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The total amount of Annuities to be issued in 1895, and for which Tenders are asked, is \$8,000 annually, but Tenders will be received for any part of the same not less than \$200 annually.

Tenders will be required to state the capital sum which will be paid for either the whole Annuities offered or such portion as may be tendered for.

Tenders will be received up to the 12th day of July next. Notification of allotments will be given to tenderers on or before 18th July and payments from accepted tenderers will be required to be made within ten days thereafter.

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R. HARCOURT,  
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Provincial Treasurer's Office,  
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Pillow slips should be ironed lengthwise instead of crosswise if one wishes to iron wrinkles out instead of in.

Dish towels and common towels can be ironed just as well in half the time if folded together once as if ironed singly.

Baked potatoes should be pricked with a fork when done so that the steam will escape, thus making them mealy.

Clothes when brought in should be folded and separated at once; if allowed to lie together many wrinkles accumulate.

White and delicately-tinted book bindings may be cleaned by rubbing the covers with a soft, perfectly fresh piece of chamois skin, dipped in powdered pumice stone.

Put the rubber rings from your empty preserve jars into a weak solution of ammonia water, and they will recover their elasticity. This will be quite an item when the summer canning begins.

There is a false economy which costs more than it returns, such as saving old medicine bottles, partially-used prescriptions, the tacks taken from the carpets, or working days to save or make that which can be bought for a few cents.

A teaspoonful of borax put in the last water in which clothes are rinsed, will written them. Pound the borax so it will dissolve easily. This is good to remove the yellow that time gives to white garments that have been laid aside for two or three years.

A method to prevent flannel from shrinking is to hold it over the steam of boiling water. When thoroughly damp it can be immersed. This should be done before the flannel is cut. Skeins of wool to be used in knitting or crocheting are often treated in the same way.

Rhubarb Pudding.—Butter a baking dish thickly and cover the bottom with slices of buttered bread. Cover with rhubarb cut in short pieces. Sprinkle freely with sugar, and then put on another layer of bread and butter and proceed thus until the dish is full. Cover closely and bake an hour and a half. Remove cover and brown. Serve with sweet sauce.

Cutlets of Cold Mutton.—Divide the remains of a cold neck of mutton into neat cutlets, trimming off some of the fat; make a good batter with milk, flour and eggs; dip the cutlets in it and throw them into a frying pan full of boiling lard; let them acquire a nice golden color on both sides, and serve hot, piled up around a centre of green peas or French beans.

Prune Soup.—Soak one-half cupful of sago for one hour in a cupful of cold water, then add one quart of water, and cook in a double boiler until transparent. In the meantime cook together one cupful of prunes and one-half cupful of raisins in a small quantity of water until soft; then add the whole to the sago, when it is transparent, with the juice of one lemon and one tablespoonful of sugar. Strain and serve hot with croutons.

Orange Short Cake.—Peel two large oranges, slice and remove seeds. Add one cup of sugar and mash slightly to start the uice. Make the cake as follows: Two cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one heaping spoonful unmelted shortening; salt if butter is not used. Rub all well through the flour and add milk to make it barely hard enough to roll. The oven should be just right to bake it in twenty minutes. Split open, spread with butter, with oranges between the layers and on top. There should be enough orange juice so that it will need no other sauce, but if you like, cover the top layer of orange with whipped cream.



## TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Works," will be received at this Department until noon on Saturday, the 1st of June, for the following works:—

Residence of the Medical Superintendent, Mimico Asylum; Rubber Fire Hose and Reels for the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene, and for the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville; Hot Water Apparatus for Superintendent's residence, Mimico Asylum; and for the Court Room at Port Arthur, Thunder Bay District; one Steam Boiler for Agricultural College, Guelph; and two Steam Boilers for the Central Prison, Toronto; one Steam Pump in Basement of new Parliament Buildings, Toronto; and one Steam Pump at Brockville Asylum.

Plans and specifications can be seen and form of tender procured at the Department. An accepted bank cheque, payable to the undersigned, for five per cent. on the amount of each tender for each of the above works will be required as a guarantee of bona fides. The cheques of the unsuccessful parties tendering will be returned when the contracts have been entered into for the several works. The bona fide signatures and business addresses of two parties as sureties must accompany each tender. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

WM. HARTY, Commissioner.

Department of Public Works  
Ontario, May 23rd, 1895.



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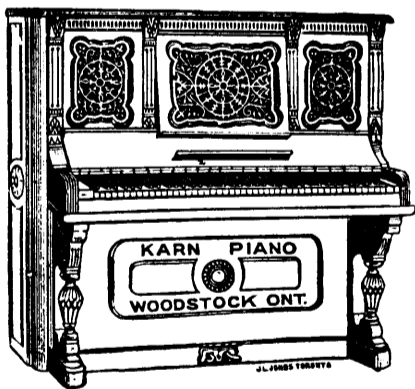
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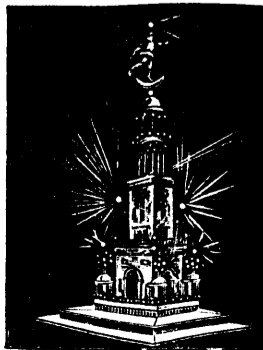
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# THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

Vol. 24.

TORONTO WEDNESDAY JUNE 5th, 1895.

No. 23.

## Notes of the Week.

The Boy's Brigade is an institution already well-known in this country and richly deserves to be encouraged. Since its institution, about twelve years ago, it has grown with wonderful rapidity, and now numbers no fewer than 750 companies, with 2,600 officers and 33,000 boys in the United Kingdom alone; while in Canada, the United States, and South Africa the movement is spreading, and about 30,000 boys have been enrolled.

Thursday last was a roaster. According to the showing of the instruments at the Observatory here, the hottest we have had in May since it was built, 94 degrees in the shade being the highest reading, and the difference above the average 21 degrees. There was a sudden boom during the day in straw hats, and in the evening doorsteps were at a premium. The clerk of the weather is making it hot for the ladies attending the National Council of Women.

We learn from the *China's Millions* the following interesting and important information: A letter, just received from Ta-li Fu, Yun-nan, dated 12th March, tells us that the connection between the Burmah and China telegraph wires was probably made that day or the day previous. This means the connection of the whole Imperial Telegraph System of China with the British Imperial Telegraph System in India, and it provides an all-land route for messages from Peking to Calais."

At a farewell reception to Lord Hopetoun, held at Government House, Melbourne, Australia, on the occasion of the departure of himself and lady for Britain, several deputations presented addresses, among the rest a large deputation from the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, headed by the Moderator (Rev. Dr. Rentoul), the Clerk (Rev. George Hait), Rev. Professor Macdonald, D.D., and the Rev. Alexander Marshall, with some Presbyterian members of Parliament, including the Hon. James Balfour and Mr. Robert Harper.

The provisional programme for the fourteenth International Christian Endeavor Convention has just been published. It offers a bill of intellectual, social, moral and spiritual fare that might almost alarm the most voracious, unless his digestive apparatus, both physical and mental, is in the most vigorous state. Three great meeting places, besides quarters for overflow meetings, are being provided. One, the Mechanics' Building, and two immense tents to be erected on Boston Common. These tents are within two minutes walk of the United Society's headquarters, and are only one square distant from Washington Street, which is probably the busiest thoroughfare in Boston.

At the meeting held lately of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, the subject of education took an important place. Protestantism in Quebec, which is largely an educational matter, was presented in an admirable paper by the Rev. J. R. McLeod and by Rev. T. J. Taylor in a telling address upon Presbyterian representation upon the council of public instruction. The Synod expressed regret that the Presbyterian Church is so inadequately represented as to members on the Protestant committee of the Board of Public Instruction for the Province Quebec, and appointed a committee to wait on the government, and make representations as to the facts, with a view of having our Church fairly represented on the committee, and report to next Synod. Finally Coligny College, Ottawa, was congratulated on its prosperous condition and commended to the sympathy and liberality of the congregations within the bounds.

Our confrere of the Halifax Presbyterian *Witness* thinks the Toronto Presbytery and others which have nominated the Rev. Dr. Stalker for professor, rather "upsetting" we suspect. It says: "The Presbytery of Toronto deserve credit for their good courage in nominating Rev. Dr. Stalker of Glasgow, for the vacant chair in Knox College. Of Dr. Stalker's eminent fitness for the position there can be no doubt. A number of our Presbyteries and our Synods in pre-union times nominated Dr. Marcus Dods for a vacant chair in the Halifax College, but Marcus Dods would not leave the—well, the attractions of Glasgow to come to reign over us here. Perhaps the nominations of Dr. Stalker will not end in disappointment."

The correspondent of the *Belfast Witness* in Melbourne, Australia, says that at the Antipodes "at present the universal topic of conversation in Melbourne is the departure from our midst of Lord and Lady Hopetoun. The Earl of Hopetoun has undoubtedly been a most popular Governor. He has shown an unflinching tact and wisdom in his public appearances. Lord Hopetoun has been a loyal member of the Presbyterian Church. His infant son, whom he has called Charles Melbourne Hope, and whom he takes home as a living souvenir of Australia, was baptised in the Scots Church by the Rev. Alexander Marshall. When in the country, I have reason to know that the Governor constantly attended the Presbyterian Church, and expressed his appreciation of the services of our hard-working country ministers.

Mr. Samuel Finley, treasurer of the Wesleyan Theological College and treasurer of McGill University, speaks in the highest terms of Dr. Petersen, the new Principal of McGill:—"Dr. Petersen is a splendid fellow. He is in the prime of life; his wife is a very nice lady; he is a man of the finest character, and is spoken of even by those who opposed him in the college, in which there were two parties, as being an admirable administrator. I believe he will be well received, and that the Governors have made a good choice. I may say that the Governors, realizing all the importance of the position, gave more attention to this appointment than to any other question which has ever affected McGill. In this connection I must say that the Chancellor, Sir Donald Smith, has spared no time or trouble, but has worked with the greatest energy, being desirous to get the very best man. He was assisted by some of the most eminent men in England and Scotland."

At the last meeting of the Victoria Institute, London, the subject of the "Early Man" was considered. In dealing with it the evidence for the existence of "a missing link" was first examined, the subject being introduced in an able paper by Professor E. Hull, LL.D., F.R.S., late Director-General of the Geological Survey of Ireland. He quoted the investigations of many specialists showing that it was impossible to recognise in any case anything which could claim to be regarded as even an approach to a missing link. After this the question of the earliest man was taken up and introduced in a paper of very high merit by Sir J. William Dawson, C.M.G., F.R.S., in which he described the physical character and affinities of the Gauchers, or extinct race in the Canary Islands. The author dealt with the historical facts connected with this people and their mode of life, and relationship to the ancient inhabitants of Western Europe and Africa, and the many reasons which pointed to their being related to the early colonists of Eastern America. The special characteristics of their skulls were very fully dealt with, as also their weapons, ornaments, and apparent mode of life. In the discussion which ensued several speakers gave evidence in support of the position taken up by Sir W. Dawson.

On the 29th ult. the first issue of the *Christian Guardian* under its new editor, the Rev. A. C. Courtice, made its appearance, and contained his salutation to his large constituency which is modest, devout and spiritually earnest in tone. His first editorial is on the important subject of "Loyalty to Christ," as the foundation on which as editor he proposes to build, because, as he well remarks, "all true building on that foundation abides." In this article also he pays a well-deserved meed of praise to those who have preceded him in the editorial chair, and to their work, and in a separate short article he pays a becoming and brotherly tribute to the retiring editor, Dr. Dewar. His commanding quality he considers to have been "strength," and concludes with this statement which will be generally accepted: "Even his opponents in controversy will admit his ability, and the whole church will be grateful for his editorial work and for his advocacy of sound doctrine, temperance and purity in common life, and the proper relations of church and state."

The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland, Dr. Donald McLeod, has been favouring an interviewer with his opinion of Scottish novelists who have risen lately into fame. He says: "They are splendid, and quite distinct in their characteristics. Barrie started with his 'Thrums,' a work of genius. Then in Crockett's 'Raiders' there is a touch of Sir Walter Scott and Robert Louis Stevenson. Crockett's romance has nothing of 'Thrums' in it beyond good Scotch. In my opinion, his 'Men of the Moss-Hags,' at present running in *Good Words*, is the best he has written, and it is the story on which he says he has bestowed most labour. It has been said that Mr. Crockett is writing too much, but a great deal of what he has been publishing rapidly in recent years was written some time ago, and the author is as fresh as ever. Perhaps in some respects the 'Bonnie Brier Bush' is nearer Barrie. Ian Maclaren has a pathetic touch that moves one to the very depth. He has not shown Barrie's humour, but he has pathos, and nothing finer has been written than some of his Drumtochty sketches since 'Rab and his Friends.'"

The Royal Canadian Humane Association has been constituted under this name by the gracious permission of her Majesty the Queen. It has for its objects: To reward all persons, who, with promptitude and bravery, and at personal risk or hazard of their own lives, save, or make strenuous efforts to save the lives of others; and further to secure such unity and concert of action as will promote the purposes common to the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty, under whatever name they may be known. In order to place this Association on a proper financial basis, so as to be able to prosecute its work, and, as stated, to reward persons who risk their lives in saving those of others, the generous aid and sympathy of Canadians interested in humane work, from one end of the Dominion to the other, is most earnestly solicited; in a prospectus and circular which have come into our hands. The want of a Dominion Association for the recognition of acts of heroism and bravery has long been felt; and now that one has been formed, under the auspices of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, we would hope that, to the present appeal of the officers of the Association, a prompt and generous response will be at once given. The benefits and inspiring influence of such an Association to deeds of noblest and unselfish daring are too well known to need any argument. Surely in every part of the Dominion an Association like this, so congenial to the spirit of our people, will meet with hearty and universal encouragement and support. Last Saturday in the Assembly Hall of the Ontario Educational Department, His Excellency the Governor General presented medals to persons who had risked their own lives in saving those of others.



## Our Contributors.

### CONTACT WITH THE WORST SIDE OF HUMAN NATURE.

BY KNOXONIAN.

One evening some years ago we happened to meet an eminent Toronto Q.C. as he was coming out of court after a hard days fight in an election trial. "You ought to be thankful you are a clergyman," said he. "Why so," we replied, "you make more money in a month than I get in a twelvemonth." "That may be," said he, "but you haven't to hold your nose over the worst side of human nature all day."

That is true. Clergymen should be thankful that as a general thing they have to deal with the best side of human nature. For that reason if for no other they ought to be pretty good men themselves.

But there are many ways of holding one's nose over the worst side of human nature besides acting as counsel in election trials. A gossip that rakes up all the scandal in the community holds his nose over the garbage and gets no fifty dollars a day for doing it. He holds his nose in position for love of the odour.

The specific question, however, that we want to discuss in this paper is how much of the bad side of human nature should we read about in the newspapers. We mean of course good clean newspapers. There are so-called newspapers that should never be opened by any human being that values a pure mind. The worst feature about the typical Sunday newspaper published on the other side of the line is that it is utterly unfit to be read on any day of the week. But even the best and cleanest journals give long reports, sometimes descriptive reports of the sayings and doings of the worst kind of men. Should a reader who wishes to keep his mind clean and sweet, read these reports; should he pass them over or should he skim them? For example a great trial for murder fills up four or five columns of your favorite journal for a week or ten days or perhaps longer. Once begin to read it and you are sure to read it to the end. The reading of it takes perhaps an hour or more each day, and two hours a day are worth much to a busy man. You may easily spend another hour in discussing it with other people who are interested and who may wish to know your opinion on the merits of the case. But the loss of time is not the most serious feature. As your interest in the trial grows you find the case following you until you think about it a good part of the day, and perhaps dream about it at night. Is this a wholesome kind of exercise for a clean mind. Most decidedly it is not. Contact with vice or crime on the printed page cannot fail to be injurious. Perhaps a man sitting quietly in his own room pouring over the report of a trial for murder, or over unsavory reports of another kind we need not mention, receives more real injury than is done to the men engaged in the trial. The repulsive features do not stand out so disgustingly on the printed page as they sometimes do in court. The actual appearance of the characters in the drama often shows in a way the report can never do that the way of transgressors is hard. Be that as it may, familiarity with vice or crime on the written page as well as anywhere else is highly injurious, and must always be so while evil is evil and human nature is what it is.

But there is another side to the question. In a self-governed country the people rule and if they are to rule intelligently they must know what is going on in the country. You pay your part of the bill for the administration of justice, and is it not your duty to know how justice is administered? It will not do to say "it is none of my business." We are all in the ship of state together, and if anybody scuttles the ship we must all go down together. There is no more certain way of scuttling the ship than by administering justice that is not justice.

Practically the Crown in criminal procedure means the people. At all events the people pay the bill and a fine large one it sometimes is. The entire army of prosecutors from the Attorney General down to the detective are the servants of the people—though perhaps some of them would deny the democratic impeachment. Such being the case the people should know how their servants do business and they cannot know if they do not read. If prosecution should seem at times to savor of persecution the people should say, "Stop that at once. This is a British colony, we must have British fair play here." If criminal trials are so arranged that an accused man without money or friends is completely over-matched the people should interfere and see that the accused gets a fair trial. If a man is in danger of being hanged because he is suspected, in their own interests the people should protect the man because anyone may be placed in circumstances that suggest suspicion.

On the whole, then, it seems better in a free country to watch everything of a public nature. Doing so is part of the price we pay for the approach to British fair play we have. To keep a vigilant eye on all public matters without holding one's nose too long over the worst side of human nature is the problem all good citizens should try to solve.

### THE NEW "DAYSPRING"—A VINDICATION.

BY REV. J. W. MITCHELL, M.A.

It was with much pain that I read Mr. E. Scott's letter in your issue of 9th ult., renewing his attack on Dr. Paton and the steamer *Dayspring* project. Dr. Paton is now among the Aniwans for whose evangelization he has so devotedly and successfully laboured for thirty-seven years, and it will be months before he learns of this renewal of hostilities. He is where he cannot defend himself or this project. In the absence of any one better informed, allow me space to reply in his behalf.

Mr. Scott's course throughout this controversy has been marked by strong bias against, and unfair treatment of Dr. Paton. He began the attack in the columns of the *Record*, the official organ of our Church. He refused to admit Dr. Paton's reply when sent to him for insertion; and later when the Foreign Mission Committee of the Victorian Church completely vindicated the Doctor, and that vindication was sent for insertion in the *Record*, months ago, he ignored it.

The present attack is in keeping with those that have gone before. Certain facts are arranged with all the skill of a practised hand—other important facts are held back. The impression made is entirely misleading. Drawing from the same official documents, let me supplement the information that he has seen fit to give your readers, and, in addition, point out a number of grossly erroneous statements which his letter contains. The attack is much more formidable in appearance than reality.

#### MISLEADING AND ERRONEOUS STATEMENTS.

1. Mr. Scott asserts that when Dr. Paton appeared before his own Assembly on his return "he presented them with sufficient to increase the amount previously collected to \$50,000 to build a steamer."

Dr. Paton during his recent tour made no appeal for means to build the steamer. That work he completed ten years ago. Since that time £6,000 have been in the hands of the Church in Victoria, which with accumulated interest he regarded sufficient for this purpose. One gift of £1,000 was volunteered for the building fund by a gentleman in Liverpool, which Dr. Paton would gladly have received for maintenance, and so expressed himself to the generous donor.

2. He (Dr. Paton) "presented them in addition for their ordinary Foreign Mission Fund the enormous sum of £25,000 (one

hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars) which he had collected in Britain, Canada and the United States."

Mr. Scott has doubled the sum (£12,527) actually handed over by Dr. Paton to "the ordinary Foreign Mission Fund" of his church. The object of these exaggerations is apparent.

3. Mr. Scott asserts that the Foreign Mission Committee of the Victorian Church went "forward and ordered the steamer on their own responsibility." The statement is entirely unwarranted. The Victoria Assembly, which has now ten missionaries under appointment to the Islands, adopted the steam *Dayspring* scheme as submitted by its Foreign Mission Committee, and authorized it "to communicate with the sister churches, *Dayspring* Board and the missionaries of the New Hebrides to ask their approbation, and 'on obtaining a reasonable amount of concurrence to go on to order the vessel.'"

So long ago as last January Dr. Paton wrote: "Virtually a majority both of the missionaries and churches have expressed approval of the scheme." A number had not at that date replied. The Foreign Mission Committee did not order the steamer till March. No doubt in the interval the answers received gave them additional "concurrence," and amply warranted them to order the vessel. The steamer has been ordered on the authority of the Victorian Assembly and with the concurrence of the majority of the missionaries and Churches concerned.

4. Mr. Scott asserts that the Victorian Church "has at length, for the first time, sanctioned the scheme" of a steam *Dayspring*.

Dr. Paton, on the contrary, states that he brought the scheme before the Assembly of Victoria in 1883, and was then empowered and authorized to lay the proposal before the Churches of Great Britain and Ireland, and to ask and receive from God's people what ever contributions they felt disposed to give toward the needed sum of £6,000.

The Foreign Mission Committee of the Victorian Church in their recent vindication of Dr. Paton from the aspersions cast on him by Mr. Scott and others, state that the Assembly, in its final act of approval of the project last November, "had simply proceeded on lines laid down some ten years ago when you (Dr. Paton) were commissioned to visit Great Britain and Ireland for the purpose of raising funds to build a vessel."

Their retention of the £6,000 is conclusive proof of their intention to order the steamship as soon as the way was clear. Had they abandoned the project they would no doubt have felt bound as honest men to return the money to those who gave it.

In the face of these facts published, and in your correspondents hands, he has the courage to assert that the scheme is now for the first time approved by the Victorian Assembly.

#### THE OPPOSITION.

There is and has been for ten years past decided opposition to the project. Mr. Scott has told your readers that two churches out of eight concerned have expressed themselves adversely. On his own showing that is not such a formidable opposition as should lead to the abandonment of the steamer. But the opposition requires to be weighed as well as counted. Whence does it emanate? By whom is it offered? Practically by the city of Sydney. The *Dayspring* Board, with its six or seven gentlemen who have long directed its affairs, has its seat in Sydney. That same city is the influential centre of the Church of New South Wales. Sydney is also the headquarters of the Australasian New Hebrides Company and other trading and manufacturing concerns that have large pecuniary interests in the New Hebrides and in the steamship service to the islands. The annual subsidy of \$7,500 given by the *Dayspring* Board to the A. N. H. Co., is a very important part of the Company's revenue

and it is natural that strong opposition should be offered by it to any project that involves its withdrawal. As Mr. Scott put it in the *Record*, "There is not sufficient traffic to make a steamer pay for commercial purposes only, and if a mission steamer were on the route there would not likely be a commercial one. With the work of the mission and the payment received for it, the mercantile steamer may be made to pay." And so forsooth the eight churches who have missionaries in the New Hebrides, must make the work of Christ under their hands there subordinate to the pecuniary profit of a Steamship Company, which, on the way to its dividend, exercises, as Mr. Scott assures us, a valuable, civilizing and Christianizing influence.

I ask your readers which is the safer course where the interests of the cause of Christ in the New Hebrides are concerned, to trust the judgment of gentlemen in Victoria, unbiassed by local or personal interests, or that of gentlemen in and around Sydney surrounded by those who have large monetary interests at stake?

But that is not all. The opposition which emanates from Sydney may be weighed in another way,—by the interest which the Church in N. S. Wales manifests in the mission work in the New Hebrides. Mr. Scott tells your readers that it is "one of the leading Churches in Australia." It is nearer to the New Hebrides than any other Church engaged in work there. It shows a keen interest in the expenditure of the *Dayspring* Fund, but when it comes to sending and maintaining missionaries it is another matter. This "leading" Church maintains just one missionary in the New Hebrides while the Church of Victoria has now ten under appointment to the same field.

#### THE NEED OF A STEAMER.

The need of a missionary steamer to do the work of the eight Churches in this large group of islands might be considered proved from the experience of the other Churches and missionary societies engaged in similar work in the Pacific. They have each one or more missionary steamers. The London Missionary Society has the *John Williams*; the Wesleyan Methodist Society the *John Wesley*; the American Board of Foreign Missions, the *Morning Star*; the Melanesian Mission (Church of England) has the *Southern Cross*; and our neighbors, the Methodists of this Dominion, have their *Glad Tidings* to do their work on the islands and inlets of our Pacific Coast. In some of these cases there are commercial steamship lines plying to the groups, as now to the New Hebrides, and yet the societies have found it expedient to have steamships of their own.

Notwithstanding all that Mr. Scott says in its favour, the present service is in important respects very unsatisfactory. It has once completely broken down and thrown the affairs of the mission into confusion. There have been serious complaints against the Company for complicity in kidnapping islanders, outrageous profanity, disregard of the Lord's Day and traffic in strong drink. To give your readers an insight into the treatment that the missionaries have sometimes received, I give one illustrative example from among a number given in an official document lying before me. "When Mr. and Mrs. Watt, of Tanna, returned after a long absence in Britain, carrying their translation of the complete New Testament through the press with them, they were anxious to get back to their station and work as soon as possible, and went on board the Company's inter-island vessel, expecting to be there in a few hours; but the Captain passed it without landing them, and they had to remain on board nearly a month in the hope of being landed on their return voyage. Their pleading was again in vain; he passed it and took them on to Aneityum. They went on board again next month, imploring him to land them, but he passed their station the third time, and after being nearly six weeks on board, they landed."

where he called, on Tanna, about 30 miles from their own station, and when the sea permitted their boat to go, had to find their way back to it with their provisions and chattels."

That the present service does not meet the requirements, is practically acknowledged by the Dayspring Board and the Church of New South Wales. In quoting from the recent finding of the former, Mr. Scott stops short. Let me give the balance of it. "As an alternative scheme (to the building of a steam *Dayspring*) we suggest that the New Hebrides' Synod, the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church connected with the mission and the Dayspring Board should consider the question of building and maintaining a small inter-island steamer to do *honoring and deputation work* supplementary to the present service." The New South Wales Assembly expressed itself favorably as to this scheme.

The opponents of the steam *Dayspring* while palliating the profanity, Sabbath-breaking and liquor traffic complained of in connection with the present service, thus practically acknowledge its insufficiency. It does not and cannot overtake the work of the Mission.

THE COST.

Much is made by Mr. Scott of the increased cost of a steamer *Dayspring* service. By dint of effort he manages to figure up the annual cost of maintenance to about \$25,500. In reply to this, all that I need to say is, that the friends of the enterprise have made careful inquiries and have secured independent estimates from unbiased parties, that have led them to conclude that the annual cost of the vessel they are building will not exceed half that sum.

The *Morning Star*, the missionary steamer of the American Board (a vessel similar to the new *Dayspring*), is maintained at an annual cost of \$12,000.

The designer of the new *Dayspring*, Mr. Stephens submitted his plans to a large ship-owning company having large and small vessels loading in all parts of the world, and got from them an estimate for annual maintenance; this reply was that the mission with economy should do it on from \$11,000 to \$12,000.

Captain Muuroe, late of the SS. *Croydon*, sailing in the New Hebrides, was asked while in Glasgow to give an estimated bill based on his experience there. He furnished it, giving details, in all amounting to \$12,460 per annum.

These independent estimates, taken in connection with the annual cost of the *Morning Star*, will satisfy those who are unbiased in the matter, as to the estimate of the Victorian Foreign Mission Committee from those of the other Churches for the extra cost of maintenance of a steam *Dayspring*.

The additional cost is found money to the mission. "The John G. Paton Mission" of Britain, a voluntary organization, has offered to furnish \$5,000, yearly, for a term of years. They have satisfied the Victorian Assembly by submitting a statement of funds in hand, annual subscriptions, etc., of their ability to implement their undertaking.

We in Canada have a special interest in this mission. There, under the labours of our pioneer missionary, Dr. Geddie, we gathered in our first fruits to the Lord among the heathen. It has another special claim upon us as Presbyterians. The New Hebrides are left by other Protestant Churches to us to evangelize. The accomplishment of the task laid on us is within our grasp. The outburst of liberality within and without our fold prompted by Dr. Paton's autobiography and his personal visit to America and Britain has placed the means to accomplish it unexpectedly in our hands. It is painful to find those among ourselves attempting to dry up this stream of generosity, and that in a day when millions are gauded by Church members on luxuries and even on debasing indulgences. What

are the few thousand dollars needed for this advance, when set beside that enormous waste. Let us thank God that he has raised up and so marvellously gifted one of our number to awaken a widespread interest and stimulate the generosity of thousands. Let us bid him God-speed in his noble work of winning the New Hebrides to Christ and cheer his closing years with our hearty sympathy, our prayers and our co-operation.

Thorold, May 25th, 1895.

[As the Rev. Dr. Paton obtained when in Canada a large amount of money for missionary purposes in the New Hebrides, it was but right that the fullest opportunity should be given to all to know what had been done with the money thus obtained. For this reason we have published the letters we have on this subject. The purpose has now been served and the correspondence so far as this journal is concerned is closed.—E.]

APPOINTMENT OF PROFESSOR.

MR. EDITOR,—As editors are generally supposed to know everything, what can you tell the Commissioners to the General Assembly about Dr. McIntosh, who has been nominated by its Board for appointment as professor in Knox College, as, so far as I have seen, the Board has not yet taken the Church into its confidence in this matter. Dr. McIntosh may possibly be the fittest man available for the place, and if he is, all friends of the College will want to see him appointed. But, late as it is, I feel that some one should say to the Church, what many are saying privately to their friends, and what should have been said publicly before this, that sufficient opportunity has not been given to Presbyteries by the Board to make a wise selection. Why has this matter been sprung upon the Church, only a few weeks before the meeting of Assembly? Has not the College Board known ever since Professor Thomson's death that a successor would have to be appointed? Why should Presbyteries have to consider this question in such a hurry, and nominate, most of them, if they were to nominate at all, at a special meeting? And why should the nomination by the Board itself have had to be made at a special meeting? Is it not highly desirable that if possible such a position should be filled by a Canadian, and still more so by a graduate of the College? Is there not among its Alumni a minister who has proved himself in the pulpit skillful in Apologetics, who is in touch with young Canadian life, who has made his mark as an educator, who is old enough not to know everything and young enough to learn, who if appointed would command the confidence of the students and of the whole Church, and in time even perhaps become eminent? Are not its alumni the hope of every College? Are they likely to be more enthusiastic friends if they are all passed over when an important appointment is to be made, and a comparatively unknown foreigner chosen instead? Would it not be better to delay a year, than in haste to make an appointment that may be pressed by a few, but that may prove a disappointment to the Church? Little will be lost and much may be gained by delay, and more careful inquiry and consideration, before the appointment is made. The work can be done for another session as it was done last. It would be unfair to impose it again on the same men, but there are others among the Alumni, as well qualified, who would doubtless undertake it if invited by the Board.

Hoping that the Assembly may be wisely led in this most important matter, I am,  
AN ALUMNUS OF THE COLLEGE

J. R. Miller: There is an impression among some people that a man is a better man after having tasted sin, after knowing evil experiences, then repenting, being forgiven and restored. This is a mistaken impression. Innocence is far better than penitence. Penitence is infinitely better than despair, but a life is never so beautiful after sin's fires have swept over it as it would have been if it had been kept untarnished and had realized God's first thought for it.

KNOX COLLEGE ALUMNI ON THE PROFESSORSHIP.

MR. EDITOR,—The Alumni Association of Knox College has for its object "The advancement of the interests of the college." Perhaps there has never been a time in the history of the College when her welfare has been more deeply concerned than it is at present. The lamented death of Professor Thomson and the tendered resignation of our venerable Professor of Church History, Dr. Gregg, leave the staff depleted; and though the Professors who remain are men of ability, and command the fullest confidence of the Church in Canada, and have a high position among the leaders of Presbyterianism throughout the world, yet we feel that the future welfare of Knox, both as to the character of her work and as to the support she may expect from the Church, depends to a large extent on the appointment or appointments made to the vacant chairs. Owing to an error in the printed minutes of the Assembly, the notifying of Presbyteries of the Board's desire to nominate a Professor was delayed until a very recent date. Consequently there has been lack of time to forward to the Board properly considered nominations; so much so, that only about one-fifth of the Presbyteries reported to the Board within the specified time, and of those reporting one nominated to the Chair of History, for which no nomination had been asked, and another suggested a re-arrangement of the subjects and the appointment of two permanent lecturers. Subsequent to the meeting of the Board it has appeared from the public press that more than one Presbytery recommend a re-arrangement of subjects. Such re-arrangement, of course, cannot be made, until the General Assembly has taken action upon Professor Gregg's resignation. The executive of this Association has therefore taken steps to ascertain the mind of the Alumni upon the question, as to whether, in view of all the circumstances, the welfare of the College will not be best conserved by a year's delay in appointments. So far, a considerable number have been heard from, and the prevailing sentiment favors delay. The information, obtained from a fuller reply, will be placed in the hands of the chairman of the College Board as soon as received.

In taking this action the executive has been actuated by the single desire to secure the best interests of the College and not to either oppose or further the appointment of any particular nominee.

W. A. G. MARTIN,  
Sec. Exec. Com.

Toronto, May 41st, 1895.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

The Pan-American Congress is, as the name implies, one including all American States. It is a congress of representative men for mutual conference, enlightenment and stimulus in all kinds of philanthropic, humane and benevolent, moral and religious work. It is to be held in Toronto, in July, and will form a very large and influential body of men of eminence in several departments of philanthropic enterprise.

Secretary Sherrin, who is to be found at the Rossin House, returned lately from Washington, D.C., and New York, where he had a very satisfactory interview with several Central and South American and Mexican Diplomatic representatives in Washington. Senor Matias Romeo, Minister of the Republic of Mexico to the United States, is very much interested in the congress; so also is Captain Cornelius Gardner U.S.A., Commanding Ft. Wayne, Detroit, Mich., who has been so actively engaged working for the unemployed at Detroit. Hon. H. S. Pingree, Mayor of Detroit, promises to be present with a large delegation, and Hon. C. E. Bonney President of the World's Congress of the World's Columbian Exposition, will also be, if possible. Among other prominent acceptances to take part in the programme are Rev. Dr. Edwin W. Rice, Philadelphia; President Samuel E. Earp, M.S., M.D., Dean and Secretary Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, Ind.

Rev. Dr. S. G. Smith of St. Paul, Minn., President of the Congress, has been in the city making arrangements for the meeting. Last Sabbath he preached a most earnest and effective sermon in Bond Street Congregational Church. Dr. Smith is a young man of great energy, has a splendid voice, and reads and speaks as though in thorough sympathy with his theme.

The meeting to be held in Toronto from July 18th to the 25th, will be one of the most widely representative kind which has taken place in the city, and no doubt the good name which it has earned for itself for generous, largehearted hospitality and as in some respects a model, will be sustained on this occasion, so that the delegates will carry the fame of it to their distant homes in different parts of the continent.

Christian Endeavor.

THE PROOF OF OUR ALLEGIANCE TO CHRIST.

REV. W. S. McIVAIN, B.D., ST. GEORGE.

June 16—1 John iv. 19

A deservet, who would wish to be one? Does not the word carry with it the thought of shame? And yet there are too many desertions from the ranks of the Church, as well as from earthly battalions. If we seek to ascertain the reason for this we shall probably find that men are led to enlist from some unworthy motive. They would be more likely to continue steadfast if they enlisted because of a loving attachment to the leader, or from a desire to advance a cause they have at heart.

If Christ were here in person to-day, and if we came to Him asking him to enroll us among His followers, the probability is that He would ask us the same question which He once put to Simon Peter, "Lovest thou Me?" Could we answer that question in the affirmative He would not turn us away. If we could say with Peter: "Lord, Thou knowest all things, Thou knowest that I love Thee." He would be willing to have us take our place among His disciples. He would consider our confession, if it were as sincere as Peter's, a sufficient proof of our allegiance to Him, for the great test of our fealty is love.

To some, love may seem too abstract a principle to enlarge upon, and so we may follow the apostle John through this chapter and let him show us some of the ways in which love operates, or some of the things which it accomplishes.

I. Love will make us willing to hear God's truth. The Apostle says, "He that knoweth God, heareth us; he that is not of God, heareth not us" (ver. vi.). One of the ways in which we show our loyalty to Christ is the readiness with which we listen to His truth. If a little child should wander away, and in due time find itself unable to make its way back home, it would certainly hearken very intently if it supposed it heard its father's voice. So if we are Christ's followers, our love to Him will prompt us to say, "I will hear what Christ, my Lord, would speak." We shall often read His Word and go where it is proclaimed, and when we are reading or hearing we shall let Christ speak to our hearts.

II. Love to Christ will make us willing to confess Him, and if we have an honest readiness to acknowledge Him, both publicly and privately, we show another proof of our allegiance to Him. "Every spirit that confesses that Jesus Christ is come in [the] flesh is of God" (ver. ii.). "Whosoever shall confess that Jesus is the Son of God, God dwelleth in him and he in God" (ver. xv). Those around us may scoff at religious things; they may sneer at those who profess to be subjects of Christ's kingdom; they may magnify the faults and belittle the excellencies of Christians. They may speak of the Bible as a myth, and of Jesus as a good but mistaken man, but if our love to Christ be pure and strong we can bear cheerfully the reproaches which the foes of Christ would cast upon the cause which is dear to us. To profess a willingness to cling to Christ when others sneer at Him is to give a proof of our allegiance to Him.

III. Our love to Christ will stimulate our love to all the subjects of the kingdom over which He rules, and as we manifest a sympathy with our fellows we give an additional proof of our homage to our King. Christ's people may have some unattractive qualities; they may be far from perfection, nevertheless we shall love them because they are dear to Him. "If a man say I love God and hateth his brother he is a liar; for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen? And this commandment have we from Him, That he who loveth God love his brother also" (ver. xx. and xxi).

## Pastor and People.

### GROWING A SOUL.

Hear ye this parable: A man  
Did plant a garden. Vine and tree  
Alike, in course of time, began  
To put forth fair and pleasantly.  
The rains of heaven, the persuading sun,  
Came down alike on each and every one.

Yet some trees wilful grew, and some  
Strong vines grew gayly in the sun,  
With gaudy leaves, that ever come  
To naught. And yet, each flaunting one  
Did flourish on triumphantly and glow  
Like sunset clouds in all their moving show.

But low! the harvest found them not;  
The soul had perished from them. Mold,  
And muck, and leaf lay there to rot.  
And furnished nourishment untold  
To patient tree and lowly creeping vine  
That grew as grew the husbandman's design.

Hear then this lesson, hear and heed:  
I say that chaff shall perish: say  
Man's soul is like unto the seed,  
To grow into the judgment day.  
It grows and grows if he will have it grow;  
It perishes if he must have it so.

—Joaquin Miller.

### ALONE.

Since she went home—  
Longer the evening shadows linger here,  
The winter days fill so much of the year,  
And even summer winds are chill and drear,  
Since she went home.

Since she went home—  
The robin's note has touched a minor strain,  
The old glad songs breathe a sad refrain,  
And laughter sobs with hidden, bitter pain,  
Since she went home.

Since she went home—  
How still the empty rooms her presence blessed;  
Untouched the pillow that her dear head pressed;  
My lonely heart hath nowhere for its rest,  
Since she went home.

Since she went home—  
The long, long days have crept away like years,  
The sunlight has been dimmed with doubts and fears,  
And the dark nights have rained in lonely tears,  
Since she went home.

—Robert J. Burdett in *February Ladies' Home Journal*.

### SABBATH OBSERVANCE IN ITS RELATION TO GOVERNMENT.\*

The Utilitarian School of Jeremy Bentham and James Mill declared that the end of Government is to increase to the utmost the pleasures, and diminish to the utmost the pains which men derive from each other. The theory of an original contract had been suggested by Locke and adopted by Blackstone, but Bentham and Mill found Government sufficiently justified by its utility, while in place of conformity to the laws of God and Nature, which appeared to them to rest too much on vague assertion and opinion, they invented "the greatest happiness of the greatest number" principle as the touchstone of right and wrong both as respects moral questions, and those that are covered by the laws of the realm. Such a theory of Government does not include the enforcement of moral obligations, and would more fitly apply to a tribe of Yahoos scuffling over carrion than to the type of humanity we boast ourselves to be. Other philosophers teach that Government exists to protect the person and property of men, and if property is applied in a larger sense than mere worldly pelf, and includes the recognition of the God-given right to every soul-endowed being of cessation from all necessary work during the first day of the week, then such a theory comes more nearly up to the level of a truer philosophy, truer because it is holier; while still others tell us that the object of Government is to make it easy for men to do right and hard for them to do wrong, and that principle, in my opinion, includes more than the other; it bulks more largely in the mind. The precepts of Jesus Christ are to do unto others as ye would they should do to you; love your neighbour as yourself. Understood in an enlarged sense, but not in the Utilitarian sense, these precepts are a direction to every man to promote the greatest happiness of the greatest number.

\*Address delivered before the Synod of Toronto and Kingston, at Orangeville, the 15th May, 1895, by John A. Paterson, M.A.

Some theorists (I will not call them philosophers) allege that the end of Government is to provide that men should derive the highest amount of profit from their labour. That would fit a state of society where men are mere working automata or earning machines, destitute of moral obligations, with everything here and nothing hereafter; but even on this low principle we can find a footing for Sabbath Observance; for it has been proved by the logic of experience, by the experiments of history, that if men would make the highest amount of profit from their labour they must "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," even if everything is here and nothing is hereafter. Work can be done better, men can be made stronger, a higher morality can be evolved; longer lives, healthier frames, quicker powers, greater wealth can be produced, and higher dividends can be earned, if men work only six-sevenths of their time than if they work the whole seven-sevenths thereof; and if Government can provide for this, and even if they provide for no more, very much is accomplished.

The French Revolutionists found God's fractions were right and theirs were wrong. They enacted a Sabbath every tenth day and it would not work. The tenth was the unreasonable fraction devised by the Goddess of Reason, and the seventh was the fraction created by the wise decree of the God of the universe. The same mighty power taught the bees to make their cells hexagonal because thereby the greatest volume could be contained in the least amount of surrounding surface. The mathematicians proved that. The bees obey and never rebel. God's arithmetic, His theory of numbers, is always right. Another department of divinely prescribed duty shows that God's will is involved in tenths as well as in sevenths. But this is a world of not only mortal brawn and perishable brain, but of never-dying soul. Bentham's principle, to increase to the utmost the pleasures and to decrease to the utmost the pains which men derive from each other, is, in very truth, low enough in the face of the experience and mysteries of higher things, but even on this narrow line (I will not call it plane) the principle of Sabbath Observance can find a lodgement, for the true and abiding pleasures of mankind are increased and the pains and troubles of life are decreased by periodic restfulness, even if that restfulness be an enforced one. The constructor of a machine, a watch for instance, understands best the law of its well-being and is best fitted to lay down and enforce that law. Society is a machine, a most complicated mechanism, a creation by the great Artificer, and He alone is fitted to lay down the laws of its well-being and, moreover, to enforce these laws in His own way, or by the power of Governments, which are His vicegerents on earth. One of these laws is rest one day in seven, and if individual or national life is to be conserved, and no one doubts that; and if Government exists to conserve individual and national life, and no one doubts that, then Government must enact laws for the observance of the Lord's day and must enforce these laws, as it does its other laws, by penal provisions. But we are told we cannot make people moral by Act of Parliament, and men and newspapers grow didactic and advise us not to seek legislation in these matters, but seek to accomplish our very praiseworthy ends by moral suasion. This species of reasoning, if followed out to a legitimate conclusion, would stop the course of much further legislation on all subjects. The answer to it is so manifest that I do not think any man who has understanding enough to carry him past the first proposition of Euclid can honestly believe that there is anything in it. True, we cannot make men moral by Act of Parliament, but we can make it hard for them to do wrong and easy for them to do right by Act of Parliament. No one objects to laws directed and enforced by severe penalties against the man who steals from

his fellow-man a dollar or who strikes him on the face. Sabbath-day rest is a God-given right: it is a property which is every man's and of which no man should be deprived, even as no man can be deprived of the free use of air and light. It is a franchise, a property far dearer than such as relates to his physical welfare only, because it not only compasses his physical well-being, but it is a property the free user thereof projects its influence past the confines of time and brings with it a benediction for eternity; a property therefore more valuable by far than money and lands and goods, and therefore one which it is the bounden duty of Government to preserve for the individual and for the collocation of individuals called the nation, and the bounden duty of Government to see that no man or combination of men shall be permitted to reach forth their hands and wrest it from their neighbour. No sane man will say, "Leave thieves and assassins to the holy influence of moral suasion," and why should such smatterers be tolerated while they break the atmosphere with their little spray of nonsense and wisely chatter of "moral suasion" when the dearest God-given right of Sabbath-day rest is in question. Any Government which looks supinely on while a corporation can say to its employees, either directly or indirectly, "work on Sabbath or leave our service," is recreant to its trust and thus allows a theft of the dearest property, an assassination of man's most valuable rights.

The Mosaic law said, "Cursed be he that removeth his neighbour's landmark;" blame falls on him that merely mislays a stone, but a state of society that allows or even endures the removal of such a landmark as the Sabbath-day, is thrice wrong; wrong to itself, wrong to the individual and wrong to its God; and the men that take up the weapons of fair argument and legitimate agitation against such a removal, or even against any obliteration of such a landmark, are thrice armed because their quarrel is just.

There is, therefore, need for specific legislation in every nation for the protection of the individual in his Lord's day rights. Not only so, but moreover specific legislation is a fountain of education and instruction. The Statute Book is a mighty schoolmaster; the school, the pulpit, the press are great educators, mighty engines of reform, but crystallize your reform into a statute and you have a tremendous force added to your educative process. A familiar instance of the instructive and educative effect of a statute is at once furnished by the laws regarding election bribery, for many years now part of the statute law of our land. The time was, before these statutes were passed, that bribery at elections was carried on almost openly and with the most brazen effrontery. Men who in ordinary business possessed the most honourable reputations, and who would not stoop to any meanness or dissimulation in a transaction between them and their neighbours, viewed the morality of election contests with an easy indifference and could put a dollar (and generally in the plural number) where it would do the most good with the most surprising dexterity. But when the statutes as to bribery were passed they were observed at first through fear of consequences, and in course of time, by their continued observance and by the evil results that followed from their breach, they became mighty moulders of public opinion and eminent educators of public morality, so that men who occupied neutral ground before became convinced that the whole practice was wrong and mended their ways accordingly. So, too, with temperance legislation. Legislation to be effective must reflect the will of the people, and to produce the best results must not be too far in advance of the will of the minority which opposes its enactment. When these two circumstances concur, legislation is not only protective but educative. Who will deny but that the legislation

as to the license laws and local option laws has had a most salutary effect upon the popular mind; has educated it and prepared the way for the result of the Prohibition plebiscite which testified how the popular pulse throbbed. And so, too, with any Sabbath Observance law, the enactment of which must teach and train and convince; and if so, then the reverse just as truly holds that the want of a reasonably strong Sabbath Observance law will assuredly vitiate public sentiment and debase public morality.

There is this, moreover, to be said when Sabbath legislation is contrasted with temperance legislation. In regard to the latter we have been told that the country is not prepared for prohibition and we must continue the work of education on temperance lines further, so that the law, if passed, may be respected and effective. Excess in the drinking habits of society is an excrescence on the body politic of late years and is of modern growth, and therefore it is said we must "learn to labour and to wait," to wait until it can be made effective. But with this Sabbath question it is totally different. It is no modern question; it began long ago, long before the Sinaitic thunderings; its principle is no growth of modern times, but the invasion of its principle is a growth of modern times, and it is a case not of conquering new territory, but of holding on to the present territory and of re-conquering what we have in our negligence let go to the enemy. The case of temperance legislation is that of erecting a new gate to the city as a barrier against increasing wrong; the case of Sabbath legislation is that of holding on to the gate we have and fortifying it more staunchly, lest some Samson of evil undermine its foundation and carry it off. The Sabbath is the door of the week, the gate of the city, and in this effort to conserve it let there be no rest, let there be no Sabbath; for the activities of good should have no Sabbath; and let us see to it that the activities of evil have a long, eternal Sabbath, yea, a never-ending, Dead Sea stagnation. But let us now inquire what specific Lord's Day legislation we possess in Ontario and the state of the law resulting therefrom.

It is needless for me to discuss at length the difference between the *lex scripta* and the *lex non scripta*. The *lex non scripta*, or the unwritten common law, contains within it the basal principle of Sabbath Observance. Christianity is part of the common law of England and therefore also of Canada. Her salutary principles are the bulwarks of our liberty, are embedded into the very structure of our jurisprudence, and are the buttresses of our civilization. And so we find Sir Edward Coke, three hundred years ago, quoting this maxim:—"Dies Dominicus non est juridicus." Throughout the British Empire the Sabbath Day is a *dies non*: that is to say, it is not a day, but the day; so far lifted up beyond the level of other days that it is not classified with ordinary secular days, but rests on a proud pre-eminence, clear and away beyond the cloud and dust and the hurly-burly of the common business days. This may be called a *lex non scripta*, in the sense that it is a law not written on tablets with hands, but yet a *lex scripta*, because written in a more imperishable manner upon the hearts and consciences of the people of the realm.

The statutory Sabbath law dates in our history from the 27th year of Henry II. and on through the Parliaments of James I. and Charles I. down to the 29th year of Charles II. (1678), when an Act was passed, which is the real foundation of our present Ontario Statute, R. S. O., Cap. 203, commonly known as the Lord's Day Act. Under this Ontario Statute a prosecution was undertaken against an Island steamer plying in Toronto Bay on Sabbath, and a conviction was obtained which on appeal was not disturbed (see *Queen vs. Tinning*, II U. C., Q. B. 636). Later on, in 1882, convictions were obtained in the case of the old steamer



Missionary World.

"COME OVER AND HELP US."

Long, long ago the first Christian missionary to Europe came from Asia in response to this cry. In a vision the words came from a European, but it was no real man of Macedonia who called, it was God, who knew the Europeans' need as they knew it not themselves. And to-day the call is from Asia for Europeans of Britain and Greater Britain. Generally it is no real man of Asia who calls. Most Asiatics now, like the Europeans then, are too insensible of their need, too well satisfied with their state, to call us to their aid. It is God Himself still who calls through the vision of their need which is all the greater because they know it not. Yet sometimes God's call is voiced by some Asiatic who has been taught to know his country's need and the gospel which alone can supply it. Last week's mail brought me such a Macedonian cry from India. It is from a dear brother, who though baptised in another mission has been with us for more than a dozen years as schoolmaster, Bible reader and Catechist, and whose Christian character and knowledge have so grown and ripened that it has been a great comfort and help to us.

In a letter to myself he expresses his thankfulness to God for my continued efforts to have more money and missionaries sent for the Lord's work in India, and his prayerful hope that before, and with, and after my return several missionaries may go to spread the gospel of Christ in a number of cities which he names. And he tells of two itinerancies and a few cases in which he was specially interested. I translate: "That aged Rajput, about whom I told you and of whom I was hopeful, died. Who knows where he is now? Havildar (Sergeant) Unkar Singh has been transferred; he is not there now. I can say this about the work of Khachrod (a town of near 1000) that the time of reaping is near. Our second tour was to the East of Ujjain. Sixteen miles from Ujjain is a village, Kaytha. There that aged Havildar of Khetalpur met us to whom you and the brethren always used to go. He believes on Christ, but must be prayed for that he may openly accept Him. Dr. Buchanan has sent a brother there to aid him further."

With it he sends the letter of which I give the translation below, and which he asks me to read wherever I preach. Let me earnestly commend it to the attention of your readers.

J. FRASER CAMPBELL. Toronto, May 25th.

(Translation.)

UJJAIN, April 18th, 1895.

Dear brethren and sisters in Christ, who live in Canada:

To you, from a Hindustani Christian brother, many many salutations. I cannot, being present in body, describe before you the condition of this India of ours. Nevertheless those missionaries whom you, pitying our condition, send to India, seeing the state of our country, labor hard and desire that this country, escaping from the bondage of Satan, may come into the shelter of Christ. You will see a very correct picture of the condition of our country in Romans 1: 18-32.

O, Christian people, up! up! up! run! help us! For our country is going to destruction. The condition of Malwa especially is exceedingly bad. There are many cities, such as Mohamadpur, Khargun, Maheshwar, Mandleshwar, Barwaha, Kuksi, Manawar, Rajpur, Jhabua, Thandla, Pittlawad, Sardarpur, Dhar, Amhera, Sailana, Barnajar, Khachrod, Jaora, Mundesor, Bhilwara, Tal, Mahidpur, Dewas, etc., besides many villages and towns. For each of these above named cities a missionary is necessary.

Twelve years ago only two missionaries, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Wilkie, were laboring in so heavy a district. Mr. Campbell's itinerancies sometimes continued for four months at a time, nevertheless many cities and towns remained entirely dry. And now there are only five head stations and ten or twelve branch stations. O brethren, how many other cities are

there in which these few missionaries and brethren cannot always be present to give them the benefit of the Gospel of Christ! And how many people are coming into the world! Alas! Alas!

O dear people of Christ, awake! Still more look toward us in love! Consider our state! Gird up your loins and with open hand make collections and send a missionary for every city. Who can speak the joy that shall be received from seeing in Heaven with Christ, those who shall be saved through your wealth and preaching. I pray that other missionaries may come with Mr. Campbell and be the means of bringing many souls into the shelter of Christ. Now salutation.

PULPIT, PRESS AND PLATFORM.

C. H. Spurgeon: Perhaps your Master knows what a capital plowman you are, and he never means to let you become a reaper, because you do the plowing so well.

Ram's Horn. While the potter is moulding the clay, he can make it any shape he pleases, but not after it is "fired." In this life we are moulding an eternal character and state. Death makes change impossible.

Sabbath School Times. Consistency may be a virtue, and again it may not be. It were better to be inconsistent, by turning from a wrong course to a right one, than to be consistent in evil doing. Changing one's mind for a better mind, is preferable to being of the same wrong mind from the beginning.

The Christian Index: A watch without a regulator, and a car without wheels, is every heart that fails to cherish daily a deep sense of man's supreme responsibility to God and of man's eternal destiny from God. The soul should stand always as though standing before the Judge. Is it not so standing? Is He not judging?

The Wesleyan: The Bible is at once the history of a wholly remarkable people; a series of most perfectly written biographies of a thoroughly diverse character; a volume of sublimest devotional and personal poetry; a book of proverbs the most wise, precepts the most pure, and doctrines the most profound; man's supreme moral and spiritual directory.

Bishop H. Warren: The most hopeful sign of the present day is the new interest men are taking in municipal affairs. There is a real desire on the part of many citizens to emancipate the cities from the rule and ruin of the great political parties, and give them over to the control of a party that shall be strictly municipal. This is our next most hopeful lead for the suppression of the limitless evil of the saloon.

Rev. Joseph Hamilton: A stagnant pool will often cast up masses of green vegetation over its surface, concealing the depths of filthiness below. So many a gentle grace is exposed on the outside of a character that is all slimy rottenness within. Let but some rude accident sweep away the external grace, and the hideousness of the inner man is revealed. An unrenowned heart is like a deep, dark well, with rank weeds of corruption at the bottom.

Rev. James Millar: There is a tendency in every department of spiritual, mental and social activity to look after Number One; and against that tendency we all have to struggle. It is not always the most pleasing thing to have to work with, and for a society that is corrupt, in order to raise its tone. But when all is said we were not saved for our own private satisfaction, but in order that the world through us might be saved. Society has to be operated upon by all the strength and influence of Christian thought and Christian living, and that influence must be brought to bear upon the whole social and public life of the community and of the individual.

Teacher and Scholar.

BY REV. W. A. J. MARTIN, TORONTO

June 16th, 1895. } PETER AND THE RISEN LORD. { John xxi. 1-17. GOLDEN TEXT.—John xxi. 17. MEMORY VERSES.—15-17. CATECHISM.—Q. 25.

Home Readings. M. Luke xxiv. 33-45. T. John xx. 19-31. W. John xxi. 1-25. Z. Acts ii. 22-41. F. Heb. xiii. 1-17. S. 2 Tim. iii. 14, iv. 8. Sab. Rev. i. 12-20.

On the very day of His resurrection Our Lord sent word by Mary of Magdalene to His disciples and Peter, to meet Him in Galilee. Probably because of the appointment of a specified time for this meeting, at some subsequent appearance of Jesus, the apostles remained in Jerusalem for nearly two weeks. Now we find seven of them awaiting the time appointed, and receiving from the risen Lord lessons of very great importance as to their future work and reward, and the sole condition upon which this work could be accomplished, and its reward inherited. Let us therefore consider (1) the Church's work and reward and (2) the condition of her success therein.

I. The Church's Work and Reward.—We cannot know with certainty the motives which actuated the disciples in resuming the occupation of fishing that night. Whether it was necessary for their earthly support, or whether it was despair and the abandonment of all hope, or whether it was mere restlessness and desire for occupying their time, does not matter; the fact remains that for some reason Peter declares his intention to go a fishing, and the others consent to go with him, and straightway they set out. After a night of fruitless toil, just as day breaks they are approaching the shore when a voice hails them. The form of the question asked shows that the questioner is aware that they are "turn empty." "Boys you have no fish have you?" "Then cast the net on the right side and ye shall find." They obey, and at once their net encloses such a multitude of fishes that they are unable to draw it into their boat. John recalls a similar occurrence when they had been called to be "fishers of men," and association makes clear to him that this is no stranger who had spoken, but the Lord Himself. He whispers his conviction to Peter, and at once that impetuous apostle, girding on his outer coat, leaps into the sea and wades to the shore, leaving the others to take to the small boat and drag the net to land. There they find a fire, with bread and fish laid thereon, how prepared we are not told, and in obedience to command, Peter draws up the loaded net and brings of the fish just caught to supplement the supply already roasting. The catch is so large, and the fish so fine, that even long years after John remembers that there were one hundred and fifty-three great fishes, and yet the net was unbroken. They are invited to take their breakfast, and are served by the man whom everybody knows to be the Lord, and the hungry disciples are satisfied. Now what is the lesson? Is it not a reminder that the Church's work is to catch men, that only when that work is carried on under the direction and control of the Lord Himself will it be successful, and that after the night of weariness and toil here there awaits us, "upon the shore," a meal of the Lord's own preparing and dispensing—the great festival with which, when earthly toil is over, His faithful servants shall be rewarded and refreshed, as they sit down with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob in the kingdom? and our joy and satisfaction therein, will be much enhanced by the presence of those whom we have been instrumental in gathering in. The disciples were not permitted to go and preach until the Master had come to be an abiding power in their midst through His Holy Spirit. But the lesson was not yet complete. It remained to impress upon the disciples—

II. The Condition of the Church's Success.—That is, the one condition which the Church must observe, if even the Master's presence is to make her work successful. This is taught in the public restoration of Peter to his position as an apostle. It would require more than the whole space at our disposal to bring out all the points in the conversation between Peter and the risen Lord, after the disciples fast had been broken. There is undoubted reference to Peter's boast of the superiority of his fidelity to the Lord, as well as to the threefold denial in the high priest's palace. There were three distinct questions asked, and three phases of the Church's work referred to, in the commands which follow Peter's replies. The first question differs from the second by presuming a comparison of Peter's love with the love of the other disciples, and the second from the third in the use of the word for love which signifies "more thoughtful and reverential affection, founded on an intelligent estimate of character, and accompanied by deliberate and well-considered choice; while in the third question the Lord takes up the word for love which Peter has used all through in his replies, and which signifies "personal affection, activity of feeling, rather than of will." Peter's humility is marked by his drawing no comparison between himself and the others, and by his refusing to claim the higher form of love, while he appeals to the Lord's knowledge of all things to witness to the truth that he does love his Master dearly. The threefold commission is "feed my lambs," "shepherd my sheep," "feed my sheeplings." We cannot dwell upon this further. But the lesson is obvious. The Church's work is to catch men for Jesus Christ, then changing the figure completely—to feed the flock young and old and those in middle age, and to "shepherd" these, govern, control, direct. The condition of success is whole hearted consecration to the Master and service rendered under His personal guidance and control.

City of Toronto for carrying on Sabbath, between Toronto and Niagara, passengers who were not travellers within the exception of the Statute, but those convictions were squashed by the Court of Queen's Bench on the ground that under the then law there could be no safe distinction made between "travellers" for pleasure and for business (See Queen vs. Daggett and Queen vs. Fortier, I. O. R., 537). Therefore the Lord's Day Act was amended by Ontario Statute of 1885, which makes the required distinction and attaches a penalty of \$400 for a breach of the law.

The next step of importance in the history of Provincial Legislation, and which interests much the citizens of Toronto, is the Toronto Railway Act, of 1892, whereby it is provided that "no cars shall be run on the Lord's Day until a Sunday service has been approved of by the citizens by a vote taken on the question;" but it is enacted in effect by Sec. I. that such a vote shall not legalize any contravention of the "Lord's Day Act." And that Act is therefore left to its supremacy.

The lately established Provincial Lord's Day Alliance took its own part in watching the Ontario Legislation of last session and the Electric Railway Act of 1895 expressly forbids Sunday traffic on that part of the new lines of electric railway extending more than 1 1/2 miles beyond a city or town, with some exception as to milk trains at special hours of the day. The position of old lines of electric railway, and that part of the new lines lying within the 1 1/2 mile limit, is by inference left to the operation of the Sabbath law as it stands without the help of the Act of 1895.

We have all read in classical fable that the infant Hercules reached forth from his cradle and strangled two monsters that were on mischief intent. The triumphs in the kingdom of force have their counterparts in the kingdom of mind and morals, and history in other guises repeats itself. The Provincial Lord's Day Alliance has thus far justified its existence in thus having already put forth its powers successfully although yet only in swaddling clothes.

I desire from this platform to especially thank the Hon. E. H. Bronson, a member of the Ontario Cabinet, and the chairman of the Railway Committee of the House, for the interest that he evinced in guarding by the Electric Railway Bill of 1895 the Lord's Day rights of the people of this Province. Sir Oliver Mowat, the premier, and the other members of his Government, gave the subject much favorable attention and so also did members of the House of not only both political parties, but of all political parties (for remember we are in 1895), but I take the liberty of especially mentioning the name of the Hon. E. H. Bronson because the Bill was under his special charge and advocacy.

Much, yet, however, remains to be done. Legislation in this regard is far from complete. The employer should be made as responsible for a breach of the Lord's Day Act as the employee; the rich corporation which orders unnecessary work on the Lord's Day should be punished as well as the poor wage earner, who, for daily bread is too often compelled to do the illegal work. The right to restrain by injunction a breach of the Lord's Day Act should be made clearer and relieved of its present technical objections.

I would before closing bespeak from the members of this Synod, and from the vast influence which this Synod represents, their vigorous support of the Provincial Lord's Day Alliance and of its objects, not only by approval and encouragement, but that each member of the Synod become a member of the Alliance and promote the establishment of branches in every city, town and village within its domain.

Aberdeen Established Church Presbytery has rejected a proposal to extend the moderator's term to five years and give him the aid of a consultative business committee.



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## The Canada Presbyterian

O. BLACKETT ROBINSON, MANAGER.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1895.

THE blue ribbon for "hearing candidates" must be given to a New York congregation that has just finished hearing over two hundred.

IT may not be complimentary to Ontario or to the Commons of Canada but all the same it is a fact that in this part of the Dominion the Hyams trial eclipsed the House of Commons for fourteen days.

A PRESS report says that one of the "most graceful, vigorous and happily conceived speeches," delivered on seminary control in the American Assembly was made by Dr. F. C. Montford, of the *Herald and Presbyter*. Congratulations Brother Montford!

PROPHECYING is as unsatisfactory a kind of exercise in business as it is in Church affairs. For years it has been predicted that no living man would ever see wheat a dollar a bushel. The prediction has been made many a time within the last three months. Wheat is over a dollar a bushel now.

ONE of "Ian Maclaren's" strong points as a literary artist is his ability to sketch a real woman. There are two typical women in the Bonnie Brier Bush—Mrs. Macfadyen and Marget Howe. Were one of the Methodist persuasion one might be tempted to say, "Sister, which of these women do you take for your model?"

IN a statement recently published the Methodist missionaries in Japan say that some of the differences "had their origin almost entirely in petty jealousies." Nine-tenths of the difficulties that arise in Churches—the Presbyterian included—originate in exactly the same source. The taproot of many a Church "case" is the ambition, jealousy or hate of two or three men or perhaps of one or two women.

IT is a tribute to the excellence and thoroughness of Canadian training that so many of those who passed through our colleges here have been honored, alike at home and abroad. The Rev. C. A. Webster, B.A., M.D., who has, for some time, been our missionary at Haifa to the Jews, has just been appointed to a professorship in the medical college at Beirut, Syria, is a graduate of Toronto University, Knox College, and the Toronto School of Medicine. The college, which has been established thirty years, is the most important and progressive of Eastern educational institutions. It is attended by 300 students, and has a faculty of 20.

THE school trouble is by no mean confined to Manitoba. The *Christian Leader* says:

Dread of the denominationalism which Catholics and Anglicans desire has made the Presbyterian Assembly of the Northern Church in New Zealand hesitate to ask for Bible reading in the public schools, while the Congregational Union distinctly state that they oppose any interference with the secular system in fear of the Episcopalian Churches making education sectarian.

THE Rev. James Anderson, at present supplying Keady, should have been credited as the writer of the very interesting article in our issue of the 22nd ult., on the "Bible Institute," Chicago. It is possible that Mr. Anderson's being so highly satisfied with his brief attendance at that Institute may lead others of our ministers to take a short session of study at it or some similar institution.

LORD ROSEBERY is again to the front in racing matters, having won the Derby the second time. Of course there will be the usual amount of adverse criticism; but it should be strictly confined to the British Isles. No other country in the world can afford to throw stones at British Statesmen. Rosebery is a splendid man in spite of his weakness for fast horses. It would be well for some other countries we know if their public men had no greater failings than Rosebery's.

THE General Committee in London charged with making arrangements for the approaching General Assembly, met lately, a large number being present. Present indication points to the likelihood of a very large attendance at the Assembly, possibly the largest there has ever been. Presbyterians in London are proverbially hospitable, and every thing is being done to make this meeting one of the pleasantest in every way that has yet been held. We may well hope that the discussions shall be more moderate than the heat of this heated term.

IN another column is an advertisement for a missionary for the Cariboo District, in British Columbia. Last summer this district was explored, and the report showed that there were over 3,000 whites north of the Thompson River, and that a number more were likely to go in this summer to engage in mining and ranching. It seems that none of the young men graduating from our colleges this spring would accept an appointment there, and hence, a missionary is advertised for. With so many men offering for the foreign field, who cannot be sent, there should be no difficulty in securing a suitable missionary for this field, and we shall be disappointed if Dr. Robertson has not a troop of applicants.

TWO jubilees are looming in sight, the one in Guelph of the Rev. Dr. Wardrope as a minister of which more anon, the other that of Knox Church, Galt. The latter will be entered upon on Sabbath, the 9th inst., with three services for worship, at which the Revs. Dr. J. R. Smith, George Leslie Mackay, D.D., Moderator of the General Assembly and Rev. Principal MacVicar, D.D., will preach. Monday will be taken up with Canadian Presbyterianism when the above-named gentlemen with others well-known in the Church will take part. "Fifty Years of Blessing" will be the subject for Tuesday and the services will be of a kind more local and individual to Knox Church itself, as will also be the case on Wednesday, when "The Church at Home" will be the topic.

THE *Christian Work* makes the sensible and truthful remark that the churches do not want organic union, and that there is no use in talking about it until they do, and adds:

This being so, it would seem to be better to devote time and effort to promote Christian comity rather than to squander both on an endeavor which is sure to be futile, which has not the strength of a rope of sand, whose aspirations are born of sentiments, but which are not the result of any well considered mature thought.

That is right. Let the Churches stop spending time and effort on organic union schemes that the people do not want; let each Church go on with its own work and cultivate godliness rather than union sentiment. The nearer we come to Christ the nearer we will come to one another. The more we love Christ the more we will love one another. If organic or even Federal Union ever comes it will come not by tinkering at a basis of union, but by increased spiritual life.

QUOTING from "Knoxonian" on Canadian preachers as compared with those of other countries, in which he says "they do not need to take a back seat in any company," the *Hamilton Times* says: "Good for 'Knoxonian'! We have been just a little tired hearing fulsome praise of foreign hills and foreign doctors of divinity by men who show too little appreciation of home talent. 'Knoxonian' says what a good many have felt, but which some, hardly trusting their judgment, hesitated to put into words. The avidity with which some people swallow the trash that passes for pulpit eloquence because it happens to be uttered by a foreigner with a big name, would be amusing if it was not so pitiful. Canada has no lack of good preachers, though it has few superior to 'Knoxonian.'"

THE article which we reprinted last week in Pastor and People from the *Chicago Advance* on "Dr. Denney on the Christian Verities," by the Rev. James Orr, D.D., Professor in the Theological Hall, of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, would be read with much interest. Dr. Orr's well-known ability led to his being asked to give a course of lectures in the University of Chicago, which he also repeated in Manitoba College, Winnipeg, and of which, on Dr. Orr's leaving, Rev. Principal King spoke in terms most highly complimentary. Dr. Orr is specially qualified to speak of Dr. Denney's work, and his article would be read with the greater interest both because of the book which Dr. Denney has just published, and of his name being proposed as a successor in Knox College to the late Professor Thompson.

THE Niagara Bible Conference, is now a well-known and much-prized annual gathering for one of the most important purposes which can occupy man's time or attention, the study of the sacred Scriptures. The nineteenth annual conference will be held at Niagara-on-the-Lake from June 26th to July 2nd. Topics and portions of Scripture have been assigned to pastors, teachers and evangelists well-known to the Conference. The following are some of the topics to be considered: The Integrity of the Scriptures, the Uses of the Word, the Spirituality of the Holy Law, Reconciliation, Adoption, the Work of the Holy Spirit, the Resurrection of Christ, What is the Gospel, the Mysteries of the N. T., the Types of Worship in the O. T., the Coming of Israel's Messiah, Future Prophetic Epochs, and other subjects pertaining to Doctrine, Life and Service.

THE proceedings of the Canadian House of Commons attract little attention at the present time. There is no magnetic leader of men like Sir John Macdonald at the helm. The N. P. is thoroughly threshed out. There is no sensation scandal in the air. The time of the parliament is nearly up. There is no ministerial crises. The weather is hot. These and other reasons make the interest in parliamentary proceedings languid and far from general. Perhaps there are deeper reasons. It may be that party ties are weakening. Possibly the people will never again rally around leaders as they used to rally around Joseph Howe, Sir John Macdonald, George Brown and Alexander Mackenzie. The day of the great political leader may be going and the day of the practical business politician, whose strength is in the caucus, is, perhaps, coming. The change, if it is coming, may not be an improvement.

THE *Presbyterian Observer* says:—

Prayer in the public schools is now very rarely heard; in some States it has wholly ceased. But there are not a few who see, and are ready to acknowledge that in the exclusion of the Bible and of prayer from the schools a moral element of much value has been lost. Perhaps its recovery is now an impossibility, but some efforts in this direction have been made at various points. The other day a Committee of Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen met in Ansonia, Conn., to confer on the subject, and the committee agreed that prayer shall be made, and that the Lord's Prayer as found in the Gospel of Matthew shall be the form of prayer used.

If professional agitators, demagogic politicians and men who are Protestants or Catholics for what they can make out of their religion could be compelled to keep their hands off, scripture selections and a form of prayer satisfactory to all parties except infidels could easily be agreed upon in any Province of Canada except perhaps Quebec. If every trace of religion is "obliterated" from the schools of Canada the people will have none but

themselves to blame. Catholics and Protestants alike allow men to inflame their minds and keep themselves before the public by stirring up sectarian strife.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD once said that nothing was more uncertain than an election, except a horse race. To the list of uncertainties Sir John might have added, and—had he thought of it—perhaps would have added, a law suit. An eminent English lawyer declared that the uncertainties of jury trials had shaken his faith in the doctrine of Divine Omniscience. Everybody who knows anything about litigation knows—many of them to their cost—that the result of almost any kind of a law-suit is as uncertain as the weather in a showery April. And yet the very man who thinks the administration of civil law cruelly uncertain is quite satisfied to hang a fellow-man if a jury finds him guilty. An ordinary "horse case" may be appealed in Ontario from the court of first resort to the Divisional Court, from the Divisional Court to the Ontario Court of Appeal and from the Court of Appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada. Put if the man who owns the horse should be found guilty of murder by the most stupid of juries after a trial in which he was so over-matched by the crown that the trial was unfair, he has no appeal even if innocent. Small wonder that the legal authorities in England are taking steps to remedy such a gross and cruel absurdity. It is time that a similar movement were made in Canada. We have too many appeals in civil cases; and none at all in criminal matters.

#### THE NEW PROFESSOR. WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

LAST week we published a communication highly complimentary in general terms of the nominee of the Board of Knox College to the General Assembly for the chair to be filled, now vacant through the death of the late Professor Thomson. This week, from among other communications which have reached us, we publish two bearing upon the same important subject. For reasons given they call for a different line of action than proceeding at once to appoint. Our readers can all judge for themselves of the validity of these reasons.

For ourselves we reiterate what we have already said, that but two things are to be regarded as absolutely indispensable qualifications for this or any other chair to which an appointment may be made, namely, (1) the assured possession of ample special knowledge of the subject to be taught, and (2) *aptness to teach*. For it makes little difference how ample a man's knowledge of any subject may be, if he has not the capacity to impart his knowledge. Better than this is one of more slender attainments, but who has the capacity to teach. As subordinate to these two qualifications, but yet regarded as important by all whom we have heard from, is that the new man should, if possible, be a Canadian and a graduate of the college, acquainted with it, deeply interested in its success, and, in the broadest sense, in close touch and heartiest sympathy with the spirit and work of our Canadian Presbyterian Church. These latter requirements, though held to be reasonable and just, are yet subordinate, and we do not know of any who would sacrifice to them the other two, of ample special knowledge and undoubted teaching ability. It is wholly out of date now, when theological knowledge is being so specialized and subdivided, to foist into a chair, on the strength of general qualifications, any man whose knowledge is not fully up to date in the special department or departments he is to teach. Let there be no mistake in this respect in the man to be appointed.

Delay is called for in taking final action at this Assembly chiefly on two grounds. First, because of a rearrangement of subjects for the new professor or professors being talked of; and, second, because the time given in which to look out and make the wisest selection of a professor has been too short.

With regard to the first, it need not necessitate delay if the Assembly is otherwise prepared to take action. The question of re-arrangement of subjects is comparatively a very limited one in its scope, and there should be no difficulty in the Senate or Board having this fully decided upon before the meeting of the Assembly.

The other ground for delay is not so easily got over. Fully competent men in every way are not

so plentiful as to be picked up at brief notice any day, and the notice given to the Church to seek out the best men has, all must admit, been very short. Not to appoint at once, it may be argued, will leave Knox College for another session very partially equipped. It cannot in all likelihood be so well equipped as it would be with well qualified professors appointed; but surely, under the wise and experienced guidance of Principal Caven and his colleagues, the Church has men who for one session could to a good extent satisfactorily carry on the classes for another session. Better far do this, and make sure that, when a permanent appointment is made, it will be a wise one, than in so important a matter act in haste and repent at leisure, while the college and the Church and the cause of truth are all suffering. It may justly be doubted whether the appointments to be now made in their present and prospective importance, and this latter should be clearly kept in view, as affecting the college and the Church are of more moment than was the appointment of a new Principal to McGill University in Montreal. We shall do well in this matter to take heed to the example of that university as to the superior wisdom of waiting over acting in haste. In fact the wisest possible action is more important for Knox College, for, while, in an institution in which there are many professors, one or two inefficient ones may not greatly injure it, in another, where there are but three or four professors, it is of the utmost importance that every one should be good.

Perhaps when the subjects are readjusted and settled and the Assembly meets, it may be able to find either at home, and that if possible, or if not, then abroad, some one who can be obtained, and who is known to have such evident qualification, or such rich promise of special ability, that the Assembly will feel safe in making an appointment and so no delay be necessary. If not, then surely nothing is more to be deprecated than hasty action. We have yet to meet the first person, who is interested enough in Knox College to give it any thought at all, who does not feel that it is, at the present juncture, at a point where two ways diverge—the one leading onward and upward to bright, and ever widening and enduring usefulness, to the increasing confidence, love and support of the Church; and another way which leads in the very opposite direction, one which will fill the Church with pain and sorrow, and cripple the sources of the support of the college, a consideration of very grave importance, and a thing which it cannot well bear, seeing how theological colleges now require to be equipped, and yet serve to the Church, and the cause of truth in the land, those high ends which the piety and wisdom of its founders designed it to serve.

#### THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE annual general meeting of this society, held last Thursday evening, calls attention again, and fixes it, if but for a brief period, upon what, in the abstract of the fifty-fifth annual report of the Upper Canada Bible Society, is justly described, speaking of the British and Foreign Bible Society, as "unquestionably one of the noblest institutions of the present age, for the advancement of Christianity upon the earth."

The heat of the day had been sweltering, and partly because of that, partly because of other and varied attractions the same evening in the city, the meeting was quite small. This society is now one of our old institutions, but although it has lost the attraction of novelty, it holds on its way with steady and, we might say, resistless step. It is like some of our ancient municipal or governmental institutions whose strength and beneficence cannot be judged by the noise they make, or the attention they exact. Or, to vary the figure, although the action of the heart, the circulation of the blood may attract no attention, make no noise, they are yet the seat and the means of life, so the multiplication and circulation of copies of the Word of God are the very life of Christianity, though this matter provokes but little noise or comment. It is, however, to be regretted that so many Christians should fail to manifest their interest by attendance, personally, once a year, even at the expense of some discomfort and inconvenience, at the annual meeting of this society.

"The cause is so good that nothing should make us indifferent to it. Its object is so noble and world-wide, that no difficulty or trial should discourage or divert us from supporting it. It has so

many enemies that all the energies of the people of God should be aroused to engage in the work and come to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

"In this Christian work," says the report, "it has been the privilege of the friends and patrons of the Upper Canada Bible Society to participate for the past fifty-five years in co-operation with our illustrious parent, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and while we can review a glorious past, we should be deeply impressed with the fact that the work is unfinished, and although much has been done, much more remains to be undertaken before the great purpose of the Society is accomplished."

The hold which this most blessed and God-honored organization has upon the Christian public, even although it may not indicate this by attendance at the annual meeting, is evident from the language of the report. Almost all denominational objects have felt this year the effect of business depression in a decreased revenue, but this Society says: "It affords your Directors the highest satisfaction to be able to report that the year (1894-5) just closed has been one of gratifying success. The monthly business meetings of the Board have been well attended, and conducted with much harmony of spirit and action. Ten meetings have been held with an average attendance of seven clergymen and seventeen laymen, clearly showing the deep interest of the members in the work of the Society."

Its operations extend over a wide territory, and embrace many Christian interests of various kinds, requiring constant attention. Few, unless they have kept themselves informed of the work it is doing, will be prepared for the statement that "nearly thirty-three thousand copies of the Scriptures, in whole or in part, have been issued from our Depository in Toronto, in twenty-eight different languages, during the year. This is an increase of 1,316 over the previous year."

In a Society embracing so many agencies as does the Upper Canada Bible Society, some will always be in a feeble and languishing state. During the present financially depressed state of things the efforts of the directorate have been turned more to revive the interest of the officers and people in those localities, and place the societies on a more efficient basis, and thus strengthen and establish branches in existence, rather than press for the extension and formation of new organizations. Ten new branches have, however, been established, making a total of 590 branches and depositories.

The work of colportage is more and more made use of in circulating the Scriptures, and quietly sowing the incorruptible seed of the Word. Forty-four Christian laborers have, for a longer or shorter period of the year, been engaged in this work, and of them the Secretary says: "The visits of those self-denying laborers were much appreciated and brought light and gladness to many dwellings, while the reading of portions of Scripture by your Colporteurs has, under God's blessing, been the means of reviving the zeal and hope of many of those hardy pioneers of our Canadian forests and prairies, who, on account of distance, were temporarily deprived of the social and religious advantages they had left behind in the older settlements. Religious services were conducted, prayer-meetings held, Sabbath-schools addressed, the sick and dying comforted, factories and workshops, saw-mills and lumbermen's shanties, etc., etc., were visited, and many persons were supplied with copies of the Scripture at cost price."

With regard to carrying on the work in the future, we commend to all our clerical readers especially, and to as many office-bearers of the Society as this paper reaches weekly, the following statement of the Directors: "Much expense could be saved if the officers of branch societies and the local clergymen would unite, at least once in each year, in advocating the cause and claims of the Bible Society, and co-operate in the management of the work and conduct of the annual meetings, without the assistance of an agent."

Every dollar saved in this way is a direct contribution to the great work which this society exists to do, namely, to produce the scriptures in every language spoken, and important dialect, so that every man may, in his own tongue, "read the wonderful works of God," and so become wise unto salvation.

## The Family Circle.

### GARDENS.

The wide fair gardens, the rich lush gardens,  
Which no man planted, and no man tills,  
Their strong seeds drifted, their brave bloom  
lifted,  
Near and far o'er the vales and hills;  
Sip the bees from their cups of sweetness,  
Poises above them the wild free wing,  
And night and morn from their doors are borne  
The dreams of the tunes that blithe hearts  
sing.

The waving gardens, the fragrant gardens  
That toss in the sun by the broad highway,  
Growing together, gorse and heather,  
Aster and golden-rod all the day,  
Poppies dark with the wine of slumber,  
Daisies bright with the look of dawn,  
The gentian blue, and the long year through  
The flowers that carry the seasons on.

And the dear old gardens, the pleasant gardens  
Where mother used to putter about,  
Tying and pulling, and sparingly culling,  
And watching each bud as its flower laughed  
out;  
Hollyhocks here, and the prince's feather,  
Larkspur and primrose, and lilies white.  
Sweet were the dear old-fashioned gardens  
Where we kissed the mother, and said, "Good-  
night."  
—Margaret E. Sangster, in *Harper's Bazar*.

### HOW GAMBLING WAS STOPPED IN CHICAGO.

A reminiscent review of the recent crusade against gambling is replete with incidents. The campaign commenced under the gloom of adverse conditions, but ended in the glory of a complete triumph.

The transformation was effected speedily but thoroughly, and, as we believe, permanently. At the inauguration of the work few men acquainted with the political, commercial and criminal conditions of Chicago believed that the effort could succeed. Immense odds were against success. Investigation through competent and creditable channels had revealed the alarming prevalence of the crime. One hundred and fifty places where gambling was more less extensively conducted were discovered by our agents. It was learned that about fifteen hundred or two thousand professional gamblers infested the city and that fully five thousand habitués frequented the gaming dives. The gambling fraternity was found to possess incalculable wealth, including at least four of our millionaires. The revenue from the gambling houses was incredibly large, so that their proprietors could afford to pay enormous rentals and large contributions to the protection fund, and then grow wealthy on the robbery of their victims. Intimations had been made that this public evil existed through not only the patronage of the vicious community, but also through the indulgence of the police department. The inactivity of the police in abating the evil cannot be explained on the basis of ignorance or inability, for the police department is Argus-eyed in its survey of the entire municipality, and Briareus-banded in its power to cope with crime. The natural and necessary inference is that the inactivity of the police is accounted for by complicity with the crime for which they share its profits. Gambling was protected by fortifications of gold, through which the police could not or would not pass. It was reported with varying testimony that from nine thousand and dollars to thirty thousand dollars was monthly paid by the gamblers for immunity.

Meanwhile the great public, absorbed in the race for wealth and the pursuit of pleasure, was indifferent to these deplorable facts and slept as Gulliver's giant, all unconscious of the entralling bonds that were fastened about it. A sea monster was imperiling the Andromeda of our civic life, and no Persens of public sentiment appeared to strike the monster low. The Minotaur was daily slaying the youth of our city and no Theseus of police control advanced to grapple with the dragon.

Thus the prevalence of the crime, the protection of it by the police, and the in-

difference to it by the public presented ominous conditions for the crusade to meet. But the Civic Federation, composed of reputable and influential elements, actuated by no partisan or sectarian purpose, and prompted only by the desire to promote the public weal, planned an assault upon this foe to all the interests of man. It discussed measures and methods and finally adopted a plan, the promoters of which believed would be effective in suppressing the evil. The conditions of success must be effected before a satisfactory result could be reached: first, to arouse public sentiment and crystallize the civic conscience; secondly, to coerce our officials who are clothed with the authority and charged with the duty of suppressing crime; and thirdly to punish through indictment, conviction and infliction of appropriate penalties both the practitioners in crime and their accessories who own the property in which they ply their pernicious trade.

A variety of methods, including eight general plans of assault, were devised and prosecuted with zeal and energy. No single plan would have accomplished the purpose. All of the plans if tried consecutively would probably have failed. But these several measures were undertaken simultaneously and were brought to bear with augmented and tremendous force upon the citadel of evil. The inevitable result was that the fortress fell, shattered by the manifold attack.

The following schedule describes the avenues of assault:

First—A time was selected which, because of the proximity of an important election, would force the political parties, and especially that in power, to wash their hands of the iniquity. When political interests are subjected to the crucial test of an aroused public sentiment it behooves all parties to repudiate crime. There was absolutely no political prestige sought for either party, and this time was employed only as the most probable to success.

Secondly—While the various forcible methods were in progress, influence was brought to bear through personal friends and political associates upon the ruling authorities to exercise their official authority in the suppression of the evil in order to acquit the administration of the damaging appearances of complicity and protection.

Thirdly—The united and harmonious support of the newspapers was solicited and secured, in order that the press, which is the college of the people and their ethical monitor, might exert its potent agency in arousing public indignation and constraining the official sense of responsibility.

Fourthly—The aid of the pulpit was requested for a simultaneous denunciation of the conditions and causes of the crime in every church, Catholic and Protestant, in every ethical society and Jewish synagogue in the city, to which request a general and generous response was given.

Fifthly—A series of mass meetings was arranged by which the sentiment thus engendered could be forcibly expressed; and before crowded audiences, representatives of all classes, industrial, political, moral and religious, declaimed with vehemence against the further intolerance of the vice.

Sixthly—In order to cut off the revenues arising from the nefarious business vigorous efforts were put forth which were designed to intimidate its patrons, believing that reduction of traffic would militate against its permanence.

Seventhly—As the statutes of Illinois hold the owners of property occupied for gaming purposes equally guilty with the gamblers and subject to the same penalties, which are progressive and adequate, a deliberate plan to prosecute criminally, through the process of indictment and conviction, fine and imprisonment, was directed against these owners, who, while sharing the gains of the business in increased rentals, seek to preserve their respectability.

Eighthly—The main stress of the cam-

paign was naturally laid on the prosecution of the gamblers themselves and the demolition of their implements of trade, and every means for the embarrassment of the business was employed without fear or favor.

The proceedings against the gamblers were divided into two assaults:

First, against them individually as law-breakers, as the proprietors or employees of gaming houses, by which assault, through competent evidence submitted to the grand jury, many indictments have already been found and many others are expected; and, secondly, against their property by a number of simultaneous raids which took forcible but legal possession of their tables and tools and caused them to be destroyed. These raids were intended to excite public indignation against the traffic, furnish information of the existence and character of gambling to the pulpit and the press, terrorize the patrons of these places, excite the apprehension of the owners of the property, impress on the administration the political wisdom of disowning the business, and hamper and harass the proprietors of gaming houses themselves. Four different series of raids were arranged, each under the administration of a separate attorney, each with legal search warrants issued by separate authority, and each with the execution of these warrants through a separate agency. Search warrants secured from the Police Magistrate Foster were placed in the hands of Superintendent Brennan for execution by the police; search warrants issued by Justice of the Peace Everett were placed in the hands of Matt Pinkerton's detective agency for execution through deputy constables; search warrants issued by Justice of the Peace Underwood were placed in the hands of Sandmeyer's detective agency, for similar execution; and search warrants issued by Theodore Brentano, judge of the Superior Court, were placed in the hands of Sheriff Gilbert, of Cook County, for execution through his posse. Each series was furnished with evidence to support the justice of the raids and directed by an attorney empowered to prosecute them to a successful issue.

When all these plans matured, converging at an appointed time, it was confidently expected that they could not fail to accomplish their purpose. Within forty-six hours of the first public stroke in the raid upon the wealthiest gambling house in Chicago, public gambling was suppressed. Let this victory over evil, in a city where it was most flagrant and formidable, encourage the citizens of other afflicted places to achieve the same success. May God prosper every endeavor for municipal reform.—*Rev. Wm. G. Clarke, in Ram's Horn.*

### THE TAJ MAHAL.

The most beautiful building in the world, the Taj Mahal, was erected by the Mogul Emperor, Shah Johan, as the tomb of his dearly loved wife, the beautiful Noor Mahal. The following poetical description of this famous mausoleum is by the Rev. George F. Pentecost, London, in the *Sunday Magazine*:

"I have recently looked upon the snow-covered and stupendous heights of Kinsinjunga and Everest until my soul was full of wonder and awe at the work of God. This I can understand; but here is the creation of man, small as compared with the smallest mound at the foot of the Himalayas, which seem to surprise and claim the attention more than the giant mountain. I have been to see it again and again in early and late daylight, morning and evening time, and in the brilliant and quiet moonlight and starlight of the night, and it never palls—the witchery and beauty of it grow upon you all the time. The last time I went to see it was at night. The Moon was at three-quarters full. The stars paling away from the Moon were brilliant in the clear Eastern sky. As I entered the silent

doorway of the great gate and looked down the vista of trees over the moonlit water, it rose upon the vision like an archangel with folded wings, as if it had just floated down from above. Drawing nearer and nearer, step by step, its simple and majestic beauty rose to a height it had never seemed to have before. The silence was eloquent, for there was no travel of globe-trotting tourists at that hot season. Only the silent white-robed figure of the Mohammedan Chankidar was seen, not far from the entrance of the tomb. A light was faintly burning at the head of the gravestone where for three hundred years the ashes of the dead queen have been peacefully reposing. The whole effect was so spectral, so spiritual, that I instinctively paused as if in the presence of the supernatural. The Moon was not directly over it, but shone down upon it obliquely from just below mid-heaven. On the front and one side, the brilliant moonlight brought out every beautiful detail of carved frieze and dado, and caused the texts of the Koran and the inscribed stones about the upper cornice to glisten and sparkle as if they were alive with some sort of mysterious but soft fire. On the other side, the deep beautiful shadows half concealed it and fell away down upon the marble paved platform. The four sentinel minarets on the corners of the platform stood beautifully silent, as if even they were consciously gazing upon their lovely charge. Its silence was only equal to its stately and modest beauty. We speak of marble as being cold, yet this pile of marble, chaste and beautiful as the moonlight itself, seemed instinct with life. If it had suddenly glowed and breathed with life, or heaved a sigh as of satisfied rest, I should not have been surprised. . . . Within the Taj is another wonder. The faintest sound, yea, even a sigh, is whispered back from the sensitive vault above, in an echo which is full of music. It is said that the ignorant people who come to see it, and who never speak above a breath when within, fancy that sweet echo to be the whisper of unseen angels who dwell above in the dome to watch over the tombs of Shah Jehan and his beloved wife. I can easily credit the superstition. Here again for the last time I uttered aloud a strain on the major chords of the musical scale, and the answer came back a thousand times sweeter from the vaulted roof, and, reverberating through it all, filled it with a music more sweet and praiseful than ever pealed forth from an organ. While these expiring echoes were still sounding faint and fainter in my ear, I crept out of the Taj, nor looked back again upon it, still holding it in my mind—I had almost said my soul."

### THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire is a political creation unparalleled in the world's history, not only by its extent and population, in both which respects it is slightly surpassed by China, but because, with an area of more than 10,000,000 square miles and with 350,000,000 inhabitants, it is scattered over the whole globe. It embraces all zones, from the icy wilderness of Hudson Bay to the tropical jungles of India and the mahogany forests of Honduras; there is scarcely a product which a British province does not bring forth in excellent quality. And not less various are the degrees of civilization of its inhabitants, from the Kaffirs of the Cape to the highly cultivated citizens of Toronto or Sydney. We find, with Christians of all confessions, 200,000,000 Hindus, about 75,000,000 Mohammedans and 8,000,000 Buddhists, and the Bible is printed in 150 languages and dialects represented in the empire. Yet, notwithstanding such promising elements, the Government, with rare exceptions, maintains order, and no sign of dislocation is visible.—*Forum.*

The death of the Dowager-Duchess of Roxburgh is the loss to the Queen of a greatly valued personal friend.



# Our Young Folks.

## THE SOUTH WIND.

I come from a land of sun and flowers,  
Where, all day long, in the spicy bowers,  
I sported at will till a whispering breath  
Told me the tale of old Winter's death;  
When away I flew o'er the barren plain,  
Waking to greenness and life again  
Bud and blossom and sparkling brook,  
Mosses and ferns in many a nook,  
And the naked trees donned a leafy dress  
As I swept them by with a soft caress:  
Away and away o'er mountain and sea,  
I knew the sweet things that were waiting for me:  
The nests to be built and the grasses to grow,  
The bees to awake and the roses to blow;  
The butterflies' wings to be painted so fine,  
And the fruit to get ripe on the clambering vine:  
I flew and I flew till the earth and the air  
Were filled with beauty everywhere.

—E. A. Davis, in *Our Little Ones*.

## IF I WERE YOU.

If I were you, and had a friend  
Who called a pleasant hour to spend,  
I'd be polite enough to say,  
"Ned, you may choose what games we'll play."  
That's what I'd do,  
If I were you.

If I were you, and went to school,  
I'd never break the smallest rule;  
And it should be my teacher's joy  
To say she had no better boy.  
And t'would be true,  
If I were you.

If I were you, I'd always tell  
The truth, no matter what befell;  
For two things only I despise—  
A coward heart and telling lies;  
And you would, too,  
If I were you.

If I were you, I'd try my best  
To do the things I here suggest;  
Though since I am no you, but me,  
I can not very well, you see,  
Know what I'd do,  
If I were you.

—Independent.

## WHAT IS THE BOYS' BRIGADE?

### THE BRITISH IDEA.

What is the Boys' Brigade? That is the very question I heard asked some time ago under rather interesting circumstances, and it was the answer then given that first led me to take an interest in the movement. You see it happened in this way. I had been to one of our big towns on business, and on Saturday afternoon I took a stroll through the outskirts of the town. In one field a keenly contested game of foot ball was in progress. Half a dozen boys were roosting on the low wall which separated the field from the road; a group of gentlemen had stopped in their walk to watch the game, and, as I passed, I overheard one of the gentlemen ask:

'What is the Boys' brigade?'

'It's the boys with the blue and white stripes, sir,' replied the boy appealed to.

'Yes. But what is the Boys' Brigade? What is it for? What is its object?'

'To advance Christ's kingdom among boys, sir!'

This reply from the boy on the foot ball field roused my curiosity, and I was about to question the gentlemen himself about it, when on closer observation I recognized in him one whose name is famous wherever the English language is spoken, and modesty made me forbear.

However, after the group had left, I noticed a gentleman who seemed to have some connection with the game, and crossing over to him, I began:

'Excuse me, but are you connected with the Boys' Brigade?'

'Yes, sir. I'm an officer.'

'Then perhaps—my curiosity has been aroused—perhaps you could tell me something about this Boys' Brigade.'

'Most willing. Its story is easily told. The movement is eleven years old.'

'It started in the Mission Sunday-school of the Free College Church, Glasgow. The secretary of the Sunday-school—Mr. W. A. Smith—was interested in the problem of how to retain hold of the senior boys. He was a volunteer officer, and it occurred to him that military drill might be an effective

means of binding the boys together, while, at the same time, they were being trained in habits of obedience, reverence, discipline, self-respect and all that tends towards a true Christian manliness. The experiment was made; it proved a great success; others repeated it, and now there is an extensive organization with 700 companies, 2,400 officers and 30,000 boys.'

'Dear me,' I replied. 'I had no idea it was so widely spread.'

'Yes, and these are the figures for the United Kingdom alone; but the movement has spread all over the world. It has already taken deep root in Canada and the United States, and is extending to the West Indies, to South Africa, to New Zealand, and even to India. Here is a copy of our company card, however, which will give you a better idea of what the thing really is, and if you care to come to our hall on Monday night, you will see a company in actual working order. Meanwhile, goodbye.'

Monday night found me in good time at the address indicated on the card, and I received a hearty welcome from my friend, who turned out to be 'captain' of the company. The hall presented quite an animated scene, as I entered. The forms had all been removed from the floor and piled up in a corner, and a lively conversation was being carried on among fifty or sixty boys ranging from twelve to seventeen years of age, who were scattered in groups throughout the hall.

In one corner sat a "sergeant," apparently at the receipt of custom.

'How,' said I, 'do the boys pay a weekly subscription?'

'Well, in some companies they do, but that is the Summer Camp Fund they are paying into just now.'

'A capital lesson in thrift,' I remarked to myself.

But now a bugle sounds and at once the scene is changed. The sergeants take up their positions smartly; another bugle call, and the rest of the boys fall in by squads. The roll is called; one of the hymns in the Brigade Hymn Card is sung, after which all join in repeating the Lord's Prayer. The company is then formed and the evening's drill begins.

I was once a volunteer myself, and, although I noticed the drill was very much altered since my time, I could yet appreciate the smart way in which the various movements were gone through, and I especially admired the entire absence of "talking in the ranks." It was surprising, too, to see how effective the simple uniform of cap and belt, while the broad straps of the haversacks gave the company, when drawn in line, quite a smart and uniform appearance.

'But come,' said the captain, who had handed over the command to his senior lieutenant, 'I must introduce you to our band. It practices in the small hall at the other end of the building.'

As we entered the band room, the boys rose and stood at attention.

'You see, we have to be content with the modest flute band; but several companies have well-trained brass bands, some of which have been deemed worthy of supplying the music in our public parks.'

'But,' said the captain, 'this is not the whole of our work. You must come and see our Bible class on Sunday morning.'

'Then you do not rest satisfied with the drill, the discipline, the boys' room, and so on?'

'No, by no means; these are all good in themselves, but after all, we look upon them only as a means to an end, and our aim is to enlist every one of our boys in the service of Jesus Christ.'

'From what I have already heard and seen and what you now tell me, I feel sure that the secret of your success must lie in the personal hold you have over the boys.'

'Right! You've hit the nail on the head. We trust the boys and the boys trust us. That is the secret.'

'Well, I'll certainly come to the class if I possibly can.'

'Goodby, then, till Sunday, at 9.30 sharp.'

Sunday morning was cold and raw, with a blinding sleet which met me full in the face; and I entered the hall expecting to see a very small turnout. But I was mistaken, and when I expressed my surprise to the captain at the large attendance, he replied, with a quiet smile:

'Oh! weather makes no difference. Last year we had an average attendance of fifty-five out of sixty every Sunday morning; and, though I dare say you wouldn't think it, I know for a fact that there are at least a dozen of these boys who have come to the class this morning without breakfast.'

The lesson was from the life of Joseph. One of the older boys—a corporal, I think—read a short paper on the subject which was followed by a twenty minutes' talk by the captain. The singing was bright and hearty, the prayers short and suitable, and I was glad to see that the Monday night's discipline was well maintained on the Sunday morning.

'Thank you, captain,' I said, in bidding adieu, as the boys went trooping out of the room. 'This Bible class settles the matter for me. I see the meaning of the whole thing now, and know what the Boys' Brigade is, and what it can do.'

## The Dominion Bank.

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE INSTITUTION

Report of the Directors and Financial Statements—Death of the Late General Manager Feelingly Referred to—Election of Officers.

The annual general meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the banking-house of the institution on Wednesday, May 29th, 1895.

Among those present were noticed: Mr. James Austin, Sir Frank Smith, Col. Mason, Messrs. William Ince, John Scott, William Ramsay, C. Cockshutt, W. G. Cassels, William Roy, James Scott, E. Leadlay, M. Boulton, Aaron Ross, E. B. Osler, William Hendrie, Dr. Smith, John Stewart, David McGee, G. W. Lewis, Gardiner Boyd, G. Robinson, Walter S. Lee, J. J. Foy, Samuel Alcorn, Anson Jones, R. D. Gamble and others.

It was moved by Mr. Edward Leadlay, seconded by Mr. A. Ross, that Mr. James Austin do take the chair.

Mr. Anson Jones moved, seconded by Col. Mason, and resolved, that Mr. R. D. Gamble do act as secretary.

Messrs. W. G. Cassels and Walter S. Lee were appointed scrutineers.

The Secretary read the report of the Directors to the Shareholders, and submitted the annual statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows:—

To the Shareholders:

The Directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ending April 30th, 1895:—

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th April, 1894	\$ 6,328 78
Profit for the year ending 30th April, 1895, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	189,561 53
	\$195,890 31

Dividend, 3 per cent., paid August 1st, 1894	\$45,000 00
Dividend, 3 per cent., paid November 1st, 1894	45,000 00
Dividend, 3 per cent., paid February 1st, 1895	45,000 00
Dividend, 3 per cent., payable 1st May, 1895	45,000 00
	\$180,000 00

Balance of Profit and Loss, carried forward	\$ 15,890 31
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It is with deep regret your Directors have to record the loss the Bank has sustained by the death of the late General Manager, Mr. Robert H. Bethune, who has been the Chief Executive Officer of the Institution since its inception, twenty-four years ago, and mainly to whose energy and ability the Bank owes its present position.

Mr. R. D. Gamble, who has been in the service of the Bank since 1871, and who has until lately been the manager of the Toronto branch, has been appointed General Manager.

JAMES AUSTIN,  
President.

Toronto, May 29th, 1895.

## GENERAL STATEMENT.

### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid up	\$1,500,000 00
Reserve fund	\$1,500,000 00
Balance of profits carried forward	15,890 31
Dividend No. 50, payable 1st May	45,000 00
Reserved for Interest and Exchange	91,721 46
Rebate on bills discounted	32,456 08
	1,685,067 85
	3,185,067 85
Notes in circulation	957,264 00
Deposits not bearing interest	1,413,605 48
Deposits bearing interest	8,733,227 67
	11,104,097 15
	\$14,289,165 00

### ASSETS.

Specie	\$ 413,204 69
Dominion Government demand notes	772,240 00
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation	75,000 00
Notes and cheques of other banks	293,915 85
Balance due from other banks in Canada	137,682 25
Balance due from other banks in United States	767,778 65
Balance due from other banks in Great Britain	19,782 36
Provincial Government securities	388,195 25
Municipal and other debentures	1,586,952 71
	\$ 4,454,751 76
Bills discounted and current (including advances on call)	9,417,660 68
Overdue debts (estimated loss provided for)	125,754 33
Real estate	13,361 98
Bank premises	270,664 90
Other assets not included under foregoing heads	6,971 35
	9,834,413 24
	\$14,289,165 00

R. D. GAMBLE,  
General Manager.

Dominion Bank,  
Toronto, 30th April, 1895.

Mr. James Austin moved, seconded by Sir Frank Smith, and resolved, that the report be adopted.

Moved by Mr. Aaron Ross, seconded by Mr. William Hendrie, that we, the Shareholders of the Dominion Bank, take this opportunity at our annual meeting to express our deep sorrow and regret at the loss we feel the Bank has sustained by the death of the late General Manager, Mr. Robert H. Bethune, who has been the chief Executive officer of the Bank since its inception twenty-four years ago, a man who was held in the highest esteem by the bankers of the Dominion, and by the business community generally, and to whose ability, energy, and careful management the Bank is largely indebted for its present position. Carried.

It was moved by Dr. Smith, seconded by Mr. John Stewart, and

Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the President, Vice-President, and Directors, for their services during the past year.

It was moved by Mr. Charles Cockshutt, seconded by Mr. Boulton, and

Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the General Manager, Messrs. Ince, and Agents, Inspectors, and other officers of the Bank, for the efficient performance of their respective duties.

It was moved by Mr. George W. Lewis, seconded by Mr. James Scott, and

Resolved, that the poll be now opened for the election of seven Directors, and that the same be closed at two o'clock in the afternoon, or as soon before that hour as five minutes shall elapse without any vote being polled, and that the scrutineers, on the close of the poll, do hand to the chairman a chairman a certificate of the result of the poll.

Mr. William Ramsay moved, seconded by Mr. G. Boyd, and resolved: That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. James Austin for his able conduct in the chair.

The scrutineers declared the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Messrs. James Austin, William Ince, E. Leadlay, Wilmot D. Mathews, E. B. Osler, James Scott, and Sir Frank Smith.



## A WOMANLY + WOMAN

Is there anything more wholesome, more beautiful, more completely pleasing than a womanly woman? Such a woman is even tempered, intelligent, strong and healthy. Health really tells the whole story. Health means strong nerves and strong body, and they go far toward bringing good looks and amiability.

A woman worn and wearied by the dragging weaknesses peculiar to her sex, cannot be expected to find zest in any duty or amusement. Life is all one dead monotonous gloom to her. On her face is written the story of weakness and pain. The wholesomeness of health is lacking. The cheeks lack fullness, the eyes lack sparkle, the hair lacks luster.

Doctors have learned to locate nine-tenths of womanly sickness in the organs that ought above all others to be strong and healthy.

Sensitive women shudder at the thought of consulting a physician on such matters. A natural feeling of modesty makes them dread the examination, and subsequent stereotyped treatment by "local applications" on which most doctors insist.

Much more often than not, this is unnecessary. It should not be submitted to except as a last resort.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has cured thousands of severe cases of "female weakness." It works in a natural, sensible way. It begins by subduing the inflammation that is always present. Then it strengthens and invigorates the whole body, particularly the organs distinctly feminine. It promotes regularity, cures inflammation and ulceration, and stops the debilitating drain caused by them. Of all dealers.

## Brass and Iron BEDSTEADS.

English,  
French and Persian  
- Patterns. -

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(LIMITED)

Cor. King & Victoria Sts., Toronto.

**R. J. HUNTER**

Merchant Tailor  
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31 and 33 King Street West,  
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CARL FAELTEN, Director.  
Founded in 1833 by  
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**NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY**  
OF MUSIC. BOSTON-MASS.  
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OF MUSIC  
COR. YONGE ST. & WILTON AVE.  
EDWARD FISHER - Musical Director.

Summer Session July 2, to Aug. 3.

60 LECTURES AND CLASS LESSONS  
Designed for music teachers, students, and others.  
H. N. SHAW, B.A., - Principal Elocution School.  
Summer Session for teachers, speakers,  
readers, clergymen and others.  
Calendar and Special Prospectus Sent Free.

FOR THE TEETH  
BREATH  
**TEABERRY.**

## Ministers and Churches.

Rev. John McEwan was visiting in Lakefield last week.

Whitechurch congregation are erecting a new church on the site of the old one.

The Rev. Prof. Gordon, D.D., has been preaching in St. Andrew's Church, St. John, N.B.

The Presbyterian Church, at Brandon, Manitoba, has extended a call to Rev. E. A. Henry, of Knox College.

Trowbridge Church property has been sold, the proceeds of the sale to be applied for general Home Mission purposes.

Rev. A. F. Tully, pastor of Knox Church Mitchell, who has just resigned, was presented with a gold watch by his congregation.

The Presbytery of Maitland nominated for Professor for Knox College, Toronto, the Rev. Dr. James Stalker of Glasgow, Scotland.

Rev. Dr. Grant is one of the lecturers at the summer school of theology, to be held from July 16th to 26th at Halifax. Dr. Grant lectures on "Comparative Religion."

The Presbyterian Church have opened regular services at Killaloe, Whitney, etc. They are the first to occupy the ground. The Presbytery set Mr. McDonald apart for this work.

Dr. Cuthbertson, of Chicago, son of Rev. Geo. Cuthbertson, Wyoming, is ill with typhoid fever. Miss Agnes Cuthbertson has gone to Chicago to be in attendance upon her brother.

The congregations of Knox Church and Melville Church, Brussels, have been united to form one congregation, the Rev. John Ross, of Melville Church, to be the minister of the united congregation.

We learn, says the Godrich *Signal*, that Rev. Dr. Ure, who has been so ill of late, is now holding his own, with a tendency to improve. His many friends will be pleased to learn of his continued improvement.

Dr. Laing, of Dundas, has been quite unwell, but is now considerably better. His congregation will give Dr. Laing a long vacation this summer, in the hope that rest and change may restore him to wonted health and strength.

Knox Church and Melville Church, of Brussels, have arranged on a basis of union which will take place as soon as ratified by the Presbytery, and the property formerly owned by Knox Church will be sold by public auction.

The congregations of St. Helens and East Ashfield have extended a call to Mr. W. T. Hall licentiate. Mr. Hall is also called by the congregations of Belgrave and Calvin Church, East Wawanosh, in the Presbytery of Maitland.

The pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. G. T. Bayne, Appleton, intends announcing the subject every Sabbath morning for the Friday evening prayer meeting, so that any of the congregation who feel inclined may speak on the subject chosen.

Mr. Wm. A. Mackay, student, who in the hope of regaining his health left Knox College, Toronto, and went to California to resume his studies for the Presbyterian ministry, has been compelled to return. His father, Mr. Mackay, has gone to Chicago to meet him.

Sunday last was a memorable one among the Presbyterians of Oil Springs, the old Church being occupied for the last time. This building has been in use for over thirty years. With the building one of the landmarks of the village will disappear. It will be replaced by a handsome brick structure, which is to be begun at once. During the interval the Presbyterians will worship in the Masonic Hall.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was observed at Duff's Church, Morriston, and also at Crieff last Sabbath. The Rev. Mr. McEachern, of Waterdown, conducted the pre-communion services on Saturday, also the Gaelic services at both places, and assisted the pastor in the English services. At Crieff the Rev. Neil Currie also took part in conducting the service. There was a large number of new members added to Duff's Church.

The *Signal* says: Rev. J. A. Anderson preached an admirable sermon recently, the occasion being the seventh anniversary of his ministry in Knox Church. During this year of Sabbaths, the Rev. gentleman has accomplished a world of good and the increase in the Church membership roll since his induction, alone speaks volumes for his successful labors. The Church, also, during his pastorate, has prospered financially, and is now in a very satisfactory condition.

On the 21st ult in St. Andrews Church, Toledo, in the presence of a large congregation, three new elders were ordained by the pastor Rev. J. J. Cameron, viz.: Messrs. Elgin Lockwood, Thomas Hunter and Nelson Parker. This congregation, which is worked in connection with St. Paul's, Athens, has had a very prosperous year. The debt on the new Church has been completely removed, new sheds have been built, and a new furnace which heats the church admirably has been put in. There is also an active Y. P. S. C. E. in connection with the congregation which is well attended.

General surprise was manifested by his people as well as regret, to hear a few days ago that Rev. James Bryant, for three years the successful and faithful pastor of the Merritton and Port Robinson Presbyterian Churches, had tendered his resignation to the Presbytery at its meeting at St. Catharines. Mr. Bryant has done unusually successful work during his pastorate, and it is a matter for deep regret that he feels compelled to relinquish the work. The reason given is the exceeding laboriousness of serving the two churches nine miles apart, which he deems equal to preaching five sermons per Sabbath.

Kew Beach Mission congregation has been organized by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Rev. W. Frizzell and Mr. D. W. Waddell. There was a good attendance of the residents from the eastern portion of the city. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. D. J. Macdonnell and Rev. W. Frizzell, after which the names of twenty members and twenty adherents were enrolled. A temporary Committee of Management was elected, consisting of Messrs. Loudon, Marcon, Finlayson, Adams and Alexander. The services at first will be conducted by students, and the prospects for this church are very encouraging.

A large audience spent a very pleasant time in the Presbyterian Church, St. George, on the evening of the Queen's Birthday. The duties of the choir were ably discharged by the newly-elected M. P.P. for North Bant, Mr. D. Burt. Brief addresses were delivered by the pastor, Rev. W. S. McTavish and Rev. R. M. Hamilton, B.A., of First Church, Brantford. The musical part of the programme was supplied by the choir of the church, Miss Smith, Mr. J. G. Liddell and Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of Brantford, and by Mrs. J. Hamilton and Misses Mr. O. and Nellie Wood, St. George. Miss Blanch Sibbett, a young elocutionist of great promise, rendered a number of readings in capital style. Her Greek posings were much admired. The whole programme, which was gotten up by the Ladies' Aid, was an admirable one.

## OBITUARY.

On Tuesday, May 7th, the Rev. George Burson, for nearly twenty-eight years the beloved pastor of Knox Church, St. Catharines, was called to his rest and reward. The end was sudden though not unexpected, as his ultimate recovery was scarcely looked for. On the 24th March he occupied his pulpit in the morning but was unable to take the evening service. He continued feeble for some time, but on Easter Sunday he again and for the last time met with his people. On the following Wednesday night he had a bad turn with his heart from which he never recovered. There seemed to be improvement for a few days, the heart's action becoming stronger and more regular, and he was able to take some nourishment, but it was not lasting, and about 2 p. m., on Tuesday, May 7th, he passed into the presence of the Master.

Mr. Burson was born at Childrey Berks, England, Sept 24th, 1833. The story of his conversion, which the writer has heard more than once from his own lips, is interesting although not particularly remarkable. Brought under deep conviction the truth did not at once break upon him. One day while praying in a loft the words of Isaiah liii. 5, "But he was wounded," etc., came to his mind with great force. Jesus was manifested to him, and he was enabled to make that verse very personal. "With His stripes I am healed" was born in upon him with great power and he found peace in Christ whom he accepted. He was but a lad, yet he began to present Christ to others in private, and before long, to preach in the neighboring villages and had the joy of being used of God in leading more than one to accept Jesus Christ.

Mr. Burson came to Canada in the year 1859 and on June, the 5th, 1863, was ordained a minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. In the year 1867 he was received as a minister of the Canada Presbyterian Church, and on Oct. 22nd of the same year was inducted into the pastoral charge of Knox Church, St. Catharines, succeeding the Rev. R. F. Burns, D.D. In the following year he married Miss Esther Qua, of Paris, who, with three sons and one daughter, survive him.

As a preacher Mr. Burson was forcible and evangelical. He was loyal to the Word and had no sympathy with the new theology. He preached Christ crucified, the sinner's only hope, and in his ministry honored the person and work of the Holy Spirit. He was diligent in pastoral work especially in visiting the sick and sorrowing. His uniform kindness to those in trouble was very marked during the whole of his long pastorate. He was a faithful member of Presbytery and was ever ready to do the work entrusted to him.

In his home he will be greatly missed, and the sympathy of all who knew him goes out to the stricken family. His old charge will greatly miss him, to the families of which he ministered so faithfully. The whole city, in which his form was so familiar, will feel the loss. But all must bow before the Sovereign Ruler who doeth all things well.

His last service was on Easter Sunday and his last text "Come, see the place where the Lord lay." What more fitting close could there be to a faithful ministry! He rests from his labors deeply lamented and greatly beloved.

In chronicling the death recently of Mr. John Moore, of St. Mary's, father of the Rev. Dr. Moore, of Ottawa, the *Argus* gives some interesting particulars. It says: "He was a native of Ire-

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land, having been born in the parish of Kilwaughter, county of Antrim, November 1st, 1817. In 1843 he came to Canada and took up his abode in the county of Oxford where he remained until the summer of 1852, when he came to this town to begin the business of iron founder on his own account, which he carried on for about thirty-five years.

Mr. Moore was a man of genial disposition and sterling integrity, and in the course of business made a large number of staunch friends who rallied around him and showed their kind regards by deeds as well as words when in the spring of 1866 his establishment was destroyed by fire and the earnings of years swept away. Their kindness on that account was ever after held by him in grateful remembrance.

He was a Presbyterian with which church the family has been connected for many generations. He leaves a widow well stricken in years and seven sons to mourn for him.

The esteem in which he was held by the whole community was abundantly proved by the unremitting kindness shown to him throughout the long illness that closed his life. These attentions touched him deeply and are warmly acknowledged by the members of his family."

## A PROSPEROUS YEAR

Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company—Twenty-Fifth Gathering.

Reports of a Most Satisfactory Character—Encouraging Statement by President I. E. Bowman, M.P.—Features of the Report Commented on.

The 25th annual meeting of the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co., was held in the Town Hall, Waterloo, on Thursday, May 23rd. The attendance was representative, and included a number of the policy-holders, in addition to the directors and the principal agents of the company in the Dominion. The meeting was marked by such a degree of harmony and smoothness as spoke well for the manner in which its business is conducted.

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### With Diamond Dyes

The boys’ clothes are made from her husband’s old ones dyed over, while her own and the girls’ dresses are dyed over, and many of the suits and gowns do not cost her over a dime, the price of a package of Diamond Dyes.”

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Direction book and 40 samples colored cloth free.

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The reports were exceedingly satisfactory, and everything went to show that the prospects of this well-known and well-established company are in every way bright.

The chair was occupied by the President, I. E. Bowman, M.P., who was assisted by Mr. Wm. Hendry, the company’s Manager.

It was moved by Alfred Hoskin, Q.C., of Toronto, and seconded by Rev. Theo. Spetz, D.D., of Berlin, President of St. Jerome’s College, “That W. H. Riddell, the Secretary of the company, be the Secretary of this meeting,” which was carried. Mr. Bowman read the report of the directors, and the financial statement, which were as follows:

To the Policyholders of The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company:

GENTLEMEN—Your directors desire to submit the following statements as their 25th annual report of the affairs of the company as at the 31st December, 1894.

During the past year 2,012 new policies were issued for assurance, amounting to \$2,345,250.

The Manager also received 94 applications for \$110,000 from persons whose physical condition, family history or occupation did not justify their acceptance, which were therefore declined.

The net premium income for 1894 is \$527,131.18 and we received for interest on our investments the sum of \$132,858.34, which makes our total income \$659,989.52.

The total assets of the company as at the close of the year are \$2,866,559.89, and the reserve required to be held under the regulations of the dominion insurance department as security to our policy-holders is \$2,566,560, leaving a surplus of assets over liabilities amounting to \$277,647.74.

For some time your directors have had in view the propriety of changing the valuation of our policies from the Hm. 4-1-2 per cent. table to the Actuaries 4 per cent. (this being the table on which our rates are based), and we have decided, owing to the reduction of the rate of interests on investments, to make the change this year. In order to accomplish this the sum of \$117,231 will have to be transferred from the surplus to the reserve, leaving a balance of \$160,416.74 at the credit of our surplus account, which will enable us to continue our liberal distribution to policy-holders without any diminution.

The total number of policies in force at the close of the year is 14,147, covering assurance amounting to \$18,767,698.

The amount paid for death claims which occurred during the year is \$138,757 under 91 policies, and the matured endowments amount to \$22,111 under 20 policies.

The Executive Committee has carefully examined the securities and cash held by the company, and found it correct as reported by your auditors.

The tendency of the money market has during the past year again been toward a lower rate of interest, both on mortgages and debentures, but we hope that as the general business of the country revives the demand for money will improve, so as to enable us to obtain a better rate of interest on our investments.

You will be called on to elect four directors in the place

of B. M. Britton, Q.C., John Marshall, F. C. Bruce and J. Kerr Fiske, all of whom are eligible for re-election. The detailed statements prepared and certified to by your auditors are herewith submitted for your consideration. On behalf of the board,

I. E. BOWMAN, President.

Statement for the year ending December 31st, 1894:

INCOME.	
From premiums	\$527,131.18
From interest	132,858.34
	\$ 659,989.52

DISBURSEMENTS.	
For policy-holders’ death claims	\$ 138,757.00
For policy-holders’ endowments	22,111.00
For policy-holders’ cash surrender values	72,234.67
For policy-holders’ cash surplus	70,734.91
For all other expenditures	117,159.25
	\$ 419,149.46
Excess of income over disbursements	\$ 240,840.06

ASSETS.	
Municipal debentures	\$ 643,735.11
Mortgages	1,474,775.19
Loans on policies	370,005.45
Licenses on policies	43,864.07
Company’s office and real estate	12,603.74
Ledger balances	77.87
Bank deposits receipts	65,000.00
Accrued interest, deferred premiums, etc.	249,891.82
Cash on hand and in banks	1,046.14
	\$ 2,866,559.89
Reserve Hm. 4-1-2 per cent. and other liabilities	2,588,912.15
Surplus	\$ 277,647.74

Increase in surplus, during 1894	\$ 51,527.53
Increase in reserve during 1894	235,378.00
Increase in assurance during 1894	1,916,591.00
Total assurance in force	18,767,698.00

Mr. Bowman, in commenting on the report, explained some of its features. During the year there had been issued 2,012 new policies, making the new business for the year amount to a little less than three millions. This was not quite so much new business as there had been issued in 1893, but for this there were several reasons. There had been a considerable degree of financial depression; money had not been so plentiful. Some of the agents of the company had also been changed, and it took some time for the new men to get well under way.

However, the amount of new business was, he said, satisfactory. The success of a company did not consist so much in the volume of business done as in its careful selection, and in the return to policy holders.

The premium income for the year was \$527,131.18 (practically for 11 months, agency collections for December, 1894, not being included), which, however, was considerably in excess of the previous year’s revenue from this source.

The total assets amounted to a little less than \$3,000,000, leaving a surplus of assets over liabilities of \$277,647.

Mr. Bowman explained the clause in the report referring to the proposed change in the valuation of the policies from an Hm. (healthy male) four and one-half per cent. table to the actuaries’ 4 per cent. At first sight this might seem to require a smaller reserve, but as a matter of fact it was just the reverse, requiring a larger one. The reason for this change was that the directors expected that in the near future the Government would insist on all companies holding a 4 per cent. reserve. The directors had decided to anticipate the action of the Government, and provide for a 4 per cent. reserve at once. It was, he said, to the credit of the company, and an evidence of good, sound management, that they were able to make this change, transferring from the total surplus no less a sum than \$117,231, in order to make good the higher reserve without lowering the liberal scale of distribution to policy-holders in reduction of their premiums, as heretofore.

The business of the company now amounted to nearly \$19,000,000 of assurance in force, held chiefly by members in the healthy Province of Ontario. During the last three years they had been doing a small business in Quebec, and while it was a little more expensive to do business there owing to the high taxes imposed on insurance companies, they had decided to continue business in that Province, as there were prospects of doing a good business there in the future. In conclusion, the President said the report, the adoption of which he had much pleasure in moving, was in all respects as satisfactory as any that had ever before been submitted to the policy-holders of the company.

Mr. Robert Melvin, second Vice-President of the company, seconded the report. The report, was, he said, on the whole, a very satisfactory one, or to use a good old Scotch phrase, “It might have been waur.” He instituted a number of comparisons with last year, which showed that it might have been a good deal “waur”; in fact, that it compared very favorably with its predecessors, notwithstanding the “hard times.”

For 1893 the total assets were	\$2,593,424
For 1894	2,866,559
Gain	\$ 273,135
For 1893 the surplus was	\$ 226,120
For 1894	277,647
Gain	\$ 51,527
For 1893 receipts from premiums were	\$ 513,681
For 1894	527,131
Gain	\$ 13,449
For 1893 the income from interest was	\$ 113,690
For 1894	132,858
Increase	\$ 19,167
For 1893 the expense account was	\$ 116,109
For 1894	115,597
Decrease	\$ 512
For 1893 the dividends paid to policy holders were	\$ 63,900
For 1894	70,731
Increase	\$ 6,834
For 1893 the amount of insurance was	\$17,751,147
For 1894	18,767,698
Increase	\$ 1,016,551

In commenting on these figures, Mr. Melvin pointed out that they showed a very encouraging state of affairs. The ratio of increase in assets was equal to that of any other company doing business. The decrease in the running expenses was most satisfactory, especially when it was considered that there had been an increase in the insurance of over \$1,000,000. As to the amount to be distributed to policy-holders, Mr. Melvin explained that they would have been in a position to distribute even a larger amount, but he was of the opinion that in the past all companies have been giving too much. They had this year been enabled to add over \$117,000 to the reserve, which was just as much profit as if they had given it to the policy holders, and they had, notwithstanding this, increased the dividend by nearly \$7,000.

Mr. Melvin then read a statement of the cash surplus paid to policy-holders in reduction of their premiums during the last ten years, which showed that in this respect there had been a steady improvement. The figures were as follows:—

In 1885	\$25,465
In 1886	34,009
In 1887	34,849
In 1888	37,511
In 1889	42,361
In 1890	48,719
In 1891	56,469
In 1892	65,000
In 1893	63,900
In 1894	70,734

As to the quality of the securities of the company, he said that the directors had gone over them carefully, and had found them to be of the very best possible kind. They were not speculative in any sense of the word. The company could have, perhaps, secured a higher rate of interest had they taken less reliable securities, but they had steadily adhered to the policy of taking only mortgage securities, municipal debentures, and loans to policy-holders.

In comparing the profits of the Ontario Life with other companies, Mr. Melvin asked his hearers to remember that many of these companies did a large “tontine” business, in which the profits were held until the end of the period. These profits were put in the reports as surplus, though they were really liabilities. There was no way of distinguishing these profits, the Government made no distinction, and so it was not possible to arrive at a correct estimate of the real surplus of such companies. He pointed out that, both in England and in the United States, the mutual companies were the strongest and largest. He said that there was no occasion for stock in an insurance company. That mutual companies were stable, the history of the Ontario proved. The amount of stock in a proprietary company was a mere hazard. Take for example, the Canada Life, with the paid-up capital of \$125,000. What strength did this give, with the company’s insurance in force of \$66,807,397? It was the same with other so-called proprietary companies in Canada, and in the United States. He also instanced the equitable of New York, whose paid-up capital is only \$100,000, and assurance in force \$913,556,733.

“There is no more need for the stock in an insurance company than for three wheels in a cart,” said Mr. Melvin, in conclusion, and, amid hearty applause, the report was carried unanimously.

Mr. B. M. Britton, Q.C., of Kingston, in supporting the motion, after referring to the successful career of the company, said that he regarded the rather slim attendance of policy-holders as a good sign, as it showed that they were satisfied with the management of the Board. Had there been dissatisfaction with the manner in which the company was being managed there would have been a large attendance; the policy-holders would have thronged the hall to insist on the dismissal of the Board. To show the magnitude of the operations of the company, he pointed out that it gathered in during the year from all sources an average of \$1,800 a day in cash, and that each day it paid out \$632 to its living members for endowments, surplus, etc., and \$400 in death claims. He urged the continuance of the present policy of the company, the avoidance of anything like speculative insurance, and of all attempts to secure too great apparent prosperity. He believed that “in medias res” was best, that we should stick to the middle course, and aim at steady growth rather than at the ephemeral dashes that characterized different companies. On the other side of the line they said “boom and bust.” This company did not want to boom and they did not want to bust. (Laughter and applause.)

People sometimes are anxious for more liberal policies. The policies of the Ontario were now nearly as liberal as the first policy ever issued, in 1810. That policy was an absolutely unconditional one. It was a case of payment of premium and death on the one side and payment of policy on the other. At the same time, it would be unwise to shut our eyes to the possibility of fraud in connection with life insurance. There was the recent Hendershott trial at St. Thomas and other cases, which he mentioned, on this and on the other side of the line. It was the duty of insurance companies to the public and to themselves to do all in their power to prevent the possibility of such frauds being perpetrated. He also strongly opposed child-insurance, unless it could be very strictly regulated, as throwing too strong a temptation in the way of poor parents to commit crimes.

It was then moved by Mr. Sipprell, local Manager for the Maritime Provinces, “that this meeting has great pleasure in tending a hearty vote of thanks to the President, Vice-Presidents and Directors for the care they shown in promoting and safe-guarding the company’s interests during the past year.”

Mr. Sipprell in supporting his motion said that down by the sea, whence he came, there was

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among the policy-holders loyalty to and confidence in the management of the company, to which he himself paid a high tribute. The company had many advantages over its competitors. It was not by accident that the rate of interest obtained by the Ontario Life over a five-year period was larger than that of any other leading company in Canada. It had been almost 6 per cent. To be exact, it was 5.94 per cent., and the highest obtained by any other company was 5.87 per cent. The earnings from interest during the past five years exceeded the death claims by nearly \$40,000, which was very gratifying indeed.

He instituted some instructive comparisons between the business of the Ontario and some of its leading competitors, extending over a period of five years from 1890 to 1894 inclusive, as follows:—

Company	Bus. in Force	Profits paid Policy-holders.	Increase in Surplus.	Total Profits for 5 Years
Ontario	\$18,767,698	\$306,403	\$138,465	\$443,868
Sun	31,528,370	224,861	169,198	394,069
Confederation	25,455,343	355,117	2,777	357,894
N. American	14,466,685	35,401	211,027	246,468
Manufacturers’	9,555,300	198	53,212	53,410
Tem. & Gen.	5,877,959	(none)	38,346	38,346

The business in force of two of the above companies largely exceeds that of the Ontario, but the amount of profits earned by them is considerably less than the amount earned by it. In other important respects he showed that the Ontario would be found to compare favorably with other companies. The high character and integrity of the management, the sound financial standing of the company, as well as the principle of mutuality as between the individual policy-holder and the membership as a whole should nerve his fellow-workers in the field with redoubled efforts to extend the benefits of life insurance in their respective agencies.

He was sure he voiced the feelings of every agent when he stated they had received the greatest possible benefit from the two days’ conference with the management, under the able presidency of the company’s superintendent, Mr. Hodgins, and on behalf of the agency staff he desired to thank the Manager and officers for the uniform kindness and courtesy shown to them on that occasion.

Mr. Thos. Dixon, County Crown Attorney, Walkerton, in seconding this resolution, congratulated the agents of the company on the quality of the risks taken. The true way to arrive at the position of a company was to consider the relation between the amount of death claims and the amount of insurance carried, and, in this light the affairs of the Ontario were exceedingly satisfactory.

On motion of Mr. J. L. Wideman, Messrs. Geo. Wegenast and John Killer were appointed scrutineers for the election of four directors in place of those retiring. The balloting which followed resulted in the unanimous re-election of B. M. Britton, Q.C., Kingston; Francis C. J. Kerr Fiske, Toronto.

On motion of Mr. B. M. Britton, Messrs. Henry F. J. Jackson, of Brockville, and J. M. Scully, of Waterloo, were re-appointed Auditors of the company for the current year.

Mr. E. P. Clement, barrister, Berlin, moved “that the hearty thanks of the directors and of the policy-holders present at this meeting are hereby tendered to the Manager, Secretary, officers and agents of this company for the faithful and efficient services they have rendered the company, in their respective capacities, during the past year.” He paid an eloquent tribute to the ability and attractive business courtesy of the Manager, Secretary and other members of the head office-staff, and spoken in the highest terms of the energy, honesty and straightforwardness of the company’s agents, on whose labors in the field so much of the success and future prosperity of the Ontario depended. Mr. Robert Baird, P.M., Kincaid, also made a few very laudatory remarks in support of the motion, which was carried amid rounds of applause.

Mr. Wm. Hendry, the Manager of the company, replied to the last resolution, thanking the meeting on behalf of those referred to in it, and explaining some details in reference to the necessity for and purpose of reserves in life assurance.

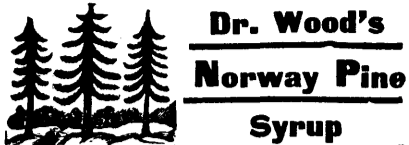
The directors met subsequently and re-elected Mr. I. E. Bowman, M.P. President; Mr. C. M. Taylor, First Vice-President, and Mr. Robert Melvin, Second Vice-President of the company for the ensuing year.

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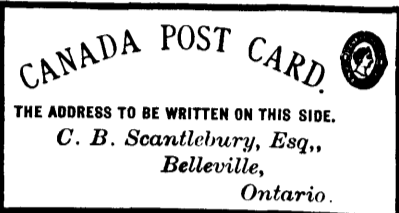
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In one hour you can learn to accompany on the Piano or Organ by using Clark's Lightning Chord Method. No Teacher Necessary. Should be on every Piano or Organ. A limited number given away to introduce. The price of this book is \$1.00, but if you will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

**PICKLES & CO.,**  
LADIES FINE BOOTS TO MEASURE.  
328 Yonge Street,  
Toronto.

**R. F. DALE**  
BAKER & CONFECTIONER  
BEST QUALITY WHITE & BROWN  
BREAD DELIVERED DAILY.  
COR. QUEEN & PORTLAND STS.,  
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**SUPERFLUOUS HAIR REMOVED** forever from any part of the person. Simple remedy, and harmless. Mailed on receipt of \$1.00. Correspondence private. Circulars free. Address: Continental Toilet Co., Dept. 3 P., Cincinnati O.

**A. BARRETT, Photographer.**

All kinds Photographic work done in the best style of the art. First-class work, take your sitting before 4 o'clock, p.m., but not later.

224 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

**British and Foreign.**

Prof. Dickson, of Glasgow University, has resigned the chair of divinity.

The Scotsman says that there is evidently a party in the Church of Scotland bent on having some semblance of a bishop by hook or by crook, and that it will not be easily baffled.

The Board of Education of the American Presbyterian Church aided last year 44 academic, 548 collegiate and 540 theological students, giving them respectively \$2,348, \$34,316 and \$42,407.

The publication of the Home Board's debt of the American Presbyterian Church, North, caused two Pittsburg citizens whose names were withheld to subscribe \$1,000 each, on first sight of it.

The Southern Assembly will meet next year in Memphis, Tenn. Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga., and Fredericksburg, Va., were also nominated, but Memphis was chosen by a small majority.

New South Wales is reverting to free trade. The new budget proposes to displace half a million derived from customs by a land and an income tax. Alcohol and narcotics are still to be taxed.

The editor of the Ram's Horn, at a late meeting and dinner in Chicago, presented to forty men, representing labor, capital, religion and education, statistics of forty churches, made up and tabled.

The General Assembly at Dallas adjourned on Saturday before last after a meeting of great interest and value to the church. The Pittsburg Assembly adjourned on Monday, 27th. to meet at Saratoga next year.

Members of the Southern Assembly, who had been students under Dr. Robert L. Dabney, at a meeting during the Assembly, took steps to secure a wide circulation of his latest book on practical philosophy; and addressed a letter to him of grateful affection and regard.

The income tax bill of the U. S., which was passed by the last Congress was declared to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States last week—five of the judges united in the opinion, and four held the law to be in accordance with the constitution.

At an interview with His Holiness the Pope, Mrs. Potter Palmer thanked him for the interest he manifested in the Chicago Exposition and especially in the Woman's Department, of which Mrs. Palmer was president. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer remained in Rome for Holy Week.

The Southern Presbyterian Assembly sanctioned the effort to create an endowment of \$100,000 for aged and infirm ministers, the method of raising it and the details thereof to be left to the discretion of the committee having the Invalid Fund in charge, subject to the appeal of future Assemblies.

The Board of Church Erection of the American Church, North, assisted 237 churches, and the aggregate amount appropriated for their aid was \$125,981.15. During the year reports have been received from 182 churches and manses completed through its aid without debts, the total value of which are \$560,000.

The Board of Ministerial Relief of the American Church, North, has enrolled 310 ministers, 419 widows, 29 orphan families, 4 lady missionaries, 1 widow of a medical missionary, and 22 have been provided for at Perth Amboy, N. J. The amount appropriated for all purposes in the care of these wards was \$165,612.

Two delegates to the United Presbyterian Assembly at Pittsburgh were not permitted to attend being summoned to the greater assembly above: Rev. Alexander Story previous to the meeting, while en route east, and Rev. J. A. Edie, after the Assembly met. Revs. Dr. J. G. Carson, W. S. Harper and John A. Wilson, D.D., late moderator, were appointed to represent the Assembly at the funeral of the latter. Both of these deceased brethren were among the oldest of the church.

Messrs. Walter Baker & Co., the largest manufacturers of pure, high grade Cocos and Chocolates on this continent, have found it necessary to issue a special notice cautioning consumers of their goods against the recent attempts which have been made to substitute other manufacturers, bearing labels, and done up in packages, in imitation of theirs. A sure test of genuineness is the name of WALTER BAKER & Co.'s place of manufacture—"Dorchester, Mass."

The Board of Home Missions of the American Presbyterian Church, North, reported for the past year 114 schools, 391 teachers, 9,466 pupils. The number of missionaries was 1,641, the number of churches 97, from work in the whole field 12,763 were received on profession and 5,757 on certificate. The total receipts for the year amount to \$934,259.75

**A FATHER'S STORY.**

TELLS HOW TWO DAUGHTERS REGAINED HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

One Was Declared by Physicians to be in Consumption, and Her Early Death Feared—The Other also Showed Symptoms of Going into a Decline—Both Again Enjoy Perfect Health.

From the Prescott Journal.

On a beautiful farm in the township of Oxford, seven miles from Kemptville, resides Mr. George Pettipiece and family. A correspondent of the Journal met Mr. Pettipiece in a drug store enquiring for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He made the remark to the proprietor that he had such faith in them that he never allowed his house to be without them. This led your correspondent to ask why he praised them so highly, when Mr. Pettipiece told the following wonderful story: He said that his daughter, Miss Margaret, aged 20, owes her life to Pink Pills. About two years ago she was taken ill with a severe cold, which terminated in a dry hacking cough, and from that time she began to decline. She gradually grew weaker and weaker, until she had to take to her bed. She was under medical care, but did not in the least improve, and we made up our minds that consumption had fastened upon her, and that her life was but a question of a few months at the most. We read much in the papers concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and thought that perhaps they might benefit her, as all else seemed to fail. After taking the pills for awhile a change for the better was noticeable, much to our joy and satisfaction. Thus encouraged, she continued to take Pink Pills for several months. By the end of this time she was fully restored and there is not now a healthier girl in the township. About the time she began taking the Pink Pills her eldest sister also began to grow pale and sickly, and showing the same signs of decline. She also used the Pink Pills with the same beneficial results. "I believe," said Mr. Pettipiece, "that but for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills one or both would be in the grave and you can, therefore, understand why I am so enthusiastic about this medicine and why I always keep Pink Pills in the house. You can print this if you wish, and you can say, too, that it but faintly conveys the feeling of gratitude I have for what this medicine has done for me and mine."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

**"Favorites"**

Ask your grocer or tobacconist for these Matches.

They are par excellence the correct light for smokers.

**NO SULPHUR.  
NO SMELL.**

The E. B. EDDY Co.



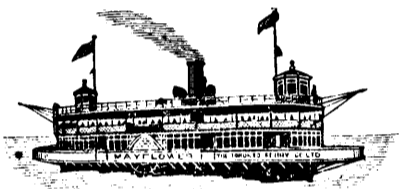
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TABLETS**

REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

RIPANS TABLETS are the best Medicine known for Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Ripans Tablets contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effectual, and give immediate relief. Price—60 cents per box. May be ordered through nearest druggist, or by mail.

Address: THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



Hold your Annual Church Picnic at Hanlan's Point or Island Park. Hanlan's Point has been converted into the most beautiful grounds in the province, and hot water is supplied free of charge to all picnic parties, and all refreshments are sold at city prices. The Toronto Ferry Co. issue a very low rate to picnic parties, and for a very moderate charge will give the excursion party a beautiful sail round the Island before landing at the picnic grounds. For further information apply to W. A. ESSON, Manager, 83 Front St. W. Telephone 2365.

A RECENT BOOK

BY  
**Miss A. M. Machar,**  
(FIDELIS).

Roland Graeme: Knight.

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

See This Dress?



Surprise Soap Washed it.

And will wash any washable material without injury to the color or material—it is harmless yet effective.

White goods are made whiter and colored goods brighter by the use of Surprise Soap.

Thousands use it. Why don't you?

Use Surprise on washday for all kinds of goods without Boiling or Scalding.

**SURPRISE SOAP**

LASTS LONGEST GOES FARTHEST. 180

READ the directions on the wrapper

BEYOND COMPARISON

Are the good qualities possessed by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Above all it purifies the blood, thus strengthening the nerves; it regulates the digestive organs, invigorates the kidneys and liver, tones and builds up the entire system, cures Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Catarrh and Rheumatism. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick Headache. 25c.

**CHOCOLATES**  
G.B.

THE FINEST IN THE LAND.

**Ganong Bros., Ltd.,**  
St. Stephen, N. B.



**Why not try  
WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT?**

Doctors highly recommend it to those  
Who are run down;  
Who have lost appetite;  
Who have difficulty after eating;  
Who suffer from nervous exhaustion;  
And to Nursing Mothers,  
as it increases quantity and  
improves quality of milk.  
PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

An infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For Disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

—FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,—

Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and still joints it acts like a charm. Manufactured only at

THOS. HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78 New Oxford St., London  
And sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter

**HOME-COMFORT**  
ROLL OF HONOR.

THREE GOLD  
and ONE SILVER MEDAL  
THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL and  
COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.  
NEW ORLEANS, 1884 and 1885.

HIGHEST AWARDS  
NEBRASKA STATE BOARD  
OF AGRICULTURE, 1887.

DIPLOMA  
ALABAMA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,  
At Montgomery, 1888.

AWARD  
Chattahoochee Valley Exposition,  
Columbus, Ga., 1888.

HIGHEST AWARDS  
25th ANNUAL FAIR  
ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL  
ASSOCIATION, 1889.

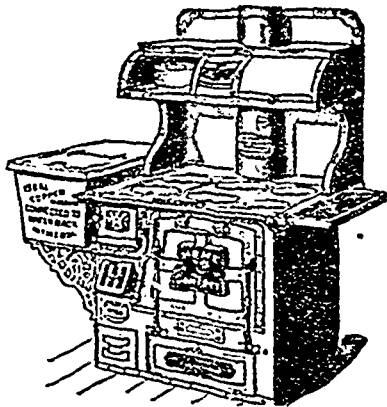
SIX  
HIGHEST AWARDS  
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION  
CHICAGO, 1893.

HIGHEST AWARDS  
WESTERN FAIR ASSOCIATION,  
LONDON, CAN. 1893.

SIX GOLD MEDALS  
MIDWINTER FAIR,  
San Francisco, Cal., 1894.

ABOVE HONORS WERE

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



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HOTEL AND FAMILY RANGES.**

CARVING AND STEAM TABLES,  
BROILERS, MALLEABLE WATERBACKS,  
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Above Style Family Range is sold only  
by our Travelling Salesmen from our  
own wagons at one uniform price  
throughout Canada and  
the United States.

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

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

**WE CAN  
AID YOU**

To secure a comfortably heated home for yourself and family, by supplying you with

**OXFORD  
RADIATORS**

Send for Catalogue and Testimonials.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Gurney Foundry Company, Ltd., Toronto.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

It is said that 70,000 employes are to be found in the sweat shops of New York City.

Rev. J. Mitford Mitchell, D.D., of the West Parish, Aberdeen, has resigned his charge.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary in order to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system.

One of the most popular religious books in Japan is "Pilgrim's Progress," illustrated by Japanese artists.

Rev. Robert Montgomery, B.D., Muirkirk, has been presented by his Bible class with a gold watch in appreciation of his work.

The Kirk Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale has adopted an overture on the Armenian question. A telegram of sympathy was sent to the meeting in London.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by all Druggists.

A pastoral letter to the churches on family religion, worship and Christian nurture of children, was adopted, and ordered to be printed and sent to the churches.

Rev. Jacob Primmer found Popery in Italy a hundredfold worse than he had seen it in this country. To call such a system Christianity is in his opinion deliberate falsehood.

SOMETHING WE WOULD RECOMMEND TO THE EARNEST ATTENTION OF MINISTERS, FATHERS AND MOTHERS.

A GREAT FIELD OPEN FOR THEIR ENERGY IN STRIVING TO STOP OR DIMINISH THE "ALCOHOL" AND "MORPHINE" HABIT.

Much has been said about men and women acquiring the above pernicious habits through taking patent medicines, which are largely made up of these ingredients. Of course these powerful nerve tonics stimulate for a short time and make people "feel good," but the stimulant must be taken frequently, and in this manner the baneful habits attach themselves to the user, never to be got rid of.

To avoid or diminish these evils as much as possible "MANLEY'S" Celery Nerve Compound, with Beef, Iron and Wine, was placed before the public. It is a scientific combination of celery for the nerves, beef, iron and wine for the blood and strength, and camomiles and other tonics, and is based on glycerine (the most perfect germ destroyer, and healing, cooling laxative known to the medical profession) instead of alcohol.

Just think of the beneficial effects this will produce, and being free from harmful narcotics, the horrible evils our dear friends may be saved from.

If your hand is sore or the skin irritated would you use a burning irritant like alcohol if you had glycerine? No! Then why use it on the more tender membranes of the stomach? If you need a pure, health-building, common sense tonic, devoid of any ingredient that can harm the most delicate woman or child, we recommend you to take "MANLEY'S Celery Nerve Compound," for in this you avoid even the appearance of evil. Recommend it to your friends for the above, and also for the reason that it is unsurpassed in health-giving properties. You can buy it of any druggist, or write to the Lion Medicine Co., Toronto. Remember "MANLEY'S" is what we recommend.

**THE PALACE STEAMER** Garden City

HEADQUARTERS: TORONTO  
OPEN NOW FOR ENGAGEMENTS WITH  
SUNDAY SCHOOLS, CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS, ETC.  
Those desiring an Excursion and Day of Recreation free from evil influences can secure this regular steamer to  
Lake Island Park, Wilson, N.Y.  
at a low rate, whereby a profit of not less than 50 per cent. will be secured for the parties from the sale of their tickets.  
Special Inducements Offered for Excursions in June.  
All persons interested in small or large excursions please call or communicate with the undersigned at the Steamer Garden City Office, Geddes Wharf, foot of Yonge St., East Side.  
W. N. HARRIS, Agent.  
THOS. E. NIHAN, Partner  
Telephone No. 22.

**RADWAY'S  
PILLS,**

Always Reliable,  
Purely Vegetable.

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

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

—AND—  
**All Disorders of the Liver.**

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

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

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



FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS  
**DUNN'S  
BAKING  
POWDER**  
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND  
LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

**PILES EUREKA PILE CURE**  
PRICE 25 CENTS.

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

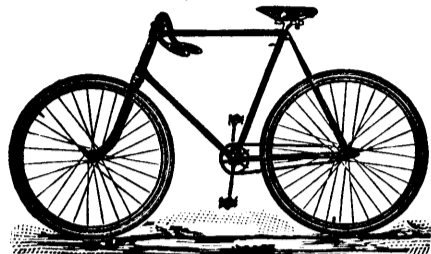
**EUREKA PILE CURE CO.,**  
127 W. Congress St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.  
and it will be delivered to you, directions on each package; if strictly followed you will receive instant beneficial succor from the ointment.

AGENTS WANTED.

When writing to Advertisers please mention THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

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AND TASTE BETTER.**  
Pastry and Cakes made with the help of  
THE  
**COOK'S  
FRIEND**  
BAKING POWDER.



**HOBB'S  
"STORMER."**  
"STORMER" in Prices.  
"STORMER" in Improvements.

AGENTS WANTED.  
**HOBBS HARDWARE CO'Y,  
LONDON, ONT.**



**PARISIAN STEAM  
LAUNDRY.**  
87 Adelaide St. W.  
Phone 1127.  
Shirts, collars and  
cuffs a specialty.  
Mending done  
free.  
Established 1873.  
E. M. MOFFATT,  
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Our Communion Wine  
**"ST. AUGUSTINE"**



Chosen by the Synods of Niagara and Ontario for  
use in both dioceses.

Cases of one dozen bottles . . . \$4 50  
Cases of two dozen half bottles . . . 5 50  
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agent for Maritime Provinces, at \$1.00 a case extra  
to cover extra charges.

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

**AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!**  
The grandest and fastest selling book ever published is  
**DARKNESS AND DAYLIGHT**  
OR LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF NEW YORK LIFE  
By Helen Campbell, and Supt. Byrne, with introduction  
By Rev. Lyman Abbott.  
It overflows with pathos, humor, fact and story, splendidly  
illustrated with 250 superb engravings from flash-light  
photographs of real life. Ministers say "God speed it." Every-  
one laughs and cries over it, and Agents are selling it by thou-  
sands. 25-1000 more Agents wanted—men and women.  
\$1.00 to \$2.00 a month made. Send for Terms to Agents,  
and choice specimens of the beautiful engravings. Address  
**HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.**

The Large Difference Speaks For Itself.

PETERBOROUGH, MARCH 29TH, 1895.

To S. G. Faulkner, Esq., Inspector North American Life Assurance Co., Peterborough, Ont.:

Dear Sir.—Referring to your Managing Director's communication, advising me of the various options I have in respect to my \$10,000 Ten Payment Life, Ten Year Tontine Investment Policy, I have decided to use the surplus to purchase additional paid-up insurance for \$3,350, and retain my present policy for \$10,000 with profits, which in its terms is paid up, thus giving me paid-up insurance in your Company to the amount of \$13,350.

In concluding the settlement, it affords me pleasure in stating that I am highly satisfied with my contract. I find that the actual surplus offered exceeds what was estimated as likely to be received by me when I insured:

Among the options of settlement offered me was a cash value of \$6,523.71, which appeared to me to be a large sum. When I took out your policy, I also secured a policy in another leading company on the ordinary 10-Payment Life plan for a like amount. On application to that company as to the cash value of my policy at the end of ten years, I was told \$4,513.00, being \$2,010.00 less than in your company. This large difference speaks for itself, and indicates the advantage to a policy-holder in your company. Both policies were on the 10-Payment Life Plan, but that in your company was a straight 10 Year Tontine, under which the profits were not payable except at the end of the investment period of ten years. While those in the other Company were payable quinquennially, but in the figures quoted of the cash values, profits are included in both cases for full 10 years.

Truly yours,

JAMES M. IRWIN.

Lumber Merchant.

PRECENTOR WANTED

For Geneva Church, Chesley. No Organ. Psalms and hymns sung. For particulars write  
C. J. MICKLE, Chesley.

MENEELY BELL COMPANY,

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

WANTED

ORAINED MISSIONARY for Cariboo Mission, B.C. Appointment for two years at least. People promise \$600 towards salary, H.M.C. \$400 per annum. Further information on application to  
REV. DR. ROBERTSON,  
Winnipeg, Man.

MONUMENTS.

D. McINTOSH & SONS,

Manufacturers and Importers of GRANITE and MARBLE MONUMENTS. Best Designs and Lowest Prices in Ontario. Write us before buying elsewhere.  
Works—YONGE ST., DEER PARK.  
Office and Showroom—524 YONGE ST. (Opposite Mail-land St.)  
TELEPHONE 4249.

CHURCH SEATS FOR SALE.

Two complete sets with cushions. Each set will seat about six hundred. Seats modern style with iron ends. Will be sold in one or two sets.

Address,

R. W. HURLBURT, M.D.,  
Secretary,  
Mitchell, Ont.

Toronto Bible Training School

Open to Christian men and women of all denominations. Prepares for Sunday School, City, Home and Foreign Mission Work. Session begins September 26th. Day and evening classes. Tuition free. For prospectus and forms of application address,

WM. FERGUSON, Secretary,  
55 Walmer Road, Toronto.

DEATHS.

At Winnipeg, Man., on 29th ult., H. D. Cameron, Manager Hamilton Provident and Loan Society, in the 62nd year of his age.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERY.

BARRIE.—This Presbytery will meet at Stayner, on 10th June, at 10 a.m., for ordination and induction of Mr. R. Pogue and for other business.

At Callendar, 11th June, for ordination of Mr. W. G. Smith as missionary.

A SKELETON IN THE CLOSET.

How often do we hear of this in domestic life at this day. But what is more appalling than the living body made repulsive with skin and scalp diseases, salt-rheum, tetter, eczema and scrofulous sores and swellings. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the positive cure for all of these diseases. If taken in time, it also cures Lung-scrofula, commonly known as Pulmonary Consumption. By druggists.

Keyser, N.C.

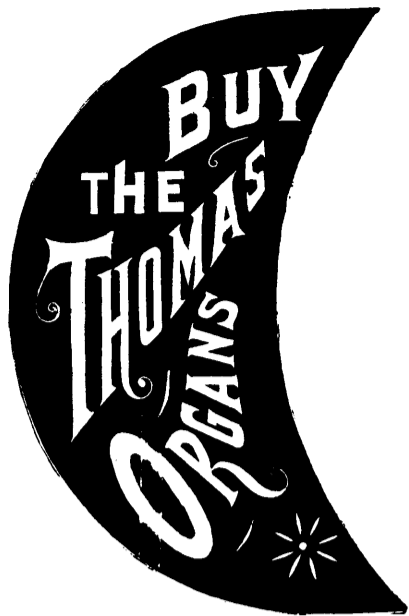
DR. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir—When about three years old I was taken with mumps, also had fever, finally I had that dreaded disease Scrofula. The most eminent physicians in this section treated me to no avail. I had running scrofulous sores on left side of neck and face. I was small and weakly when eight or nine years old, and in fact was nearly a skeleton. Six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery wrought marvelous changes. Although the sores were healed in eight months, I did not quit taking it until I was sure it had been entirely routed from my system. The only signs left of the dreadful disease are the scars which ever remind me of how near death's door I was until rescued by the "Discovery." I am now eighteen years old and weigh 148 pounds; and have not been sick in five years.

Yours respectfully,

HARVEY M. HOLLEMAN,

Agt. for Seaboard Air Line.

For constipation and headache, use Dr. Pierce's Pellets.



The Leading Instruments of the Day

Write for Catalogue and Prices.

Thomas Organ Co.'y

Manufacturers of High Grade  
Organs,  
WOODSTOCK, ONT., CANADA.

STAINED

x x GLASS x x

WINDOWS

OF ALL KINDS

FROM THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF

JOSEPH MCCAUSLAND & SON

76 KING STREET WEST  
TORONTO.

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Only Watches  
That Keep Time.  
That's  
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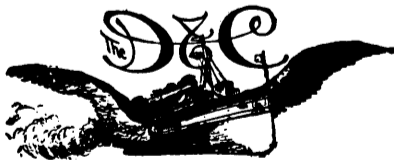
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PRICES  
ARE  
ALWAYS  
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Dealer in Fine Watches,

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TO MACKINAC PETOSKEY CHICAGO..

FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK BETWEEN

Toledo, Detroit & Mackinac

PETOSKEY, THE "SOO," MARQUETTE  
AND DULUTH.

EVERY EVENING BETWEEN

Detroit and Cleveland

Connecting with Earliest Trains at Cleveland  
for all points East, South and  
Southwest.

Sunday Trips June, July, August and September Only.

2 New Steel Passenger Steamers

Have just been Built for our Upper Lake Route  
costing \$300,000 each. Send for illustrated  
pamphlet. Address,

A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.

The Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

Miscellaneous.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, will meet in London, Ontario, in St. Andrew's Church, on

WEDNESDAY, 12th JUNE,  
at 7.30 P.M.

All papers relating to the business of the Assembly should be in the hands of REV. DR. REID, Toronto, 10 days before the meeting.

The Business Committee will meet in the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church, London, on Wednesday, 12th, at 4 P.M.,

WILLIAM REID, Clerk.



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