| Lachute, let ch............ | 10.00 |
| Chilliwhack | 17.00 |
| Kegina Presbyters-Morey |  |
|  | 267.90 |
| Montreai, St Marks........ | 1.00 |
| Mitchell SS. . . . . . . | 5.00 |
| Mono Centre. ............ | 1.50 |
| Per Rev P M Morrison, |  |
|  |  |
| Total................. $\$ 51,374.66$ |  |
| Correction. |  |

In May, Moose Jaw should have been credited with $\$ 50.00$ instead of $\$ 5.00$.

Stipend Augaentation Fund.
Received to 5th April........ $\$ 20,429.03$
Gladstone..................... $\quad 35.00$
North Brant.................. $\quad 6.00$
Osgoode line................. $\quad 7.00$
Inull.......................... $\quad 10.00$
W Essa Burns ch............ 5.09
Wroxeter...................... $\quad 9.56$
Wyoming. ........................ 20.00
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { St John's ch.................. } & 7.00 \\ \text { Portare du Fort............ } & 2.00 \\ \end{array}$
Portage du Fort............. $\quad 20.00$
Inviden. ...................... 4.70
Minno East............................ 4.00
Mono Mills..................... $\quad 5.00$
Adjala.......................... 5.00
Berlin.......................... 8.00
Lanark......................... 14.00
Cumberland \& Rockland. . $\quad 10.00$
Urillı...................... 60.00
Vitcheli. $\mathbf{H}$ inrbour ................ $\quad 1.30$
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Mattiva..................... $\quad 48.00$

Toronto Chaimer's ch ..... $12 \overline{5} .00$ | Harrowsmith $\ldots . . . . . . . . . .$. $\quad 10.00$ |
| :--- |

Mount Forest.................. 50.00
Scarboro Chalmer's cl........ 6,00
Pakenham................... 25.00
Ross and Cobden............ $\quad 21.00$
Parry Sound S S................ $\quad 2.00$
Windsor. ........... . . ........ 105.00
Williamstown, St Andrews $\quad 32.00$
Victoria, St Andrews...... $\quad 30.00$
Ramsay....................... $\quad 15.00$
King, 9th Line................ $\quad 4.00$
Aurora......................... $\quad 5.00$
Duebec, St Andrew......... 100.00
Ottawn Knox ch........... 180.00
Lucknow..................... 10.2 .
Pilot Mound .............. $\quad 10.00$
Portage la Prairic....... . $\quad 60.00$
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## Total.

$823,586.40$

## Fobeign Mission Euvid.

Reccived to 5 th April....... $547,303.17$
Stonewall S S.
3.30

Cladstone.
23.00

Woodville..
North Brant.
11ull..
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W Essal Burns ch
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Berlin
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Mitchell.
Westrood
Woman's Forcign Mission-
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Mrs Martha Mckae, (ait...
Executors of late Davia
Young, IImmitton.
Mrs Boyd. Toronto. ........
Harrowsmith
Strathroy.
West Winchester.
Rupley liuron ch.
Mount Forest. .
Maliburior
Haliburtoa and Roberts
Minden and Browns..
A Friend, Cullinsville.
5.00
4.65
4.40

Toronto St, James Ed ch.

## $J$ H Srancis, Yakenhum, St

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Lady Member Melville ch
Brussels.
Ramsiay
Thurnbury a d Clarksburg.
llonro Line
King, 9 th Line
Bear Creok
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And Johnston, w Flamboro
ynebec, st Andrews.
Othava, linos ch
Lucknow
Rusticus.
Burlington
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Montreal, Crescent St ch.
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Centreville.
Kilsyth
Cruickshank
Millbunk.
Londesborough
Toronto, Blour st ch $\mathrm{S} \ddot{\mathrm{S}}$.
Cookstomn
Sydenham, St Paals.
Neil Coutte, Crawford.
St Marys, linox ch.
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Children's liccord ..........
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M, e(Quatid, Montreal.....
Athelstane
43.00
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13.50
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Total.... ...............s 76,302.it

## Indone Colifger.

W S Thompson, 550.00 ; A Friend of Missions, Surreon RiLy, 9.00 ; ner Rev Wilkie, (0)(k): Alan C Thompson, 50.00 : Mrs Martha Mckito,

Mombers of St Andrews Church, Toronis 51.09 : Brooklin, 30.00 ; $p \in r$ Rev J Wilkie. 47u.00; Bevorly. $12 . \mathrm{ww}$; per lev J Wilkie, 50.00: George it Slyth, Ottawa, 50.00 ; Kincardine, Knox oh SS. $10.00 \cdot$ per Rev.J Wilkie, 204.00 :-Snuth Kinloss, 8.00 ; Picton, 11.01 ; Renfrew, 30.00 ; II Cassels, Toronto. 10.00 ; per $\operatorname{Rev} J$ Wilkie, 355.00 ; Curnwall, Kngx eh S S, 20.00 ; per Rey J Willste, 375.00; Montreal, Er*kine ch, 20.60; per Rev $J$ Wilkic $1,222.23$.

## Iixox Cullege Fund.

North Brant, $\$ 3.00:$ IInll, 5.00 ; W Essa, 13urns ch, $4 .(0)$; Wyoming, 20 00; Toronto, 13 loor St ch, 13.50 ; St Johns ch, 6.00 ; Is inden, 4.00 ; Mono East. 3.00; Mono Mills, 3.00 ; Adjala, 3.00: Lanrside, 106 . Berlin, 7.10; Orillia, 40.00 ; Chatsworth, 3.64. Beverls, 7.00; James Walker, IIamilton, 50.00 ; Mitchell, 1.06; Toronto, Chalmers ch, $=0.00$; South Finch, 2.00; Strathroy, 10.50; Mount Furest, 11.50 ; Scarboro, Chalmers ch, 5.00 : Peterborough, St pauls, lu0.00; Windsor, 20.00 : E; Waketicld and Cintly, 3.2); Ramsay, 1.00 ; Kımg, 9 lh Line, 4.00 ; Bear Creek, 0.00 ; Ottawa, innox ch, 20.00; Burlington, 10.00; Lucknow, 01.94 : Toronto, Bloor St ch is $\mathrm{S}, 15.00$; Cookstomn, 2.00.

Knon Coldfge Endowhent Funb.
Received to 5 th April, $\$ 4.512 .57$ : Wh Jamieson, Durb:um, 3.00; Rev K N Grant Orillia, 25.60 : John McAlister, N Mornington, 6.00; Robert MeClure, Brampton, 3.co; Jate David Young, Turonto, 50.00 ; Westwood, 20.00 Goderich. 16.00 ; Keene, <2.5C: Kilsyth, S.00; Holstein, 6.50 ; P Wardlaw, Weston, $\mathbf{5 . 0 1 :}$ Elora, Kinox ch, 10.00. Totai, \$4,961.87.

## Quemes Combege Fuxd.

The Church of Scotland, $\mathbf{f 5 0} \mathbf{s t g}$,
 7.00; Smith's Falls, St Andrews, $20.00:$ Springeille, $3 .!5$; Pakenham. 0.00. Rausay, 2. 0 ): Streetsville, 10.00.

Montreal. Culidege Fund.
Rusecll, st 00; Ripiey, Huron Ch, 5. 40 : Millbrook, $4(0)$ : Vinkleek Hill, \$10.00; Streetsrille, 15.00.

## Manitobi Cullege Fund.

Receivell to 5 th April, $\$ 3,173.49$. The Church of Scotland, $\pm^{50}$ stg., S242.75: W. Sssa Burns Ch, 1.10; St. John's Ch, sevo: Dunveh' Duff Ch. 0.00 ; Lynden, 3.17 , Movo Emst, 1.00 : Mono Mills, 0 70; Adjal:a, 1.00 ; Swith's Falls, St. Andrews. 10.00; Ioroato. Chalmers ch ; $35.10 ;$ Ottama, St. Andrews, s0.00: West Wir,chester. 5.01): Mount Forest. 11.69; Pakenuam, 5.00 : Victoria, St. Andrews, 23.00 : 13 am alay, 6:00; Ottawa, Kinox Ch, 25.00: lucknov, 1.05 ; Tor into, Bloor st Ch Si, S10.00; Hippens, 6.13, Renfrew. 23.100 ; Richmond (Cul.) 10.00; Streetsvilte, 10.00. Total, \$3,675.59.

## Widoms' and Orphass' Fund.

Reccived to 5th April, $\$ 4,316.40$. Gladstone, 4 (k) ; North li rant, 300 ; W. Eisia Lurus Ch 3.90 W Woming, 7. 0 ; St. Juhu's Ch. 3.0́: Losnten, <. 00 ; Mono E:wt. 2.00 . Mono Mills, 2.00 ; Adjala. 290 : Berlin, ( 6.00 : Rothsay, 400 , Urillia, 3J.00; Mitchell, 22 ;

Smith's Falls, St. Andrews, 4.00; Toronto, Chalmers ch 12.00; Harrowsmith. \$5.04; West Winchester, 10.00 : Strathroy, 8 on; Mount Forest, 16.5 ; Scarboro', Chalwers Ch., 5.0 !: Pakenham, 5.00. liuss and Cobden, 3.00 : South Kinloss, 5,00 ; Windsor 10.00; Ramsay, 2.00: Xhornbury and Clarksburg, $4.50:$ Bear Creek, 7.50 . Shakespeare, 2.00: 'lavistock. 1.03: Quebec. St. Andrew 20.00 ; Guthwa. linox Ch, 20.00 ; Lucknow, $1.3 \overline{3}$; Burjington, 10.00 . Millbrook, $4.0^{\prime}$; Centerville, 5.00 ; Cookstown, 3 ut); Woodrille, 10 00; St. Mary's, Jinox $\mathrm{Ch}, 10.00$; Richmond (Col.). 535 ; Carluke, St. Pand's, 10.00 : Fingal, 5.00; Streetsville, b.co; Athelstane, 5.00: Llemming ord, \$lo. 10 ; Chas. Shibley, Marrow:mith, 2.50: Robert Anderson, Montre:ll, 25.0 I: Montreal, St. Marks, 5.00; Parry Sound, 3.00. To ${ }^{4}$ al, $\$ 46 i 8.2 \pi$.

## Whoms' and Orphans' Fund.

 Mininters Rates.Received to 5 th April, \$9159.48. Rev'ds Thomas Wilson, S.00; Robert Moodie, 2 yrs. 10.00 : Robert Leask, 2 :rs. 16.00 : Dr. Proud toot, 8.00 : I)r. Jas. Robertson, 2 . $00 ;$ D. L. MeCrae, 20.00: Thomas Talach. 2N00. Geo. Craw, S.60; S. Young, S.03; Dr. Clask, 12,00: A. K. Casswell, 1000: Wh. Jurns, 8.40 : $\therefore$ A. Maclenman. 24.06; J. W. Penman, 8.60 ; R. Whillans, 8:00: James Cameron, $8,00:$ Arch. Ilenderson. 2 Yrs. 41.40: Arch. McLean, 8.00 : Dr. Reid, 8.00 : 3. M1. Crombie. $\$ 8.00$; J. Wilhic. 8.00: J F. Campbell, 900 : W A 11 ilson. $\operatorname{sina}:$ Dr. Buchanan, 8.00: ( F . Mchelsie, 8.00 ; 1)r, Mackay, 8.00; J. Jamicson, 8.00; J. Geforth. SS.C0: 1r. Suith, S. 00 ; J. H. MeVic:ar, $\$ 500 ; \mathrm{D}$ : MeKenzie. 8.00 ; J. McDoun:all, $\$ 8.00$; Dr. Medillivray, S.0ib: Dr. Mc'Iarish, Inverness, 20:0. 'Jotal, S2735.SS.

## Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund.

Received to is April, $\$ 8125.37$. Gladstone $=10.10$ : North Brant, 4.00 . Wroxeter, 3.36 : W E 2 sa, llurn's ch, 0.00 ; Wyming, $8 ;{ }^{\text {ro }} 0$ : St. John's Ch. 5.0): Portage dia Fort, 2.00 : Dunwich Dunt Ch, 10.10: I Amden, 2.0); Mono East. 4.00: Mono Mills, 4.00 ; Adjaln, 4.00 : 13erlin, 10.61: Rothsay, 4.00; Linark, 12.00; Gordonville, 2.00 : Orilfia, 30.00; Mitchell, 1.75: Westwood. 500 : Smith's Fnlls, St-Andrew's, 13.00; West Winchester, 10.01 : Strathroy, 8.00: Riples, Huron Ch, 3.81: Mount Forest, 16.50 : Scarborn Chalmers Ch, 5.00 ; Pakenham, 5.00 . Koss \& Cobden. 2 nia ; South Kivloss. -5.00; Windsor 20.00; liamsay, 5.0.): Thornbury \& Clarksburg. 5.10; Shakespeare, 2.00; Tavistock 2.00: Maxville, 10.00 :Quebec.St. Andrews.
 nort. 1.60 : Burlington. 110.00; Port:age la Prairic. 10.00 ; Yankicek llll. 3.00: Millbrook, 4.00 : Centreville, $\$ 10.00$; Kilsyth, 3.01 ; Torento, Bloor it Ch SS, 20.09: Cookstorn, 3.04: Woodville. 20.00 ; St- Mary's. Iinox Ch, 10.00 : Renfrew, $20.00 ;$ Xichmond. (Col.), 10.00: a iriend, Port IIone, 5.00 ; Storrington, 5.00 ; Strectsrille. 10.00 ; Montreal, St. Gabriol Ch, 10.00 ; Nonireal, St. Gabriel 10.00; Whitton, St. Luke, 2.00 Atheistanc. 5.00': Elgin, 5.0n: Chas Shibley. inarrorsmith, 250 ; M Inang, Montreal, 10.00; Jns. Gill. Montreal, 4.!0; llobert Andersun,

Montreal, 25.00: Montreal, St. Marks, 5.00; Rev. S. Fenton, 2.00: Parry Sound, 5.07. T'otal, 89E6. 2 i.
Aged and Inmass ininisters' Fund. Ministers Ratex.
Received to oth Apri, $\$ 1376.95$ Rev'ds T. J. MeClelland, $2 \mathrm{E}, 01$; R. Moodes, 2 yrs, 7.50 : I)r. Proudfont. 4.(4); W. S. Ball, lll.u: Dr.James Robertson, 25.00 ; 1). L. MeCrac,
 4.00 ; J. M. Crombie, $5 . v ;$ Dr. Clarke, 4. 0 : J. B. Edmondson, 5.00: W Burns, 6.00 ; Arch. Melean, 5.00 : F . A. McLennan, 4.00; Josenh lloge. 30.00; James Rattray, 3.75; James Cameron, 4.50: J. W. Penman, 3.75; Dr. Reid, 900 : J. S. Burnet. 3.75 : Dr. Campbell, Montreal. 10.00 : Dr. Campbell, Renfrew, \$13.00. Total, \$1isi.70.

## Kinox Collfge Bersary Fend.

 Donald Mackay, Toronto(tizuelic)
$\$ 4000$
Toronto, St. James Square
Ch.
.... ......
6000
M. C. Cameron

6000
Chuich \& Mance Building Fuxd.
B. Jennings, Toronto ..... $\$ 3334$

## Kivox Cohlege Missionamy Socifty.

Tornnto. West Ch SS...... $\$ 20$ fo
Caledonia
Mount Pleasamt $\qquad$ 925

## Knon Cumege Limary Fund.

Port Ilope, lst Ch
$\$ 176$
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f.20 stg .
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$\$ 10.00$
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Montreal, St Marts S S,
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A Friend, Shelburne......
A Friend. Colinswille.
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Rev, P. Nicol, Aibion
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I oronto Bloor St ch S S....
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Aged \& Infirm Mintisters Enbowment fusid.
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Alan (Thompson, Toronto. John Gorrans 'loronto
Thos Alison, Turonto......
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W T Beardmore, Toronto
DrS II Kellogs, Toronto Messrs McGaw and Win-
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M. Morrison, Agent at Manifax
office, Chalmers Hall, Dutio st.
P. O. Box 335 .

Foreign Missions.
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" Yours truly". ............
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St. Andrew's, Chatham....
Tryon \& Bumshaw...........
Baddeck SS...................
St. Andrew's, Truro........
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Rev. S. Rosborough.......
Rev. S. Rosborough.........
Nervport......................
St. John's. Moncton, ad’l..
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Halifax....................
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Bequest of l.te Mr. and
Mrs. Fraser..... .......
Parts st, Halifax ...........
\$21,260 35

- Besides 255.00 paid to W.F. M.S.

Dayspring \& Mission Schools.
Previouslyacknowledged, $\$ 2,749.62$; Bass River S S, N S, 20.25: Bay Fortane, Souris and (irand River, 3.10: Shelburne and East Jordan, 6.00; Cavendish and New Glasgow, 26.00; George Frier's birthday box, 1.89; Upper Canard S S, 6.00: New Richmond S S. 7.00 ; North-West Arm S S, Halifax. 20.00 ; Newport, 7.45; Stillwater S S, Sherbrooke, 4.54 : Lower Musquodoboit, 7.00 : First Church, Truro, becuest of Mr McCabe, for Trinidad, 75.00 ; Montreal, Erskine Church Juvenile Miss Society, 60.00; W F MI S Weut (for Trinidad), per Dr Keid, $600.0 v:$ Do, per Dr Roid, 300.00; SS's West, per Dr Reid, 269.17 ; Zion SS, Charlottetown, 9.05; St James SS, Antigonish. 27.09; Blackrille SS, $10 . \mathrm{H}_{0}$; St Andrews S S Richibucto, 12.00: Brookfield, P E İ, 3.00: Pugwash S S, 11.60. St Pauls S'S, Truro, 30.00 : Springside S S, 20.42 ; Newport, additional 7.15: Cross Roads SS, La Have, 44.4 S Total, $\$ 4,335.15$.

## Hone Missions.

Previously acknorrledred. . $\$ 10,03372$
Brookfield Miss Soc, N.S
Shelburne and EastJordan
Prince William.
Bedeque.
Cavendish \& Nem Glasgon "Your's truly"
MiddleStewiackeMiss Suc.
Halfway Brook Sewing Circle..
Lover Musquoduboit.
Shemogue and Port Elgin.
St. Andrew's, Chatham.
Tryon \& Bonshaw
Riversdale
New Dublin
Mt. Uniacke and Beaver Bank
Newport.
Int. Mrs. E Grant. .........
St. John's, Moncton, ad'l.
Lune=burg, ad'l.
Friend, Nem Glasgor.
Bequest of lato Roderick ncLeod. P.E.I.
Stanley, P.E.X.
Dundas (repayment)
nichmond Bay, East (repayment)
Cove IIead
Int. James Milne.
Blue Mountain.
Lower Musquodoboit
First Church, Truro.
First Church. Truro, Be quest Mr. McCabc.
Gsand Rwer.
Lunenburs, ad'l.
Rocks.
St. Andrems, St. John
New Annan
Wentworth
Your'struly.
Tion SS, Charlottot
La Have.
Rev.S. Rosborough.
Upper Musquodoboit.
St. James, Antigonish
St. Mattbews, Halifar.
"For Home Aissions"
St. Andrem's, Richibucto. .
Brookficld. P.E.I.

## Covo Head

Elmadale
Pugwah \& Oxford
Two Miembers Mecennch.
Springeide, ad'l.

St. Paul's, Truro.......... For taf Nunth-Whist. Shelburne \& East Jordan. Lady, lst Church, 'Truru...
First Church, 'Truro.
Carleton and Chebogue.
St. James, Antigonisn.
Great Village, S.C.E.
Tutal.............. . . . $\$ 1131634$
N.B. - 815.04 of the $\ddagger 33.04$ acknowledged in the March liecord from St. Peter's, F.E.L., wete for the N.W.

## Adgyentation Fuvi.

Previously acknowledged. . $\$ 5,527.5$
St Pauls, Truro....
66.10

Clifton and Granville
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Giand River.
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Sharon Church, Steilarton
Prince William.
Bedeque
Cavendish $\mathcal{S}$ New Glasgow.
St James, Dartmouth
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Shelburne.
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Strath Lorne
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St Andrews, Chatham.
Chalmers Ch, Hatifas
Mahone Bay.
Riversdale.
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Wolfville de Iuver IIortun.
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SL Stepheus, St Stephen.
St Juhas, Moncton, ad'l.
Baddeck and Forks
Rocks
lacks ...........................
Barrington................... 14.00
Broosficld, PEI.
Port Hood
Blue Mountatin
Fconomy
St Pauls, Woodstock.
Knox Ch, Shediac.
River Hebert..................
Miusquedoboit Harbur.
Loch Lomond
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$\qquad$
Hariey and Acton
St George and l'enfield
Middle Musquodoboit
St Stephens, Dt John.
Grand River
tJubn
St Davids, St Juhn..
Saitland..............
Bedford and Waverly
Ners Annan $\ldots$....... ad $\ddot{1}$
Haryey and Acton, ad'l.
Merigounish.............
St Pauls, Fredericton.
Zion Ch, Charlottetown
Lar Have..................
st James, Antigomsh
St Johns, Chatham, id'l....
St Matthems, Hahtax
Grove Richmond, Hulifax.
Grecufield \& Florencerille
Springside
, Malifix
Si Andrems, iralinax......
Nem St Andrems, N G.
Sherbrookc...........
Bridgerrater, ad'l
Total
. 7.971 .14

## Collfge: Fund.

Preriously acknoryledged, $\$ 8.900$.67 ; Sharon Charch, Stellarton, 10.65 ;

Princo William, 14.00: Bedegue, 18.00; Cavendish and New Glagguw, 15.00: Int Geo ${ }^{(1)}$ Sandorson, 75.00 : St Andrews. Chatham, 10.60, Riversdale, 4.00 : New Dublin, 8.00 ; Div B ot B N A, 301.73 ; Newport, 15.00 ; Prince St, Pictou, 80.32; Int Mrs E Gratut, bu.00: Latkeville, 2.50: Rev $\mathbf{G}$ Shoro (for librarg), $2 \bar{j} .00$, Shemugue and Port Elgin, 6.10 ; Int ${ }^{2}$ J 11 Marks, 80.20; Lower Musquodoboit, 10.00 : First Church. 'Iruro, 25.0): Grand River, 12.10 ; Princetown PE I. $3 \$ .00$; St James, Charlottotown, 45.00 ; Hocks, $\because, 0$; St Andrews, St John, 50.0U: New Annan, 10.00 ; La Have, 15.00 ; St James, Antigonish, $20.00 \div \mathrm{St}$ Matthews. Halifax. 40 0) : collection at close of Collere, 30.50 ; St Andrews, Richibucto, 16.00 ; Brooktield, P E I, 5.00 ; Pugwish, 15.00 ; Cove Head; i.c0; St Pauls, Iruro, 4U.00; Newport, 15.20 ; Int Moncton, 144.00; Park St, Halifax, 39.65. 'Lotal, $\$ 10,-$ $20 \overline{3} .30$.

Bursamy Fund.
Previously acknowledged, $\$ 938.92$ : Bedeque, 4.00; Cavendish and New Glasgow, 10.00: Lockeport and East Jordan, 1.t): Nev Dublln. 2.00; Culdstream, 2.60; (ieo II Muser, Harrigan Cove, 2.00; Kev S Rosborough; 5.60 : Newport, 9.00 : Shubenacadre, $2.20: ~ K e v ~ A ~ C a m e r o n, ~ 5.00 ; ~ C a n a r d, ~$ 2.0 ; St Stephens, St Stephen, j. 0 : Key J H C.ineron, 1.00 ; Spring Hill, 8.40: Weldfurd, 2.00. kinux Church, Wallace, i. in' $^{1}$, Ausquodobu.t 1 Har bor, 1.53: Mitdulo River, C B. 3.00; St Johns, Chatham, 5.80 ; St A ndreirs, St Johns, Nell, 18.00:'Clifton, 6.00 . Princetown, P E I, 5.00 ; Lunenburs. 10.00: St Andrews, St John, 13.65 : Upper Musquodoboit, 5. 0 , Eriend (for Biswell prize), 1.00; Pagwash, 10.00: Curo Ilead, 5.00; Sussex, 5.50 . Total, $51,095 . y ذ$.

Aged Ministers' Fund.
Previously acknowledged, $32.322 .96 ;$ Clifton and Granville, i.OU; Shelburne and East Jordan, 2.00 ; Rev A Ste-ling, rate, 4.00: Kev James Roxborcush, rate, 3.00 ; 'Yince William, 10.00, Hedeqtic, 7.00 ; Cavendish an: New Gissgots, 5.00. Rov D Drummond, rate, 3.00 ; lios Dr Patterson, rate, 8.0 ; Rev J M Sutherland, rate, 4.50. lic, J A McLean, rate. 3.15; Rev E Bayne, rates, 4.75; Strath Lorne, $4.00 ; \mathrm{St}$. Audrews, Chatham, le.00; leev Johu kobertern, rato 7.00 . New Dublin, 2.00; Nowport, 10.00: Rev D Mckimnon, rato, 3.00 : $\operatorname{Rev} J$ A Forbes, rate, $4.5 \hat{3}$; Greenville and Elorenceville, 5.00; First Ch, Truro, 5.00 Lunenburs, 10.60 ; Carleton and Cheboguc, 6.00; St Andrews, St John, 15.00 : Nert Annan, 4.00 : Wentworth, 200; La Have, 500 : St James, Antigonish, 5.00 ; Mititlind, 10.00 ; St Andrews, Richibucto, 7.5 ); Brookficld, PE I, 2.00: Covo Iluad, $4.00 ;$ Rev W Maxwell, rate. 3.30 Rev D McGregor, rate, 5.U0; Rov J F Forbes, rate, í uo: Rev E D Millar, rate, fiso; Pugwash and Oxford, 10.00: Int Jesso Cumminger. 5.60 : Spriasside, 5.vo; Rev D S Fraser, rate, 3.75. Total, $\$ 3,044.71$.

Manitoma Colitege.
Prerion ly acknomledsed, §324.13: Bedicque, T. 0 ; Chalmers Cn, Halifax, 5.00: Pugwash and Oxford, 5.00; Mastand, 4.in: St James, Autigonish, 3.00. Total, \$11S.13.

## Building Fund.

Already acknowledged, \$343. 49 N. F., 1.00; Miss Starke, Toronto 1. 00 : yer $M$ iss Millar, West River \& Qzeen lill, 46.20; per Mrs Geo Patterson, Almonte. $10.60 ;$ a friend, Ottawa, 100.00; member W F M Soc, Acton, 2.00 ; Pet erboro, St Paul's S ; 10.00 ; 'Pointe aux Trembles, Pupils; Miss Soc, 50.00 ; Rockburn, 0.50 ; per Annic Munroc, Grantley, 3.00 . per Mrs Anderson, St Helens, ${ }^{15} \mathbf{2 F}_{2}$; Guelph, per Rev C A Doudiet, 11.00 Durham, per Rev CA Aoudict, 7.00 Berlin, per Rev C $A$ youdiet, 5.60 Owen Sound, per Rev C A Doudiet 0.50 : coll A ' $\mathrm{C} \cdot \mathrm{s}$ Hamilton. $\mathrm{W} \mathrm{F}^{\prime} \mathrm{M}$ Soc, 102.90 : friends, ininox Cb , Woodstock, per Miss Emma Harves, 10.12; The King's 1 :aughters, St Paul's th, Ingersoll, 20.00; coll by Mrs Patrick Gray, Brampton, 5.00 ; coll by Mrs Clarke Stecle, Toronto, 4.00; Mrs Allen, Toronto, 5.00 : Miss MicDonald, 1.00; Dr Duncan, 5.00; Leris and Stanley Duncan. Toronto, 0 20; S Sch, Stonewall, Man, 3.30: Nerscastle, N.B., 1.1 : Lucknow S Sch, 1.70; members Yark A.e Ch, London, 6. 60 ; Miss Kennedy, London, 10.00 : Hyndman, 5.42 ; Osgoode Line, 1.95 ; Uld Barnes, Ladies' is di 13 Soc, 8.50 ; friehds in Ottawa, per Mr Thorburn, 9.00; Mrs Jas Robertson, Madrid, N. $\mathcal{Y}$., 10.00 : friends Lunenburgh, N S, per Miss A E Nash, 16.25 ; St Andrew's Ch , Toronto, Wom Assoc, 18.00 : Norwood $S$ Sch, 10.00 E NorroodS Sch, 11.79: per Mrs W F Redmond, 4 Musquodobot, 3.00 ; Charleston'S Sch, 4.00 : Lnion Cenire and Aresle S Schools, 5.12. hadies of Maxvillo Congregation, 47.50; per Miss il E Porter, Barric, 1.60: per Jane McMillan, Thamesford, 1.50; Toronto. Knox Cb S S \& B Class. 30.79: il Goldic Galt, 15.00 ; Renfrew, St. Andrew's, 20.00; Ormstown Mi:sion Banci, 7.06; Thamesford, 2.30 ; Kippen, St Andrew's S Sth, 3.54 ; per ${ }^{2}$ rs Chorburn. Ottarra, 5.50 ; coll by frend, Fergus, 3.00, per Miss M. J. McPlerson, Lorneville, 225 . tmo friends. Clarksburg, 0,100 : Peterbero, St Paul's S Sch, 1.91 . Streetrvilie, 4.60 . Nerr Town. St Mary's, $N$ S per A Canneron. $5.4 s^{\prime}$; Mrs James bell, Wuodstock, 0,5 , Seaforth $S$ Sch, intant class, 4.0 Total, \$4161.51.

## Colhgy College. Ottara. Building Frusd.

Received by Rer. Dr. Warden, Mon-
treal, Treasurer, to May 5 th, 1590 Already ncknowiedred, $\$ 2257.80$. A. Patcrson, Hamilton, 25 (0i, Mary Ann McLeol, Kirkhill, 0.50 MIr J. McMurtry, Crown Point. 200 : dianes M. Smith, Boston, 25.00 : Cornwall, Knox SS, 25.00 . Total, 2335 i0.
Presivtratian College, Momtreal. Received by Rer. Dr. Warden, Montreal, treasurer, to May 6 th, 1590 . Ordinarg Fivnd.
Alrendy acknoriledged, 30G5.8T.
 St, 25.00; Osguode, 91:0; Brockvillo Fiist, 17.00; Cobourr, 10.00 ; Tiverton, 7.67; Churchill 5. .0; Creemore. 3.00; Chinguncouses First, 10.00; Chiganconsw Scond. 10.00 , Stasner, 4.00 : Parrdalo, 10.00 chardinal, 3 co: Inng side, 1.00; B1yth, 3.00; John Clarke, jr, Dundee, 1.00 ; Russell, 4.00 ; Rip.
ley, 5.40 ; Ottawa, Knox. 20.04; cround reit. $\$ 1.00$ : Nepean $\&$ Bell's Corners. 5.00: Montreal, St Gabricl, 10. 10 ; Montreal, St Marks. 5.00 ; Millbrook, 4.01; Vankleek Hill, 10.10 ; Streetsvillo, 1i.co. Total, 228894.

## Exegetical Chair.

Alrendy acknowledged. $\$ 222500$. We. Drysdale, Monereal. 300 ; a friend (MI), Montreal, 50.02. Total, \$23.0.00.

## Scholarshir Fuxd.

Already acknowledsed, $\$ 600.00$ : Jas Slessor, Montreal. 50.100: 1R. Weir, Montreal, 5. 1 : (ieorge liyde. Montreal, 10.cu: late Ilugh Maokay, Montreal, buvew: W Lrysdale, Montreal, 50.00 : A C Clark, 50.0 J . T Total, Sis $5 \overline{0}$. (k).
Cerrection-The ampunt for Brazil should have been $\$ 25$ instead of $\$ \geqslant 0$, as in May "Record."

Presbytemian Ministers' W .f 0 fund. Martine Provinges. live.

## G. Patterson. D.D., Scerretary.

Received from 2sth February to 30th April, 1890.
Minister's Rates. - $M c$ Mab. ${ }^{2} 2260$. E D Millar, 27.00 ; J Fustuti. GS.24. Total, sills.14, of which fur fines and interest, 13.14. Total ior the year Ministerial rates, $\$ 1389.70$; finos and interet, sin 81.
Congregational Cullcctions.-St Andrev's, Sydney, C B, $\$ 1.00$; Mid Musquodobuit, 0.50 ; Glassillc, 2.00 : Florenceville \& Gircenfield, 2.00 ; M1ddie Riier, C B, 200, Loch Lomond. 4.C0: Valloytield, P E I, 6.75; Windsor, NS, 0.09 ) (ilace Bay, $\mathrm{C} B$, 200: Thorburn and S River, 1.00 ; Gabarus, 1.00; Doulinvierie, 2.00; Malagatmatch and $K$ lennis, 5.00 : Rentwille, NS. 3.00 ; Camplelltorn, N B, 5.00; Woodville and Little Sands, 4.00 St Mat hews. $N$ Ssdney, 5.00; Whycocomal, 5.00 : Clyde River, PEI, 3.00; XVest Riier, PEI, 2.00; Falmouth Es, Fyducy. 4.00 ; Sydney Mines, C I' 3ow: Kichnond Bay, West, s.00: Culton and (iranville, 4.(10; Bedeque, 5.00. Strath Lorne, 4.00 ; St. Atudrews, Chatham, 10.00; Struley, P EI, 2.00: Green-
 and Oxford, 9.30 . Total, Silu.25. Total for the year, \$2ti.03.
Widots' and Orphans Fund in consectios with minc Chugen of Scotiand, James Chohl, Theas., Montheal..
Beecbridge. Rev John Macdonald, \$5.00; Arnprior. Rev D J Maclatan, 20.00 ; Norwood, Rer Jas Carmach:iel, 12.00 ; Chilluwhack, B C. Her W K
 Macmulay, 3.00. Victorna, B C, Rev Don Frascr, 13.00.

## Mramtoma College.

Throlopical Denartment.
Rev Dr Bryce, Convener and Treasurcr.
Prerionsly reported May to
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Victoria Ficld, B C.... ..
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| Blsthefield. | 10 |
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| Vancouver (Rev M Me- |  |
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## Mission to J.taberamen.

Rev Dr Armstrong, Ottawa, Treas. Beauharnoss $S$ 5 w

## Frbngh Efangrlization.

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Wim Mckac, South Finch. 4.00
Chs Shibley, Harrorsemith. $\quad 5.00$
Alex Campbell, Annapolis 2.50
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[^0]:    * Tar Vatigan Council is the name given to the last ocumenical Conncil of the Roman Catholic Church, held in St. Peter's, Rome, Doc. 8th, 1869, to October 29th, 1870, and which adjourned sine (lie in consequence of tho interruption caused by the Franco-Prussian war, immediatcly after the passace of the decree on Papal Infallibility. The attendance mas the largest known in the history of councils, numbering 764 delegates. THE Sacred College of Cardinals, when full, consists of six Cardinal Bishops, fifty Cardinal Priests, and fourteen Cardinal Deacons-seventy in all. It performs, as a brds, only one function-that of electing the Pope, who must be an Italian and at least fifty-five yoars old. The administration of the laws and usages of the church devolves unon the "Congregations," or committees of Cardinals, eloven in number, named after the lifferent departments to which their jurisdiction extends, as for example the congregation of the Inquisition, of the Ritual, of the Propaganda, of Indulgences and Sacred Relics, \&c.

[^1]:    *Tue Life and Tiues of Ref. George Whiefield, ky livbeli 1'hilip, Iondon, 183 S.

[^2]:    *From the book kept by the Presbytery, entitled "Record of the Congregations and Mission Stations of tho Presby'tery of Calgary."

