

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

THE PRESBYTERIAN

TORONTO ENGRAVING Co.

Vol. 14.—No. 1.
Whole No. 674.

Toronto, Wednesday, December 31st, 1884.

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

BOOKS:

JUST RECEIVED:

- "Peloubet's Notes on the International S. S. Lessons for 1885," \$1.25.
- "Vincent's Commentary on the Lessons of 1885," \$1.25.
- "Half-Hours with the Lessons of 1885," \$1.25.
- "Monday Club Sermons on the Lessons for 1885," \$1.50.

BY MAIL, POSTPAID.

Sunday School Periodicals supplied at lowest prices

JOHN YOUNG,
UPPER CANADA TRACT SOCIETY,
102 Yonge Street, Toronto.

WESTMINSTER SABBATH SCHOOL HYMNAL.

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

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

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

READY AT LAST!

THE SABBATH SCHOOL HYMNAL OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Words only. 60c. per dozen.

JAMES BAIN & SON, Booksellers,
TORONTO.

S. S. LIBRARIES.

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

W. Drysdale & Co.,

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

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

THE DOMINION BOOK STORE, 286 & 288 Yonge St., Toronto. The great second-hand Book Depot. Sabbath School Libraries supplied. Send for catalogue. D. & W. SUTHERLAND.

HARDWARE.

SHIP CHANDLERY, GALVANIZED BOAT FITTINGS,

in great variety, at

AIKENHEAD & CROMBIE,
Cor. King and Yonge Sts.

Books and Stationery.

NOW READY!

We have arranged at considerable expense for a Verbatim Report of the **Moody Convention,**

Including all the Addresses, Bible Readings, Noon-Day Talks, etc., by D. L. Moody, Major Whittle and others, which will be issued as a supplement to

"OUR MISSION UNION."

A New Gospel Paper, 8 pp., illustrated, issued on the 1st and 3rd Saturday in each month.

Persons subscribing now will receive the paper to end of 1885 (including a copy of the Verbatim Report) for the regular subscription rate—50 cents.

The Verbatim Report will be sold at 10 cents each; 60 cents per dozen; \$3.50 per 100. Special rates to the trade.

A limited number will be issued. Orders will need to come in with the least possible delay.

S. R. BRIGGS,
Toronto Willard Tract Depository, corner
Yonge and Temperance Streets.

HENRY W. DARLING & CO.

Importers of

WOOLLENS AND CLOTHIERS' TRIMMINGS,

And General Dry Goods Commission Merchants,

52 FRONT ST. W., TORONTO.

WM. J. McMASTER & CO.,

41 Front St. West. Importers of

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

And dealers in
Canadian Woollens and Cottons.

Stock for Autumn Trade now complete in every Department.

HENRY WALTON, Merchant Tailor,

39 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

JOHNSTON & LARMOUR, TAILORS,

NO. 2 ROSSIN BLOCK, - TORONTO.

ROBE AND GOWN MAKERS.

THOMAS CREAN, Merchant and Military Tailor,

(Master Tailor to the Q. O. Rifles.)
89 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

W. H. FERGUSON, CARPENTER,

18 Bay Street, corner Melinda, Toronto. Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to. Printers' and Engravers' work a specialty.

SHADE TREES, Norway, Spruce, Scotch Fir, Grape Vines, all kinds of Fruit Trees.

Extra fine stock. Call and see them.
Henry Slight, Nurseryman,
87 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

SALES MEN for Australia.—About 12 first-rate men on Australian boats, guaranteed salary and commission. Also, for Otago. Apply immediately "Field Dep't." Bradley, Carrington & Co., Brantford, Ont.

Professional.

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

Office—Victoria Chambers, 9 Victoria Street, Toronto.

J. G. ROBINSON, M.A. HERBERT A. L. KENT.

KEHOE & HAMILTON, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc., SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO.

J. J. KEHOE, Crown Att'y. H. C. HAMILTON.

PROF. VERNON'S ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC INSTITUTION,

197 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

Electricity scientifically applied positively cures nervous and chronic diseases, not cured by other means. Our improved family battery with full instructions for home use is simply invaluable. (No family can afford to be without one.) Send for circular with testimonials, etc.

DR. JOHN HALL, SENR., Homoeopathic Physician,

At his old residence, 33 RICHMOND ST. E.

Office hours:—9 to 10 a.m.; 2 to 4 p.m. 7 and on Monday and Thursday evenings from 7.30 to 9; Sunday, 5.30 to 6.30 p.m.

C. P. LENNOX, DENTIST, ARCADE BUILDING, Toronto, is the only dentist in the city who uses the new system of Vitalized Air for extracting teeth absolutely without pain or danger to the patient.

Best Sets of Artificial Teeth, \$8.
Teeth filled in the highest style of the art and warranted for ten years.

RIGGS & IVORY, DENTISTS, Finest and best set of teeth, \$8; other qualities, \$5; latest method of administering vitalized air; gold fillings, 1/2 rates. 250 Queen Street West, over Crystal Palace shoe store.

STEWART & DENISON, Architects, &c.,

64 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

LANGLEY & BURKE, Architects, etc.,

15 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Architect of Old St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, Knox Church, Ottawa, and many other prominent churches. HENRY LANGLEY, EDMUND BURKE.

GORDON & HELLIWELL, ARCHITECTS,

23 SCOTT STREET, - TORONTO.

WM. R. GREGG, ARCHITECT,

9 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO,

Prepares plans for churches, manses, and all kinds of public and private buildings.

KILGOUR BROTHERS, Manufacturers and Printers.

PAPER, PAPER BAGS, FLOUR SACKS, PAPER BOXES, FOLDING BOXES, TEA CADDIES, TWINES, ETC.

21 and 23 Wellington St. W., Toronto

Miscellaneous.

A. & T. J. DARLING & CO., HARDWARE.

EWING & CO., TORONTO.

received
TWO SILVER MEDALS FOR WOOD MANTELS.

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

PETERKIN BROS., WOOD CARVERS AND GILDERS,

Manufacturers of CORNICES, BRACKETS, and WALL POCKETS.

72 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVOURITE.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED Cook's Friend Baking Powder. PURE, HEALTHY, RELIABLE.

Manufactured only by W. D. McLAREN, Retailed Every where—59 & 57, College St., Montreal.

KEITH & FITZSIMONS, MANUFACTURE Church Chandeliers and Artistic Brass Work.

109 KING ST., WEST, TORONTO.

BRUCE, "THE ART PHOTOGRAPHER,"

invites all who want ARTISTIC PORTRAITS to give him a call. Portraits in OIL, WATER COLOUR, CRAYON, INK, etc. Liberal Discount to clergymen and students. STUDIO, 118 King Street West, Toronto.

CHURCH GLASS

Executed in all Styles.

Designs and estimates on application. JOS. McCAUSLAND & SON, 76 King Street West, Toronto.

CHURCH GLASS

And Ornamental House Glass. Write for design and prices.

ELLIOTT & SON,
94 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

UNITED EMPIRE LOAN CORPORATION

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits received. Interest allowed from date of deposit at 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. For Special Term Accounts 6 per cent. will be allowed. No notice required for the withdrawal of money. GEO. D. MORTON, Esq., M.D., President.

JAS. SCROGGIE, MANAGER.

HEAD OFFICES: PUBLIC LIBRARY BLDGS., Cor. Church and Adelaide Sts., Toronto.

EPPS' COCOA

Only Boiling Water or Milk needed. Sold only in packets, labelled.

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

DISEASE BANISHED
 Health Gained,
 Long Life Secured,
 BY USING

KIDNEY-WORT

It Purifies the Blood,
 It Cleanses the Liver,
 It Strengthens the Kidneys,
 It Regulates the Bowels.

TRUTHFUL TESTIMONY.

KIDNEY DISEASES.
 "I suffered day and night with kidney troubles, my water was chalky and bloody, I could get no relief from doctors. Kidney-Wort cured me. I am as well as ever."
 FRANK WILSON, Teabody, Mass.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
 "I would not be without Kidney-Wort if it cost \$10. It cured my liver and kidney troubles after I had lost all hope."
 SAM'L HODGES, Williamstown, Vt. Va.

PILES! PILES!!
 "I suffered for 12 years from Piles, as none but those that have been afflicted can realize. Kidney-Wort quickly cured me."
 LYMAN T. ABELL, Georgia, Vt.

CONSTIPATION.
 "I was a great sufferer from diseased kidneys and was terribly constipated for years. I am now as healthy as well as ever. I was in my life and it is due alone to Kidney-Wort."
 C. P. BROWN, Westport, N. Y.

RHEUMATISM.
 "After suffering for thirty years from Rheumatism and kidney trouble, Kidney-Wort has entirely cured me."
 ELBRIDGE MALCOLM, West Bath, Me.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
 "Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering and weakness, brought on by use of a Sewing Machine."
 DR. C. M. SUMMERLEY, Sun Hill, Ga.

FOR THE BLOOD.
 "The past year I have used Kidney-Wort more than ever, and with the best results. Take it all in all, it is the most successful remedy I have ever used."
 PHILLIP C. BALLOU, N. D., Monkton, Vt.

MALARIA.
 "Chronic Malaria for years, with liver disease made me wish for death. A European trip, doctors and medicine did no good, until I used Kidney-Wort—that CURED me."
 HENRY WARD, Late Col. 6th Reg., N. G. S. N. Y., Jersey City, N. J.

It acts at the same time on the **KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS** stimulating them to healthy action and keeping them in perfect order. Sold by all Druggists, Price \$1.00 Liquid or Dry. The latter can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.,
 BURLINGTON, VERMONT, U. S. A.
 Montreal, P. Q., and London, England.

KIDNEY-WORT

A MILLION A MONTH
 THE DIAMOND DYES,
 have become so popular that a million packages a month are being used to re-color dyes or faded DRESSES, SCARFS, HOODS, STOCKINGS, RIBBONS, &c. Warranted fast and durable. Also used for making inks, staining wood, coloring Photo's, Flowers, Grasses, &c. Send stamp for 25 colored samples, and book of directions.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S
IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR
 USED BY THOUSANDS of the finest Creameries and Dairies BECAUSE it is the Strongest, the Purest, the Brightest and the Best.

Color the Buttermilk or Turn Refined. It contains no Acid or Alkali. It is not our old Color, but a new one so prepared in refined oil, that it cannot change. BEWARE of imitations, and of all other old colors, for they get rancid and spoil the butter.

Sold by Druggists and Country Stores, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00. To know where and how to get it, write Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vermont, or Montreal, P. Q. Dairymen's Guide sent free.

MAKES GILT-EDGED BUTTER

LIGHT HEALTHY BREAD

DR. PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS

The best dry hop yeast in the world. Bread raised by this yeast is light, white and wholesome like our grandmother's delicious bread.

GROCERS SELL THEM.
 PREPARED BY THE
Price Baking Powder Co.,
 Makers of Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,
 Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

NO POISON IN THE PASTRY IF

DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS ARE USED.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., Flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made. FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

PREPARED BY THE
Price Baking Powder Co.,
 Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
 AND
Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems,
 Best Dry Hop Yeast.
FOR SALE BY GROCERS.
 WE MAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND
 IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION and ULCERATION, FALLING and DISPLACEMENTS, and the CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, and IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

IT WILL DISSOLVE and EXPULSION FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCERous GROWTHS THEREIN CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE.

IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCE, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, and RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION and INDIGESTION.

THAT FEELING OF BEATING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT and BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

IT WILL AT ALL TIMES and UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY with the LAWS that GOVERN the FEMALE SYSTEM.

AS ITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE and the RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES can GLADLY TESTIFY.

FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

Scientific and Useful.

GINGER CAKES.—Two quarts flour, two heaping tablespoonfuls lard, one pound butter, two teacups brown sugar, two heaping teaspoonfuls ginger and a pint of molasses.

A SAVOURY DISH.—A pint of tomatoes pulped, one pound of best macaroni boiled, one pound of minced game, fowl, or veal; season well, add a tablespoonful of grated cheese, and four oz. of butter; add a little mace, if liked; mix well and put into a pie dish; cover with bread crumbs and cook it in the oven till browned.

TO MAKE MARBLE CREAM.—Spread a thin layer of apricot, or some other pale coloured preserve on a glass dish, take one pint of cream, and thoroughly dissolve it in a quarter of an ounce isinglass, not allowing it to boil; put it into a jug, and stir occasionally until nearly cold; pour over the preserve and set aside to become firm.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound is a most valuable medicine for ladies of all ages who may be afflicted with any form of disease peculiar to the sex. Her remedies are not only put up in liquid form but in pills and lozenges in which form they are securely sent through the mails.

ARTICHOKE SOUP.—Prepare by peeling and slicing a sufficient number of artichokes, and fry them in a pan with about an eighth part of their bulk of sliced onions, with a little dripping or butter. When nicely browned, add a small quantity of water, salt, pepper, and sugar, and simmer until tender. Then add enough milk, with a little flour beaten with it, to reduce to the consistency of a thin soup. Simmer and serve with sippets of toast.

PLUM PUDDING.—One pound of raisins stoned, one of currants, one-fourth pound citron, one-half pound sifted sugar, one pint of bread crumbs, one pound beef suet shredded fine, one gill molasses, ten eggs beaten separately, a nutmeg grated, a small teaspoonful cinnamon, and one-half a one of powdered mace, and two tablespoonfuls of flour stirred through the fruit. Scald the bag or cloth, wring it as dry as possible, dust flour over the inside, and tie very tight. Boil, if all in one, six hours.

COMPELLED TO YIELD.—Obstinate skin diseases, humors of the blood, eruptions and old sores are cured by Burdock Root Bitters, which purify and regulate all the secretions.

ROAST GOOSE.—Put the giblets on the fire in a stew-pan, with pepper, salt, and an onion cut in half, simmer for several hours for the gravy; prepare a filling of bread crumbs, seasoned with pepper and salt, and onion chopped, two teaspoonfuls of sage leaves dried and rubbed fine, and the same of sweet marjoram, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, and butter the size of an egg. Fill the bird and roast, basting frequently. Make gravy with the giblet broth, chop the gizzard and rub the liver fine, thicken with browned flour. Serve with brown onion sauce or apple sauce.

MINCE MEAT.—Chop very finely one and a half pounds (when chopped) of nice roast beef, beef suet, tart (greening) apples, Mala ga raisins, and pick clean, and add the same quantity of currants. Add one pound of good brown sugar, half of mixed orange, lemon and citron candied peel, shredded small. Put in the juice and grated rind of a lemon, a coffee-cup of sugar, powdered spice to taste, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Mix with a quart of sweet cider reduced to a pint by boiling with maple syrup. Add a glass of currant jelly, and more of the cider if the mince meat is too dry, when the pies are made. The jelly is a desirable addition in any case.

SPICED BEEF.—To spice a round of beef from twenty pounds to twenty-five pounds mix together three ounces of ground saltpetre, three ounces of brown sugar, one ounce of ground cloves, one ounce of ground allspice, one nutmeg, two ounces of black pepper, and twelve ounces of salt. Take the bone out of the meat, let it hang for two or three days, then rub the mixture well into it, and repeat every day for three weeks, turning the beef every day. When it is to be cooked dip into cold water, bind round with tape, and put into a pan with about a teacupful of water, cover the meat with some finely shred suet, and put a common paste crust over the top. Bake for five or six hours, and take off the crust when cool.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.
 Will Build up Wasted Systems.

Dr. R. H. Pusey, Elizabeth, Ky., says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion liberally in the last ten years, and take pleasure in commending it as a valuable remedy both for adults and children in wasting conditions."

Loss and Gain.
 CHAPTER I.
 "I was taken sick a year ago With bilious fever."
 "My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I Could not move! I shrunk!
 From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."
 Dublin, June 6, '84. R. FITZPATRICK.

CHAPTER II.
 "Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880. Gentlemen— I suffered with attacks of sick headache."
 Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner. No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters.
 "The first bottle Nearly cured me."
 The second made me as well and strong as when a child,
 "And I have been so to this day."
 My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious
 "Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,
 "Pronounced by Boston's best physicians
 "Incurable!"
 Seven bottles of your bitters cured him and I know of the
 "Lives of eight persons"
 In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters,
 And many more are using them with great benefit.

"Do you almost
 "Do miracles?" Mrs. E. D. Slack.
 How to Get Sick.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!
 None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

A HUMAN BAROMETAR.—A man with rheumatism can feel the approach of bad weather in his aching joints. Haggard's Yellow Oil cures rheumatism, aches, pains and injuries.

DURKEE'S SALAD DRESSING

No Waste. No Trouble. Always Ready. A GOOD SALAD ASSURED. Rich, Wholesome, Nutritious. The most popular and the most popular Mayonaise for all kinds of SALAD. DRESSING. COLD BEATS, FISH, etc., ever sold.

E. R. DURKEE CO.
 NEW YORK

THE MILD POWER CURES.
HUMPHREYS'
 In use 30 years.—Special Prescriptions of an eminent Physician. Simple, Safe and Sure.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NON-CURABLE DISEASES.

1	Fever, Consumption, Inflammation	25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Cough	25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	25
4	Diarrrhea of Children or Adults	25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	25

HOMOEOPATHIC

12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	25
17	Piles, Ulcer, or Bleeding	25
18	Flatulency, Acids or Chronic Indigestion	25
19	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	25
20	General Debility, Physical Weakness	25
21	Kidney Disease	25
22	Nervous Debility	1.00
23	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	1.00
24	Disease of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

SPECIFICS.
 Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—Send for Dr. Humphreys' Book on Disease, &c. (44 pages), also, Catarrhs, &c.—A Good HOMEOPATHIC'S Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., New York.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, was afflicted with Tape Worm, 8 feet of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

VOL 14.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1884.

No. 1.

NOW READY.

The International Scheme of S. S. Lessons

FOR 1885.

Specially Prepared for Presbyterian Sabbath Schools.

65 cents per Hundred Copies. Mailed free on receipt of price.

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

Notes of the Week.

THE *Ottawa Free Press* says: There have been fifty-five contests held under the Scott Act, out of which the Act was victorious forty-six times. This is an unparalleled proportion of victories for any cause. The majorities given for the Act in these contests aggregate 28,142. This is by many thousands the largest majority ever given any contested cause in Canada.

PRESIDENT McCOSH, of Princeton, believes that the college which gives to the students a wide choice of studies during all the years of their course commits a radical error. He holds that there are branches rudimentary and fundamental, which have stood the test of time, fitted to call forth the deeper and higher faculties of the mind, and opening the way to further knowledge, which all should be required to study. Such are the classical tongues, with certain European ones, and, above all, our own tongue, with their literatures. Such are mathematics, physics, chemistry, and certain branches of natural history. Such are the study of the human mind, logic, ethics and political economy.

THE death of an eminent Scottish Congregational minister is recorded. Rev. William Lindsay Alexander, D.D., F.R.S.E., pastor of Augustine Church, Edinburgh, was born August 24, 1808, and was educated at the universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's. He became minister of a Congregational Church in Edinburgh in 1835, Professor of Theology to the Congregationalists of Scotland in 1854, Examiner in Philosophy at St. Andrew's University in 1861, and a member of the Old Testament Revision Company in 1870. Dr. Alexander was the author of a number of valuable contributions to theological literature. He was possessed of great and varied learning, keen critical insight into men and affairs. He was withal a modest man, and avoided all ostentatious parade. He enjoyed the respect and esteem of all sections of the Evangelical Church.

LAST week New York city was visited by several serious fires. Christ Church, Brooklyn, had a narrow escape. A badly constructed heating apparatus nearly caused the destruction of this very handsome edifice. On Sabbath the extensive oil works at Williamsburgh were laid in ruins after blazing for many hours. The loss was heavy. In more senses than one Sabbath labour does not pay. The saddest of all the fires, however, was that which destroyed the St. John's Home, in Brooklyn, where the inmates, many of them helpless children unable to escape, perished in the conflagration. Over twenty bodies have been recovered from the ruins, but numbers are still missing. The fire originated in a drying-room. A boy carrying a lighted candle in his hand went looking for a pair of stockings, and accidentally set fire to some clothes hanging on a screen. The flames spread with great rapidity, causing a mournful loss of life.

IN *Punch's* illustrations of Shakespeare, *apropos* of a former discussion regarding food adulteration, Romeo, was sketched not before the poor apothecary's door, but in front of the plate-glass window of a fash-

ionable grocery store, where he fancies he can easily procure the desired poison. Adulteration notwithstanding corrective Acts of Parliament has not diminished since those days. One of the most pitiable exhibitions of trade trickery has just been exposed in New York city. A doctor had several cases brought for treatment of children who were suffering from what seemed unaccountable diseases. He made inquiries and found that they were in the habit of eating candy. Experiments were made, and it was found that confectioners were in the habit of using poisonous pigments to produce the colours that are fascinating in childhood's eyes. As a result of the investigation about two tons of poisoned candy were confiscated and thrown into the river. The mammon of unrighteousness is becoming a veritable Moloch.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, Easton, Penn., lately inaugurated as its new President, Rev. J. H. Mason Knox, D.D. An account of the exercises is contained in a pamphlet before us. From it we learn that over one thousand students have graduated since the institution was organized, and that nearly three hundred are receiving instruction at the present time. Of the fine buildings that crown the hill at Easton, all but two were erected during the able administration of his predecessor, Dr. Wm. C. Cattell. Dr. Knox states, that in the colleges and universities of England there is one student for each 5,000 of population: in Germany, one for each 2,134; in New England, one for each 1,028; and in Scotland, one for each 616 persons, which is adduced to prove that an increased disposition for Scriptural training accompanies and begets zeal for education. The addresses made by Messrs. A. Pardee, Prof. Ballard, and the Hon. Robert E. James, indicate a hearty and earnest devotion to the interests of Lafayette College, of the bodies whom they represented.

TWO or three weeks ago the Salvation Army began operations in Montreal. The experiment required no little courage, as it was all but certain they would be molested. There is always a class who place more reliance on muscle than reason for the expression of their opinions. These took offence at the Salvation Army parade and created a disturbance. Members of the Army were arrested and have been tried before the Recorder. Much interest was taken in the progress of the trial, and the Salvationists have met with warm sympathy from unexpected quarters. At the conclusion of a somewhat lengthened trial the presiding magistrate discharged the defendants with costs. The good man's judgment and impulses appear to be better than his theological information. He was under the impression that Lord Cecil was at the head of the Salvation Army, and other of his ideas were no less vague. The decision will be regarded by most people as both just and satisfactory, however much they may differ in opinion as to the methods pursued by these demonstrative religionists.

LOTTERIES in every shape and form, and for whatever object are directly injurious to private and public morals. The principle is utterly wrong and the results are deplorable. For Christian people to countenance them is simply a disgrace. Be they Protestant or Catholic they are equally deserving of the severest censure. The lottery so unaccountably and culpably sanctioned by the Quebec Legislature last session is now in full blast. Its managers have an office in a prominent thoroughfare in the city of Montreal. At present two series of prizes are being widely advertised. By the first scheme prizes to the value of \$50,000 are offered and 100,000 tickets, at one dollar each, are to be issued. By the second \$10,000 worth of prizes are offered, and 100,000 tickets at twenty-five cents each, are to be sold. If all the tickets are sold, therefore the National Lottery will get \$65,000 for nothing. Already 25,000 tickets for the first scheme and 8,000 for the second have been sold. The difference between a church lottery and a gambling den is only one of degree.

THE Grand Jury at the recent Huron General Sessions, in the course of their presentment remark with Cromwellian vigour and almost Cromwellian involvement of expression: On one point this Grand Jury would approach your Honour to gain some information respecting the commutation of sentences in the Beamish-Mains murder case, tried at the recent assize court here. This jury, not one member of whom knows what steps were taken to obtain a commutation, are of opinion that unless good reason is shown to the county for the course of clemency exercised by the Executive, that there is but little use in convening juries, grand or petty, to waste time in doing their duty as jurors or for judges passing righteous judgment upon the perpetrators of atrocious crimes, if as in this case where the criminals are one of them let loose upon society and the sentences of the others commuted in such a degree as to render the best efforts of juries and the righteous sentences of judges little less than a mockery and a farce, public justice baffled, and no life safe in the community, but the convicted murderer: while here no aid has been extended or sympathy shown to the widow or the helpless orphans of the murdered man.

A MEETING in favour of the abolition of tax exemptions was held in Toronto last week. It is noticeable that all the speakers, representing various shades of opinion, spoke in favour of abolishing the unequal, therefore unjust, system of taxation now existing. The general impression, however, was that churches and the ground on which they were erected should not be taxed except for local improvements. Mr. John Hallam, who has given considerable attention to the subject, stated that under the present law the individual ratepayers of the city paid \$160,000 more than they had a right to pay. This was paid for the privilege of exempting judges, clergymen, church property and government property. This sum, placing the population of Toronto at 110,000, meant a payment of \$1 45½ per head for every man, woman and child in the city. The mechanic who had a family of five had to pay about \$10 extra every year on account of the exemption of customs officials, post-office employees, judges and clergymen. The following motion was adopted: That this meeting is of the opinion that all tax exemptions should be abolished, and that the power be left in the hands of municipal councils; and that the Government should be asked to pass a permissive bill enabling this to be done.

THE other Sabbath the Rev. J. Burton, of Toronto, delivered a very sensible and forcible sermon on the Paganism so apparent in many funeral ceremonies of the period. From the Pacific Coast comes one of the most powerful pleas for funeral reform, all the more effective because it is unintentional. The sixteen year old son of a California railway magnate died a short time since in Europe. Funeral services were held in Grace Church, San Francisco, which was profusely decorated as only opulent but vulgar idiocy could devise. A chapel complete in every detail, made wholly of flowers, was built over the chancel, and the walls of the church were almost hidden by floral anchors, crosses, crowns and Scriptural quotations wrought in violets. The cost of the decorations alone was \$20,000. The sermon—save the mark—was preached by Mr. Newman, of New York. A few sentences will show the reader its quality: "Although so young, he was tall and graceful as some Apollo Belvidere, with classic features some masters would have chosen to chisel in marble or cast in bronze; with eyes soft and gentle as an angel's, yet dreamy as the visions of a seer; with broad, white forehead, home of a radiant soul. Who could see that face and not love it, see it and ever forget it? He reminds us of the beautiful Joseph, 'a goodly person and well favoured.' That body was the abode of a marvellous mind, clear as crystal, clear"—etc., etc. And the clerical sycophant goes on at wearisome length in this vein of fulsome and disgusting exaggeration. He was paid \$10,000 for his sermon—a sum for which faithful ministers have preached the Gospel for a life-time.

Our Contributors.

NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS.

BY KNOXONIAN.

This is the season for "swearing off" and making good resolutions. Of late it has become rather popular to say sarcastic things about the resolutions made on New Year's Day. The persons who hold a meeting in their inner consciousness and propose, second and carry good resolutions unanimously are held up to ridicule because said resolutions are not always kept. Well, some of them *are* kept. Others are kept for a short time and even that is a good thing. If a man resolves on New Year's Day that he will drink no more for a year and does not taste until Dominion Day, he has been sober for six months, and surely that is a good thing. It may be urged that the breaking of the resolution weakens his moral nature. Probably; but six months' drinking would do his nature more harm than fracturing the resolution. Even if a resolution is not kept six months it may be a good thing. The making of a resolution is a wholesome exercise. It brings conscience into play; it involves self-examination; it makes the man look back and forward and take a moral reckoning of himself. Such reckoning should be made oftener than once a year, but once a year is better than not at all. Let no one despise the resolutions of New Year's day because they are not all kept. The making of them shows that the maker *thinks*, and that is a great deal.

The number of topics that might be embraced in a good set of resolutions for 1885 is large. A family man who wishes to grow symmetrically with a well rounded character and fight the devil along the whole line will generally begin with some

FAMILY RESOLUTIONS.

The family is the basis of society. The Church is an aggregate of families, and what the families are the Church must be. To improve church life by anything that lowers the tone of family life is an impossibility. The State is an aggregate of families, and what the families are the State must be. The Dominion can never be any better morally than the families that constitute the Dominion. If, on reflection, a man finds out on the first day of '85 that he does not spend as much time with his family as he should do, he ought to make a good strong resolution to mend his ways—and keep it. Business must be attended to of course, but sitting on inverted soap boxes in a corner grocery hearing and relating village gossip is not business. It is unfortunately necessary to go to a good many evening meetings in towns and cities, but the number might well be reduced and the meetings made much shorter. To go to the Lodge once a month may be a duty, but some men go to the lodge when there isn't any lodge. All that class of citizens—ministers among the number—who spend so many of their evenings in public should solemnly resolve this week to spend more time in their homes during 1885. One of the weakest points in Canadian society is the little attention that many give to home life. If husbands would give their wives a little of the attention they used to choke them with before marriage it would be a good thing for the family. The husband may possibly not be always to blame. Then let wives always resolve this week to make their homes brighter and happier for 1885 than they have ever been before.

CONGREGATIONAL RESOLUTIONS.

It might be a good thing for some of the office-bearers of our congregations to make a few resolutions this week. An elder that did not do any work during '84 but distribute the symbols on Communion Sabbath might take some healthy exercise on the first day of January in the way of self-examination. If this exercise leads him to make and keep a few good resolutions for '85 he will be happier a year hence than he is now. A trustee or manager who has taken no interest for a whole year in the business affairs of the congregation he was appointed to manage must have some unpleasant sensations at the end of the year. He should make a series of good resolutions and keep them. The member who has done nothing for a whole year but "object," might ask himself if he finds that objecting to everything helps on the Lord's work to any great extent. Those people who always propose to equalize the expenditure and revenue by cutting down the expenditure might ask themselves if the equalization could not be brought about by raising the

revenue. Several hundred people might resolve to go to church more regularly than they did in '84. Several thousand should resolve to attend prayer meeting who have never attended at all. The men who make long speeches about economy, but never pay anything, might pay up so that their eloquence may have a better chance next year. The number of congregational resolutions that should be made is wonderful.

RESOLUTIONS FOR CHURCH COURTS.

It might be well for the brother who continually rises in the Church Courts and says "*Moderator, I rise to a point of order,*" to resolve not to rise so often about that point. A point of order is usually a very small point. Sometimes there is no point at all. The brother who begins every speech by saying, "*Moderator, I feel I cannot give a silent vote on this question,*" might resolve to let that introduction go. The fact that he is making a speech shows how he feels. The brother who speaks on every question in every church Court might resolve to try if the church can get on with less of his eloquence for a year. The unfortunates who are compelled to listen to him can. Whole Presbyteries might resolve not to spend an entire day on business that might be done in an hour or two.

PULPIT RESOLUTIONS.

Would it not be well if some ministers would resolve this week to shorten their sermons. Public opinion demands brief treatment of subjects and there is nothing to be gained by quarrelling with public opinion in such matters. Cursing the age won't make it any better. When the Head of the Church sent you into this world to preach the Gospel at this time, do you suppose He did not know what the state of public opinion would be about the length of sermons? There is no use in saying that centuries ago the people would stand sermons three hours long with sixty heads. If God had meant you to preach at that time sermons of that kind He would have created you then. The fathers who preached then were grand old men, and they made sermons to suit their times in length. Why can't you imitate them and resolve to adapt yourself to the age in which you live? You must do justice to the subject, of course. The subject will come back, however, but the people may not if you weary them. If there is reason to believe that you can do more good by preaching half an hour than forty-five minutes or an hour, why not resolve to preach the half hour? Every man preaches and speaks longer than he *thinks* he does. Making all due allowance for the nonsense talked at conferences and conventions about long prayers, might it not be a good thing for some ministers to shorten their prayers? Some of the most intelligent people—the most loyal Presbyterians—the most devoted Christians—do complain about the length of the prayers and sermons that they hear at times. They are the best friends of the Church. Though cranks, and meddlers, and troublers and busy-bodies be treated with contempt, might it not be well to yield to the feelings of some of the very best of our people?

THE MODEL TEACHER IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

BY JAMES CROH, MONTREAL.*

It may seem trite to say that the teacher ought to be a Christian, but the question has not yet been settled whether, under any circumstances, it is expedient to employ unconverted teachers in the Sunday school. There are such—men and women of good report who from praiseworthy motives have offered their services, but who would hesitate to call themselves converted persons. They have not made a distinct profession of their faith. They have not yet reached the decisive point in religious experience which enables them to say, "*I know in whom I have believed.*"

Perhaps it is enough to say here that each case of this kind that arises should be judged on its own merits, rather than that a cast-iron rule should be laid down. At the same time, it is claimed that such persons do not properly come under the category of our ideal Sunday school teacher. The traveller, in selecting a competent guide, must be satisfied that the person who offers his services not only knows a great deal about the country whither he is going, he must know it from personal observation and experi-

* Read before the Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, at Copenhagen, September 4, 1884.

ence. He must have been there himself. The mariner employs a pilot who is supposed to know every reef, and shoal, and devious current, that lies between him and his desired haven. So he would instruct others in the knowledge of saving truth ought to be one who has himself been taught of God, and is fully persuaded in his own mind as to the verities of revealed religion. Observation leads me to say that unconverted teachers, however well qualified in other respects, are not to be depended upon for any great length of time. They usually fail precisely at the point where endurance is most needed—when confronted with some of the difficulties and discouragements which every now and then beset the teacher's path.

THE MODEL TEACHER

has a thorough knowledge of the Bible and a profound respect for it. He accepts it as something more than authentic history—a revelation from God—the only rule to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy Him. He believes that all Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for instruction in righteousness. He takes it for his text-book and is thoroughly loyal to it. He does not seize upon isolated passages and *twist* them so as to square with his own fancies. He does not come before the class to ride any of his own hobbies. Upon every subject he is called upon to investigate and discuss. He compares Scripture with Scripture. He is not carried about by "every wind of doctrine." He does not vex himself nor distract his class, by speculations on deep mysteries which he cannot explain; instead of "darkening counsel," he aims at a simple presentation of *truth*, so far as he knows it.

The model teacher is "a workman, that needeth not to be ashamed"—a skilled workman. He has the best tools he can procure, and knows how to use them. He has a perfect knowledge of the material he is to work upon. As the sculptor, looking at the rough block of marble, "sees an angel in it;" as the artist culls from some broken heap of rubbish bits of broken glass and converts them into an exquisite stained-glass window to adorn a cathedral, so the skilled teacher, out of the common quarry, rears magnificent temples—temples for the Holy Ghost to dwell in. He himself is a pattern of regularity and punctuality, of faith, patience, and perseverance. He sets about his task with a definite aim. He never loses sight of it. Everything he says or does is with a view to a predetermined result, and every word tells. Recognized fitness for his work is that which alone entitles him to the distinction of a skilled workman.

The teacher has a right appreciation of what the Sunday school is, and the purpose it is intended to serve. He does not regard it as a *substitute*, in any sense, for anything else. It is not an institution attached to the church, like a dining-car which is coupled on to a passenger train at one station and switched off at another.

IT IS A PART AND PARCEL OF THE CHURCH,

as necessary to its satisfactory progress as is the tender to the locomotive. The church cannot do without it. Certainly it is not to be regarded as a substitute for family instruction. It is the complement of it. The Sunday school has proved itself to be an educational power, a civilising power, and a saving power. No longer a feeble band of unappreciated if not despised workers, it has become a great army—a million and a half of teachers, with thirteen millions of scholars. "Their line has gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world." It is the right arm of missionary enterprise throughout the whole world.

Nor is the power of numbers to be underrated. It is well calculated to inspire the teacher with courage and devotion. As he looks along the line, he feels that he is not an isolated sentry. He belongs to the army of "the invincibles." If there be failure at any given point to-day, he does not despair of success to-morrow. He knows that the battle is the Lord's and that, sooner or later, he will be "more than conqueror."

We come now to the crucial test of the skilled teacher. He has prepared himself by careful study for analysing the lesson. Remembering that other and wiser men have looked into these things before him, he will not despise their assistance. Mr. Spurgeon says: "Usually we have found the despisers of commentaries to be men who have no sort of acquaintance with them. A respectable acquaintance

with the giants of the past, might have saved many an erratic thinker from wild interpretations and outrageous inferences." My advice to the teacher is to make judicious use of all the helps he can lay his hands upon: but, when he comes before his class, he should avoid trying to personate any one else.

Free to accept or reject the opinions of others he should pin his faith to no man's interpretation, endeavouring as much as in him lies to be guided by the example of

THE GREAT TEACHER.

Although the term teacher, applied to Christ, occurs only once in the English Version of the New Testament, it is worthy of notice that in sixteen out of the twenty-two instances in the Gospels in which Christ is called "Master" the proper translation is "Teacher." In each of these sixteen instances, in the original Greek, the word used is *didaskalos*, a teacher.

It throws a fresh light on the Saviour's character, and imparts a new dignity to the office of Sunday school teacher to adopt this reading in such passages as these: "Teacher, I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest;" "Teacher, we know that thou art true;" "Good Teacher, what shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?" "The disciple is not above his Teacher;" etc.

What, then, may we ask, were the distinguishing features of Christ's teaching? Simplicity, earnestness, sympathy, brevity, adaptation, and a never-failing store of illustration. These are precisely the qualifications most needed by the Sunday school teacher today. By the use of homely similes and instructive emblems, our model teacher always made the truth clear to those who wished to understand it. The commonest incidents of life were seized upon and used with wonderful dexterity to illustrate the weightiest truths. On the other hand, we are not to suppose that a mere string of stories, even if they are good stories, will be accepted by intelligent scholars in lieu of a thoughtful and systematic exposition of the lesson.

Let the teacher be sure that he understands what he undertakes to teach. Nothing is more embarrassing to the teacher than ignorance in regard to the things which he ought to know; especially in regard to Bible knowledge. The habit of writing out the exposition of the lesson, or at least a full outline of it, cannot be too strongly commended. It ensures methodical arrangement and exactness of statement which cannot be easily attained otherwise. But the teacher who reads an essay, or preaches a sermon, to his class will soon discover that he has mistaken his vocation. Let me name one other attribute of the successful teacher, enthusiasm—rather let me call it magnetism—combining qualities which cannot be adequately described, though we are quite familiar with their results—that mysterious influence by which one body is drawn towards another. "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades?" No more can you assign limits to the influence which an earnest, enthusiastic, and skilled teacher may exert upon his class.

AS TO METHODS OF TEACHING.

I believe in expository teaching in the pulpit, and in the Sunday school. It is as old at least as the days of Ezra and Nehemiah, when, as we read in Nehemiah viii. 8, "The people stood in their places, and they read in the book of the law of God, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading." The lesson should be read by the class, responsively, or verse in turn, as may seem best, without comment, further than to make sure that the meaning of every word is clearly understood. If you happen to read in the Acts, "After those days we took up our carriages and went up to Jerusalem," it will be proper to explain what is meant by "carriages." Or, if you read in 1 Thess., "We which are alive and remain unto the coming of the Lord, shall not *prevent* them which are asleep;" or in Romans, how that Paul purposed to go to Rome, but was *let* hitherto; it may be mentioned that these and others words have changed their meaning since the Authorized Version was published. The word "God's propriety in us," in the Shorter Catechism, is unintelligible without referring to the original meaning of the word "propriety," which is very different from that which it now has. The connection in which the lesson stands to the context will not be overlooked.

It will be interesting, often indeed necessary, to

LOOK UP THE PARALLEL PASSAGES,

if there are such, in order that the "sense" may be

clearly given. You cannot have a biography of Christ without a close comparison of the four Gospels, written by different authors, at different times, and from different standpoints. The books of Kings and Samuel are the complements of each other; you must read both to get a consecutive history of the times they cover. In the former, fourteen chapters are devoted to the lives of Elijah and Elisha, in the other their names are scarcely mentioned.

The exposition of the lesson will depend upon the skill of the teacher and the capacity of the scholars. Rather, the teacher will show his skill in adapting his treatment of the lesson to his audience. This is vital. It has been said that a teacher ought to study the character and capacity of each of his scholars as minutely as the naturalist who subjects an object to the scrutiny of the microscope. How many teachers do that? Some American Sunday school men have a convenient way of dissecting a lesson. It is expressed in five easily remembered words—

WHO, WHERE, WHEN, WHAT, WHY,

and comprehends the biography, the geography, the chronology, the history, and the application of the lesson; and these are, in the majority of cases, the most important points. A passing reference may suffice for some of them. The teacher must exercise his discretion as to which shall receive the greatest share of attention. The Old Testament is largely made up of biography—all history is—hence the importance of that branch. By a judicious use of it, abundant materials will be found for example and warning.

The second is scarcely less important. True, the Bible was not written to teach geography; but geography teaches the Bible. There is no way in which one can better impress upon the mind of young people, or old people, the reality of Bible scenes than by the use of map and pointing-stick. Every discovery that is made in Bible-lands helps to prove that the Bible is true; every site that is identified is a fresh evidence of Christianity. Maps are indispensable in the Sunday school. If you doubt it, read the account of Elijah's movements as you find them recorded in 1 Kings xvii., xviii. and xix.; without reference to the map it is a perfect labyrinth, but traced on the map it becomes not only intelligible, but intensely interesting.

In the primary class the blackboard can be used to advantage, but it requires more than ordinary skill to manage it. The teacher who, after exercising his utmost skill in drawing what he thought was a good picture of an eye on the blackboard, to illustrate the text, "Thou God seest me," was taken aback, when on asking the class what that was, he received for reply from one of the youngsters, "Please, sir, that is a bird's nest."

Without necessarily going into minute details, some notice ought to be taken of the chronology. Time, as well as place, is an important element in history. To say that an event happened "once upon a time" is the language of fiction. To give the exact date goes far to establish the truth of it. This simple outline, at least, may easily be fixed in the memory of the youngest scholar. From Adam until Enoch was translated, 1000 years; from Enoch until the birth of Abram, 1000 years; from Abraham until the dedication of Solomon's temple, 1000 years; from Solomon till Christ was born 1000 years. Half-way betwixt Enoch and Abram, mark the deluge; between Abram and Solomon the exodus; between Solomon and Christ, the Babylonish captivity. On this skeleton chart may be indicated with tolerable accuracy the chronology of any given lesson in the Old Testament.

Under the fourth division, *What*, the skilled teacher has unlimited scope for his descriptive powers. He fills up the outline, often a very faint one, with references to the customs of the people where the scene is laid, or to contemporaneous events in a way to throw additional light on the sacred page, and to interest while he instructs the class. To know how much may be done in that way, one has only to read "Geikie's Life and Words of Christ," a book of 1,200 pages, full of interest to every student of the New Testament, and yet only an amplification of a narrative to which each of the evangelists devote some twenty pages.

This brings us to the last division—*Why*—the most important and difficult of all. It is here that the inexperienced and unskillful often fail. To seize upon the salient points of the lesson, to view them in a condensed and connected form; in the fewest possible

words to press home the practical application of the whole matter, should be now the teacher's aim. Why was this passage of Scripture penned? It may have some repulsive features about it which worldly policy would have passed over in silence, yet there always will be found in it some seed-thought to plant in the scholar's mind.

What does the Golden Text say? Is it this—"His sons made themselves vile, and he restrained them not?" Then here is a very sharp two-edged sword. (1) How did Hophni and Phineas come to grief? Bad company, bad habits, loss of self-respect, selfishness, avarice, superstition, breach of trust, debauchery. The way of transgressors is hard. (2) What was the immediate cause of their ruin? "He restrained them not." The half-hearted parental rebuke came too late. Sin should be nipped in the bud.

Do teacher, parents, pastors, realize the full extent of their influence? Cast a pebble into a mill-pond, and see how the concentric rings chase each other to every point of the compass. How far do they go? On and on till they break upon the embankment. But the Sunday-school teacher's influence extends to the shoreless eternity. We call the medical profession a noble one, and so it is; but, compared with the Sunday school teacher, what does the physician try to accomplish? At best to patch up a fragile tenement of clay, that it may hold together for a few weeks or months longer. That is all. The teacher seeks to bring new life and light into a soul that is to live forever.

The last words of a teacher before his class are his golden opportunity. Let them be as few as they may, they should be well considered and go warm from the heart to the heart.

PRIVATE PRAYER IN CHURCH.

MR. EDITOR,—I was glad to notice a paragraph in your issue of 5th November, respecting an apparent lack of reverence in many of our churches which needs reformation. I quote from the correspondent you referred to: "Many, when they come into church just sit down, fan in hand, as if it were a theatre or other place of amusement, and very many, to judge by their actions, treat it as such." This is disgracefully true, and in this matter are not we Presbyterians "sinners above all that dwell in Jerusalem?" Have not many of us, when the members of some other churches have been worshipping with us, felt silently rebuked by their bowed head and short private prayer after they have taken their seat, and again at the close of the service. I confess to a feeling of shame at the contrast among our own people; and even some of our leading clergymen have come down to this sad pass that they walk up to the pulpit and sit down to scan the congregation without any apparent act of devotion whatever. I have long been an outspoken rebel against this, and a few of us have of late practised differently. One does not like, however, to be conspicuous or singular in acts of devotion. Many of us for this reason, who cultivate the spirit of prayer, refrain from the outward act, so becoming and so conducive to our personal piety and benefit from public worship.

Has not the time come, Mr. Editor, for us to make a movement along the whole line in our Presbyterian congregations? Let us not be longer hindered by a long established prejudice and bad habit, which as a Church we have contracted. Will not our Clergy and Kirk Sessions take the matter up, or at least set us their own good example?

The Directory for Public Worship admonishes the people against "adoration or bowing themselves towards one place or other" before taking their seats. This was doubtless to guard them against Romish practices, but the instruction which follows is significant:—

"If any, through necessity, be hindered from being present at the beginning, they ought not, when they come into the congregation to betake themselves to their private devotions, but reverently to compose themselves to join with the assembly in that ordinance of God which is then in hand."

This instruction implies the propriety and the then practice of the Church of Scotland, of an outward act of private devotion before the service began. It is wisely not now considered to be necessary to follow the Directory in all details, but I think it is well that our people generally should understand that the cold and irreverent practice which we have lapsed into does not accord with, or find sanction in, our early standards. This if it was generally known would help to break down any prejudices that may exist among us.

I will be glad if this letter helps to bring this question to the point, and to draw forth the mind of the Church both lay and clerical in the right direction.

LAYMAN.

Pastor and People.

FOR THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

STRENGTH ACCORDING TO OUR DAYS.

A NEW YEAR'S PROMISE.

BY REV. WM. COCHRANE, D.D., BRANTFORD.

Moses, the man of God, having received instructions to ascend Mount Nebo and die, instead of entering the land of Canaan, predicts in simple yet striking language the future history of the tribes, in that good land which the Lord had given them. Of Asher he says: "Thy shoes shall be iron and brass; and as thy days so shall thy strength be."

The name itself, and other circumstances in the history of the tribe, throw considerable light upon the meaning of these words. When Zilpah, Leah's hand-maid, gave birth to the child, Leah expressed her joy by saying, "Happy am I, for the daughters will call me blessed;" and then it was that she gave him the name of Asher, indicating the gladness of her heart. The blessing pronounced upon him, by the dying patriarch Jacob, also intimates the good easy fortune that was to follow him through life. "Out of Asher, his bread shall be fat, and he shall yield royal dainties." Accordingly we find him inheriting a fruitful soil—the lowlands of Carmel—which abounded in olive oil, and wheat, and bread, and fatness. His proximity to Tyre enabled him to bring royal luxuries and distribute them to the tribes; the hills were planted with the olive tree, and gave forth iron and copper in abundance; while protected by his strong barred fortresses or warrior's shoes, he enjoyed immunity from war and devastation, and led an easy and contented life.

It may be said of each of God's spiritual Israel, "Happy art thou; thy shoes shall be iron and brass, and as thy days so shall thy strength be." Happy in the consciousness of pardoned sin and purchased peace: happy in the possession of God's favour here and His presence hereafter; happy amid the ever changing scenes of life, and happy in the hour of death. Who would not be an Asherite? Your bread is fatness; you are blessed above angels, your brethren. Dip your foot in oil and fear no change, for thy walls and bulwarks are salvation, better than the warrior shoes or the strongest bars of the mountain fortress, and your rest shall continue endless as eternity?

All God's promises are alike precious. They are yea and amen in Christ Jesus. They may not, however, all be equally serviceable. Some promises are adapted to particular seasons and special emergencies, others are suited to every condition of existence. They constitute the staple of the Christian's higher life. To this class belongs the promise under consideration. It is one of those precious, practical promises which can be turned to account on every occasion, and relied upon in every strait. Strip the believer of all his worldly possessions, take from him the nearest and the dearest friends, yet God remains the unfailing strength and consolation of his life. The assurance that as his day so his strength shall be, can make the saddest heart sing songs in the night, rejoice in the most poignant sorrow, and bear up under the pressure of the severest trials.

Such a promise should be equally comforting to Christians of the present day, as it was to Old Testament saints. Our experiences are the same, the source of supply is the same, God's ability and willingness to strengthen is the same, and the reason why such precious promises fail to afford us help in our times of need, is because we fail to realize their personal application. Like the hieroglyphics and inscriptions of a by-gone age, which become illegible through neglect, and the accumulation of moss that hides their meaning, so many of these Old Testament promises are as little used by Christians as if they were written in an unknown tongue. If at times in the cursory perusal of Scripture they stumble upon them, it is but to call forth a momentary admiration, as of some venerable ruin, that tells us of the long past but is of no practical value at the present day. Men lean upon tangible objects in our age, while the saints of old grasped spiritual verities, and rested confidently upon unfailing grace.

What then is implied in such a promise? First and negatively, it does not militate against present exertion. We must look forward and act prudently. We are not foolishly to forget our troubles. It is natural and wise to have concern for coming days. It is one of the strongest evidences of the soul's immortality, that we live beyond the present and provide against contingencies. "We cannot repress the soarings of the spirit, its mysterious wanderings and gazing at far off probabilities." The soul's wings cannot be confined, nor her vision limited. But we need not look anxiously into the future, nor paint it in sombre colours, nor endeavour by merely human sagacity to provide against unseen and unknown calamities. On the contrary, we ought to rest firmly upon the promise that God will

help us to overcome every temptation, and accomplish every lawful and praiseworthy desire of the heart.

Secondly, we are not taught that in every time of perplexity God will work a special miracle for our deliverance. Our whole existence is one continued miracle. The constancy of those laws, that sustain life in all its forms, is just as wonderful as the exercise of creative power, or the interjection of supernatural action. Every act of God is miraculous, when looked at from a human standpoint with the eye of faith. What such a promise implies is that in times of extraordinary pressure, whether it be from worldly cares, or painful affliction, or acute bereavement, when everything seems dark and unpromising, we are assured of almighty help. "Hast thou not known; hast thou not heard, that the everlasting God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth fainteth not, neither is weary? There is no searching of His understanding. He giveth power to the faint; and to them that have no might He increaseth strength."

Mainly and primarily the strength promised is spiritual. Physical strength and intellectual vigour, we are never to forget, are also the gifts of God. That we are continued in health from day to day, and capacitated for the duties of life, is due to the mercy of God. The renewal of our flagging energies, and the restoration of enfeebled and overburdened powers is the work of Him who made us. By His blessing these frail and delicate organisms, so liable to disease and death, are enabled to bear the strain of sixty and seventy years. "Man goeth forth unto his work and to his labour, until the evening," because sustained by an ever-watchful Providence. Apart from this, life would become

"A galling load
Along a rough and weary road."

Thus strengthened, the brief day of toil is often lengthened far on into the shadows, while the heart continues young and hopeful, realizing the poet's words:

"Thy thoughts and feelings shall not die,
Nor leave thee when grey hairs are nigh,
A melancholy slave;
But an old age, serene and bright,
And lovely as a Lapland night,
Shall lead thee to thy grave."

More particularly we remark, first, that this promise is unfolded and fulfilled by degrees. As the sun rises gradually upon the world, so does God reveal himself to the believer's soul, and execute His gracious purposes. Not according to our wants, but as they are seen by God, are we dealt with. He provides for our constant necessities, as he did for the Israelites in the wilderness, as He did for Hagar, as He did for the widow of Sarepta, whose barrel of meal wasted not, nor cruise of oil failed, until the Lord sent rain upon the earth. God's plan often seems hard. We want not simply daily provision, but grace in advance. We would like to have our entire life sketched out before us, with the special grace set over against the special emergency. We would like to foresee all our trials and anticipate all our victories. But God's arrangement is different. The promise goes no further than each day. The grace comes at the moment needed, but not before. Provision is made for our immediate spiritual necessities. More than this we have no right to expect; more than this would hinder the exercise of faith and dependence upon God's unfailing bounty.

That mariner would be considered a fool, and but ill adapted to brave the perils of the deep, who before leaving the harbour sought to know all the storms and dangers to which he might be exposed on the voyage. Here, says the commander, is the chart and yonder is the compass. Certain well-known reefs and rocks are indicated, and a certain course marked out for you to follow, but for the ten thousand mishaps and dangers of the ocean you must trust to Providence, using the life-boats and life-preservers when an emergency arises. So it is with the Christian in the voyage of life. There are certain common and necessary trials in the experience of every child of God; but over against the innumerable evils that make up the sum of human existence, there is placed the promise: "As thy days, so shall thy strength be."

Secondly. This promise covers the whole of existence. From the cradle to the grave; in prosperity and in adversity; in health and in sickness; in life and in death; in all the manifold and intricate relations of human society. Are you a merchant actively engaged in the business of life, worried by cares and anxieties, and ever-dreading the misfortunes and reverses that end in bankruptcy? To you the promise is invaluable: "As thy days, so shall thy strength be." God does not promise you success apart from honest industry, but having provided as far as possible against contingencies, instead of brooding over imaginary disasters, leave the future in the hand of God, who can give counsel and light in every time of perplexity and darkness. In temporal as well as in spiritual matters, we are equally dependent upon God. He who was sufficient from day to day, is in reality as secure as the man who boasts of his uncounted millions. It is just as easy for a man to make shipwreck of his business, by over anxiety and undue hastening to be rich, as by indolence or prodigality. Or are you a young Christian, hesitating and timid on

the brink of a religious profession? You are convinced of your duty, and have made the matter a subject of earnest prayer for guidance, but you fear the consequences. You are afraid that you may not hold on to the end, and maintain your consistency and integrity before the world. Human nature is so weak, and the temptations of youthful years so enticing, that you tremble lest your profession of faith may result in damage to the interests involved. To all such objections the promise is sufficient, "As thy days, so shall thy strength be." Duty is ours, results are God's. What we are able to do and resist depends upon the nearness of our spiritual life to heaven, and the frequent exercise of prevailing prayer. He who begins the work of grace, can make the weakest saint equal to every emergency. Or, are you a father or mother looking with fond interest to the future of your children? The question, how shall they be provided for and protected, when your eye no longer follows them, oppresses you. Perhaps, after all your anxiety, they may stray from the paths of virtue and bring dishonour upon your name and home. Such feelings, not uncommon, are unwise. So long as our children walk circumspectly, we have no right to anticipate such results. Nay, we have good grounds for believing that they will continue to adorn the religion of Christ, and pass into the Kingdom. "Jehovah-Jireh"—God will provide, when parents are no more. Or, finally, are you anticipating trials, in the form of sudden bereavements? The mother looking upon her child, shudders at the thought that possibly death may rob her of all that she holds dear on earth. But is it wise to harbour such forebodings? Now it seems as if such a trial would surpass human endurance, but when God sees fit to bereave you, he will prepare you for the sacrifice. To spend hours of mental torture, imagining how you should feel in such a crisis, is foolish. In that hour of sorrow, faith sustains the sinking soul, and points the tear dimmed eye heavenward, where our treasures are with Christ. The blow may be severe, but the consolations of the gospel are ample to enable the heart to bear submissively. In the solitude of suffering, holy thoughts arise, that moderate grief and seal up the flowing fountain of our tears.

And so it will be, when, O faint-hearted Christian, death comes to call you home. Now you are possessed with a fearful dread of dying. The thought of dissolution blanches the cheek and pales the lustre of the eye. The stormy passage of the Jordan, even with Canaan beyond, has nothing in it that is attractive. You cannot bring yourself to think of leaving behind beloved friends and all the sweet endearments of life. Sometimes you imagine that the fear of death is evidence of unpreparedness for the change, but it is not so in many cases. When God intends you to pass on to immortality he will give dying grace. What is now needed is strength for active duty. Untiring perseverance from day to day, in secular as well as sacred duties, is the best preparation for a dying hour. If necessary premonitions will come in advance of death there will be a long twilight ere the darkness settles down. Gently and gradually God will wean you from the world and make the hour of release coveted and joyful. "As thy days, so shall thy strength be."

The author of this promise is God. There is good security behind it. His knowledge of the future is as perfect as of the past. All that happens between the cradle and the grave, are His appointments. We need not, then, anticipate trials; many of them exist only in the imagination. Human life has been compared to a road, that presents insuperable obstacles to the weary traveller. Standing upon a hill top, and looking across the valley, another and steeper comes into view. Tired and faint with the road traversed, we sit down and almost resolve to attempt nothing more. But as we travel on the difficulties vanish, and the hill that seemed in the distance so steep and high is but a gentle ascent as we approach it, and so, our troubles when we face them in God's strength, manfully, often become insignificant and trifling. But even supposing that agonizing troubles and trials are certain in the future, we cannot by anticipating them remove them, and just in proportion as we brood over them, do we distrust God's power, and impeach the veracity of his promise. Oliver Cromwell's Secretary was once despatched on some important business to the continent. He stayed over night at a seaport town, but tossed upon his bed unable to rest. At last he awoke his servant, who slept in his room. The man asked his master why he could not rest? "I am so afraid anything should go wrong with the embassy," was the reply. "Master," said the valet, "did God rule the world before we were born?" "Most assuredly He did." "And will He rule it after we are dead?" "Certainly He will." "Then, master, why not let Him rule the present, too?" The Secretary's faith was stirred, and in a few moments he and his servant were in a sound slumber. And so we say to distracted, burdened saints, leave both present and future cares to Him who careth for you.

"Child of sorrow, born afflicted,
Whom the world hath long oppressed,
Though by Misery's storm o'ertaken,
Calm the tumult of thy breast.
Why this anguish?
Hither come and sweetly rest."

Educational.

BRANFORD.

Young Ladies' College

will re open on Tuesday, the 7th January, 1885

A limited number of students received.

New classes organized

Provision is made for Elementary Classes as well as for the Higher University Studies.

L. M. MACINTYRE, M.A., LL.B.

Principal

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE, BELLEVILLE, ONT

16th Year

To those contemplating a Business Course, this institution offers a training by practical men which has gained for it the highest rank.

It possesses the co-operation of the confidence of business men. The widespread reputation of the College, created by the thoroughness of its work, and the great success of its graduates is shown in the attendance, which, within a brief period, has embraced young men and women from not only different Provinces and States, including two of the West India Islands. Studies are not interrupted by vacations.

For full information, address ROBINSON & JOHNSON, Belleville, Ont.

TEACHERS WANTED - TEN PRINCIPALS, twelve Assistants, and a number for Music, Art, and Specialties. Applications mailed for postage. SCHOOL SUPPLIES, CHICAGO, Ill. Mention this Journal.

CORRESPONDENCE BUSINESS SCHOOL

331 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. Thorough and practical instruction given in Bookkeeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, shorthand, etc., at home, by mail. Distance no objection. Terms moderate. Send stamp for prospectus.

WANTED - 10 TEACHERS with First, Second and Third Grade Certificates. Apply by letter, or personally, to W. K. BOWERMAN, Bradford, Ont.

BREDIN'S BLACKBERRY BALSAM

Is one of the best cures now in the market for CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, CRAMPS, AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

It is purely vegetable. For children it is unsurpassed. Prepared by R. G. BREDIN, Chemist, corner Spadina avenue and Nassau street, Toronto.

CHRISTMAS GOODS, S. O. H. CURRANT BUN, SHORTBREAD, FRUIT CAKE, ETC., ETC. AT JAMES WILSON'S, 497 & 499 YONGE ST. (opposite Grosvenor Street).

WANTED - AGENTS, MALE OR FEMALE for "Words that Burn, or Truth and Life, the richest, rarest and handsomest book ever published. Also for "Terrors of Romanism, the most thrilling work out. Address THOMAS McMURRAY, General Agent, 100 DOVERCOURT ROAD, TORONTO.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease by the use of thousands of cases of the worst kind, many of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P.O. address. DR. T. A. BLOOM, 111 Pearl St., New York.

ELIAS ROGERS & CO'Y, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in COAL & WOOD.

HEAD OFFICE: 20 KING STREET WEST. BRANCH OFFICES: 413 YONGE STREET; 536 QUEEN STREET EAST. YARDS AND BRANCH OFFICES: - ESPLANADE EAST, near Berkeley St.; ESPLANADE, foot of Princess St.; NIAGARA, cor. DOWR.

J. R. BAILEY & COMPY. COAL AT LOWEST RATES. 32 King Street East.

WHAT IS CATARRH?

Catarrh is a mucopurulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite ameba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favourable circumstances, and these are: - Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxæmia, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death. Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalants and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good. The parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucous tissue. Some time since a well-known physician of forty years standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients which never fail in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease, should, without delay, communicate with the business managers, Toronto Mail, Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 205 King St. West, Toronto, Canada. Include stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.

Bulbs

Hyacinth, Tulip, Narcissus, Lilies, Jonquils, Crocus, etc., in endless varieties. Just received by J. S. BARNES, 127 King Street East, Toronto. Illustrated catalogue free.

GOSSAMER GARMENTS FREE! To any reader of this paper who will agree to show our goods and try to influence sales among friends we will send post-paid to full size Ladies' Gossamer Rubs, Water-proof Rain-coats, Apparels, samples, provided you cut this out and return with 25 cents to pay postage, etc. WARREN MANUFACTURING CO., 9 Warren St., N. Y.

THE Model Washer and Bleacher ONLY WEIGHS 6 LBS. Can be carried in a small valise. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

\$1,000 REWARD FOR ITS SUPERIOR. Washing made light and easy. The clothes have that pure whiteness which no other mode of washing can produce. No rubbing required - no friction to injure the fabric. A ten-year-old girl can do the washing of a family of older person. To place it in every household, the price has been reduced to \$2.50, and if not found satisfactory, money refunded. See what The Tablet says: "From personal examination of its construction and experience in its use we commend it as a simple, sensible, scientific and successful machine, which succeeds in doing its work admirably. The price, \$2.50, places it within the reach of all. It is a time and labour-saving machine, is substantial and enduring, and is cheap. From trial in the household we can testify to its excellence. Delivered to any express office in Ontario or Quebec, charges paid, for \$3. C. W. DENNIS, 213 Yonge St., Toronto. Please mention this paper.

\$3 FOR 50 CENTS. Our new portrait of Lord Lansdowne (size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2) is good value at \$1.00. Also that of Sir John A. Macdonald - a remarkably likeness. Our new book, "Guide to Dress-making and Fancy Work," is a cheap book at 50 cents. These two portraits and a copy of "Dress-making," together with our Old Fashioned for one year for 50 cents. The offer is a special one to increase our subscription list to 20,000, and we do not promise to repeat it. J. S. ROBERTSON & BROS., Established 1874. Toronto and Whitby.



LOTUS OF THE NILE It is one of the most powerful and permanent perfumes prepared. A single drop will be sufficient to scent a handkerchief or even a room. It is put up in a new style of glass-stoppered bottles and sold by all perfumers and druggists. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (SOLE AGENTS,) MONTREAL. WOMEN often destroy children, but FREEMAN'S Worm Powders destroy WORMS, and expel them from the system.

DOMINION LINE of Steamships for Liverpool.

Dates of Sailing from Portland BROOKLYN, ONTARIO, TORONTO, MONTREAL. 36/52 1st Jan. 8th 15th 22nd

Rates from Toronto, Cabin, \$61 and \$71. Return, \$106.50, and \$124.50 all outside rooms, and comfortably heated by steam. Steerage at very low rates. A rebate of ten per cent. is allowed clergymen and their wives.

Apply to ALEX. STUART, 50 Yonge Street, or to GEO. W. TORRANCE, Manager Toronto Agency, 5 Front Street, East.

WESTMAN & BAKER, 110 Bay St., Toronto. MACHINISTS, ETC. IMPROVED GORDON PRESSES. Printing Presses repaired and adjusted with dispatch.

HARRY A. COLLINS, The House Furnisher.

LAWN MOWERS, LAWN RAKES, GARDEN ROLLERS, GARDEN HOSE, HOSE REELS. 34/52 90 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

FURNITURE. JAMES H. SAMO, Manufacturer of and dealer in ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE. ORDER WORK A SPECIALTY.

JAMES H. SAMO, 189 YONGE STREET, (Albert Hall Buildings), TORONTO.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28 In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness and Irritation from over-work or other causes. \$1 per vial. 25 vials and large bottles for \$3. Sold by Druggists or sent post-paid, on receipt of price. Address, Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 100 Fulton St., New York.

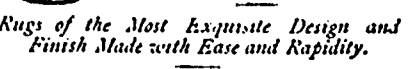


DOMINION STAINED GLASS COMPANY, FACTORY, No 77 Richmond St West, Toronto. N. T. LYON & CO. Memorial Windows, Art Glass, and every description of Church and Domestic Glass. Design and estimates on application. N. T. LYON, Manager. W. WARRICK & J. HARRISON. P. O. Box 442.



LEADING FALL STYLES - IN - ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FELT HATS. Clerical felt Hats a Specialty. Our FINE FURS SHOW ROOMS are new, and contain the latest styles in Ladies and Gentlemen's Fine Furs. J.H. ROGERS, 13/13 COR KING AND CHURCH STS. Branch House, 206 Main St., Winnipeg.

SOMETHING NEW. Novelty Rug Machine. Patented March 6, 1882.



Rugs of the Most Exquisite Design and Finish Made with Ease and Rapidity. With it you can make a beautiful rug in a few hours that would require weeks of labour with a hook. You can make a splendid pair of mittens in two or three hours. You can make hoods, tidies, up robes, door mats, etc. Uses either yarn or tape. Any person over twelve years of age can operate. Easy to learn, simple, durable and perfect. Only one dollar. A Machine, with full printed directions, also a good mitten pattern, showing how to make mittens, sent by mail prepaid to any address on receipt of price. Rug patterns for sale. Wholesale and retail. Descriptive price list of patterns sent with each Machine. Agents wanted (either ladies or gentlemen), to whom liberal inducements will be given. Address, R. W. ROSS, Guelph, Ont., P. O. Box 541. Sole Manufacturer of the Novelty Rug Machine.

\$65 A MONTH Board for 1000 Men or Ladies in each country. Address P. M. H. & Co., Philadelphia.

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY Favorably known to the public since 1826 Church, Chapel, School, Fire, Alarm and other bells; also Chimes and Peals. Meneely & Co., West Troy, N.Y.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Chimes and Bells for Churches, Almshouses, Town Clocks, etc. List and circular sent free. Address FENNY McSHANE & CO, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

BLYMYER MFG CO BELLS. Church Bells, Fire Alarms, etc. Blymyer Manufacturing Co., New York.

MENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bells. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free. CLINTON H. MENEELY & CO. PANY, TROY, N. Y.

Baltimore Church Bells Since 1844 celebrated for Superiority over others, are made only of Purest Bell Metal, (98% Tin.) Heavy Bells, warranted satisfactory. For Price and other particulars, address BALTIMORE BELL FOUNDRY, J. REGISTER & SONS, Baltimore, Md.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free. VANDUZEE & TIFT, Cincinnati.

Mark your Clothing! Clear Record of half a Century. "Most Reliable and Simplest for plain or decorative marking." Use a common needle. Sold by all Druggists, Stationers, News and Fancy Goods Dealers.

THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN,
— PUBLISHED BY THE —
Presbyterian Printing and Publishing Company
(C. BLACKETT ROBINSON),
AT 5 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO

TERMS: \$2 per annum, in advance.

ADVERTISING TERMS:—Under 3 months, 10 cents per line per insertion, 3 months, \$1 per line, 6 months, 1.50 per line, 1 year \$2 50. No advertisements charged at less than five lines. None other than unobjectionable advertisements taken.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Correspondents are particularly requested to be careful in addressing all correspondence to

THE PRESBYTERIAN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.,
C. BLACKETT ROBINSON,
5 Jordan Street, Toronto.



TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1884.

REFERRING to the efforts that are being made by two or three of its contemporaries to obtain subscribers on the ground of "cheapness," the *N. Y. Evangelist* says:

But that is their own affair, to which we should not allude were it not that these circulars have been sent to many of our friends, who forward them to us with the inquiry whether the *Evangelist* intends to follow the example? To which we answer, NO. If we felt rich enough to give away two-thirds the price of subscription to one class of subscribers, we should rather give it to old friends than to entire strangers. But we have a more radical objection to this whole "operation." We believe that any honest business is to be conducted on business principles—giving honest value, and asking reasonable return. The policy of "cutting under" is not highly esteemed among business men; nor do those who resort to it improve either their moral or financial standing. It demoralizes legitimate business, and in the long run is sure to react upon those who undertake it. When a tradesman tries to entice away his neighbour's customers by offering his own wares at a nominal price, it is only a question of time before he comes to grief. If the spirit of competition has got into the religious papers, so that there is to be a scrub-race in cutting under and bidding low, we desire to be counted out.

The "scrub-race" and "cutting under" business which, according to the *Evangelist*, has such a demoralizing effect, is generally resorted to by men who lay claim to a very superior type of piety.

We know nothing about the correctness of the report that the late Mr. Bethune contracted typhoid fever in a hotel in which he was a guest for a few days while on circuit, but we do know that there is foul air enough in court houses, churches, schools and other public buildings in Ontario, to poison half the population. Probably there are not a dozen court-rooms in Ontario in which the air is fit to be breathed after court has been sitting a few hours. A man with a reasonably sensitive nasal organ who happens to drop in for a moment late in the afternoon wonders that there is a living lawyer or judge in the Province. Many of our churches are not much better. A church building that has had no fire in it for six cold days and is suddenly heated up on the morning of the seventh, and has no provision for ventilation, is simply a place unfit for a human being to live in, even for an hour and a half. The air in many of our country churches during service is highly poisonous. By actual figures it would be easy to show that in some churches the people must have breathed it several times though it was none too pure at the first. Probably there is not a minister in Canada who has not suffered severely from being roasted in country school houses and then turned out into the frosty air. Bad ventilation is one of the chief hindrances to the gospel. Bad air makes hearers sleepy, stupid, sick. Bad ventilation causes more than half the sleeping in church. Men who live in the open air six days cannot bear the poisonous atmosphere of the seventh and they go to sleep.

The following "story" contains about forty words in almost daily use that are often mispronounced by persons who claim to know something about the English language. A writer in the *Homiletic Review* says it has been submitted to bishops, doctors of divinity, editors and professors on the other side, and that it has rarely been read by men of even national

reputation with less than five errors. Of course a man who pays no attention to pronunciation can read it right through without any difficulty, just as some men can spell in a very independent spirit, but we fancy that those of our readers who are particular about their pronunciation will find several places where the shoe pinches.

A sacrilegious son of Belial, who suffered from bronchitis, having exhausted his finances, in order to make good the deficit, resolved to ally himself to a comely, lenient, and docile young lady of the Malay and Caucasian race. He accordingly purchased a calliope, and a necklace of a chameleon hue, and having secured a suite of rooms at a leading hotel near the depot, he engaged the head-waiter as his coadjutor. He then despatched a letter of the most unexceptionable calligraphy extant, inviting the young lady to a *matinée*. She revolted at the idea, refused to consider herself sacrificable to his designs, and sent a polite note of refusal; on receiving which he said he would not now forge letters hymeneal with the queen. He then procured a carbine and a bow-knife, went to an isolated spot behind an abode of squalour, severed his jugular vein, and discharged the contents of the carbine into his abdomen. The *debris* was removed by the coroner, who from leading a life in the culture of belles-lettres and literature, had become a sergeant-at-arms in the Legislature of Arkansas.

The reading should of course be done at sight and there should be a candid friend near with a copy of Webster or Worcester. Now, ladies and gentlemen, read.

OFFICE-BEARERS in our congregations should learn at least one important lesson from the Moody Conference, and that is that good missionary meetings, in fact good meetings of any kind, are large y matters of arrangement. Every detail in connection with the late conference was arranged before the meeting was held. The same should be done with every meeting. If a meeting is worth holding, it is worth holding in the best possible way. Dr. Ormiston used to say that he would much rather not hold a meeting in his church than hold a poor one. The Doctor was right. A meeting that makes everybody present wish they had stayed at home, does far more harm than good. The persons responsible for holding the meeting should arrange the programme beforehand in the way that they think for the best interest of the meeting. The chairman should be in his place punctually and keep the meeting well in hand. His duty is to preside—not to put in a speech at every opportunity. The musical people should know just what they are to sing and be ready to sing it. When there are several speakers they should be limited to a given time. No small part of the success of the Montreal Anniversary meetings arises from the fact that they apply the time limit to every speaker, no matter who he is nor where he comes from. The best speakers rather like the arrangement for they know just what is expected of them; bores never like it. No man should be put up as a compliment, or because he may take the sulks if he is not asked to say a word. He may go on for half an hour and kill the meeting. Better have him sulk than spoil a good missionary meeting. Too many rules, says some one. Well if it is better to spoil your missionary meeting than keep a few common sense rules we suppose the cause must suffer.

THE PULPIT AND POLITICS.

No very clearly defined idea seems to exist as to the part a minister may take in political affairs. The understanding appears to be that on all questions of a politico-religious or ethical character, a clergyman is at perfect liberty to give free and public expression to the opinions he holds, while there is a vague impression that he goes beyond his legitimate sphere when he enters the arena of party political debate.

It depends very much on the point of view from which the latter aspect of the question is regarded. It can be looked at both as a matter of right or expediency. The minister of the Gospel can in this relation apply the text, "All things are lawful, but all things are not expedient." In being set apart to the work of the holy ministry, a man is not denuded of any of the natural rights he possesses. He is still a member of the commonwealth. He is a citizen, and in general a good one. It is on all hands conceded that if he pays his taxes he is at liberty, and ought, as an intelligent man, to vote for the men and measures he approves. So far as right is concerned, if he can vote for others he can if he chooses become a candidate. There have been clerical members of various legislatures, but the success of their efforts has not been so striking as to make clerical candidates eagerly sought after.

As a general thing, when a minister quietly marks his ballot, and takes no active part in an election contest, he escapes criticism. If, however, from a sense of duty he has sought to influence the votes of others, he is sure to have a liberal supply of censure meted out to him. It always comes from the party against whom his vote has been cast; the party to whom he inclines usually thinks he did quite right. Like all other citizens of a free country, a minister is entitled to the possession and expression of his opinions, and he ought to be free to act upon them. Most men endowed with a moderate degree of individuality will claim this much. If they do not they usually fail to command esteem. Mr. Facing-both-ways is not respected, either in the ministry or out of it.

But the question of expediency comes in. The real demands on the Christian ministry in our time are specially exacting. The care of the sick and the dying, the almost endless organizations connected with congregations and unconnected, that claim the interest and support of ministers, the many charitable institutions that look to them for aid, ordinary pastoral visitation, committee meetings, prayer meetings, private study, a passible acquaintance with current literature, an intelligent comprehension of the theological questions of the age, and the careful preparation of two good discourses weekly, do not leave even the most stalwart minister, robust both in body and mind, much time for political study, not to speak of the cultivation of the oratory of the stump.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has claimed and received a large degree of toleration for his eccentricities as well as for his individual opinions. Enthusiastic admirers of his on both sides of the Atlantic have regarded him as an ideal man. He has been passionately blamed and as passionately defended in almost every variety to which at one time or other he has committed himself. Again the shadow of partial eclipse is resting upon him. In the recent election campaign he took a somewhat prominent and characteristic part. Certain of his utterances could not with impunity have been made by any other man. Many thought they were a little too much even for Beecher. Now trouble is brewing in Plymouth Church over the part its pastor took in the late political contest. Hitherto a Republican, Beecher used all his influence and much of his eloquence to defeat the Republican nominee. The election of Grover Cleveland has unchained the resentment of the defeated party, and prominent Republicans in Plymouth Church are bent on punishing their pastor. They are talking freely about withdrawing their pecuniary support. In the fashionable city church as well as in the remote rural congregation, the money power seems to be regarded as the chief controlling interest. What the outcome of it in Beecher's present trouble may be it would be premature to anticipate. This much is already discernable, that it is not always a safe thing for a minister to differ politically from the rich supporters of his church. Beecher was permitted to throw the chief articles of the evangelical creed to the winds, and his supporters looked on admiringly. He might be as heterodox as he chose on theological questions, but in their eyes political heterodoxy is an unforgiveable offence.

THE RECORD OF A YEAR'S CRIME.

A BLUE book containing the Criminal Statistics of Canada has just been issued. A glance at its pages is neither without interest nor instruction. Every lover of his country, every Christian philanthropist, desires to see crime diminished and the criminal transformed into an honest and respectable citizen. A careful study of criminal statistics would lead to measures for its speedy detection, even-handed punishment and more effective repression.

To begin then with the capital offence of murder, we find that during 1883, twenty-five persons were accused with the commission of this dreadful crime. Ontario having the largest population has possibly more than her own proportion of criminals, yet she does not head the murder list. Ten are allotted to Ontario; while British Columbia is credited with twelve. The Province of Quebec returns two, and New Brunswick one, while Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island do not appear on the list. Of the twenty-five persons accused of murder fourteen were acquitted, and eleven were convicted. When the great reluctance of juries to bring in a verdict of guilty in murder cases is remembered, it would not

be correct to suppose that the accusations in the case of the fourteen acquitted were groundless. Of the condemned eleven six resided in cities or towns and five were from country districts. One is returned as belonging to a learned profession, the others were artisans or labourers. Six of them could neither read nor write, while the others possessed an elementary education. Three murders were committed by persons under twenty-one years of age. As to nationality the murderers were, one Englishman, one Irishman, seven Canadians, one from the United States, and one foreigner. The religious belief professed by them was one Baptist, eight Roman Catholics, one Church of England, the columns for Methodists and Presbyterians being blank; three are described as Protestants.

The total number of offences against the person, including murder, in Ontario in 1883 were 4,115, convictions, 2,966; in Quebec 1,539, convictions 888; in Nova Scotia 432, convictions 296; New Brunswick 536, convictions 391; Prince Edward Island 93, convictions 63; Manitoba 213, convictions 156; British Columbia 113, convictions 81; and in the North West Territories 8 offences and 4 convictions.

The next table presents the number of offences against property with violence, of which the summary is as follows: Ontario 164, convictions 73; Quebec 46, convictions 34; Nova Scotia 16, convictions 10; New Brunswick 5, convictions 2; Prince Edward Island 3, convictions 1; Manitoba 17, convictions 11; and British Columbia 17, convictions 11.

Next come offences against property without violence, reported as follows: Ontario 2,121, with 1,102 convictions; Quebec 731, convictions 556; Nova Scotia 186, convictions 132; New Brunswick 108, convictions 52; Prince Edward Island 26, convictions 13; Manitoba 177, convictions 52; British Columbia 98, convictions 62, and the North-West Territories 51, with 34 convictions.

The fourth table classifies malicious offences against property. Here again Ontario leads with 629, and 397 convictions; Quebec 134, convictions 81; Nova Scotia 63, convictions 36; New Brunswick 69, convictions 33; Prince Edward Island 4, with 1 conviction; Manitoba 25, convictions 14; British Columbia 22 convictions; and the North-West Territories with 13 such offences and 6 convictions.

Cases of forgery and offences against the currency are thus reported: Ontario, 34, convictions 17; Quebec, 11, convictions 6; Nova Scotia had one such case which resulted in conviction; New Brunswick had 2, but no conviction; and Manitoba 2 with 1 conviction.

The last table is a summary of all other offences not included in the foregoing, such as drunkenness, riot, infraction of revenue laws, municipal by-laws, etc. In Ontario these swell to the number of 81,821, with 13,123 convictions; Quebec, 7,476, convictions 5,097; Nova Scotia, 1,420, convictions 973; New Brunswick, 2,656, convictions 2,093; Prince Edward Island, 532, convictions 452; Manitoba, 3,508 convictions 3,220; British Columbia, 908, convictions 840; and the North-West Territories with 2 cases and 1 conviction.

The grand total of crimes reported in the Dominion were: Ontario, 25,884, with 17,678 convictions; Quebec, 9,940, convictions 6,662; Nova Scotia, 2,118, convictions 1,448; New Brunswick, 3,376, convictions 2,571; Prince Edward Island, 658, convictions 530; Manitoba, 3,932, convictions 3,444; British Columbia, 1,158, convictions 1,010; and the North-West Territories with 75 cases and 45 convictions.

Space at present only permits the foregoing bald statement of figures. Much lies behind them. These figures are suggestive and what lessons they are fitted to convey may be adverted to on another occasion.

FROM the St. John, N. B., *Telegraph* we learn that the Presbyterian Churches of St. John have taken a new departure, after the example of their brethren elsewhere, in organizing a series of union missionary meetings on three successive evenings, in the three largest churches of that denomination in the city. At these meetings the missionary and benevolent schemes of the Church will be fully and ably advocated by selected speakers. The successful results attending the Montreal missionary meetings have made a favourable impression on our friends down by the sea. The collection each evening goes to the Home Missions of the Presbytery.

OUR MISSIONARIES EXPELLED FROM FORMOSA.

Rev. Mr. McKay, of Woodstock, has sent us the following letter just received from Dr. McKay, of Formosa. It will be read with deep and painful interest by our readers.

MY DEAR BROTHER.—Never did I get such a blow as this, I am shut out from beloved Formosa against my will.

Mrs. Jamieson, Mrs. McKay and children had to leave, and as Mr. Jamieson could be of better service with them, we all concluded that he should go too. I was just recovering from an attack of fever which brought me near the gates of death. It was brought on through anxiety for the Mission. After Kelung was bombarded I could get no sleep, so was weakened. But I determined to remain at Tamsui. Days passed and all was quiet, so I was induced to take a steamer and make just a round trip to Hong Kong and return at once.

Alas! alas!! arriving here I was told that Formosa was blockaded, so I could not return.

Gods will be done.

Still, it is dreadful to bear being shut out by the French.

There is one consolation—if there I could *not* carry on Mission work, debarred from the country, unable to have students in the college, or girls in the school, I could only stand there and wait.

But oh, to be there—

Had I known that there would be a blockade, I would leave my bones on the hills rather than come even for a trip to get sea breezes. *I am well again and strong.*

Kelung is French, Chinese deserted, and now the houses are in ashes. Palm Island (where the Mission house bought from Rev. K. F. Junor, stands) is also deserted.

So, if peace could be restored to-morrow, very little could be done in mission work.

New church at Bangkah, also at Sintiam, levelled to the ground. Converts hooted, beaten, etc. Increased hatred to *all foreigners*. Remember us to *all*.

PRAY FOR FORMOSA.

Whole Church meet to *pray*. *Special prayer.*

Believe me, yours most sincerely,

Hong Kong, Nov. 12th, 1884. G. L. McKay.

Books and Magazines.

THE ILLUSTRATOR. New York: N. Tibbals & Sons.—This cheap little magazine is especially designed for the benefit of Sabbath school teachers. Its aim is simply to illustrate the International Sunday School Lessons by bringing within the briefest compass all that will make the lesson interesting and intelligible.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. (Boston: Littell & Co.)—This repository of all that is best and freshest in the current literature of the time, continues from week to week to supply a selection of varied reading from the leading magazines and reviews. To all desirous of possessing an intelligent idea of the thought of the age it is simply indispensable.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE. (Rochester, N. Y.: James Vick.)—This little publication has only to be seen to be appreciated. A great amount of information useful to all interested in gardening is conveyed in small space. The full page coloured illustration is a faultless imitation of nature, and the many illustrative engravings for fine finish and minute accuracy leave nothing to be desired.

THE Philadelphia Presbyterian Board of Publication has sent us a number of excellent tracts suitable for general distribution; such as How to keep the Lord's Day; The Perils of the Play-house by Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D.; Qualifications for Membership in the Christian Church; Lent not Given; A Happy New Year; The Inquirer Helped; Recognition in Heaven; and La Biblia, in Spanish.

DORCAS MAGAZINE. (New York: 872 Broadway.)—Division of labour obtains in every possible department of activity. Recent literary ventures verify the truth. The *Dorcas Magazine* is designed to advance the feminine accomplishments of knitting and crochet work, to which from all appearances it will be very helpful. The contents, however, are not exclusively confined to one department of fancy work. The magazine also contains literary matter of general interest.

THE CONVERTED CATHOLIC. (New York. 60 Bible House.) Most of our readers have heard of the Reformed Catholic Church in New York. The Rev. James A. O'Conner renounced the Papacy, and, like Pere Hyacinthe, labours for the reformation of the papal Church. The *Converted Catholic* is a magazine devoted to the advancement of the cause he has espoused. It contains much valuable information respecting the real condition of the Church of Rome.

THE ONTARIO READERS. Authorized by the Minister of Education. First Reader, Parts I. and II. The educational authorities of Ontario have endeavoured to make the system as complete as possible in every department. The new series of Ontario Readers promises to be the best ever issued. The First Readers, Parts I and II., is all that the most fastidious educationist could desire. Certainly the juveniles for whom it is prepared will be delighted with it. The printing is distinct, clear and beautiful and the illustrations are both numerous and good.

THE MODEL SINGER. A book for singing schools, conventions and choirs. By W. O. Perkins and D. B. Towner. (Boston: Oliver, Ditson & Co.)—A new and to appearance an excellent book for singing classes. Mr. Perkins' work as a composer is well known, and Mr. Towner's music evinces taste and ability. The book contains 192 pages, well filled. The usual singing school course is furnished with graded exercises. There are many bright and singable harmonized songs, and a good assortment of hymn tunes and anthems. The moderate price is a recommendation.

OUTLINES OF METAPHYSICS. Translated and edited by George T. Ladd, Professor of Philosophy in Yale College. (Boston: Gian, Heath & Co.)—Professor Ladd purposes bringing before American readers the philosophical system of the late Rudolph Hermann Lotze, Professor of Philosophy at Göttingen, and for a short time in Berlin University. This handy little volume now before us is an outline of his metaphysical system. It consists of three principal divisions, treating of Ontology, Cosmology, and Phenomenology. The style is clear, so clear that believers in the traditional superstition that metaphysics belong to cloud-land will be agreeably surprised at the lucid arrangement and expression of this excellent little treatise.

CHRISTMAS IN NARAGANSETT. By Edward Everett Hale. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls; Toronto: William Briggs.)—The latest received volume of the Standard Library Series is a contribution to the literature of the season. Such a hearty reception was given by the press and public to "Our Christmas in a Palace" one year ago that this new work of Mr. Hale's, prepared after a somewhat similar plan, is sure to be hailed with delight. Over a dozen of most engaging stories are woven together in this volume, and woven so skillfully that the unity of the narrative is preserved from first to last. There are wheels within wheels, but all moving in perfect harmony and without friction. Some of the stories are as excellent specimens of the story-telling genius as the public has been favoured with many a day. There can be little doubt in any reader's mind that if a man was ever born to tell tales, Mr Hale certainly was.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. (Rochester N. Y., James Vick.)—*Vick's Illustrated Magazine* for December, just received, is unusually interesting. Besides the usual beautiful coloured plate, which in this issue, is a group of double dahlias, there are forty pages of just such reading as those interested in flowers and gardening generally will enjoy. Among the articles of special interest we may name "A Californian Outing," "Grafting the Grape," "Azalea and Cape Jasmine," "Irrigation," "Pruning Roses," "Culture of Celery," and a large number of smaller articles. Besides these, the department of "Our Young People" has a beautiful poem by Margaret Eytinge, and an illustrated poem, "King Frost," by Mrs. Whittemore. For the long winter evenings we can conceive of no more profitable reading for those who desire to gain knowledge in the culture of flowers, and indeed, everything pertaining to the garden. It may be summed up as being "a compendium of useful and valuable information." The inducements offered to subscribers of *Vick's Magazine* for clubbing with other first-class periodicals, are astonishing.

RECEIVED "Knox College Monthly," "Queen's College Journal," "Canada Educational Monthly," "Canada School Journal," and the "Sideral Messenger."

Choice Literature.

CAROLA.

BY HESBA STRETTON.

CHAPTER XVIII.—TOGETHER.

It was with a smile, then, that Carola woke up to a new day. It was to be a day of humiliation and suffering. Hitherto her experience of Christian life had led her only among green pastures and beside still waters; and by-and-bye it might be that her cup would again run over; but between now and then the valley of the shadow of death must be passed through. For now she had begun to see more clearly the terrible task that lay before her, which she must perform: unaided and alone. There was no escape from that dark and rough road. By making her confession, and coming back here, she had bound herself to bear fatal witness against the unhappy man accused of murder. She sat on the side of the bed pondering over it. The open court; the eyes of the people staring at her; the crowd of familiar yet terrible faces of those who had known her and George Bassett in by-gone days, and who would flock to hear the trial. And George Bassett's face turned to her, intent upon every word she spoke; and what she had to say would seal his doom. Oh! if she could have been spared this torture and disgrace!

She could hear presently through the badly made floor that Matthias was getting breakfast, and she made haste to get down. He had been out and spent his last shilling to buy some salted fish as a dainty to set before Carola; and as she came down the steep ladder, he met her with a smile on his withered face, full of happiness.

"It's like seeing the sun rise again to look on your dear face," he said.

"Have you missed me so much?" she asked.

"Sitting down and rising up, waking and sleeping, eating and fasting, I've missed you," he answered, in a tone of mingled sadness and rejoicing; "but you've come back to me in the end of my days, and I hope you'll never leave me again."

"Never!" she said, fervently, laying her hand on his arm, and looking at him with tearful eyes. "I will take care of you as if I were your daughter."

His daughter! For a moment the old Jew's memory went back to his young wife, and their infant child, whom he had laid, nearly fifty years ago, in the Jewish burial ground, and buried all his joy and gladness with them. But the memory flitted past like a fading vision; for here was Carola herself, with her warm hand upon his arm, and her living face close to his. Perhaps she might marry a Jewish husband yet. She had been out among Christians and found neither home nor friends with them.

"The Lord bless thee with a full blessing," he said solemnly, "for thou has sought refuge under the shadow of His wing."

The shop was closed, for it was Sunday, and long a the neighbours had made the old Jew understand that he was not free to open it on their Sabbath if he shut it on his own. There was still a hope lurking in Carola's heart that the night she saw George Bassett was not the night of the murder; then a part of her trouble would be spared her. With a sickening alternation of hope and dread she told Matthias what had brought her back to London.

"Ah!" he said without surprise, "the police have been here asking after you, Carol; and I told them where you'd gone to school. For the rascal said he'd spent the night with you; and I could swear against him; for it was the night your poor old grandmother died, and you were here at home all but one half hour. We must go to the police, my dear. But he's committed for trial, and you'll not have to go before the magistrates; it comes on in two or three days, for I'm to bear witness he was not with you that night."

This she explained the commotion that had arisen in the street last night, when one of her acquaintances had recognized her. It had startled and even frightened her, so much greater was it than she could account for. So she could not have kept her secret, if she would; the policemen from Market Upton might even now be seeking her, and would find her gone. There was a gleam of relief on the darkness of her sorrow that she had had courage to take up her cross, and had not waited for it to be laid upon her reluctant shoulders.

All day long the street was filled with crowds of curious people; for the whole neighbourhood was seething with excitement about this murder, perpetrated four years and a half ago. George Bassett had been a well-known personage amid the rough population; and Carola herself was no less well known. There had been a mystery about her sudden disappearance, which had tended to keep her in their memory; and Matthias Levi's obstinate silence about her had increased the mystery, and increased greatly his own unpopularity among his Christian neighbours. Now Carola was come back as suddenly as she went, no doubt to save her old lover from a terrible fate. They could not think otherwise; for who would give evidence against a former friend for a murder committed so long ago, that this evidence could only be given in cold blood? No; she was come to save him.

Carola was advised to keep herself closely within doors till the day of the trial was over, and the excitement was abated. She spent most of her time in the garret overlooking the river; her heart laden now with many a heavy burden both of the past and the future. She wondered how she could have forgotten that past all these years, and lived her happy, pure and simple life in the country. She loathed it with an absolute loathing. And yet, if she could go amongst these people, her childhood's associates, and win them to Christ, and to God, oh! how willingly would she dwell among them once more. Perhaps this was what her Lord would have her to do. The future was not altogether dark as she thought of what she could do for them, and how she could lift them out of their misery into the peace which possessed her own soul.

But nothing could be done till the trial was over. Once she showed herself in the street, and she was instantly surrounded by her old neighbours. It was strange to them and to herself to mark the difference between what she was and what she had been. Here was Carola, who had been first and foremost in all their street brawls and wrangles, standing in their midst, a sweet, gentle, gracious woman, widely apart from them. They were of the lowest and most degraded type, and she was a modest and lady-like girl. They did not like the change; it was too great for them. But if she did what was right for George Bassett and he got off clear, she would be their favourite once more, in spite of all.

CHAPTER XIX.—A DAY OF SHAME.

When Philip Arnold went out into the frosty night of the Christmas-day which had been the happiest day of his life, he felt as if death would have been a far less bitter ending to it than this terrible shock of disaster. He, almost mechanically, yet half-conscious of a set purpose, retraced the paths which he had wandered along with Carola that afternoon. At every step he could recall her words, the tender tones of her low voice, the light that lay in her shining eyes, the most modest and sweetest grace he had ever seen in woman. All that was best in him had been attracted to her. He felt that if he was to lead the truest life possible to him it must be at her side; no other woman in the world could so help him to be what he might be.

That was all over. By her own confession she was a woman whom it would be utter disgrace to marry. Her birth, her early home and training, her whole life, till a few years ago, had been such as to render her totally unfit to be his wife. He had overlooked her inferior station in spite of the dissatisfaction openly expressed by his father and mother. But she was not the frank, simple Christian girl, the pure, innocent girl who had stolen into his heart the first moment he saw her. How was it possible that she could have been all that she had been, so sweet and fair, and winsome, and yet have been so base a thing, so steeped in vice and wickedness? No; she was utterly unworthy to enter his honoured and unstained home.

It was after midnight before he returned home, and found only his mother sitting up for him. She had hoped that being alone he would have poured out his heart to her; but he could not help remembering how reluctantly she had yielded to the persistence of his love, and he did not expect to meet with real sympathy from her. There would be the element of triumph in it, which would spoil all its efficacy. Yet when he found Carola gone the next morning before he was down, he wished he had been told of her intention to leave him that once. He would fain have seen her once more, if only to bid her farewell forever.

During the course of the day two policemen from Market Upton came to the Grange to enquire after Carola. A bevy of the cottagers gathered together in the great kitchen, and with a slow and cautious enjoyment of the strange excitement, discussed the events over point by point. Such a thing had never occurred in Hazelmount before; nobody had ever been associated with a murder, and it was almost a subject of congratulations that it had been none of the villagers themselves, but their schoolmistress only, who had been the witness of it. For all at once Carola was a stranger, a foreigner again; one whose forefathers had not been known, and who might therefore be capable of many misdeeds, of which no native of Hazelmount could be guilty.

"She could not have hidden it if she would," said Mrs. Arnold to her husband.

"She did not know that," he answered: "it was a free confession, poor girl!"

When the day of trial drew near, Philip could no longer control his desire to see Carola again. Two or three of his acquaintances from Market Upton, relatives of the murdered man, were going up to London to be present at it; and he resolved not to accompany them, but to go alone, and privately. Perhaps if he saw Carola in the witness box, and heard her tell her story in public, it would effectually uproot the love which he felt powerless to destroy.

The court was crowded, for George Bassett had many boon companions, whose time was of little value, and the excitement of a trial their chief pleasure. Philip could not have crashed in, but for a policeman from Market Upton, who knew him and made a way for him. He found himself in the back of a closely packed assemblage; a crowd of the London poor, haggard, squalid, and stunted, dressed in dirty rags and dingy finery, with faces of a lower type than he had ever seen before. These were Carola's people, her kinsmen; the class she had sprung from. Her name was in all their mouths, George Bassett and Carola, that they were linked together with hideous familiarity. When the prisoner was placed in the dock Philip forced himself to take minute notice of his brutal, dissipated face, his blood-shot eye, his heavy jaws and bull neck, even to a large black wart on his large cheek. His eyes seemed fastened to that repulsive face; and he stood staring at it, hearing nothing and taking no heed of time in a sort of bewildered trance, until he heard Carola Fielding called as a witness.

There was a thrill of excitement in everybody about him. Yes; there she stood, and he groaned half audibly as he turned his eyes towards her. For a moment he saw her as he had first seen her, facing the setting sun, and singing as the birds sing. But the sunny face was pale as death, and the shining eyes were dim, those eyes that had always shone with the light of joy and peace. And now there is not a sound in the court. Her sweet, clear voice has uttered the solemn oath, and its tones reach him as plainly as if they were alone together in the little fir-coppice on the brow of Hazelmount. She is looking across at the prisoner to identify him, and all her face quivers for an instant. Yes; she knows him. Many questions are put to her, and she answers them simply and modestly; but her voice has an undertone of anguish as she replies to some of them.

"Yes. George Bassett had been called her lover, and he had kissed her once."

"Yes; she had been drinking the night her grandmother

died; but she was not drunk. She had been drunk in the streets sometimes."

"How can she say, and live?" cried Philip to himself. He had not taken his eyes off the sweet, pale face, and the unconscious grace and sorrow of the girl's bearing. It was almost as if some innocent child was accusing itself of an impossible sin. But the people around Philip, while her testimony was given, cursed her with terrible and bitter curses for not saving her sweetheart; and he pushed his way out, heart-stricken and given up to despair.

He hastened to leave London; for what good would it do to see Carola again? The two faces he had gazed upon were indelibly graven on his brain. George Bassett, a coarse and sensual brute, with his evil eye of recognition and terror fixed upon Carola. It haunted him; and it seemed as if it must usurp the image of Carola, and reign over his memory in its stead. What a horrible remembrance to dwell in his tranquil home, and to walk about the old lands with him! Home appeared dark and mournful as he travelled towards it. How could he take a life again and tread the accustomed paths, and pursue the trivial round of every-day work? Every spot of his old homestead and farm would be desecrated by the remembrance of Carola. If she had died only, he might have cherished every thought of her, as of one who had gone to be among the angels, from whom she had seemed to come. But what a cursed reality was this!

He could not utter a word either to his father or mother when he reached home; and they kept silence, seeing how bitter his trouble was. But the next morning there came a letter from Mr. Arnold, which he read aloud to his wife and son, before they separated for the day's work.

"I asked you if I might write," said Carola, "and you told me I might. I want you to understand and not to blame me too much. I have just come back from the court where they are trying George Bassett. I do not know what his sentence will be; but I had to answer some questions which you will not understand when you hear them at Hazelmount."

"I was born in this garret where I am writing. My mother and father were dead, and my grandmother was bed-ridden. I had to go about the streets for all that I wanted, especially to the gin-palaces for she used to drink a great deal of gin. We lived as if we were very poor; I was often hungry, and always ragged. But as far as I was concerned myself I was where God had placed me. I did not choose my birthplace or my kindred."

"But I should have been as wicked and miserable as the other girls I knew, but for an old Jew, whose house we lodged in. It seems to me now that he is the best man I ever knew. I did not know what I owed to him; as far as possible he kept me from harm and ruin, and the only thing I did to grieve him was to drink a little of what my grandmother was always drinking. I was in danger of becoming a drunkard; but I never drank habitually, and I did not know it was wrong. Even Matthias could not tell me it was breaking one of the ten commandments which he taught me and was so earnest for me to keep."

"My grandmother died when I was nearly eighteen; and at her funeral the chaplain gave me his New Testament. I had never heard of my Lord Jesus Christ, and it was all new to me every word. Oh, if I had only words to tell you what it was like for me to find out suddenly that Jesus Christ had lived in this world, and died to save us! There was so much I had to be saved from; and Matthias had never been sure that his God would receive me. I had found my Lord, and it was all a new life to me. Then I went to a clergyman, and told him I wanted to go to a school where I could learn all about Jesus Christ, and he sent me to that school in the country where Mrs. Stewart chose me to come to Hazelmount and be the village school-mistress there."

"I want to say that I scarcely ever thought of my bad former life. Every day was so filled up with pleasant work, and I was so happy, that it seems to me now that I had not time to think about it. Old Matthias Levi was so angry at me for becoming a Christian that he never wrote to me; and whenever the recollection of him came across my mind I drove it from me, because he had cursed my Lord, and was like the Jews that crucified Him. So it seemed to me then, but now I know better. He had never known Jesus Christ; and the people here whom he thinks are Christians, are enough to make him hate Christianity. I have promised him I will never leave him, but will take care of him as if I was his daughter."

"I think if I stay here with the people among whom I was born, I may do them good, and win some of them to believe in Christ, for they do not know Him; they are like those who crucified Him; and He said, 'Father, forgive them: they know not what they do.' I have money enough for myself, and I can give all my time to them. If that is what God will have me to do, I shall be a better servant to Him, perhaps, and I shall be happier by-and-bye, perhaps, in this miserable and wicked place than if I lived at Hazelmount, which is like Paradise to me. Oh, yes! I begin to see that our Lord, though He was a man of sorrows, was happier here, saving the world, than if He had stayed forever in Heaven at the right hand of God."

"Do not think that if any of you had asked me any questions I should not have told you. I was not willfully silent. But what else could I have done than what I did? As soon as I knew about Jesus Christ, I loved Him and believed in Him, and He forgave my sins, and saved me from all my misery. I could not blot out all those years when I knew nothing."

"George Bassett was not my lover. I always dreaded him, and hid myself away from him; but he kissed me once against my will. I was only seventeen then."

"This is what I have to say to you. I shall not see any of you again, because I know how degraded I must seem in your sight. But, oh, do not think more harshly of me than you need think! Be a little sorry for me, because my life was all spoiled before it was in my own hands. Yet it is not all spoiled; that was a wrong thing to say. Nothing can alter the love my Lord has for me, and I can be His servant anywhere. In the gate of my Paradise is closed against me, He has opened the gate of Heaven to all believers."

"I see what her life has been pretty clearly, poor child!" said Mr. Arnold, folding up the letter.
 "Very sad!" responded Mrs. Arnold; "but nothing can alter the fact that she was born amidst vice and sin—amongst the lowest of the low. She could never come here to be Philip's wife and the mother of his children. That could never be. We owe some duty to our ancestors, and our descendants."
 Neither Mr. Arnold nor Philip made any reply; but when later in the day she asked her husband for Carola's letter he said he had given it to Philip, and she did not think it wise to re-open the subject with him.

(To be continued.)

ASCENDING DYNGJA, ICELAND.

Starting in the early morning from my tent on the banks of the Lindaa, I had to traverse a lava plateau 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, and such was the difficulty of travelling here that we frequently were on the point of giving up all further attempts at pushing our ponies on, but by dint of persevering we reached the volcano after a tortuous scramble of four hours and a half. The layers of lava forming the slopes of this volcano are excessively rough and of peculiar formation, all split up into fissures from north to south or hollowed out by caves and lava bubbles. Wherever the foot is planted the ground sounds hollow; in every direction there are innumerable hornitos, seemingly formed originally of a variety of strands of the fiery ooze twisted into all sorts of fantastic shapes, the outer surface suggestive of a tangle of intertwisted snakes of inordinate thickness. When we had made the ascent half way up the mountain, we were overtaken by fog and snowstorm, so that in a short time all objects were hidden out of view and the earth covered with snow. Still, in the expectation of the fog clearing away and the snowstorm blowing over, we went on, and after two hours' brisk walk reached the summit of the volcano. Here all was covered with ice and snow in a temperature of 28° Fahrenheit. Although the blinding snowstorm prevented anything being seen, I set a theodolite on the chance of the darkness clearing, and had to wait for an hour and a half shivering in the biting blast, when the weather so far cleared that I could make the bearings of several surrounding mountain peaks. This volcano has never been ascended by any man before, nor would the fact have been passed over in silence if such had been the case, for even in Iceland the activity of fire has hardly left any traces behind comparable to what is witnessed here. The original crater is 1,500 to 1,600 feet in diameter, and has, some time subsequent to its first formation, been filled with masses of lava, and now exhibits in the centre a large patch of lava round the circumference of which there stand twelve peak-formed lava columns. In the centre of this plain again there is an enormous crater 400 to 500 feet in diameter and 600 to 700 feet deep. It is hardly possible to picture to the imagination any sight more stupendous than that which opens to view by looking over the verge of this crater down into the precipitous abyss. The crater, with its bottom covered with snow and the sides all whitened with a glacial crust, suggests to the beholder a gigantic cauldron followed out of marble. Enormous rocks, which have tumbled down from the brim of the crater, look like minute black specks against the whiteness of the bottom. The composition of the lava is practically entirely basaltic; but reddish rocks of trachyte are strewn about the circumference of the original crater, which shows that sometimes trachytic eruptions have taken place here, as in Askja in 1875. When the weather cleared, I had distinctly in view the greater part of Odáthahraun as well as Dyngjufjall proper, and all the lava currents which have taken their course from the latter complex of volcanoes. In a north-westerly direction from the above-described volcano is another, lower, but quite as wide in circumference, to which we gave the name of Kerlingur Dyngja. Having surveyed Dyngja, we returned the same way we had come, and reached our tent at half past two o'clock the next morning. *Nature.*

A MONK LORD OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

No David, eager to fight the giant, this Galeotto Malatesta, but a wan, emaciated youth, half-crazed, half-saint. In the middle panic, with the horror of a triple sack maddening with fear the miserable Rimini, this prince left the city to dwell in the monastery of Arcangelo, outside the gates. There he passed his days serene, scatheless in the midst of peril; neither for himself nor his kingdom took he any thought. So strange this spectacle, so awful, that the very enemies of Rimini stopped in their onslaught amazed. The lion, it is said will not attack a sleeping prey. Eugene, the Pope (in his temporal character the deadly foe of Rimini), wrote to its lord, bidding him remember the imperative duties of his position. The letter reached that magnificent man and potent prince in the monastery at Arcangelo, where, clad in the coarse robes of a Franciscan friar, he led an ascetic, starved and mutilated life. What was the magnificence of earth to him? So harsh were his self-inflicted penances that the wounds on his body never ceased to bleed. What had he to do with rule and governance? The brothers of the monastery, and the young virgin wife who drooped and paled at his side, were all of banking he knew or saw; and he himself the chief of sinners. Neither Pope nor armies could force him back to earth. Thus friends and foes alike failed to touch him; here was no pity in the heart of Galeotto the Saint. Or rather common, yet tragical transmutation of the middle ages—his pity took a retrospective turn; dead and dry to the present woes he might relieve, it rushed back in a mighty impotent tide to the foot of that sacred and awful cross, whose divine tragedy was the continual spectacle of his saintly life. Pity for the dead Christ, throbbing, yearning, helpless and indignant pity for the agonized Saviour, his surely lay at the bottom of all crusades, tortures, persecutions, inquisitions of the middle ages. Living ever with the crucifix in sight; dwelling ever and solely in presence of that dread expiation; to such fanatics as Galeotto the ex-

ample of the life of Christ was nullified by the terror and pity of Golgotha. Vengeance on the enemies of God! vengeance on the traitors who still stab and crucify the ever newly sacrificed God and victim! So ran the tenor of medieval piety. And the contagion of this fanatic sentiment slaughtered the armies of the East, tossed Albigenian babies on to lance poles, and roasted before a rabid soldiery the pious Vaudois women; the martyrs of Saint Bartholomew and the martyrs of Smithfield were hewn and burnt by the strength of it; and from its armoury the Inquisition drew its deadliest weapons.—*The English Illustrated Magazine.*

THE SNOW ANGEL.

The sleigh-bells danced that winter night;
 Old Brattleborough rang with glee;
 The windows overflowed with light;
 Joy ruled each hearth and Christmas tree.
 But to one the bells and mirth were naught;
 His soul with deeper joy was fraught.
 He waited until the guests were gone;
 He waited to dream his dream alone;
 And the night wore on.

Alone he stands in the silent night;
 He piles the snow in the village square;
 With spade for chisel, a statue white
 From the crystal quarry rises fair.
 No light, save the stars, to guide his hand,
 But the image obeys his soul's command.
 The sky is draped with fleecy lawn,
 The stars grow pale in the early dawn,
 But the lad toils on.

And lo! in the morn the people came
 To gaze at the wondrous vision there;
 And they called it "The Angel," divining its name,
 For it came in silence and unaware.
 It seemed no mortal hand had wrought
 The uplifted face of prayerful thought;
 But its features wasted beneath the sun;
 Its life went out ere the day was done;
 And the lad dreamed on.

And his dream was this: In the years to be
 I will carve the Angel in lasting stone;
 In another land beyond the sea,
 I will toil in darkness, will dream alone;
 While others sleep I will find a way
 Up through the night to the light of day.
 There's nothing desired beneath star or sun
 That patient genius has not won.
 And the boy toiled on.

The years go by. He has wrought with might.
 He has gained renown in the land of art;
 But the thought inspired that Christmas night
 Still kept its place in the sculptor's heart;
 And the dream of the boy, that melted away
 In the light of the sun that winter day,
 Is embodied at last in enduring stone,
 Snow Angel in marble—his purpose won;
 And the man toils on.

—Wallace Bruce in *Harper's Magazine* for January.

ITALIAN SCENERY.

There is an education needed for the appreciation of nature as well as of art. Many people scorn this notion, and as there undoubtedly are some with so fine an innate perception and discrimination of the beautiful that they instinctively recognize it, anybody may believe himself to be one of those chosen few. But the rest of us know that without the native gift, which nothing can wholly replace, the eye and taste require experience and training to analyze the beauties of the outer world. There was a time when I resented as hotly as most other Americans the idea that any scenery could surpass our own; I knew that the Alps were higher than the Alleghanies, but, beyond that, I thought that where there are mountains, valleys, a lake, a waterfall, there must of necessity be a view of the utmost beauty, without regard to degree. It would be as rational to maintain that a human being is necessarily beautiful because possessed of eyes, nose, mouth and chin; almost everything depends upon the outline and the relative proportion and disposition of the features. The Italian landscape has a classic form and profile, its glowing complexion is due to the light that heavenly effulgence which can transfigure any scene. *December Atlantic.*

A PEN PICTURE OF EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

From a critical and biographical paper by William Sloane Kennedy, in the *January Century*, we take the following: "A tall, trapper like man, with a swinging gait, dressed in plain clothes, and wearing a soft slouch hat; a canny face, bearded and tanned, and plowed into deep wrinkles and furrows; shoulders slightly stooping, as if supporting some great burden; eyes that see everything around them, and yet seem to be gazing inward or far away; voice sonorous on the rostrum, yet gentle in conversation; and the whole manner of the man breathing a compassionate helpfulness which both inspires affection and invites confidence—such, in outward savour and effluence, is that hard toiling preacher and author, Edward Everett Hale, a genuine democrat and typical American, if there ever were such."

DR. TRENCH, in resigning the Archbishopric of Dublin, says the *London Truth*, "with rare generosity, gave up his retiring allowance of £2,500 a year. This unselfish liberality affords a striking contrast to the course pursued by various English Bishops, who, though hopelessly incapable of discharging their episcopal functions, cannot be persuaded to resign, even with the liberal pensions provided by law."

British and Foreign.

THE Rev. M. Macaskill, of Greenock, has accepted the call to Dingwall.

It is noticed in England that pawnbrokers scarcely ever become bankrupt.

SIR ANDREW CLARK, M.D., has branded alcohol as "the enemy of the race."

M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS has been made a Commander of the Legion of Honour.

THE death of Cardinal Dominick Consolini, prefect of the Propaganda, is announced.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, aged one hundred, states that his father died at forty-four years.

A SEVERE famine is in progress in Archangel, owing to the failure of the grain and potato crops.

THE "Cary Lectures," which the Rev. Dr. Watts is at present delivering in Belfast, are attracting much public attention.

GLADSTONE, Tennyson, Professor Blackie, Charles Darwin, Mrs. Browning and Dr. O. W. Holmes were all born in the year 1809.

THE total production of cigars in the United States as estimated by one of the largest manufacturers, is about 3,000,000,000 a year.

A SALMON weighing eighty pounds was recently taken from the river Tay, in Scotland. The heaviest Tay fish on record weighed seventy pounds.

ALL printers in St. Petersburg are searched nightly by the police on leaving their offices, in order to prevent the secret printing of seditious literature.

THE Suez Canal Company and the Egyptian Government have ratified a convention for the construction of a fresh water canal from Ismailia to Port Said.

THE substitution of glass flooring for boards continues to increase in Paris, this being especially the case in those business structures in which the cellars are used as offices.

NUMBERS of sheep and pigs are being killed in sections of Dakota, by wolves, packs of which have been prowling about in the vicinity of Bismarck, particularly in the mountains.

IN Free St Andrew's Church, Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Fleming Stevenson, Dublin, delivered the second of the Duff missionary lectures. His subject was the Conquest of India.

THE Florida orange crop this season is reported to be so much larger than the packing-box manufacturers anticipated that the shippers now find it difficult to buy boxes for their fruit.

ADVICES from Burmah report rumours current there to the effect that Bhamo, a town on the Irrawaddy, forty miles west of the Chinese frontier, has been sacked and pillaged by Kakhyens.

THE New York Inspector of Buildings has instructed the building examiners to ascertain and report whether asylums and buildings in which large numbers of children are housed are provided with fire escapes.

THE cost of cholera may be estimated by the fact that the receipts of the northern Italian railroads in September (though the lines are ninety miles longer than last year) will be \$320,000 less than in 1883.

THE Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society have appointed the Rev. W. Major Paul, of Redhill, to the office of secretary, which has been rendered vacant through the accidental death of Dr. Reed.

MR. PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON, the well known artist and author of London, has written a letter to the *Athenaeum* charging the critic of the *Brooklyn Union* with making disparaging criticisms upon an etching which has no existence.

THE oldest student in the United States, doubtless, is the Rev. I. C. Wilder, who entered the class of 1832 in the University of Vermont, but failed to complete the course, and at the age of eighty-three years has entered the class of 1885.

MR. GORST, M. P., one of Lord Randolph Churchill's party of four, obtained a fee of \$35,000 for his recent visit to Hyderabad, which is only \$15,000 less than Mr. Sergeant Ballantine received for the defence of the Guicowar of Baroda some years ago.

EXPLORERS who are working in lofty mountain regions say that the native guides are not half so efficient as the best Swiss mountaineers. Alpine guides are, therefore, with the parties now engaged in the Himalayas, Andes, and other mountain systems.

BELL, the inventor of the telephone, although immensely rich cares little for money. When not busy in his laboratory, in his library, or in the free school for deaf mute children, which he has established, he is enjoying the society of his wife and children.

THE Secretary of the U. S. Treasury has received a letter from a resident of Riga, Russia, inclosing a \$100 note of the Confederate States which he inherited from his uncle and which he wants exchanged for currency. The note has been returned to the sender, with the information that it is worthless.

THE *Nazione* shows that Florence, Italy, is a progressively healthy city. The number of deaths for the month of September, 1882, 3, 4, were respectively 333, 320, 268. The population in 1881 was 169,000, so that the annual death-rate calculated upon the month would be 18.96 per 1,000. Enforced sanitation is said to have effected the result.

THE Rev. Dr. Chappelle, of St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church, New York, is anxious to have the National University for the higher education of the Roman Catholic clergy established in that city. The matter has been referred to a committee of bishops, who will meet next month to decide upon a suitable location. They are, it is said, disposed to favour Washington.

Ministers and Churches.

REV. A. A. Drummond preached at the re-opening of the Colborne Presbyterian Church on Sunday.

REV. MR. CATHCART has declined the call addressed to him by the congregations of Thornbury and Heathcote.

THE Rev. Mr. McClellan was presented with a robe and cutter by the members of his Ashburn congregation on Monday evening last.

THE Rev. J. Thompson, of Sarnia, delivered his popular lecture "Life and its Lessons," to an appreciative audience, at Burns' Church, Moore.

THE Rev. J. A. McDonald, of Brigden, and Mrs. McDonald, were thrown out of their conveyance with which a farmer's team collided.

THE petition from some members of Chalmers' Church, Woodstock, was dismissed by the Paris Presbytery, and the organ question is now settled.

MR. D. M. RAMSAY, accepted the call to Hullett and Londesborough and his induction took place on the 9th inst. He received a cordial welcome from his people.

IN Chalmers' Church, Guelph, on Monday evening, under the auspices of the Young People's Literary Society, Mr. G. W. Field delivered a lecture on "The Days of the Covenanters."

MEMBERS of St. Andrew's Society, Ottawa, have presented the Rev. Mr. Farries, of St. Andrew's Church, with a valuable fur coat, cap, and mittens. The presentation address was made by Mr. A. F. McIntyre, President of the Society.

THE ladies of the four Presbyterian Churches of Scarborough and St. John's Church, Markham, have formed themselves into a Ladies' French Evangelization Society for the purpose of sending a missionary. They intend holding a series of parlour socials during the winter for the benefit of the society.

ON Monday evening, December 22nd, the annual tea-meeting of the Presbyterian Church, Hespeler, was held in Glick's Hall. The chair was filled by Mr. Thomas Cowan, of Galt. Rev. Thomas Wardrope, D.D., and Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, of Guelph, with the resident clergy, delivered addresses.

THE children attending the Presbyterian Sunday School at Cote des Neiges, recently presented their superintendent, Miss Agnes Phillips, with the complete Bible Commentary by Jameson & Fauset, as a slight token of their love toward her in attending to their spiritual welfare. On the 19th inst., Mr. Robert Martin, leader of the choir at Cote des Neiges Presbyterian Church, was presented with a very handsome purse containing a slight token of the congregation's appreciation of his services. The presentation was made by the Rev. Mr. Bennet, the popular minister of Cote des Neiges Presbyterian Church.

ON Tuesday afternoon last, Mrs. Gordon, wife of the Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Harrington, attended a meeting of the ladies of Knox Church, Listowel, and organized an Auxiliary Society in the Church in connection with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, and the work of organization was undertaken and completed by Mrs. Gordon, who is a clever woman and an enthusiastic and earnest worker. The following officers were appointed: Mrs. I. Campbell, President; Mrs. Park, Vice-President; Mrs. Brook, Treasurer; and Mrs. Coghill, Secretary.

THE annual soiree of St. Andrew's Church, Appleton, was held on Monday evening week. There was an excellent attendance. The Rev. Mr. Bennett, the pastor, presided. The Rev. D. McDonald, of Carleton Place, delivered an interesting and amusing address on the social aspects of soirees. As the people were retiring, the pastor desired them to be re-seated, and said he had the very pleasant news to give them that one of the managers had just intimated to him that the Appleton Church was now free of debt. At the request of Mr. Bennett, as a token of gratitude to Almighty God, the congregation sang, with heartiness, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

THE *Hanover Post* says:—On Monday evening last an appreciative audience congregated in the Presbyterian Church, Hanover, to hear a lecture on "The Mechanics' Institute; its Books, Work and Power," delivered by the Rev. Dr. Moffat. The address was one of the best and ablest ever delivered in this town. Dr. Landerkin, M.P., occupied the chair, and after a few introductory remarks called upon the speaker, who at once proceeded to explain in a most lucid manner the benefits conferred by Mechanics' Institutes in Canada and elsewhere. He gave some very valuable hints as to the books suitable and appropriate, and advised that nothing trashy should be allowed. The lecturer dwelt at some length upon the power and influence exerted everywhere by well stored minds, and the urgent necessity there is for diffusing knowledge to every class and to every one in every community. The Dr. held his audience spell-bound for an hour and a half. His subject was one of practical utility to every person. Those who were present en-

joyed a rich treat which they will long remember. All were well satisfied and hope to have the pleasure of hearing the Dr. again at an early date.

THE First Presbyterian Church, Port Hope, which for the last three months has been undergoing repairs, was re-opened for public worship on the 14th inst. The Rev. J. K. Smith, M.A., of Galt, Ont., assisted by the pastor, conducted the services, which, throughout the day were ably led, solemn and impressive. The church, especially the interior, has been entirely remodelled. The side galleries have been removed, the old-fashioned box pews replaced by the more comfortable and modern curved seats, with iron arms and draw seats, the old 10x12 lights replaced by modestly stained glass windows; the walls and ceiling have been tastefully kalsomined and frescoed; the seats uniformly upholstered, a neat desk upon a moderately raised platform has been substituted for the old elevated pulpit; the aisles have been supplied with matting and the platform neatly carpeted. Great praise is due the ladies of the congregation, who for three weeks were most indefatigable in their efforts in upholstering and completing the fittings of the interior. The whole cost, which exceeds \$2,000, has been provided for. The collections on the Sabbath, amounting to over \$300, were a marked expression of the manner in which the congregation appreciated the changes which had been made in their place of worship. Altogether the building is now one of the neatest and most commodious church edifices in that portion of the Province, and the pastor, Rev. J. W. Mitchell, M.A., continuing his work and labour of love, re-enters the old but beautified house of God with the most encouraging prospects.

THE Rev. R. P. MacKay, Parkdale, supplies the following information respecting Presbyterial visitations appointed by Toronto Presbytery: Explanations are asked for on every hand, as to the nature of the Presbyterial visitation to which the Toronto Presbytery has agreed at its last meeting. In answer to such enquiry allow me to say, that it is simply an experiment to see whether it may not be possible to secure a report on the State of Religion more satisfactory than such reports usually have been. Last year less than one half the congregations in the Presbytery reported, and many of these conveyed no definite information. The Committee is not over sanguine as to the result of this attempt but it can scarcely be worse than we have been accustomed to. The proposal is then, 1. That no congregation be visited if the minister or session object to such visitation. 2. That the deputation consist of a minister and layman, so far as that can be arranged by the Committee. 3. The nature of the visitation will be largely determined by the character of the deputation, taking the form of Evangelistic addresses or Conferences on subjects bearing on the spiritual life of the congregation. 4. The number of meetings held will depend on the situation. In some cases it may be possible to hold three sessions, in others two and in others only one. The Committee feels that the continuous impression of three successive meetings in one day might be very profitable; but of course the minister in charge will always be the best judge of what is possible. 5. Where there are two or more congregations in one charge, the Committee will arrange for only one visitation. 6. From the reports of these deputations the Committee will prepare its report on the State of Religion for the year. It is apparent that the success of the effort will altogether depend on the heartiness with which it is supported by the Presbytery generally. It will add it is true one day's work more to the burden already too great resting upon the ministry, but if it will reach the end aimed at the satisfaction will be an ample reward.

THE old and important congregation of St. Andrew's Church, of Quebec, so long ministered to by the venerable Dr. Cook, having called the Rev. A. T. Love, of St. Stephen, who, after a second invitation accepted the call, was according to the custom of the Presbyterian Church, inducted into the pastorate of St. Andrew's Church on Thursday, the 18th inst. The Rev. J. C. Cattanaeh, M.A., of Sherbrooke, preached a very appropriate sermon from the words, "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling, for it is God who worketh in you both to will and to do of His good pleasure." After which the Rev. A. T. Love was formally inducted as pastor, and was received by the Quebec Presbytery, each member giving him a warm welcome. The Rev. G. D. Matthews, D.D., then addressed the new pastor, and was followed by Rev. F. W. Dewey, M.A., of Richmond, who addressed the congregation. Last Friday evening the congregation of St. Andrew's Church assembled in Morrin College Hall for the purpose of extending a welcome to the Rev. A. T. Love, their new pastor. The hall was very tastefully and appropriately decorated with flags, evergreens, hanging baskets of flowers, bouquets and mottoes. Mr. J. H. Clint presided, and read an address of welcome to the new pastor. Rev. Mr. Love made an appropriate reply. After this formal welcome of the rev. gentleman, all those present advanced on invitation of the chair, and were introduced in turn to their new pastor. An interesting musical programme was then rendered by members and friends of the church. Mr. Love is a native of Scotland and a graduate of Glasgow and Queen's, Kingston. He was four years minister in St. Stephen, N. B., in the congregation which

had for pastors such men as Rev. Mr. Stevens, brother of Judge Stevens, who is an active elder in the congregation, and the late Hon. Dr. Elder, who in later years was editor of the St. John *Daily Telegraph*. Although Mr. Love is a strong adherent of the "old Kirk," still, while in St. Stephen, he gathered around him a number of young men from the various denominations in the town, who above all others will most lament his departure. Mr. Love will do much to consolidate and extend the cause of Presbyterianism in the city of Quebec.

AT a late meeting of Berwick Presbytery, the call from St. James Square Church, Toronto, to Rev. John Smith, M.A., of Berwick-on-Tweed, was disposed of. In the course of his remarks the Clerk said that a call had been addressed to the Rev. John Smith, M.A., of Wallace Green Church, from the congregation of St. James' Square Church. This congregation had been presided over by Dr. King, Principal of Manitoba College. It was a very important congregation containing legislators, doctors, teachers, and lawyers. The salary offered, although he was sure that would not be a temptation to Mr. Smith, was £900 a year. Their treatment in every respect was most handsome. They were going to send a man over specially from America to prosecute the call. They had also appointed the Rev. Dr. McGregor, of St. Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh, and Rev. Dr. J. H. Wilson, of Barclay Church to appear here as their representatives to prosecute the call. Mr. Smith had seen fit at the initial steps of the proceedings, however, to decline the call. He did not altogether agree with Mr. Smith in that. It seemed to him that this was the best of the several calls which Mr. Smith had been offered, and if he had been in his place, he would have hesitated a little before he would have said he would not go. Toronto was of far greater importance than Berwick, and with all due respect to Wallace Green Church, St. James' Square congregation was not for a moment to be compared with it. His sympathies were all with the colonial church, as he knew what splendid spheres of usefulness it sometimes offered, and this was one of them. Had he, therefore, been in Mr. Smith's place, he should have been inclined to accept the call. However, since Mr. Smith had seen fit to decline this very important invitation, it became the Presbytery to express their satisfaction with the resolution he had come to. As he had said, St. James' Square congregation had behaved very handsomely; they had sent a cheque to pay all expenses, which he had been obliged to return. In seconding a resolution expressive of the Presbytery's satisfaction with Mr. Smith's decision, Dr. MacLagan said he sympathized a great deal with what the Clerk had said. He knew St. James' Square Church when it was not in its present exalted position. It was then, however, a very important congregation, and had always been. He had known some of its ministers, and he did not know a congregation in Toronto or in the denomination in Canada more influential for good. The Rev. J. Smith said he had not written to the members of the Toronto Church in the exact terms to which the worthy Clerk had referred. He did not decline the call but as he did not feel inclined to cross the ocean at this tempestuous season of the year, he wrote warning them what his decision would be in the event of their coming. He simply did that. Of course that was final. He might say that the congregation had written to him again in the most deliberate and serious way. He gave them his own personal reasons for declining the call. He should truly say that he had a very deep sense of the importance of this call. He was only speaking his own personal conviction when he declared that he was perfectly willing to go and remained in that conviction for a considerable time. But he believed he had, as in former times, been guided by the great Head of the Church where he believed the matter must be laid.

PRESBYTERY OF PARIS.—The regular quarterly meeting of Presbytery was held at Princeton on Tuesday, 16th inst., the Rev. James Little presiding as Moderator. There was a very large attendance of members and others having business to come before the court. Mr. Bell gave in the report of committee on Presbytery's accounts. It was decided to sell the Beachville Church property by public auction. The Rev. Mr. Munro submitted a call from Knox Church, Ingersoll, in favour of Rev. T. Atkinson, who being present intimated acceptance of the same, and his induction takes place on the 30th inst., at two o'clock p.m., Dr. Beattie to preach, Rev. Mr. McMullen to give the charge to the minister and Rev. Mr. Munro to address the congregation. Ministers were directed to bring the claims of the Augmentation Fund before the respective congregations. Dr. Cochrane was appointed to organize a congregation at Onondaga in accordance with a petition from residents there. Rev. Mr. McGregor was appointed to prepare the report on Sabbath schools and Rev. Mr. McKinley that on the State of Religion. The Presbytery entered on consideration of a petition by certain persons recently connected with Chalmers' Church, Woodstock. Several of the petitioners addressed the court in support of the petition. Representatives of the Session and Board of Trustees appeared as commissioners to oppose said petition, submitted documents and addressed the Court at length. Petitioners were then

heard in reply and the Presbytery proceeded to deliberate. The petition was unanimously dismissed as unreasonable. The next meeting is to be held in Knox Church, Woodstock, on the second Tuesday of March. Correspondence regarding the pulpit supply of Stanley Street, Ayr, is to be addressed to Rev. William Robertson, Chesterfield; and that in reference to St. George, to Rev. Robert Pittigrew, Glenmorris. Sabbath school reports are to be sent to Rev. M. McGregor, Tilsonburg, and those on State of Religion to Rev. William McKinley, Innerkip.—W. T. McMULLEN, *Pres. Clerk*.

PRESBYTERY OF BRUCE.—This Presbytery met within Knox Church, Paisley, on Tuesday, December 9th. Mr. Moody's term of office having expired. Mr. Duncan was appointed moderator for the ensuing six months. Mr. Tolmie submitted the quarterly report of the Home Mission Committee, which was carefully considered. Committees were appointed to visit the aid-receiving congregations within the bounds of the Presbytery and to report at next meeting. Regret was expressed that the missionaries, who had been appointed to several fields in Algoma, had declined their appointments, and it was left with the Committee to make what arrangements they could, in the circumstances. There was read and received a memorial from Mr. D. F. Ritchie, praying the Presbytery to give him the status of a catechist. The memorial which was transmitted by the session of Southampton, with their full recommendation, and supported by Mr. Tolmie, having been duly considered, the Presbytery unanimously agreed to grant the prayer of its petition, and gave to Mr. Ritchie the status asked for. Leave was granted to the congregation of Chesley to sell their old church, and call the new one, Geneva Church. The Moderator of the Session of Allenford and Elsinore was empowered to moderate in a call, as soon as the congregation is prepared to do so; and the same authority was granted to the moderator of Glamis session. Mr. Tolmie called attention to the indebtedness of the Presbytery to the Students' Missionary Society of Knox College for work done in the mission field. It was agreed to recommend the society favourably to the congregations of the Presbytery. The Committee on the State of Religion was instructed to issue questions to be submitted to the sessions within the bounds, and Mr. John Ferguson was appointed to act as Convener during the absence of Dr. Scott. A circular was read from the Home Mission Committee intimating that the amount appointed to this Presbytery for the Augmentation of Stipends was \$500, and asking the Presbytery to take steps so as to secure this amount. It was also intimated that Rev. D. J. Macdonnell had been appointed a deputy to visit this Presbytery in the interests of the scheme. The Presbytery resolved to hold an adjourned meeting in Knox Church, Paisley, on the 13th January at half-past seven p.m., for the purpose of hearing Mr. Macdonnell; and at half past two p.m. to consider the remits of Assembly and any other business. Mr. Gourlay submitted the statistical and financial report which was received and its consideration deferred until the adjourned meeting. At the evening sederunt a Conference on the State of Religion was held, when addresses were delivered by the moderator, Dr. Moffat, Messrs Paterson, Ferguson and others.—JAMES GOURLAY, *Pres. Clerk*.

PRESBYTERY OF WINNIPEG.—This Presbytery met in Knox Church, Winnipeg, on Wednesday, 10th December. Rev. S. Polson was appointed, moderator, *pro tem*. The clerk being ill, Rev. Mr. Gordon kindly acted for him. The resignation of Rev. Thos. McGuire, Emerson, was read. At Mr. McGuire's urgent request the clerk had visited Emerson last Sabbath and cited the session and congregation to appear in their interests. The session and congregation presented resolutions expressing in the strongest possible terms their appreciation of Mr. McGuire's ministerial qualifications and high personal character. There was read a report from the Superintendent of Missions in regard to the position and prospect of the congregations of Emerson. Mr. McGuire and Mr. MacArthur were also heard; whereupon on motion of Dr. Bryce seconded by Mr. Sutherland, the Presbytery agreed to accept with regret the resignation and to appoint Messrs. Pitblado and Sutherland to prepare a suitable minute, which was subsequently submitted and adopted. Rev. D. B. Whimster was appointed to declare the pastoral charge vacant on Sabbath, January 4th, 1885. The Presbytery also agreed to refer the arrears due Mr. McGuire to Presbytery's Home Mission Committee, and instruct said Committee to send such supply to Emerson as may be possible. Mr. McFarlane reported that he had moderated in a call at Stonewall which had come out in favour of Rev. James Lawrence which was accepted by him. Arrangements were made for his induction on Monday, December 29th, Dr. King to preach and preside, Mr. Pringle to address the people, and Mr. Gordon the minister. A reference from the session of Kildonan anent the use of the organ and the Presbyterian Hymnal in the services of that congregation was read. The Presbytery agreed to sustain the reference and in view of all the circumstances to counsel the session to grant the prayer of the petitioners. The call from the congregation of Springfield and Sunnyside to Rev. Mr. McKinley, of Innerkip, having been declined

was set aside. Dr. Bryce reported that he had visited Morris and secured subscriptions for the full amount of liabilities. He was thanked for his diligence and success in the matter. The attention of Presbytery having been called to the severe bereavement of Rev. James Douglas, of Morris, Dr. Bryce moved, seconded by Mr. McGuire, that the Presbytery has heard with regret of the severe affliction that has visited one of its members, Rev. James Douglas, of Morris, in the sad loss of two members of his family. The Presbytery desire to express its sincere sympathy for Mr. Douglas and his family, to unite with them in thanking God for the safe recovery of others of the family who were seriously ill and directs the clerk to forward a copy of this resolution to Mr. Douglas. It was agreed to place Rev. M. McKenzie in charge of Rat Portage and Keewatin until the end of March and that until that time the division of his services between Rat Portage and Keewatin be left to the missionary in conjunction with the congregation, and that the request of the managers of Rat Portage congregation and the recommendation of the Superintendent in regard thereto be considered at a future meeting. Principal King introduced two students, Messrs. Andrew McLean and Hugh W. Fraser, who desire to enter upon the study of Theology in Manitoba College. After Conference with them they were certified to the College. There was read a recommendation of the Superintendent on behalf of Fort William, to the effect that a missionary be appointed to that district, inasmuch as contributions to the amount of \$459 per annum are promised in support of ordinances; also that Mr. Archibald MacPherson, of Arthur, an elder of the church who has offered himself for service in the North-West be appointed to Fort William. On motion of Dr. Agnew seconded by Mr. Pitblado it was decided that Mr. MacPherson, of Arthur, Ont., be received as a labourer under this Presbytery as recommended by the Superintendent; that application be made to the Convener of the Assembly's Home Mission Committee for his approval, and that the matter of his appointment to a mission field be referred to the Presbytery's Home Mission Committee. The report of the superintendent anent Headingly and Riviere Salle was read. The Presbytery agreed to appoint Mr. McLean there for two weeks at Christmas and to consider the other recommendation at next meeting. The report of the Superintendent anent Whitemouth, having been read, the Presbytery appointed Mr. Pitblado to visit the field and to report to the Home Mission Committee of the Presbytery with a view to supply of services if possible. Another report of the Superintendent relating to Posen and Meadow Lea was read. Resolved that such supply be given from the College during the Christmas holidays as may be possible and that arrangements for summer be deferred until next regular meeting. The Presbytery recorded its sense of the great care with which the Superintendent has attended to the districts reported on and of the value of his suggestions regarding them. Mr. McGuire was granted six months' leave of absence. It was agreed to consider the remits from the General Assembly at next regular meeting. Mr. Pringle was re-empowered to moderate in a call for Springfield, etc., whenever the congregation is ready to proceed. The Clerk was instructed to call for session records at next regular meeting. On account of Mr. Whimster's absence, the notice of motion *re* Church Extension in Winnipeg was deferred to next meeting. The Presbytery then adjourned to meet in Knox Church, Winnipeg, on the first Wednesday of March next, at ten o'clock, a.m.—D. B. WHIMSTER, *Pres. Clerk*.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

Colonel William Leslie, who died on Monday, Dec. 1st, at the age of sixty-eight, was Reeve of the Township of Puslinch for upwards of thirty-years. He was Warden of the County for several terms. He owned a large store at Schaw Station and was Postmaster ever since a Post-office was opened there. He was a member of the Church of England for many years. About a year ago he and Mrs. Leslie joined the East Puslinch Presbyterian congregation, which they have been attending. During their residence in Puslinch, Mr. Leslie made it a rule, that all the members of his family had to attend the house of God, and even visitors who remained with him over Sabbath were invited to church. His pew was fully occupied and often some of his family had to go to other seats. In this respect he set a noble example before other parents. How often in large families only two or three go to church and the majority roam about on the Lord's Day. He always gave liberally to the Church and for missions. The funeral which took place, on Wednesday, December 3rd, was the largest ever seen in Puslinch, over 160 carriages followed the hearse to the Mooriston cemetery, most of the members of the County Council were in the procession. The services were concluded at the house and grave by the Rev. Dr. Mackay; who addressed the vast assemblage from John II. 11, "Our friend Lazarus sleppeth." Rev. Mr. McAuley, of West Puslinch, engaged in prayer. The pall bearers were Rev. R. Harrison, Church of England, Toronto, Messrs. McDonald, Coulter, Pentecost, Ironside and Dr. Orton, sons-in-law of the deceased.

Sabbath School Teacher.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

Jan. 11, 1885.

PAUL AT MILETUS.

Acts xx: 17-27.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ."—Acts xx. 21.

TIME.—April, A.D. 58.

INTRODUCTORY REVIEW.—1. What route did Paul take in going to Corinth the first time? 2. The second time? Give the names of his companions. 4. Why did he not call at Ephesus in passing? 5. What event happened at Troas? How often was Paul at Troas before? 6. Where did Paul write the first Epistle to the Corinthians? 7. Where the second Epistle?

TOPICAL ANALYSIS.—Lest he should be too long delayed by a visit to Ephesus, he sent for the elders to meet him at Miletus, a distance of thirty miles, and there delivered this affectionate and burning address. It is intended to impress the elders with the responsibilities of their office, by showing how he himself ever kept in view the great Day of Account, in all his work, taking as the central thought, "So that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus." The lesson may be considered.

I. AS TO THE APOSTLE'S SUFFERINGS FOR THAT END.

1. *What the Apostle did suffer.*

(1) *Humiliation*, or lowliness of mind: No work was too menial or service too lowly, so long as it contributed to success. He was willing "to be despised and rejected of men," as it was by such instruments God determined the world should be saved.—1 Cor. i. 27, 28-34.

(2) *Tears*: Not of fear, but of tender solicitude for souls. "They that sow in tears, shall reap in joy."—Psalm cxxvi. 5; Phil. iii. 18; 2 Cor. ii. 4.

(3) *Trial* (temptation): The chief cause of trial at this time was the hostility of the Jewish seducers. But for a catalogue of Paul's trials see 2 Cor. vi. 4-10; xi. 23-28. Paul did not, however, turn back as Jeremiah proposed to do,—Jer. xx. 8, 9—but counted it all joy to fall into divers temptations, because it would help him to finish his course with joy.

2. *What he was going to suffer.*

Bonds and Afflictions: In every city he visited, inspired men announced that at Jerusalem he would suffer.—Ch. xxi. 4, 10, 11. He nevertheless went fearlessly on. Like the Christian Pilgrim, he would not turn aside because there were lions in the way.

Bound in the Spirit:—(1) The pressure of anticipated danger, or, (2) His spirit led by the Spirit of God.—The latter is best. He was soon to be bound in the flesh.

3. *What he was willing to suffer.*

"Neither count I my life dear unto myself." He was willing to die to further the *one idea* of his life. "To live" is not so important as "to do duty." "He that is faithful unto death, shall receive the crown of life." He now wears the martyr's crown.

II.—HOW PAUL PREACHED TO THAT END.

(1) *Courageously*: "I kept back nothing."—It was to the Jew a stumbling block and to the Greek foolishness, but it was the truth and must therefore be preached. To withhold or modify would have made the way smoother, but it would detract from the joy when he finished his course.

(2) *Judiciously*: "Kept back nothing that was profitable." He had no time to spend on what did not edify. One thing is needful.

(3) *Constantly*: "Publicly and from house to house."—He redeemed the time, by night and by day he was about his Master's business. The "house to house" work an important supplement to the pulpit ministrations. Such private dealing the best test of sincerity.

III.—WHAT PAUL PREACHED.

"He shunned not to declare the whole counsel of God." He declared the whole plan of salvation, discussing the whole range of subjects elaborated in his Epistles, beginning with the Fall and ending with Glory. But the whole teaching of the Apostle hinged on:

(1) *"Repentance toward God"*: which is a turning away from sin to God. See Shorter Catechism, "What is Repentance unto life?"

(2) *"Faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ"*: which is the means by which the turning toward God can be effected. For the whole work of grace within the heart we must look to Jesus as Prophet, Priest and King. See Shorter Catechism on these terms.

IV. APPLICATION TO HIS AUDIENCE.—1. *He appeals to their own knowledge of him whether these things are not so*,—"ye know from the first day that I came into Asia after what manner I have been with you, at all seasons"—v. 18, "I take you to record this day, that I am pure from the blood of all men"—no stains of soul-murder upon his hands.

2. *It is his last words to them*: They will never see him again—and therefore ought to give heed to the present appeal.

3. By implication—the "finishing of the work given us to do, is as important to each soul as it was to Paul, may all fight as not beating the air."—run the race—laying aside every weight—looking to Jesus—and finish with joy?

Suggestions.—1. How much they missed who were not able to come and meet Paul! God has meeting places—be always on hand, to hear, what the spirit saith unto the churches,

2. Blessed are they who can point to their own lives as example. After David gave liberally himself—he said "who is willing to consecrate his service to the Lord"—1 Chron. xxix. 5; Phil. iv. 9.

3. Teaching or labour that does not result in Repentance and Faith are of no account.

4. The awfulness of the phrase "blood of men."

5. The unspeakable joy of being able to say in death, "I have fought a good fight," etc.

6. Little use in appealing to others to do what we neglect ourselves.

Our Young Folks.

DO.

The girls who have pored over the pages of the little book called "Don't," are now invited by an exchange to accept advice in regard to things they should do.

Do be natural; a poor diamond is better than a good imitation.

Do try to be accurate, not only for your own sake, but for the sake of your sex: the incapacity of the female mind for accuracy is a standard argument against the equality of the sexes.

Do be exact in money matters, every debt you incur means loss to some one, probably to some one less able than you to bear it.

Do answer your letters soon after they are received, and do try to reply to them with relation to their contents; a rambling, ill-considered letter is a satire upon your education.

Do observe; the faculty of observation, well cultivated, makes practical men and women.

Do attach as much importance to your mind as to your body.

Do recollect that your health is of more importance than your amusement; you can live without one, but you'll die early without the other.

Do try to be sensible; it is not a particular sign of superiority to talk like a fool.

Do be ready in time for church; if you do not respect yourself sufficiently to be punctual, respect the feelings of other people.

Do get up in time for breakfast.

Do avoid causes of irritation in your family circle; do reflect that home is the place in which to be agreeable.

Do be reticent; the world at large has no interest in your private affairs.

Do cultivate the habit of listening to others; it will make you an invaluable member of society, to say nothing of the advantage it will be to you when you marry.

Do be contented; "martyrs" are detestable; a cheerful, happy spirit is infectious; you can carry it about with you like a sunny atmosphere.

Do avoid whispering; it is as bad as giggling; both are to be condemned; there is no excuse for either one of them; if you have anything to say, say it; if you have not, do hold your tongue altogether, silence is golden.

Do be truthful; do avoid exaggeration, if you mean a mile, say a mile, and not a mile and a half; if you mean one, say one, and not a dozen.

Do, sometimes, at least, allow your mother to know better than you do; she was educated before you were born.

THE PRINTER BOY.

About the year 1725, an American boy some nineteen years old, found himself in London, where he was under the necessity of earning his bread. He was not like many young men in these days, who wander around seeking work, and who are "willing to do anything" because they know how to do nothing; but he had learned how to do something and knew just where to go to find something to do, so he went straight to a printing office, and enquired if he could get employment.

"Where are you from?" inquired the foreman.

"America," was the answer.

"Ah," said the foreman, "from America a lad from America seeking employment as a printer. Well, do you really understand the art of printing? Can you set type?"

The young man stepped to one of the cases, and in a brief space set up the following passage from the first chapter of John:

"Nathaniel said unto him, Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth? Philip said unto him, Come and see."

It was done so quickly, so accurately, and administered a delicate reproof so appropriate and powerful, that at once gave him influence and standing with all in the office. He worked diligently at his trade, refused to drink beer and strong drink, saved his money, returned to America, became a printer, publisher, author, Postmaster General, member of Congress, signer of the Declaration of Independence, ambassador to royal courts, and finally died in Philadelphia, April 17th, 1790, at the age of eighty-four, full of years and honours; and there are now more than a hundred and fifty counties, towns and villages in America named after that same printer boy, Benjamin Franklin the author of "Poor Richard's Almanac."

THE FIRST SNOW.

O mother, while we were all fast asleep,
Before I had taken one little peep
Out of my window, God sent from the sky
Such a soft white mantle on earth to lie.

Beautiful, feathery, glistening snow!
And it seems such a long, long time ago
Since it came before, I've been wondering where
God has kept it waiting for earth to wear

The snow is a lovely white wedding dress,
And to-day is earth's wedding day I guess;
She is married to winter, grim and gray,
And her snowy veil hides her face away.

O look at the snowflakes, so large and fair,
Chasing each other about in the air
Like fairy sprites for a frolic let loose,
Or soft feathers plucked from a downy goose.

Mother, I love all the beautiful things
That each joyous season in passing brings,
But no beauty makes me more glad I know,
Than winter's fair herald, the first pure snow.

HOW POSTAGE STAMPS ARE MADE.

In printing, steel plates are used, on which two hundred stamps are engraved. Two men are kept hard at work covering them with coloured inks and passing them to a man and a girl who are equally busy printing them with large rolling hand-presses. Three of these little squads are employed all the time. After the small sheets of paper upon which the two hundred stamps are engraved have dried enough, they are sent into another room and gummed. The gum used for this purpose is a peculiar composition, made of the powder of dried potatoes and other vegetables, mixed with water. After having been again dried, this time on the little racks which are fanned by steam power, for about an hour, they are put in between sheets of paste-board and pressed in hydraulic presses capable of applying a weight of two thousand tons. The next thing is to cut the sheet in half: each sheet, of course, when cut, contains a hundred stamps. This is done by a girl, with a large pair of shears, cutting by hand being preferred to that of machinery, which method would destroy too many stamps. They are then passed to two other squads, who perforate the paper between the stamps. Next, they are pressed once more, and then packed and labeled and stowed away for despatching to fulfill orders. If a single stamp is torn or in any way mutilated, the whole sheet of one hundred stamps is burned. Five hundred thousand are burned every week from this cause. For the past twenty years, not a single sheet has been lost, such care has been taken in counting them. During the process of manufacturing, the sheets are counted eleven times.

FOR THE BOYS.

The *Wide Awake* gives the following story which is all the better for being true: Two men stood at the same table in a large factory in Philadelphia, working at the same trade. Having an hour for their nooning every day, each undertook to use it in accomplishing a definite purpose; each persevered for about the same number of months, and each won success at last. One of these two mechanics used his daily leisure hour in working out the invention of a machine for sawing a block of wood into almost any desired shape. When his invention was complete, he sold the patent for a fortune, changed his workman's apron for a broadcloth suit, and moved out of tenement house into a brown-stone mansion. The other man—what did he do? Well, he spent an hour each day during most of a year in the very difficult undertaking of teaching a little dog to stand on his hind feet and dance a jig, while he played the tune. At last accounts he was working ten hours a day at the same trade and at his old wages, and finding fault with the fact that made his fellow-workman rich while leaving him poor. Leisure minutes may bring golden grain to mind as well as purse, if one harvest wheat instead of chaff.

FAITH.

A lad stood on the roof of a very high building when his foot slipped, and he fell. In falling, he caught by a rope and hung suspended in mid-air where he could sustain himself but a short time. At this moment a powerful man rushed out of the house, and standing beneath him with extended arms, called out, "Let go of the rope; I will catch you. The boy hesitated for a moment, and then, quitting his hold, dropped easily and safely into the arms of his deliverer.

"WHAT'S THE HARM?"

"Just this once! What hurt will it do? You can study quite as well to-night, and if you have time at all you must go now."

Thus persuaded, Dick threw down his books and joined his companions. They had a delightful ride, and then in the evening he settled down to study. He did not feel much like it, partly because he was tired, partly because he frequently found his thoughts wandering from the lesson to something he had seen in the afternoon. Still, being pretty persevering, he finally learned it, and had a perfect recitation the next day.

"There!" said his companions; "what did we tell you? You needn't have made such a fuss about going. It didn't do a bit of harm."

Dick agreed with them then, but he was inclined to change his mind later in the day when he found how ineffectual were his efforts to fix his attention on his books.

"I've learned the harm," he exclaimed. "It is just like sliding down hill, the first time, before the snow is broken, we only go a little way; the second time we go farther, and pretty soon we can't stop short of the bottom if we want to. There are two sides to it, though: if I stick to these tough old lessons to-day, it will be easier to do it to-morrow."

Stick to them he did, and learned a lesson, that was as valuable as any in his books.

"The simple inherit folly, but the prudent are crowned with knowledge. The evil bow before the good, and the wicked at the gates of the righteous."—Prov. xv. 18, 19.

MASON & HAMLIN

Exhibited at ALL the important WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVE EXHIBITIONS FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS, Mason & Hamlin Organs have after most rigid examinations and comparisons, been ALWAYS FOUND BEST, and AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS; not even in one such important comparison. **ORGANS** has any other American Organ been found equal to them. ONE HUNDRED STYLES, adapted to all uses, from the smallest size, yet having the characteristic Mason & Hamlin excellence, at \$25. to the best instrument which it is possible to construct from reeds, at \$900 or more. Illustrated catalogues, 40 pp. 4to. and price lists, free.

The Mason & Hamlin Company manufacture UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, adding to all the improvements which have been found valuable in such instruments, one of peculiar practical value, tending to greatest purity and refinement in quality of tone and durability, especially diminished liability to get out of tune. Pronounced the greatest improvement made in upright pianos for half a century. The MASON & HAMLIN CO. pledge themselves that every piano they make shall illustrate that VERY HIGH ESTABLISHED QUALITY which has always characterized their organs. Send for circular with illustrations, full description and explanation.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO., BOSTON, 164 Tremont St. CHICAGO, 149 Wabash Ave. NEW YORK, 46 East 14th St. (Union Square.)

"THE PIANO TEACHER'S IDEAL."

The New Musical CURRICULUM

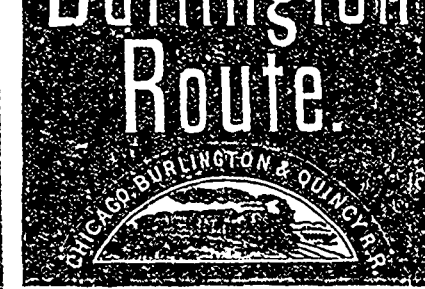
By DR. GEO. F. ROOT
"A Perfect Instruction Book."

This work is the culmination of long years of labor and observation devoted to its ultimate perfection by one of America's greatest musicians, and in its present form it is beyond all doubt the BEST WORK OF ITS KIND

ever issued for the purpose intended. Teachers and Students of Music are especially recommended to examine the Curriculum, as it cannot fail to be of invaluable service to them. Price \$3 by mail post-paid. Specimen Pages free.

Published by JOHN CHURCH & CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

For Sale by all Book and Music Dealers.
THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. G. TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL



GOING WEST.
ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS, Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to

DENVER, or via Kansas City and Atchison to Denver, connecting in Union Depots at Kansas City, Atchison, Omaha and Denver with through trains to **SAN FRANCISCO,** and all points in the Far West. Shortest direct **KANSAS CITY,** And all points in the South-West.

TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS should not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased via this Great Through Line, to all the Health and Pleasure Resorts of the West and South-West, including the Mountains of COLORADO, the Valley of the Yosemite, the

CITY OF MEXICO, and all points in the Mexican Republic. **HOME-SEEKERS** should also remember that this line loads direct to the heart of the Government and Railroad centers in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washington Territory.

It is known as the great THROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is universally admitted to be the finest Equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of Travel.

Through Tickets via this line for sale at all Railroad Coupon Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.
T. J. POTTER, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager.
PERCEVAL LOWELL, Gen. Pass. Agt. Chicago.
JNO. Q. A. BRAN, Gen. Eastern Agt. 317 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
36 Washington St., Boston.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF—Cleanse the scalp with Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap. A delightful medicated soap for the toilet.

NO TASTE! NO SMELL! NO NAUSEA!

PUTTNER'S EMULSION

of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites

Largely prescribed by Physicians for Nervous Prostration, Wasting, and Lung Diseases, etc., etc.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION has specially proved efficacious in cases of Weak and Debilitated Children, and Women who are run down from Nursing, Family Cares, Overwork, etc., etc.

"PUTTNER'S EMULSION" IS SOLD EVERYWHERE AT 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

MICHIGAN FARMERS 300,000 Acres

AGENTS WANTED FOR "CONQUERING THE WILDERNESS" or "New Pictorial History of the Life and Times of the Pioneer Heroes and Heroines of America," by Col. Frank Tripfen. Over 200 Superb Engravings. Covers the 3 Eras of pioneer progress (1) Alleghenies to the Mississippi, (2) Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, (3) California and Pacific Slope. New 100 Portraits. A picture gallery. A work of thrilling adventure in Forest, Plains, Mountains. Covers western progress. Outfits everything. Large editions called for in 7 months. 743 octavo pages. Price \$2.75. Send for terms illustrated description. "Extra" from agents reports etc. H. D. THOMPSON & CO., Publ., St. Louis, or N. Y. City.

Many Agents are Making \$5 to \$10 per Day "HOW THE FARM PAYS." SELLING OUR NEW WORK OF "HOW THE FARM PAYS." Single Copies mailed for \$2.50. Send for Table of Contents and Terms to Agents. PETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 & 37 Cortlandt Street, New York.

BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA AND SUGAR-COATED PILLS.
The Great Purifier of the BLOOD AND LIVER.

VOICES FROM THE ORIENT.

REV. GEORGE BURNFIELD, B.D.

"It is unquestionably an acquisition to Biblical literature. The book is written in a very pleasing style."—Prof. J. Hirschfelder.
"The book is both interesting and instructive."—Globe.
"The book is written in a very pleasant manner. Its contents are valuable."—The Mail.
"The interest grows with the progress of the narrative. The writer is a keen and intelligent observer of men and things in the course of his Oriental wanderings."—CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.
"We cordially recommend the work to our readers, as one both interesting and instructive."—London Advertiser.
"Voices From the Orient" deserves a wide circulation, not only in Canada, but in all Christian countries."—Hamilton Times.

AGENTS WANTED

In every city, town and village to sell VOICES FROM THE ORIENT. Apply to Box 345, Brockville Ont.

CANCER CURE
CANCER CURED!
Thousands bear testimony to the fact. Send for circular giving particulars. Address, J. D. McMICHAEL, M.D., 63 Niagara St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

A CRYING EVIL.—Children are often fretful and ill when worms is the cause. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup safely expels all Worms.

AGENTS WANTED!

Active, energetic LADIES and GENTS to take orders for the new popular work, "Our North Land."

Over seventy fine engravings and two beautifully colored maps. Full exposition of Hudson's Bay route; also, complete description of the Canadian North Land from the 50th parallel to the Arctic Circle. The best book for the Canadian people now on the market. Send for circulars, private terms, etc.

BOX 252, Toronto.

GENTLEMEN:—

I beg to intimate that my stock of cloths and men's furnishing goods for Fall and Winter, now complete, is exceptionally fine and attractive.

Gentlemen from a distance, when in Toronto, should not fail to visit my establishment, and place their orders for what they require in CLOTHING, SHIRTS, UNDERWARE, etc., etc. Liberal discount to students.

R. J. HUNTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
101 KING STREET EAST,
Cor. King & Church Streets, Toronto.

\$5.00 FOR 35¢
A Volume of Universal Reference.

THE R. M. AND CO. STANDARD CYCLOPEDIA.

The Cyclopaedia is a new and valuable book for popular use, compiled by competent editors, after consultation of the best authorities, printed from new, large, clear type, and handsomely bound in leatherette in imitation of crocodile skin. It contains information on every conceivable subject, and its reliability has been assured by the most careful preparation. It is of the greatest use in answering the 10,000 questions that constantly arise in regard to dates, places, persons, incidents, statistics, etc., etc.

Complete in one volume. Finely illustrated. We want agents and canvassers, and in order that you may have a copy to exhibit and canvass with, we make this SPECIAL OFFER. To anyone who will agree to show this book to their friends and assist us in making sales, we will, upon receipt of 25 one-cent stamps, to prepay postage expense, packing, etc., forward one copy by return of mail.

CALL PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

PURE GOLD BAKING POWDER,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Phosphate, or any injurious ingredients. It is made at Fairport, New York, and Toronto, Ontario.

QUALITY, PURITY, UNIFORMITY

Pure Gold Manufacturing Company.

Pure Gold Spices, Guaranteed Strictly Pure. Pure Gold Extracts, are Unsurpassed. Pure Gold Coffee, there are none better.

Ask your Grocer for these goods, and see that you get them.

PURE GOLD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 31 Front Street, East, TORONTO, ONT.

USE A BINDER

Subscribers wishing to keep their copies of the PRESBYTERIAN in good condition, and have them on hand for reference, should use a binder. We can send by mail

A Strong Plain Binder for 75 Cts.

These binders have been made expressly for THE PRESBYTERIAN, and are of the best manufactured. The papers can be placed in the binder week by week, thus keeping the file complete. Address,

PRESBYTERIAN PRINTING and PUBLISHING COMPANY, Jordan Street, Toronto.

HOLIDAY BOOK! WALKS ABOUT ZION.

BY REV. JOS. ELLIOT.

172 pages. Cloth, 50 cents; in paper, 30 cents. Mailed to any address, free of postage, on receipt of price.

"Among good books for devotional or practical religious use may mention with commendation 'Walks about Zion,' a series of brief, interesting and practical addresses on religious topics."—New York Independent.

Clear in thought, correct in expression, and cogent in argument and appeal."—Halifax Chronicle.

"These addresses are brief, pointed, eminently practical. Mr. Elliot is well known in this community as an accomplished expounder of the Word of God, and with the gift of saying much in little, much meaning, few words. This is the characteristic of these addresses which we most cordially commend to the thoughtful reader. We confess to be reminded by these brief and terse discourses of our dear old favourite John Foster Presbyterian (Halifax) Witness.

Usual Discount to the Trade.
C. BLACKETT ROBINSON,
Jordan Street, Toronto. Publisher.

AGENTS Sent for **E. B. TREAT'S** NEW BOOK, "HOMES AND MEADOWS," ready sold by mail for 25 cents. (That has sold for bank notes in the West.) Send direct to the publisher also 5000 Circulates of the Bible, \$1.25 each. 40,000 sold. E. B. TREAT, Pub. 757 Broadway, N.Y.

STEAM COOKED CEREALS.

Choicest Foods in the World, for Old and Young.

A. B. C. WHITE OATS. A. B. C. WHITE WHEAT. A. B. C. Barley Food. A. B. C. Malzo.

Selected grain, all hulls, chaff, and impurities removed. CRUSHED, STEAM COOKED AND DRIED. Patented. Prepared, as wanted, for the table, in ten minutes. Saving money. Saving fuel. Saving time. Saving waste. Saving health. Easy to digest, being already thoroughly cooked and dried (dehydrated).

Ask for A. B. C. Registered Trade-Mark. For sale by all Grocers. THE CEREALS MFG. CO. Send for circulars. 83 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

Publisbet's Department.

SQUARE Pianos were formerly much more generally used than Upright Pianos, though the latter were undoubtedly the more elegant and convenient as furniture. This was because the square was decidedly the best as a musical instrument. The improvements latterly made in uprights have changed this, and the uprights may now fairly claim to be the best as a musical instrument as well as more desirable as furniture. Especially is this true of the improved Upright Piano now offered by the Mason & Hamlin Company. Their pure musical tones are a delight to every appreciative ear, and in durability they present great advantages. This is the result of adding to all valuable improvements heretofore made, one which is more important than any, being a new method of fastening the strings, by which they are more securely held, making the vibrations more perfect, and the instrument less liable to bad affects of atmospheric changes.—Boston Traveller.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is the standard cure for Coughs and Colds in the States.

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

AFTER TWENTY-THREE YEARS' SUFFERING.—Rev. Wm. Stout, of Warton, was cured of scrofulous abscesses, which seventeen doctors could not cure. Burdock Blood Bitters was the only successful remedy. It cures all impurities of the system.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERY.

- PETERBORO'.—In St. Paul's Church, Peterboro', on the second Tuesday of January, at two p.m.
MONTREAL.—In David Morrice Hall, on the second Tuesday of January, 1885.
OTTAWA.—In St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, first Tuesday in February, at ten o'clock a.m.
BARRIE.—At Barrie, last Tuesday of January, 1885, at eleven a.m.
GUELPH.—In St. Andrew's Church, Berlin, on Tuesday, 20th January, 1885, at ten o'clock a.m.
Conferences on the State of Religion, Temperance, and Sabbath Schools, will be held (D.V.) on the afternoon and evenings of the same day and on the Wednesday forenoon.
HURON.—In Blyth, on the third Tuesday of January, 1885, at half-past ten a.m.
STRATFORD.—In Knox Church, Stratford, on the second Tuesday of January, 1885, at ten a.m.
BRUCE.—In St. Paul's Church, Walkerton, on the second Tuesday in March, 1885.
KINGSTON.—In Cooke's Church, Kingston, on March 14th at three p.m.
TORONTO.—In the usual place, on Tuesday the 13th of January, at eleven a.m.
WINNIPEG.—In Knox Church, Winnipeg, on Wednesday, March 4th, 1885, at ten o'clock a.m.

Probationers, Missionaries and Catechists

desiring employment in the Vacant Congregations and Mission Stations in the Presbytery of Sarnia, will correspond with the Rev. H. CURRIE, Theford, Ontario, Convener of the Presbytery's Committee.

WANTED. J. J. from Sept 24. ORDAINED MISSIONARY To labour within bounds of Presbytery of Kingston.

Address M. W. MACLEAN, St. Andrew's Manse Belleville, Ont.

PICKERING COLLEGE

will re-open January 5, 1885, with an Increased Number of Teachers, and a REDUCTION IN THE FEES.

Four complete departments are maintained:—(1) Preparatory, (2) Commercial, (3) Collegiate, (4) Music and Fine Arts. Last summer five young ladies passed the Local University Examinations for Women and All the Candidates for Second Class non-Professional Certificates were successful. No other school offers so many advantages at so reasonable a rate. Both sexes attend. For Announcement address the Principal,

W. H. HUSTON, M.A.

"The agricultural authority of the Dominion."—Bobcaygeon Independent.

THE RURAL CANADIAN

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, at \$1 per annum.

BRIGHT, PRACTICAL, AND LOW PRICED.

A well-known farmer writes:—"I would not be without it at double the price." A lady subscriber says:—"I look upon your musical pages as well worth the year's subscription."

CHEAP CLUB RATES! FALL CAMPAIGN COMMENCING!

THE RURAL CANADIAN for 1885—Fourth year of publication—will be rendered more attractive, as well as more useful than ever before, by the addition of a new feature, viz.: Short letters from intelligent farmers; in which the every day events of the farm, garden, stock yard, and dairy, will be discussed in brief, pithy letters. This will be a valuable feature of the magazine during the coming year.

The following will continue to be the

LEADING DEPARTMENTS.

- FARM AND FIELD. HORSES AND CATTLE. THE DAIRY. SHEEP AND SWINE. HOME CIRCLE. CREAM, SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL, MUSIC, ETC., ETC.
GARDEN AND ORCHARD. BEES AND POULTRY. RURAL NOTES. HOUSEHOLD HINTS. YOUNG CANADA.

TO ALL OF WHICH MAY BE ADDED:

"WALKS AND TALKS AMONG THE FARMERS" by W. F. C. AND STRONG EDITORIAL PAGES.

Clubbing arrangements made known on application. Write for terms, as it is desirable canvassing operations should commence AT ONCE.

A CLUB AGENT WANTED IN EVERY LOCALITY.

The Rural Canadian \$1.00, and the Canada Presbyterian \$2.00.

Both mailed to any address for one year on receipt of \$2.00 net. For full particulars as to Clubs, etc., write to

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Publisher, 5 Jordan Street, Toronto.

HAMILTON.

We the undersigned, druggists, take pleasure in certifying that we have sold DR. WINTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY for many years, and know it to be one of the oldest as well as one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Throat and Lung Complaints. We know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and we do not hesitate to recommend it. HAMILTON, ONT., June 19, 1882.

- J. WINEB & CO., Wholesale Druggists, A. HAMILTON & CO., cor. King & James Sts. GARLAND & RUTHERFORD, 6 King St. East. RICHARD BRIERLEY, 14 King St. East. JOHN A. CLARK, cor. King & Hughson Sts. J. A. DIEMERT, 72 King St. East. MARK MUNDY, for S. Chapman. W. L. SMITH, 164 King St. East. R. N. TAYLOR & CO., 35 & 95 John St. North. JOHN W. GERIE, 30 James St. North. BLEASDALE & HARRISON, 36 James St. North. A. VINCENT & CO., cor. James & Murray Sts. MCGREGOR & PARKE, 1 Market Square. JOHN A. BARR & CO., cor. York & McNab Sts. A. CALDER & CO., 60 York St. GEORGE A. WOOD, cor. York & Hess Sts. ARTHUR BOYLE, cor. York & Magill Sts. THOMAS COPLAND, 180 King St. West. WM. A. HOWELL, cor. James & Hunter Sts.

16/52

THE "LONDON ADVERTISER."

ESTABLISHED 1863.

A BRIGHT, READABLE NEWSPAPER, Containing complete telegraphic despatches from the Old and New Worlds, latest market reports, News of the Day, political and general.

HON. D. MILLS, Editor-in-Chief.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

THE DAILY ADVERTISER (8 pages) per annum... \$5 00 THE WESTERN ADVERTISER (8 and 12 pages each alternate week), per annum... 1 00

Both Daily and Weekly editions of THE ADVERTISER are rapidly increasing in circulation and are acknowledged to be the handsomest newspapers in Canada.



In order to secure new customers, we will send 100 copies of the London Advertiser... Address, F. G. AVERY, 118 South 4th Street, Williamsburg, N. Y.

PRINTING!

Unequaled Facilities for the execution of FIRST-CLASS

BOOK, PAMPHLET & JOB PRINTING,

On short notice and at reasonable prices.

Large Founts of New Type! Modern Fast Steam Presses! Careful & Experienced Workmen!

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

PRESBYTERIAN Printing & Publishing COMPANY, 5 Jordan Street, - Toronto.

KNABE

PIANO-FORTES. UNEQUALLED IN TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP & DURABILITY. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS

Popular Nos.: 048, 14, 130, 333, 161. For Sale by all Stationers. R. MILLER, SON & CO., Agts., Montreal.

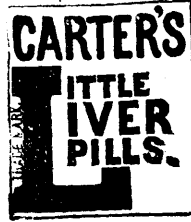
ROYAL



BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

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

WANTED—TWENTY-THREE SALESMEN; guaranteed salary with commission. Apply immediately, and personally if possible, to Field Dep't, Bradley, Garretson & Co., Brantford, Ont.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, cring and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.



That Old, Reliable Killer of Pain,

Whether Internal or External, Perry Davis' Pain Killer should have a place in every Factory, Machine Shop and Mill, on every Farm, and in every Household, ready for immediate use, not only for Accidents, Cuts, Bruises, etc., but for Bowel Complaints, such as Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, sudden Colds, Chills, Neuralgia, etc., etc. Sold everywhere. Price, 20c, 25c and 50c per Bottle. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. Limited Wholesale Agents, Montreal.