VOL. II.

TORONTO, MAY 20TH, 1886.

No. 73.

Che Aresbytęrian Mews Co., TORONTO (Limited).

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Authorized Capital, \$50,000.00, in 5,000 Shares of \$10 Each.

Applications for stock to be addressed to G. H. ROBINSON, M. A., Manager.

"I SHALL BE SATISFIED."

NOT here I not here I not where the spathling waters Fade into mecking sands as we draw near, When in the wilderness each footstep falters, I shall be satisfied, but oh I not here.

Not here-where all the dreams of earth deceive us, Where the worn spirit never gains its goal; Where haunted ever by the thought that grieves us, Across us loods of litter memory roll,

There is a land where every pulse is thrilling
With rapture eatth's sojourner may not know;
Where Heaven's repore the weary heart is stilling,
And peacefully life's time-tossed currents flow.

Far out of sight, while yet the flesh enfolds us, Lies the fair country where our hearts abide, And of its bliss is naught more wondrous told us Than these few words, "I shall be satisfied."

Satisfied 1 Satisfied I The spirit's yearning
For sweet companionship with kindred minds,
The silent love that here meets no returning—
The inspiration which no language finds—

Shall they be satisfied? The soul's vague longing,
The aching void which nothing earthly fills;
Oh I what desires upon my soul are thronging,
As I look upward to the heavenly hills.

Thither my weak and weary steps are tending;
Saviour and Lord, with Thy frail child abide,
Guide me towards home, where all my wandering:
I shall see Thee, and "Shall be rainfied."

For the PresenterIAN REVIEW.

YOUNG MEN WANTED-TO WAIT AWHILE

BY DIAKONOS.

Some congregations are peculiar. They want to be ministered to by young men. Let them hear two candidates, the one an elderly minister of ripe experience, the other a young student just about to graduate, and if the elderly minister's preaching is as dry as his experience is ripe, they will be almost certain to choose the student. Such congregations should be taught a lesson, dom of the Assembly's decree, but we must and thanks to the wisdom of the General Assembly trust that what the united wisdom of the bly, and the loyalty of Presbyteries, they are being taught a lesson; and these young men are being taught a lesson, and the whole Church is being taught a lesson. It is true we want young years from childhood up to the hop, will take them to the other side of the college and to within six months of—the needy field beyond.

Some of these young brethren, after having had ten years of high school and college life, ness over everything. He can, in time, defeat appear to think that this should bring them quite the finest eloquence of the preacher, or the best to the border of the nodding harvest field that teachings of the teacher; or, on the other hand, to enter at once upon the regular work of the he has to do is to keep the windows closed and ministry. How extraordinary! Do they forget make bad ventilation, or inopportunely to open have had the privilege of going to the most dis- mal classes for sextons; and preachers might tion their services were in great demand in vacant | seeking to take upon themselves such burdens in regular ministry work? Then why such haste, or some scientific institution, or at least some of of the ministry as if you had never had an op-portunity to exercise your gifts? * Yes, I know you lodged at her mother's while supplying the church of which her late father was pastor. I know that a neighbouring congrega ago, and yet there are now 274 ordained mintion heard you preach and are unanimous in listers on these islands. In addition to the 274 your favour, and have petitioned the Presbytery ordained pastors, there are 632 native unordained to have you ordained and settled forthwith. That | pastors, and there are 29,000 church members. congregation wants you settled; she and her These churches, instead of being a burden to

pocket book wants you settled. How absurd I As if there were any proper connection between a pocket book and a pastoral relation I. Or as it a graduating student's affections and future domestic relations should for one moment be taken into account in connection with the all-important question of his settlement ! Who does not know that a theological student has no business to have any affections—no business at least to allow such affections as he may have to get tangled up with other people's affections while he is yet a student! Who does not know that every minister should begin his first pastorate es an unengaged bachelor if he would have a really interesting and profitable experience to look back upon when he escapes to his next charge ! And what right has a vacant congregation to allow itself to become enamoured of the services of a student who is just about to graduate, but who has been studying, not for the ministry in that particular congregation, but for the ministry in general 1 These things are all wrong. We know they are wrong, because the General Assembly has laid its firm, fatherly hand upon them, and declared that six months of extra mission work must be put in before any graduate in theology can be ordained.

And the wrongness is still more manifest in the light of the unflinching loyalty of Presbyteries. In one Presbytery recently no fewer than three petitions came up from as many vacant congregations, praying for the services of three graduates in theology whom they had unfortunately heard preaching during the winter, if not the preceding summer. But in each case the Presbytery had the courage to stand firm and point to the Assenibly's decree, that even allowing the young brethren to supply these pleading churches as licentiates until the inevitable six months should roll round. By no sort of earnest entreaty, and by no ingenious device of any kind, could the Presbytery be induced to yield. So the congregations had to yield up the young men, and the young men had to yield to the inevitable and go to the mission field, or about their business elsewhere. It so happened that two of them had husiness shortly afterwards across the border in the neighbouring Republic, and they are now under call to churches there, which they intend under call to churches there, which they intend to accept. This last turn in events may are last seem to some to throw suspicion under the dom of the Assembly's six months' desired. This let no one judge too hastily. The prosotingest wisdom is often enveloped in mystery, and is nearly always incomprehensible by ordinary mortals. We may not perfectly understand the wishumbly trust that what the united wisdom of the General Assembly saw fit to enact, though it may appear utterly foolish and unicasonable to us,

ONE of the most important "secondary means of grace" in a church or Sunday School is the sexton. Until we think about it, we are not aware how he casts his shadow or throws brighthas so long been beckoning them on. They want he can greatly add to the power of either. All that they have been in the work of the ministry! the windows and make the room too cold, and five or six months of each year ever since they his baneful work is done. In planning for active entered the University, if not earlier; and that spiritual work, the sexton must never be left out besides doing service in the mission field during of the calculation. Even poor music will do less the summer months, they have occasionally gone harm than poor air. Fine singing is scarcely out during the winter and greatly refreshed more inspiriting than good ventilation. Some thirsty congregations in the temporary absence of body might well write a catechism or a hand the regular ministry? Do they forget that they book for sextens; we might, indeed, have nor tant and destitute fields-a privilege which each preach sermons on the responsibilities of they supplied important stations nearer home involves, how much in every religious service when elderly men of ripe experience were not in depends on the proper discharge of the func-a position to go—owing to their services not hav-ing been asked for? Do they forget that during reaching may be the consequence of carelessness congregations, and that in such ways as these of responsibility. Will not some of our theolothey have already had a very liberal experience gical seminaries, or the Cha stauqua. University, young brother, to enter upon the regular work the summer assemblies, establish a chair for the training of sextons?—S.S. Times.

POLYNESIA.—Missionary work in Polynesia was only really begun about fifty or seventy years mother both want you settled, and you want to the London Missionary Society, last year sent be settled yourself. Even your poor emaciated them £5,089.—The Record.

Mission Work.

TAILTI AND ROSE -"In the pulpit of the Romish Cathedral at Tahiti is a copy of the Tahitian Bible, translated by Mr. Nott, one of the early missionaries, and printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society. When a traveller expressed surprise that a Bible translated by a Protestant should be there, a native curtly remarked, 'But for that Bible, no native would enter the place at all.' After forty-one years of French' occupation,' there are only about three bundless Remarks and Parking and hundred Poinish native converts on Tahiti and a sister island, Moorca. - Jottings from the

THE TELEGRAPH AND MISSIONS. - West China is shortly to be connected by telegraph with East China and the world. The line to Hankau is to be extended through Ichang to Chungking, and from Chungking to Cheutu, the capital of Sz Chuen province, thence to the capital of Yunnan, and ultimately to Bahmo. This is of immense importance to civilization as well as to China, and it will be a source of pro-tection to missionaries and others in the far-away provinces. In the Province of Sz Chuen missionaries have free access to the natives, but are as yet able to report but few conversions. There is quite a large sale of Scriptures in the province.

A MOSLEM PROFESSOR CONVERTED. -- An English Church missionary reports the conversion to Christianity of Fashatullah, a remarkable man, of wide learning and a rare linguist, who has been professor for twenty years at the Dav-ul-Islam at Mecca. While at Mecca he acci-dentally came upon a chapter in a volume which treated of the Bible; and on taking the book to the head of the institution, that he might refute its arguments, that person snatched the book from him, and manifested great wrath at finding that such a volume was in the place. Fashat subsequently left for India, leaving his post at Mecca that he might enquire into the truths of Christianity. He fell in with F. w. Mr. Bambarati karachi, and has now for some months indicated his grasp of the truth has astonished his instructors, who have great hopes consequently in the manual his fetting and he for the consequently instructors, who have great hopes consequently in the manual his fetting and he for the consequently in the manual his fetting and he for the consequently in the consequentl cerning the man and his future services as a preacher of Christ.

A GOOD HINT ON GIVING .- We are indebted to the report of the annual meeting of the Presbyterial W.F.M.S. of St. Paul Presbytery, for the following suggestive sentences which we commend to the cordial consideration of our W.F.M.Societies: "As we ask for daily bread, method has revealed them. Do this because of the words He gave us, 'As I have loved you,' and 'If ye love me' do it ! This society reaches the high average annual contribution of \$1.68 per member.

By THEIR FRUITS.—The following emphatic testimony from the Rev. Hunter Corbett, lately returned from China, should cheer the hearts of all who have read with gratitude of the conversion of so many in our China Mission. Without doubt as much might be truly said of hundreds in Formosa. "Since my arrival in America, a few weeks since, the question has frequently been asked, What kind of Christians do the Chinese make? Do they cut off their cues, change their style of dress, adapt our civilization, etc., etc? As to the first of these questions it is necessary to understand clearly what constitutes a true Christian. Is it the colour of a man's skin, the cut of his clothing ordained "probationers" of ripe experience have sextons. If aspirants for the sexton's position colour of a man's skin, the cut of his clothing not been known to enjoy? Do they forget that only stopped to consider what grave duties it and the food he eats? Is it not, rather, living faith in the Lord Levis Christ, the love of God faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Spirit, a forsaking of sin, and a life of humble, willing and loyal obedience to our Saviour's commands? the months immediately preceding their gradua or ignorance, they might hesitate before rashly If this is what God regards as essential in a Christian profession, the Chinese Christians need fear comparison with no other people. can witness in behalf of hundreds to their childlike faith in the power and willingness of God to fulfil every promise in the Bible, to their unshaker faith in the efficacy of prayer, their love for the Scriptures, and their honest and faithful effort to live blameless lives. Not a few, including some well advanced in life, have persevered in the study of the Scriptures until they are able with the greatest ease to repeat chapter after chapter, and sometimes entire books, from both Old and New Testaments. Not only have they committed large portions to memory, but they are able to explain

Sabbath School Work.

LESSON HELPS.

SECOND QUARTER.

JESUS FEEDING PIVE THOUSAND.

LESSON IN., May 30th, John vl., 1-21; memorise verses 9-11.

GOLDEN TEXT .-- Jesus said unto him, I am the bread of life. -- John vi., 35.

TIME .- April, A.D. 29. Almost a year after our

PLACE.—A plain on the north-east shere of the sea of Galilee, belonging to Bethsaida, which lies at the entrance of the forday into the sea of Galilee.

JESUS.—Aged 32:33 years; just beginning the last year of his miniatry. PARALLEL ACCOUNTS .- Mait. xiv., 13-33; Mark vi., 30.52; Luke ix., 10.17.

INTERVENING HISTORY .- Almost a year of Jesus' life comes between the last lesson and this, largely spent in Galilee. The events are recorded in Matt. iv., 12 to xiv., 12; Mark i., 14 to vi., 29; Luke iv., 14 to ix., 9.

In Matt. 14., 12 to xiv., 12; Mark 1., 14 to vi., 29; Luke iv., 14 to ix., 9.

HELPS OV:R HARD PLACES.—1. After these things: spoken of in our last lesson. The interval was about a year. Over the Sea of Galilee: from the western side, probably near Capernaum. He had just heard that Herod, in whose dominions he was, had beheaded John the Baptist (Matt. xiv., 13).

3. Into a mountain: the mountainous region that bordered the plain of Bethsaida on the south-east.

4. The Passover: this year, April 16. 5. Saw a great company: 5000 men (v. 10), besides women and children (Matt. xiv., 21). They came by land from all parts. 7. Two hundred pennyworth: about \$30.00. A penny, denarius, is 15 cents, the price of a day's work. 9. Barley loaves: the food of the pourest. Fishes: salted, and eaten as a relish, like sardines. 14. That Prophet: the Messiah, or his forerunner, whom the Jewn were expecting to come and deliver them. 15. Make him a king: the expected prophet was to be a king. 19. Five and twenty or thirty furlongs: three or three and a half miles, half way across the sea. Ifraid: thinking he was a ghost or apparition (Matt. xiv., 26). 21. At the land: Capernaum.

SUBJECTS FOR SPECIAL REPORTS.—Intervening

SUBJECTS FOR SPECIAL REPORTS.-Intervening history.-Why the multitude followed Jesus .-Jesus' power, over nature.—The teachings of this miracle.—Jesus aleas on the mountain.—The storm.—La less storms is with us.

LEARN, SV FLAT, V. 20; Pa. CVII., (-3.

QUESTIONS.

INTRODUCTORY .- How much of Jesus' ministry intervenes between this lesson and the last? Where are the events recorded? In how many of the gospels are the events of this lesson given? Have you read the account in each of them?

SUBJECT: JESUS' POWER OVER NATURE.

or individuals impart to others the spiritual bless-ings Jesus has besto eed upon them. Is it true of giving money to the poor and for Christ's kingdom? Apply to our church work the command to gather up the fragments.

II. Power To Help IN TIME OF TROUBLE (vs. 15.21).—Why did they want to make Jesus a king? Where did Jesus spend some time? (v. 15.) How long? (Mark vi., 45.48.) For what purpose? (Mark vi., 46) What trouble came upon the disciples? What did they see when in the middle of the lake? Why were they afraid? What did Jesus say to them? What became of the atorm when Jesus entered the boat? (Mark What comfort to us in this fact? (Matt. vi., 13. Rom. viii., 28, 35-39.) Do we need special seasons of rest and communion with God? Why? Why does Jesus permit trouble to come upon us? May we always have Jesus with us in the storm? How? Will he always say "Peace, be still" to the trouble?

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

I. Jesus ever has compassion on the multitudes. II. Jesus is ever multiplying the little talents, spiritual life, power, faith of his people, for the good of the world.

III. When we freely give to others what God gives us, there is more left for us than if we had given none.

IV. Jesus is able and willing to supply our daily

V. We need much prayer, meditation and communion with God.

VI. Jesus is with us in our storms and trials. VII. Where Jesus is there is safety and peace.

REVIEW EXERCISE. (For the whole school in concert.) t. What miracle did Jesus work near Bethsaida? Ans. He fed five thousand on five barley loaves and two fishes. 2. How much was left over? Ans. Twelve baskets full. 3. Where did Jesus then go? Ans. To the mountain to pray. 4. What took place while he was there? Ans. His disciples were in a storm on the Sea of Galilee. 5. What did Jesus do to help them? Ans. He came to them walking on the water. 6. What did he say to them? Ans. "It is I; be not afraid."

The Pamily.

IMMANUEL'S LAND.

Tile following poem is from the pen of Samuel Ruther ford, a Scotch divine, who suffered much during the religious persecution in Scotland, but maintained his strong integrity of character and deep-toned plety to the last. At his death, which came in time to save him from martyr dom at St. Andrews, his last words were, "Glory, glory dwelleth in Immanuel's land." The lines are made up mostly of expressions of his own. mostly of expressions of his own.

> The sands of time are sinking, The dawn of heaven breaks.
> The summer morn I've sighed for-The fair, sweet morn—awakes.
> Dark, dark hath been the midnight,
> But dayspring is at hand;
> And glory, glory dwelleth
> In Immanuel's land.

Oh! well it is forever—
Oh! well for evermore:
My nest hung in no forest
Of all this death-doomed shore;
Yea, let this vain world vanish,
As from the ship the strand,
While glory, glory dwelleth
In Immanuel's land.

There the red Rose of Sharon Unfolds its heartmost bloom, And fills the air of heaven With ravishing perfume;
Oh! to behold it blossom,
While by it a fragrance fanned,
Where glory, glory dwelleth
In Immanuel's fand i

The King there, in Ilis beauty, Without a vell is seen;
"It were a well spent journey,
Though seven deaths lay between,"
The Lamb with Ilis fair army
Doth on Mount Zion stand,
And glory, clean deaths! And glory, glory dwelleth In Immanuels' land.

Oh, Christ-He is the fountain, The deep, sweet well of love ! The streams on earth I've tasted, More deep I'll drink above; There to an ocean fulness
His mercy deth expand,
And glory, glory dwelleth
In Immanuel's land.

Oft in you sea-beat prison,*
My Lord and I held tryst;
For Anworth? was not heaven,
And preaching was not Christ,
And aye toy murklest storm-cloud
Was by a rainbow spanned,
Caught from the glory dwelling
In Immanuel's land,

But that he built a heaven Of His surpassing love— A little New Jerusalem Like to the one above. Like to the one acove.

"Lord, take me o'er the water,"
Had been my loud demand;

"Take me to Love's own country,
Unto Immanuel's land!"

But flowers need night's cool delidit The moonlight and the dew i So Christ, from one who loved it, If is shining oft withdrew. And then for cause of absence My troubled soul I scanned; But glory shadeless shineth In Immanuel's land.

The little birds of Anworth-I used to count them blest;
Now beside happier altars
I go to build my nest;
O'er these there broods no silence;
No graves around them stand; For glory deathless dwelleth In Immanuel's land.

Fair Anworth by the Solway, To me thou still art dear; E'en from the verge of heaven I drop for thee a tear Oh ' if one soul from Anworth Meet me at God's right hand, My heaven will be two heavens In Immanuel's land.

I've wrestled on toward heaven. Gainst storm, and wind, and tide; Now, like a weary traveller That leaneth on his guide, Amid the thades of evening While sinks life's lingering sand, I hall the glory dawning From Immanuel's land.

Deep waters crossed life's pathway. The hedge of thorns was sharp; Now these lie all behind me: Oli ! for a well-tuned harp! Oh! to join Ifallelujah With you trlumphant band, Who sing where glory dwelleth, In Immanuel's land.

With mercy and with judgment My web of time he wove, And aye the dows of sorrow Were lustered with His love. I'll bless the hand that guided,
I'll bless the heart that planned, When throned where glory dwelleth, In Immanuel's land.

Soon shall the cup of glory
Wash down earth's bitterest woes;
Soon shall the desert brier Break into Eden's rose; The curse shall change to blessing, The name on earth that's banned, Be graven on the White Stone, In Immanuel's land.

Oh! I am my Beloved's, And my Beloved is mine! He brings a poor vile sinner Into Ilis "house of wine." I stand upon His merit; I know no safer stand, Not even where glory dwelleth, In Immanuel's land.

I shall sleep sound in Jesus, Filled with IIIs likeness rue, To love and to adore Him, To see Him with these eyes; Twixt me and resurrection But Paradise doth stand Then—then for glory dwelling In Immanuel's land.

The bride eyes not het garment,
But het dear Bridegroom's face;
I will not gaze at glory,
But at my King of grace;
Not at the crown He giveth,
But on His pierced hand;
The Lamb is all the glory
Of Immanuel's land. Of Immanuel's land.

I have borne scorn and hatred,
I have borne wrong and shame,
Earth's proud ones have reproached me
For Christ's thrice blessed name. Where God's seals set the fairest,
They've stamped their foulest brand,
But judgment shines like noonday In Immanuel's land.

They've summoned me before them, But there I may not come;
My Lord says, "Come up hither;"
My Lord says, "Welcome home;"
My kingly King at Ilis white throne
My presence doth command,
Where glory, glory dwelleth,
In Immanuel's land.

HOW GEORGE MORRISON SAVED MONEY

"I say, George, I can't think how it is your wife goes pretty nearly every Monday to put something into the Savings Bank."

This remark was addressed by a workman, with

a pipe in his mouth, to an acquaintance whom he overtook one morning in the street, on his way to

"Like enough, Jenkins," answered the other, "and two years ago I should have said just the same; and if I am a little wiser now than I was then, it is but fair to say that my wife is to be thanked for it."

"How so?"

"Why, you see, two years ago I never went to work without a pipe in my mouth, and besides that there was always a smoke or two in the evening. My wife sometimes complained that the smell of tobacco poisoned the house, and made the children cough; but I didn't care for that, and felt sure I couldn't do without my pipe."

"That's true," said fenkins, "a man as works ought to smoke."

"I'll tell ye, Jenkins. You see, it never cost me leas than sixpence a week for tobacco; well, as there's fifty-two weeks in a year, Harriet set down fifty-two sixpences; these fifty-two sixpences made twenty-six shillings, and then she wrote down underneath all the thirgs that could be done with six-and-twenty shillings. First, the money would buy nearly or quite coals enough to carry us thro' the winter; second, it would pay for half-a-year's decent schooling for our biggest boy; third, it would buy a bedstead, which we very much wanted, and in the matter of clothes and shoes there was no end to the good that was to be done with six-and. end to the good that was to be done with six-and-twenty shillings."

"Do you believe it?"

"Do you believe it?"

"To tell you the truth, I felt a little put empthish my wife allould seem to have more sense them. It so I sat down and lit a pipe, just to show them. It was master. Well, Harriet didn't say anything; she let the bit of paper lay on the table, and after a minute or so I took it up and looked at it, and read it over again; and dien I looked at our boy Tom, who was reading an old ragged book, and thinks I it's a little too bad not to give the boy a chance, seeing that he's fond of his book; and without another word I emptied my tobacco box into the fire." fire.'

"What a flat!" "Well," said Morrison, without heeding the in-terruption, "Tom looked at his mother as the stuff blazed away in the chimney; and she-why, Jen-kins, her eyes shone as bright in a minute as they

was ashamed to smoke at home, so I took a whiff in the street or at shop."

Ah, I thought you wouldn't be able to do quite

"Wait a bit," replied Morrison, " my wife talked to me about it once or twice in a quiet way, and at last I promised her I'd give it up. But it was hard work, though, to wean myself from tobacco. Sometimes I mixed a little brimstone along with it, and then the smoke half choked me; but the best thing was tying a quarter of a pound of lead to the end of my pipe; this made it so beavy that my jaw ached again with holding it, and I was obliged to take it out of my mouth every two or three minutes, and lay it down on my bench. But 'twas desperate work; at times I felt inclined to keep on smoking whether or no, and I half wished Harriet would say something to make me angry, and give me an excuse for keeping on; but she didn't, and before three months were over, I cared no more for tobacco than I did for physic."

"You can't be in earnest," said Jenkins, "for I don't see why a fellow should give up smoking just to please his wife; some women like the smell of a

"I'm quite in earnest; my wife didn't ask me to leave off just to please her; she proved that we should all be better for it at home, and without warrying me she took care somehow that I should not forget that sixpence a week made one pound six a year."

"Tisn't much to brag of, after all," retorted

before I began to think that two shillings or more was going away every neek for beer; two shillings for beer and sixpence for tobacco made half-acrown; and half-a-crown a week is £6 tos a year, a nice little sum. It's hard upon three years now since we began; we have kept ourselves and the house comfortable; the children have had good schooling; we have had a holiday or two, and now there's a matter of eleven pounds of ours in the Savings Bank. You'll understand now why my wife goes to add a little to it pretty nearly every Monday—but here we are at the workshop, and I am at the end of my story."
"Just one word before you go in," said Jenkins;

"do you think anybody else could leave off drink as well as you?"

"Not a doubt of it; leaving off beer was not half so hard as leaving off the pipe. Try it, Jenkins, and before the year is over you'll have a pound or two safe in the bank."

Jenkins shook his head, and walked on, but by the time he reached home and sat himself do wn to his loom, he had half made up his mind to try whether what Morrison said was true.—British Woman's Temperance fournal.

dur Story.

BARBARA STREET.

A FAMILY STORY OF TO-DAY. BY THE AUTHOR OF "OUR NELL," "A SAILOR'S DAVIGHTER," ETC.
CHAPTER XVI.

A CONVERT.

CERTAINLY a revolution had taken place in the matter of the social habits of the Norris family. Years had passed since they had held much more communication with the outside world than if they had been a Swiss Pamily Robinson, and now their seclusion was invaded both from without and within. We have seen how Waterhouse laid siege from his position right under the walls, and how almost imperceptibly they are in course of falling down before him. The Denston invasion, on the other hand, was sudden and complete, but so natural and unresisted that it had never occurred to the family to realize the position. When, some five weeks afterwards, Denston, the shadow of his former rather shadowy self, was allowed by the doctor to taste the fresh spring air, the first use he made of the permission was to make a little expedition to No. 47. He had fought a severe battle for dear life, but in spite of his implied indifference, which had so touched Hester, he had conquered. Mrs. Notris and Waterhouse had been his nurses all through. Denston had a strong faculty for gra-titude, which had indeed found few epportunities for exercise, but which had not died out for lack of use. And if one comes to think of it, a strong capacity for gratitude in any nature, while pleasing in itself, implies a good deal besides. It implies humility of an ingrained kind more real than that commoner sort which expresses itself by profession, implies an absence of the pride that feels obligation in tolerable. tion intolerable; implies the absence also of that canker of egotism which makes favours appear only rights. And given such a vacuum, there is clearly room in any character for the largest growth clearly room many character for the largest growin of virtues, so that we may conclude, merely from the strength of Denston's gratitude, surviving in a world which had not treated him too generously, that there was probably justification, in spite of his misanthopical professions, for the kind feelings he had franked in some of those second him. No he had inspired in some of those around him. Not that his gratitude expressed itself profusely—only that his gratitude expressed itself profusely—only the objects of it were conscious of its existence. How they were made so even they would have found it difficult to say. Towards Waterhouse it flowed in an undercurrent, which never rose to the surface, but which could probably be set on occasion to turn the surface, but which could probably be set on occasion to turn any wheel. Mrs. Norris perhaps felt with the subsening of his voice when he spoke to her, said of his eyes when he looked at her, and in here, northest silent court he paid her. However that might be, he bad won his way to a quite tender place in her heart, and was more of a favourite with her than the kindly-tempered impulsive Waterhouse, who would have liked well a similar place in her regard. place in her regard.

And what thought Hester of this reputed wolf, discovered to be a lamb in wolf's clothing? That her feelings should be those of indifference was hardly possible after all that had passed. Had Denston wished to interest this girl in him, with all her remarks notions and wouse College, feel all her romantic notions and young Quixotic feelings, he could hardly desire to be placed in a more advantageous position. Ill and unfortunate, he had at first been thrown entirely upon her womanly care and pity, ard when she discovered how unjustly she had been judging him she was the less likely to forget those services which had been rendered unwillingly, but were now a source of gratification in the remembrance. Her nenitence, which George, for such a good beginning,' in a voice that made my blood tingle with pleasure; talking about it even makes me almost ready to dance."

"And did you stick to it?" asked fenkins.

"Why, not exactly. But somehow I managed to get through the first week, and then I took to my pipe again. However, after what had happened, I was ashamed to smoke at home, an I took a maker.

"And more managed to get through the first week, and then I took to my pipe again. However, after what had happened, I was ashamed to smoke at home, an I took a maker.

"And been judging him she was the less likely to forget those services which had been rendered unwillingly, but were now a source of gratification in the remembrance, which had been rendered unwillingly, but were now a source of gratification in the remembrance, which had been rendered unwillingly, but were now a source of gratification in the remembrance, which had been rendered unwillingly, but were now a source of gratification in the remembrance, which had been rendered unwillingly, but were now a source of gratification in the remembrance, her penitence, which had been rendered unwillingly, but were now a source of gratification in the remembrance, her penitence, which had been rendered unwillingly, but were now a source of gratification in the remembrance, her penitence, which had been rendered unwillingly, but were now a source of gratification in the remembrance. Her penitence, which had been rendered unwillingly, but were now a source of gratification in the remembrance, which had been rendered unwillingly, but were now a source of gratification in the remembrance of making a fusa about so entirely an insignificant an affair, I would ask your pardon for my rudeness on that occurred to you on that day? But I am sure detection behalf of the remembrance of it occurred to you on that day? But I am sure detection in the occurred to you on that day? But I am sure detection in a curious way she seemed to feel on behalf of the remembrance of it occurred to you on that day? silence. She had not come to any speech on the matter with Miss Denston. She had no feeling that the breach between them could ever be made open. It was too fatal a one for speech to bridge over. At one time Hester would have thought it well nigh impossible to survive such a blow as the breaking down of her faith in her friend, and she did actually feel horself very desperately unhappy. Yet she did not sink under it, body or mind, nor brood over it as might have been expected from one of her temperament. The truth was that her interest for the present centred, like that of everybody else, in the sick room, and the fluctuations there, the hopes and the fears, and then the steady reports of progress absorbed her thoughts a good deal more than she was conscious of. After that first day she had not seen the sick man till more than a fortnight afterwards, when he was allowed to eit up for a few minutes in his room. Hester was aitting at work with Miss Denston, who, though present anxiety was no longer keen, had hardly relaxed in her demands upon Hester's companionship. She was still suffering from the effects of the nervous shock she had sustained when her brother was first taken ill, and had only once venfured to ascend the stairs to his bed-room. Mrs. Norris was sitting with the invalid, but presently Hester heard her mother's footsteps on the stairs, and Mrs. Norris appeared with her bonnet on. The two elder ladies still treated each other with much reserve; though Mrs. Norris had lately spent so large a part of her time at No. 42, they showed no disposition to get beyond a ceremonious courtesy, and on Miss Denston's part an equally Jenkins.

Jenkins.

That's true in one sense," answered Morrison, boured vague suspicions of this black-haired lady; acteristically weaving a new web of ideas, the regions, he who begins well ends well. It wasn't long before I began to think that two shillings and on Miss Densitor's part an equally shadow all things had been seen in new and strange ceremonious gratitude. Mrs. Norris, perhaps, har. proportions. Had be feared death? Hester, charbourd vague suspicions of this black-haired lady; acteristically weaving a new web of ideas, the regions, he who begins well ends well. It wasn't long ston, probably, simply saw no reason for cultivate a judged, said to herealthest than a hillings had been seen in new and strange ceremonious gratitude. Mrs. Norris, perhaps, har. proportions. Had be feared death? Hester, charbourd then it's a beginning; and, as the saying of peculiar aspects and habits, while Miss Den. ing the acquaintance of Heater's quietly-dignified mother. The cause of Mrs. Norris's appearance in Miss Departon's room on this occasion proved to be that she wished to ask Heater to go up and sit with Mr. Denston while she went home, and until such time as Mr. Waterhouse had arranged to

take his turn. "You have nothing to do, my dear," said her mother, "but to sit down quietly; he is too weak to talk. You might take your work. Oh !—and give him a does of medicine from the marked bot-tle on the table in half an hour. If he is thirsty,

there is lemonade there," Hester rose to comply with the request. And

who could have guessed that her heart was beating very fast? Since seeing Mr. Denston last, he had become invested with something of a martyr's halo; and she, who had so often helped to cast the stones, must have been very callous had she received this summons with indifference.

"Give my love to dear Philip," said Miss Denston, as Hester gathered up her work, and prepared to leave the room, "and tell him how great a deprivation I feel it, to be unable to get to him. I am looking forward daily to having him down." liester wondered, with a sigh, as she slowly went up-stairs, whether Mr. Denston also wished for his sister's companionship, and whether, in spite of all wrongs he might receive at her hands, he felt the spell of that companionship as she did. I'or Hester felt the remains of the old personal fascination still strong upon her—forbidding her at times almost to believe in the condemnation of her reason.

She knocked at the door, and entered the room which she had herself prepared the morning which seemed now so long ago.

Mr. Denston sat in a large rocking-chalr by the

fire. He smiled when he saw Hester, and lifted up his hand in a military salute.

"That is right," said Hester, "you are not to speak to me just because I am a stranger. I will sit down here, and be quite still."

sit down here, and be quite still."

It was not often that Hester felt nervous or embarrassed. But she did not betray it in manner, though in reality she was now feeling both. She scarcely ooked at the invalid, yet was vividly conscious of his appearance—of how terribly thin and hollow-checked he was, and of how painfully weak, so weak that it seemed almost too great a strain for him to sit in his chair.

for him to sit in his chair.

"If I am not to talk," he said, "had not you better talk to me? You know an invalid always expects to be amused. But it does not hurt me to talk in this hollow whisper, if it is not painful to you." Hester made a great effort to control her disor-

derly feelings, and said—
"Well, then, I have two messages to give you, which I will deliver first. Your sister sends her love to you, and wished me to say how sorry she

love to you, and wished me to say how sorry she is not to be able to come and see you, but she is hoping to see you down-stairs soon."

Hester, receiving no answer to this, looked up. Denston was looking at her with a peculiar air of grave inquiry. Hester blushed, conscious of feelings hidden behind her speech, though what Denston's expression meant she did not know. She went on, rather hurriedly—

"And my slater sent you a message when you were first taken ill, which, as I have not seen you, I could not deliver."

Denston said, "Oh!" in so animated a way that Hester paused for a moment, surprised, before continuing—

Hester paused for a moment, surprised, continuing—

"She bade me tell you that the lame boy, who lives at the back of our house, had enquired about you, and sent his respects and best wishes."

"Charley Potter? Why, how comes your sister to be on speaking terms with him?"

At that moment there flashed across Hester's recollection the harsh condemnation expressed one afternoon by this man of the "rosewater lives" afternoon by this man of the "rosewater lives" which women lead, and the sweeping away of their skirts from the class of people to whom Charlie Potter belonged. A momentary pang shot through her that it was Grace who brought a resutation of

that cliarge, and not she. But nevertheless the refutation should be made.
"Grace," she said, "has made friends with our poor neighbours, and makes them soup; she spends a good deal of time in helping them."

There was something in Hester's tone perhaps a

little persistent, for Denston replied-"That does not surprise me; and do you not

also help?"

'No," said Hester, simply, looking up and meeting Mr. Denston's eyes, which, while they appeared more striking and penetrating than ever, set in so thin and pale a face, seemed to have acquired a softer expression. "I naturally thought you would be surprised to hear of any woman taking pleasure in such things." Hester added, to herself, "And I was the person he accused."

meant.

'Oh, no," she answered. "You must allow me to thank you," he continued, "though I know it was not done for me, but for humanity. It opened my eyes to what a woman could do. I had an idea that conventionally was the only idol women recognized."

How could Hester express what was in her heart, the self-abasement she experienced as she listened to these words of gratitude from the man she had misjudged so long and so wilfulty? She remained silent, being, as my readers will have discovered,

on the whole, an inarticulate person, whose feelings, good or bad, were rarely made manifest. After a pause, Denston continued, very gravely— "The fact is, Miss Norris, I have been in a strange country, a border land, where opinions are mostly the reverse of what they hold down here. I have been much occupied all my life in finding out what a sham everybody and everything is in this world; but up yonder I have learnt that I was a sham myself. That is a singularly different kind of knowledge."

Again Hester could not speak. It was time for the medicine. She rose, and went to the table, but in her absorption could not recognise which was the right buttle. She brought several to Denston, and, after he had pointed out the right one, Hester poured out the dose and gave it to him, stealing the while glances at his wan face, which were in-spired by a certain awe. Here in this room, this man had met face to face with death, and in its face that said no. Those few words of his had enveloped the man and his surroundings with a mystic interest, and Hester pondered over them as she plied her needle; for Mr. Denston was now lean-

ing back in his chair, in allent exhaustion.

By-and-by Mr. Waterhouse was heard coming up the stairs, and Heater went away, bearing a message from the brother to the sister. She passed Waterhouse outside the door with a formal salutation, and, in going down, dwelt on his ruddy brown hues and broad-chested frame with a sort of Indignation, as if they had been insulting to the man she had left up stairs.

(To be continued.)

St. Andrew's

f His parish.

W J. M. BROST, M P

27 71

ROMANISM IN CANADA. BY RRY, R. F. BURNS, D.D., HALIPAX.

Quebec, the Romanists outnumber the Protestants of times; the figures being 1,171,000 to 184,000. Nigh 110,000 are French, to which nationality also belong 90,000 in the Province of Ontario, 57,000 in New Brunswick, 41,000 in Nova Scotia, 13,000 in Manitoba and the North-West, and 10,000 in Prince Rdward Island. For between two and three centuries, the Province of Quebec has been three centuries, the Province of Quebec has been three centuries. in North, what Paraguay was in South, America, a favourite preserve of Rome, so that through vast districts scarcely a single Protestant can be

Charlevoix was originally settled by Highlanders. and now among their descendants are but 15 Protestants to 18,000 Roman Catholics. Many of these bear familiar Scottish names, but are ignorant alike of the language and faith of their fathers, M'Neile, and Macleans, and M'Larens, and M'Donalds, Frascis, and M'Tavishes, are there the posterity of the soldiers who were led by Wolfe, and on the Plains of Abraham transferred this jewel from the Prench to the English Crown. Disbanded after the war, they settled in the fields they had conquered, to become in turn a prey to the people of the land. Inter-marital and commercial relations have exerted their customary deteriorating influence, and the unequal yokes of Israel, in the days of her degeneracy, have been reproduced.

Rome got a great start of us. In 1535, when Luther was being borne forward on the Rejorming tide, and Loyola organizing the Society that was intended to arrest it; when John Calvin was about publishing his imperishable institutes and settling at Geneva, where afterwards he was to commune with John Knox, Jacques Cartier was making his way up that noble river which he named the St.

Seventy-three years after Rome's emblem, crowned by the Lilies of France, had been planted by our foremost pioneer on our virgin soil (in 1608), Samuel de Champlain laid the foundations of the

Citadel of Quebec-14 That fortress cliff that keeps of Canada the key." Nor must we forget here, the Huguenot episode. that period of English rule between 1629 and 1632,

in which the three brothers Kirke, of Scotch extraction, who hailed from Dieppe, where Knox bad landed three-quarters of a century before, with the Calvinists, Michel and La Tour, associated

with early Nova Scotian as well as Lower Canada history, were the promipent figures.

After this, in 1627, the "Company of One Hundred Associates," the offspring of the prolific brain of Richelieu, the East India or Hudson Bay Company of its day, obtained free ponsible jurisdiction, on condition of settling 6,000 colonists in 15 years, and of providing for the support of Romish priests in each settlement. For a dozen years already, these priests had been in the land—four Recollet Fathers (members of the Order of St. Francis) baving arrived in 1615, and six years afterwards, five niembers of the Order of Jesus.

New Prance was soon to show the effects of the ostracising of the Huguenots and her abandonment to the keeping of the Jeaults, and little did it come into the mind of Richelieu, when excluding from France and her colonies the followers of Coligny, that he was losing to his country a trade whose annual yie'd was two millions sterling, and transferring to Spitalfields the looms of Lyous and Tours, building up a lucrative commerce in both Old and New England, making London merchants princes, and giving intensified vitality to the hereay

he sought to kill. For a century and a half, from her first colonizing till the conquest, France was absolute monarch of Canada. From the Diamond Cape st Quebec, which "atanda most beautiful"—the Acropolis of the land, she sent forth religion and commerce, the crucifix and the lily together—eastward to Acadia, North, and West to Lake Superior, and southward to Pibrida and Lousiana. But on an analysis of the land to the life of the land to Acadia, North, and West to Lake Superior, and southward to Pibrida and Lousiana. But on an eventful morning in September, 1759, a few brief hours saw the Gibraltar of the American Mediterranean, and the control of the continent, pass into

Jesuitical perfidy crops out in Acadia as well. When Basil the blacksmith, in Longfellow's "Evangeline" exclaims "Down with the tyrants of England, we never have sworn them allegiance," he gets his inspiration from Fathers Vincent and Pelix. In spite of our country's experience of how the liberal concessions of the treaty of Utrecht had been turned to her detriment by the misdirected Acadians, whose removal, too long delayed, became at last a painful necessity, the Treaty of Paris, passed half a century after (in 1763), when the largest colony changed hands, granted similar privileges. During the intervening years and till now, such a liberal interpretation has been given to its provisions, that one would think at times, the position had become reversed and that the conquered were the conquerors. It was otherwise with Norman and Saxon in the days of yore. There has been no such fusion of the two elements in Canada-and we have had to suffer for it. To a large extent the Prench rule us to-day, Their language is spoken in our legislative and judicial halls; their laws are incorporated with our statute book; clerical rights have been retained and are guaranteed and guarded more acrupulously, than under the old regime. The French party wields with us, the balance of power. During the era of French rule, the liberal principles of the Gallican party held away. But when the sceptre departed from France, the French Canadians clung closer to Rome, till gradually, through continued concessions, Romah authority became much atronger under British, than It had been under French rule.

For a century after the conquest, the rights of the Roman Catholic Church were defended by appeals to the Queboc Act, the Treaty of Cession, the Capitulation of Montreal, and the old Prench edicts and ordinances, but are so but seldom, now, Against Infallibility, nothing can stand. That cuts short all argument. Nothing is left but to obey. Because the Bishop of Three River, eral Catholics founded the Institute Canadienne for mutual intercourse and irroprovement, but because it permitted freedom of thought and discussion, it was placed under the han and its cussion, it was placed under the han and its cussion, it was placed under the han and its cussion, it was placed under the han and its cussion, it was placed under the han and its cussion, it was placed under the han and its cussion, it was placed under the han and its cussion, it was placed under the han and its cussion.

lications inserted in the "Index Expurgatorius." In August 1869, those joining the institution were after abjuring Romish error, denied the sacraments, even in death, and remorse. There have been some years of special in gath. According to numerical strength, the chief Churches of the Dominion of Canada stand as follows: I Roman Catholic; 2 Methodist; 3 Prespectively. The Province of Quebec, the Romanists outnumber the Protestants of Upon, on his death, he is refused burial in consequence, the Romanists outnumber the Protestants of Upon, on his death, he is refused burial in consequence, the Romanists outnumber the Protestants of Upon, on his death, he is refused burial in consequence, the Romanists outnumber the Protestants of Upon, on his death, he is refused burial in consequence of the Romanists, of whom 520 subsequently visited 2,000 Romanists, of whom 520 subsequently burial in consequence of the Romanists; the figures being 1,171,000 to 184,000. Nigh 110,000 are French, to which nationality also but in vain. The 1,07ds of the Privy Council to whom the appeal was ultimately taken, give it lish in Canada, yet the increase of the Roman Catholic by baptism and publicly renounced their errors, so that the work may be considered as having never been more but in vain. The 1,07ds of the Privy Council to whom the appeal was ultimately taken, give it lish in Canada, yet the increase of the Roman Catholic by baptism and publicly renounced their errors, so that the work may be considered as having never been more but in vain. The 1,07ds of the Privy Council to but in vain. The 1,07ds of the Privy Council to but in vain. The 1,07d of the Privy Council to but in vain. The 1,07d of the Privy Council to but in vain. The 1,07d of the Privy Council to but in vain. The 1,07d of the Privy Council to but in vain. The 1,07d of the Privy Council to but in vain. The 1,07d of the Privy Council to but in vain. The 1,07d of the Privy Council to but in vain. The 1,07d of the Privy Council to but in vain. The 1,07d of the Privy Council to but in vain. The 1,07d of the Privy Council to but in vain. The 1,07d of the Privy Council to but in vain. The 1,07d of the Privy Council to but in vain. The 1,07d of the Privy Council to but in vain. The 1,07d of the Pr whom the appeal was ultimately taken, give it lish in Canada, yet the increase of the Roman against the lishop, on the ground that the decrees of the Index had never been admitted into the French codes, and that the authority of the inquifor the removal of so many of the converts to the of the Index had never been admitted into the French codes, and that the authority of the inquisition was not recognized in Canada. Ultramontaine astuteness evades the Imperial ruling by getting the worthy printer's lot fenced off from the rest of the burying-ground, and subsequently, having an Act passed by the Quebec Legislature, giving the Roman Catholic Church power to say in which part of the cemetery any one should be buried.

The teachings of Ultramontanism, which has

become the prevalent type of Romanism in Eastern Canada, are to the effect, that the Roman Protestant population of 11,000. Could those who Catholic Episcopate is as much above the civil have removed to the United States be retained in power as the supernatural is above the naturalthat the Church is the Pope, that the Church conpowers that be show it so much deference.

The tithe system is in force. One-thirteenth originally, but for long, one-twenty-sixth of the produce of the soil has been appropriated to ecclesiastical support. This can be enforced in in the courts of law and hence, any leaving the Church of Rome have to make a public official church of Rome have to make a public official declaration to that effect, so as to secure exemption from this annual tax. Rates are imposed for the building of churches, convents and other ecclesiastical edifices, to meet which, many of the farms of the "habitans" are heavily mortgaged. It has been moderately estimated that the Church of Rome in Eastern Canada alone must be in the enjoyment of a revenue equal to what could be derived from thirteen million pounds' worth of property. Her exemption from taxation is equivalent to a large addition to her revenues. They can get money when they like. The other day, the great Notre Dame cathedral of Montreal being heavily in debt, the bishop issued a decree in which he "ordains" that each Roman Catholic family in the diocess should pay two dollars (8s.) a year, and each unmarr ed man a dollar (4s.), till the debt is paid. This will yield f 10,000 sterling a year, and the money is sure to be paid. The various Orders are richly endowed. The Jesuits, though so generally outlawed, obtained in 1871 an act of incorporation which gave them the right of holding property equally witnother Orders. Though their property which, in 1759, embraced nine arisingle a property which, in 1759, embraced nine arisingle and a property which, in 1759, embraced nine arisingle and warlous borders.

over a score of bishops, 1,500 priests, and a million and three-quarters of the people. It is a solid, compact body, of vast resources. It has had the French Canadians under its exclusive keeping for between two and three centuries. And what has it made of them? Contemporaneously with the arrival of the vessel with the Jesuits on board, a tiny shallop was being anchored at Plymouth Rock on a bitter December day, with passengers and principles how different! The work of the Priest and the Puritan how opposite! If you would see

English hands. All through the preceding 150 Guernsey, sent out by a society in London, and years, the source of French rule and mis-rule was who laboured from 1515 to 1523 among the French at Rome. Even in the palmiest days of Louis le Grande, the "power behind the throne" was the organization was the "Edinburgh Committee for the state of the French-Canadian Mission," I say the state of the French-Canadian Mission, "I say the state of the French-Canadian Mission," from 1829 to 1834. This was tentative and pioneer. Henri Olivier, a devoted Swiss pastor, and his wife, did a good work in Montreal, establishing a Baptist church in 1835. Roussy and Madame Feller followed, establishing the Grande Ligne Mission, which has over a dozen organized churches and missions, and has brought nigh 5,000 Prench-Canadian Romanists to a knowledge of the Gospel. The French-Canadian Missionary Society was organized in 1839, on an undenominational basis, and during forty years accomplished a great work. Its supporters were principally Presbyterian and Congregational. The Episcopalians have a mission, whose principal stations are at Sabrevois and the Indian village of St. Francis, with head-quarters in Montreal, which has been greatly owned of God. The Methodists have a very flour-labing mission, into which the Rev. Louis N. Beaudry, himself a convert, has thrown much life. Their nulssion to the Oka Indiana of the Lake of the Two Mountains, has got historical celebrity. They had a regular church of 200 members and 400 adherents, till, through the persistent persecu-tion of those who failed to seduce them from their faithful Protestant teachers, they were transserred to Indian reserves farther west. Our Prosbyterian mission, which started some fifteen years ago, has been specially successful since the union of our Canadian Churches in 1875. Three distinct agencies are employed—churches, schools and colportage ; 73 stations, with an aggregate atten-dance of 5,000 worshippers, are supplied by 31 missionaries, 20 of whom are ordained ministers; 12 French students are pursuing their studies for the ministry. There are 15 schools, with 21 teachers and 385 pupils. The central school is the Pointe-aux-Trembles—formerly belonging to the French-Canadian Missionary Society. Some 20 of the pupils professed the Protestant faith during the year. Colportage has been well called by Dr. Duff one of the noblest and worthiest of a sisting anterprise would be Mr. Source. existing enterprises," and by Mr. Spurgeon, " one of the most efficient, and at the same time

been received during the past year on profession,

aries, colporteurs and teachers, and a total French. Canada after they come out from Rome, we would perhaps have double the membership we have. But tains the State, that every human being is subject their change means loss of employment and subto "flia Holiness," that the civil power can assign
no limit to the ecclesiastical, and that it is a
"pernicious doctrine" to allege that it has a right
to do so. Romanism in Canada is largely of this
The influence of our work reaches even old France. type. In Canada East, Romanism is established A Prenchman, who came to Canada a few years by law though we pride ourselves in having no lago, and who while there, not merely abjured Established Church. There is no spot in the Romanism, but, through the instrumentality of one British Dominions, if we except Malta, where the of the missionaries, embraced Christ, on returning recently to his native land has been the means of forming two Protestant churches. If the late Principal Cunningham's judgment be correct, that "the triumph of Protestantism in Prance will be the downfall of Popery the world over," we, in our distant colony may be doing convertible to have ecclesiastical support. This can be enforced in in the courts of law and hence, any leaving the Church of Rome have to make a public official declaration to that effect, so as to secure exemption from this annual tax. Rates are imposed for the

act of incorporation which gave mem to holding property equally with other Orders. Though their property which, in 1759, embraced nine seignories, large tracts of land and various houses, was transferred in 1800, to the Provincial Government for purposes of superior education, then have their increasing power and the disposition of the increasing power and the disposition of the large involved, one would not be surprised to hear any involved, one would not be surprised to hear any day of their forfeited estates being restored.

The man who minimal to the affirm to come who involved should be affront her self-respect.

The bosan is often placidity itself, but it rises unto the involved and in view estates. Years ago, when Jenny Lind had passed the threshold of her fame, and was known as the "Swedish Nightingale," she atayed a fortingly involved, one would not be surprised to hear any into the involved, one would not be surprised to hear any day of their forfeited estates being restored.

Canada Includes 4 archbishops, of the musical Hanoverians, while her affable o manners and generous charities won the hearts of

all classes, from king to peasant.

She made an engagement to sing at the opera house in Brunswick, but on the appointed day a bad cold obliged her to send a messenger to countermand the notices that had been issued.

As every set in the opera house had been taken

As every seat in the opera house had been taken at double rates, the manager was both disappointed and irritated. Knowing that the best singers often failed, from caprice or a slight allment, to keep their engagements, he thought that Jenny Lind might be one of these whimsical prime donnas.

He went over to Hanover, with his lawyer and not only allow the physician to tell her if she could sing, but the attorney to enlighten her as to the fate of birds who could and would not warble. But the gentle woman's indignation was aroused.

She would not admit either lawyer or doctor to an laterview, to determine whether she had lied. The manager might come in on business. She received him with the stiffcat bow, and

imperiously asked him how much he had lost by "the contract being broken," as he stated. When he answered six hundred thaters, she signed a check for the amount, and motioning him to the door, said, "I will not disappoint the public at Brunswick. I will sing to them in the largest hall I can hire, but not in your opera house."

She went as soon as she was able, and the people were enchanted by her singing, and by an im-

promptu which touched every heart.

One of her famous songs she sang to the accompaniment of two flutes. On the morning of the concert the second flutist was unable to play, being

sick in bed.
"Is there any flutlet in Brunswick who can play the part?" asked the anxious singer. "There is a boy, a rising young flutist, but he is

only a small boy. He was sent for, and he was very small, but he blew his notes as an artist. Jenny Lind was satisfied, and by her kindness put soul and heart into

At the public performance her charming manner drove from him all fear of the audience, and he played like an old flutist. The enthusiasm expressed itself in a hearty recall. The great singer came forward not alone, as if the ovation was to herself, but leading the little boy. She put him forward, patted him on the head and made him share the triumph. In the ante-room she gave him twenty louis d'or, about one hundred dollars.—
Youth's Companien.

MARKING TIME NOT MARCHING.—There is a good deal of religious life that is much like the practice of "marking time" among solulers. They lift up one foot then put it down in the same place, then they lift up the other foot and put it down in then they lift up the other foot and put it down in the same place. They are marching but they are not moving. In other words they are but going through the motions of a march. So it is with many professora. They are but marking time. They are "going through the motions" of a christian life, but they are not getting on. They are saying their prayers but are not praying; they are soying to church but not to heaven: they are buted 3,064 copies of the Scriptures or portions of Scripture, and 26,000 religious tracts. One of our French congregations in Montreal has 90 families and 116 members in good standing; 17 having talking in meeting but are bearing no testimony.

Medical.

DR. PALMER, SURGEON Eye, Far, Throat, Nose. 10 am.

TOHE B HALL M.D., HOMEOPATHIST, 236 and 224 Jurie U BL Specialties—Collifers and nervous diseased. Hours, 210 10 a.m., 4 to 6 p.m. Sundey, 9 to 10 a.m., and 6 to 6 30 p.m., 14 pt

Dith. ANDERSON & BATES GIVE EXCLUSIVE ATTEN-tion to the treatment of the fige and Ear. Cross Eyes straightened, artificial luncan eyes supplied. Office, 24 James 54 North, HAMILTON 30-31

DR. A. D. WATSON

Has removed to his new resilence, No 10 Rucill Avenus (hite Lumby \$1).

Office Hocks-8 to 10 am; 1 to 3 and 7 to 2 pm

PORE MALL, SEY . M D. DRB. HALL & EMORY

номфоратнівтв.

38 and 35 Richmond St. East, Toronto. Dr. Hall in office 9 to 11.20 a.m., dally, except Sundays, and to Microsay and Thurs's prenices from 7 30 till 9. In. Emory no office 2 to 4 p.m. dally, and on Turelay and Friday archiogs rom 7 30 till 9: bundays 3 to 4 p.m. 38-71

Dentistry.

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 on

Best Sets of Artiscial accus, so we.
Teeth filed in the highest style of the art and warranted forten
4271

G ADAMS, L.D.S., DENTIST,

346 Yonge St. Entracce on Elmit. Vitalised air administered for the rainless extraction of teeth 34 yl MR. N. PEARSON,

DENTISE. 2 Kine St. Wast, Con. Topes, TORONTO.

W. SPAULDING. L. D. B. DENTIST.

A. W. SPAULDING, L. D. B. DERTIST,
Demonstrator of Fractical Destistry is Toronto Dental School.
SI King Street East, Toronto. Resideurs—43 Landowns Avenue,
Parkdale.

Architects.

WM. R. GREGG.

ARCHITECT. No. 9 Victoria Street, Toronto.

26 King Street East, Toronto

GORDON A HELLIWELL

ARCHITECTS,

H. B GORDON.

OBANT RELLIWELL

Barristers.

ERR. MACDONALD, DAVIDSON, & PATERSON, BAR-RISTERS, Solidiors, &c. J. K. Kerr, Q. C., W. Macdonald, Wm. Davidson, John A. Paterson. Offices—9 and 10 Maconte Buildings, Toronto St., Toronto.

MANERON, OFFWELL & ST. JOHN,

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Conveyancers, OFFICE: 64 King St. East, TORONTO.
MONEY TO LOAM.
CANEADY, THOS. CANVELL, J. W. ST

ALBE. CAMBROY.

Artists.

MR. W. A. SHERWOOD, ARTIST.

Portraite in Oil or Pastel from life or Photograph. Ross & Arcade. Yonge Street, Toronto. 5-71

MR. FORSTER, ARTIST-PUPIL OF M. BUUGURREAU,
President of "Art Association," France. Studio, 81 Ring
Street East, Turonto. Partrait Painting.
52 y MILLMAN & COMPANY (Late Notman & Fraser),

Photographic Artists, 41 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

We have all the negatives of Notman & Fraser, and copies may be had at any time. The Snest photos at low prices guaranteed, 61-y

Binancial.

Geo. F. Moore GRAY & MOORE, Real Estate and Insurance Agents.

Convergneing, Affidavits, Etc. MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES. 20 ARCADE, TORONTO.

WILLIAM HOPE,

LAND AND ESTATE AGENT, STOCK BROKER, (MEMBER TORONTO STOCK RECHAPOR)

AST A large amount of money to long on Mortgage at lowest entrent rates.

PRUSTRESHIPS.

The Toronto General Trust Company, 27 Wellington Street East, Undertake and execute Trusts of every description whether under Deeds. Wills. or Marriage Settlements, and manage estates as Agrents for existing Trustees, and will sho'll certain cases seep trusteeships from which existing trustees desire to be relieved

MONET TO LOAN. MORTGAGES PUBCHASED.

THE BRITISH CANADIAN LOAN AND INVESTMENT

COMPANY (LIMITED),

30 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, has money to lead on security
of Firm and productive Town property at the lowest current m has been purchases Mortgages. Apply to R. H. TUNLINSON,
Manager.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON, ENG Established 1842. Sir Wm. McArthur, R.C.M.G., Chairman. Life Funds \$11,040,000. Life policies issued at equitable rates. Money advanced to Church Trustees and Town Property Owners at 54 and 6 per cent.

Address applications to the Head Office for Canada. 12 WELLINGTON STREET RAST, TORONTO A. D. PMAY, Chief Agent.

one dollar a year

The Presbyterian Review.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

* A paper read at the Pan-Presbyterian Council, Beliast, 1884.

The Presbyterian Beview.

NOTICES

(a) Teams.—In alrane, \$1 and after a months, \$1 so, after \$ months, \$2 so; after panalsh \$7 and (b) The number against the name on the tab upon the paper about to what time the submitation spaid, and serves all the purposes of a major? Thus, "A force, or," means that A flows has yald to humber p. Herrian. At least two weeks are recovered after the ne eye of money by us before the number on the later and be tanged.

to changed

(2) When the address of a paper is hanged, both the own and the atm including Post-office, County, and Province, should be given (d) Submisters willing to introduce Tirk Review to their friend can have specimen copies sent free from this offices can address.

(c) Yearly submitistancement at any since, and will date one year from time of submitting Expension to be the faller we may sent it on term to bem emp.

ESTAU communications for the Editorial. Literary, News and Miscellaneous Columbs of this Journal should be addressed to the Editor of the "Freehyterian Review," P.O. Box 2567. ESTAU communications relating to business, to The Manager, Geo. H. Roblason, P.O. Box 2567. Office, Rooms 31 York Chambers, Toronto St., Teronto.

ET No notice will be taken of anosymule communications. What ever is introded for insertion must be a companied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily by publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

guarates or good tand

Eff We do not hold -unselves responsible for the stews or opinions
expressed of our correspondents.

Eff Persons descript a return of their manuscripts, if not accepted,
about send an addressed a selope with stamp.

ADVERTISING RACES: -- Per line per year, \$100;6 months, \$4.33;3 months, 35 cents; a month, 30 cents, a ider a month, 30 cents. Special rates for contracts on application

Subscribers falling to receive the "Review promptly, will confer a favour by immediately notifying the Manager

THURSDAY, MAY 20TH, 1886

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have to think the friends who have renewed their subscriptions to the REVIEW by prompt payment in advance. We have respectfully to request that those in arrears for renewal would take advantage of our most favourable rates. The individual amount is only one DOLLAR, but the agaregate is very considerable. The friends who wish to assist us in producing, at as cheap a rate as possible, a good religious weekly will help us very materially by remitting in advance.

A NOTE

Wr have received a communication from the Rev. J A. Jaffary, Sault St. Marie, intimating that the testimonial given by him on 3rd Dec., 1885, to Mr George Buskin, styling himself the Algoria and North-West Evangelical and Scriptural Colportage Mission, has been with Irawn as he could not ask our people to support him.

"HOLDING FORTH THE WORD OF LIFE."

GREAT event took place in Toronto fast week, though the dailies have said little about it, and there was little of outward pomp and circumstance to make the citizens acquainted with the fact. A few weeks ago there was a tremendous clashing of brass bands and tam-bourines at the dedication of the Salvation Army temple, and the whole city was aglow with excitement, while the Temple was filled with curious and enger crowds every night. We were pleased to see such interest taken in the erection of a building for evangelistic purposes, and we earnestly pray that it may become a centre of blessing in our city, but we confess that in our estimation the crection and the dedication of the new Bible Society's building on are interested in the advancement of the Reing, without a word being uttered-because words cannot be found to express the emotions. very quiet and unobtrusive, but of a very hearty a hand. "Holding forth the Word of Life," this hand held out offering the living Word. The new building opened under happy auspices sins that are too commonly made light of is a monument of unselfish zeal for the welfare

to day. Even in this city, blessed with so many church buildings and Sabbath Schools, it , well to remember that we have a Secular Society

anathemas at any who dare to buy what they views of it by a judicious and pure minded the power of whistling be lost. Far better to call "the Protestant Bible." The new Bible teacher, whether in the Sabbath School or in powerlessness of Rome to hinder the dissemination of the Scriptures, and an invitation to all some who would set aside the Bible, by Impressing to the pure Word of the Living in upon them the evil results of disregarding treal and Ottawa, and Toronto and Kingston, they and disregarding the sound disregarding they are the method of the Living in upon them the evil results of disregarding they each appointed a committee to consider the Anglican Bishop was not present at the scorn, when we characterize as beastly the teachof individual lack of sympathy, and that the Bible House in supplying the pure Word of God will also in time prove the all-sufficient antidote | xedia of human knowledge in vain for a moral | and many other grounds the whole Christian of the Word of God. Church in this city has reason to rejoice at the successful completion and opening of the Society's new premises, and to take courage.

The sister institution, the Upper Canada Tract Society, which shares the building with the Bible Society, is also to be congratulated. This most deserving organization will doubtless now enter upon a new era of prosperity, and supplement in a most effective manner the work of disseminating sound Gospel truth. We trust that the officers of these societies will have much comfort in their new quarters, and that they will from the new facilities and environments be able even more than in the past to assist in the work of evangelizing the world.

Christian instruction in the PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS.

EDUCATION OF CONSCIENCE—AN OBJECTION CONSIDERED.

PHE Christian instruction which we plead for the communication of by our public teachers is something not only beyond the m reading of portions of Scripture, but beyond the storing of the pupil's mind with the knowledge of Bible facts and Christian doctrines. While we desire that the teacher should be at full liberty, and should regard it as a part of his duty, to instruct his pupils in the common Christianity of the land, the model teacher will be one who endeavors to instil into the minds of the young reverence for the Bible as the word of God, and who aims at the education of their consciences in Scripture principles, making his instructions to bear especially on evil practices Yonge street is of far more importance and and neglects of duty, as circumstances may worthy of far greater enthusiasm among all who render needful. If before closing our conten ion, we refer, in this connexion, to a certaingreatest events, however, which come heralded references to them are by some made a special come after long and self-denying labour, and against which our young people need to be concelebrate great victories, we are less dubious of stantly and solumnly warned, such as profanity, the joy that is expressed in the beaming eye, the Junfilial conduct, and intemperance, there is glowing countenance and the hearty handshak- perhaps no class of sins the deadly nature of which they need to have so deeply impressed upon them as that of sins against purity, the The opening services at the Bible House were Bible references to which some profess to consider so indelicate as to render the Bible, as a and happy character. The legend attached to whole, unsuitable for the young. We wish to deal frankly with this subject, as the times over the main entrance to the building, admirably require. We need not, we think, hesitate to say expresses the aim of the Society. It is pleasant that with many the plea of indelicacy is a hypoto hope that in the years to come many a critical one, and comes of their dislike to the critical one, and comes of their dislike to the passer-by upon the busy street will be stayed by Bible, because its teaching is of such a nature as to be fitted to make men tremble in view of

We freely admit that we can hardly set too of humanity, of hope and encouragement in high a value on the sentiment of pudicity in good word and work, as well as a most signifi-cant reminder of the work that yet remains may say indeed that it constitutes the chief safeto be done even in professedly. Christian guard of purity in our fallen state, in which the power of conscience is so slender a restraint, At no period in the history of the Church was It is therefore of great importance that we should there more need of such an institution than not only carefully avoid everything that might sentiment, apart from the influence of which, wide as is the prevalence of what is called the which seeks to disseminate infidel literature, and social evil, the condition of the community spends money on lecturers whose business is to would in that respect be unspeakably worse dencunce the Bible, and to prove to a demonstrathan it is. But we shall be guilty of a great mistion that it is an obsolete book, that science and take if we imagine that the sentiment of pudculture and free thought have destroyed it. To licity can be a sub-titute for conscience; and such people, and all who may choose to listen we shall greatly fail in our duty if, under the to their teachings, the completion of the new plea of respect for it, we do not use our best Bible House, with the testimony that three-and endeavours to enlist conscience on the side of buted by the parent Societ and 35,000 by the needs the most delicate handling, a person is far ing gives a home, besides the millions of the young, who cannot deal with it in such a volumes produced and sold by private enter way as shall tend at once to promote tendemess prise, will be a most effective reply. In this of conscience in relation to sins against purity, city, as in many other cities of this continent, and to strengthen the sentiment which is the there is an Archbishop who represents a Church only safety of many, and which is a defence that which is inspirted with such hate of the Bible probably very few can dispense with. There is, that every Pope celebrates his accession to the throne by denouncing its societies, that every and thereby to save our young people from an But we date tell the Globe that this is bail policy.

For he knew when he pleased he could whistle them retire lest it should be taken as an acknowledgment of there were a defeat. The difficulty would be removed if there were a throne by denouncing its societies, that every

God, and discover for themselves her errors | physiological laws and transgressing sociological Lynch sometimes ventures on counting his con | were far more difficult, on the score of delicacy, veits in public; but the opening of the new than to enforce the lessons of Scripture, no her to lose her hold upon her devotees. A biology and sociology is exercising a most per-favourite topic for Roman Catholic and infidel nicious influence, fitted, as it is, to divest that scotting at Protestants is the divisions which department of human action of all moral charmark our churches. Here again the Bible actor, and to foster the belief that the only Society affords a reply. In it, with a tew triffing danger to be guarded against, in connexion exceptions, may be seen all Protestant churches with it, is that of excessive or indiscriminate equally united and interested. It is true that indulgence. Though we subject ourselves to opening ceremonies, but some of his clergy felt ing to which the literary power of many men of called upon to offer an apology for his absence. name as scientists is giving currency and popul good work, and regard it as the outcome of High | glory in their shame does their teaching need, Church exclusiveness, we cannot but think our as an indispensable counteractive, the plain, general argument is unimpaired by this instance home-speaking of Scripture, where alone the of ritualism and sacramentarianism. On these power such as is conveyed in a single utterance

THE HYMNALS.

N reply to many enquiries of us asking for information respecting the new price list of the Hymnals, as determined by the contract made last December, we have to state that we are quite unable to give any light on the subject other than that afforded in our Issue of March 11th. We have waited patiently for some explanation of what appears to us a departure from one clause of the form of contract supplied to us :-

"The undersigned, hereinaster called the contractor, hereby offers to print, publish, and sell the hymn books at the retail prices to the consumer mentioned in the annexed schedule, for a period of seven years from the first day of January, 1886.

but none has been forthcoming. We have heard it stated that the Hymnal Committee met several weeks ago, after we called attention to the failure to implement the contract, and decided to issue the price list, but for some inexplicable reason it has not yet made its appearance. We trust the Hymnal Committee will see the propristyrof taking the Church into its confidence, and afford some explanation for its long delay in giving effect to the new contract, as well as offer some justification for compelling the public to purchase Hymnals at prices higher than those named in the accepted tender. Our correspond ents will note, however, that the meeting of Assembly is at hand, and that it will be possible for them to obtain on the floor of the house the information which they seek, and which is meantime delayed.

THE Toronto Globe is evidently not well pleased with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland for daring to have a mind of its own on the question of Home Rule, deemer's Kingdom. It is not always the class of sins, it is chiefly because the Scripture and venturing to express opposition in its recent manifesto to the measure now before the British especially business men, feel the unscemliness of such by the greatest noise, and while we can sympal ground of objection to the use of the Bible in Parliament, and its grave fears for the safety of thise with extravagant demonstrations when they our schools. While there are many other sine Protestant interests if the bill in its present shape Protestant interests if the bill in its present shape should become law. The Globe laughs at the fears of the General Assembly, and plainly tells of real destitution, such as those in the North-West, meet them that they are mistaken, that they cannot argue their point, that they are cowards in asking for the continuance of the protection of their liberties which the present arrangement secures; that their vision is distorted by party bias, and that in fact they are not to be trusted to act rightly in this matter. It asks, with a sneer: "What is this Ulater, of which we hear so much?" and proceeds to show, to its own satisfaction at least, that as in Ulster the Catholics are very nearly as numerous as the Protestants of all denominations, it has no special right to the appelation "Protestant," and leaves us to infer that it should not have the sympathy of the rest of the Protestant world in its struggle against impending Roman Catholic supremacy The Globe surely does not need to be told that Ulster is Protestant not by mere numbers but by the character which it bears in the eyes of all the world, and which has sufficed to rescue one portion of the island from reproach, and to show not only carefully avoid everything that might what it all might be were the conditions equally tend to weaken, but do all we can to foster a favourable. It will no doubt occur to most people in Canada that the Presbyterians in Ireland are in a position to know their own wants and dangers best; that they are not the people to be alarmed for nothing, and would not take upon themselves grave responsibilities without due consideration. In this trying crisis of their history they are entitled to the deepest sympathy of Protestants everywhere, and doubtless they will receive it. They do well to fear the Catholics even when bearing gifts. It would, we might a half millions of Bibles were last year distri- purity. Granting that the subject is one that venture to remark, give many good Presbyterians nearer home solid satisfaction to see the Globe Upper Canada Society, to which the new build from fit to be entrusted with the education of remove its delighted eyes long enough from its new ound friends to-see how many Protestants on this side of the Atlantic it is offending by its unblushing coquetry with the Scarlet Woman. But perhaps the Globe is like David Garrick,

Who threw off his friends, like a huntaman his pack, For he knew when he pleased he could whistle them

priest of that Church denounces those who read evil that is bringing swift destruction upon One or both of two very timple asant things may the libble without express sanction, and hurls thousands, as the enforcement of Scripture happen. The friends may get beyond recall, or anothernas at any who dare to buy what they views of it by a judicious and pure minded the power of whistling be lost. Far better to

have each appointed a committee to consider Advance no doubt is being made in some requirements, is one of the valuest of all imaginquarters by the Church of Rome and Archbishop ations. Setting aside the fact that to do this committees, we understand, will confer together at the meeting of Assembly in Hamilton, and endeavour to agree upon a scheme of distribution Bible House gives us assurance that as Luther thoughtful person can but see that biological and supply which they can recommend for the and Tyndale by their translation of the Bible and sociological considerations are utterly inadoption of the Assentage. The conveners are opened the eyes of the blinded nations in the equate, apart from the teaching of Scripture, to state on the circulation of the the production of a right frame of mind in relative to the production of a right frame of mind in relative to the unneteenth century eventually this is not all. It is undeniable that much of warden, F. W. Ferries, D. Kellock, J. Somertap the foundations of her hierarchy and cause the literature that is current under the name of the production, and sociology and sociology is exercising a most peris every prospect that a good scheme will be submitted, and that this important question will be satisfactorily settled at the approaching meeting of General Assembly.

CO-OPERATION IN MISSION WORK.

BY THE REV. PROP. W. CHIGFR, M.A., MONTREAL.

Titk plan suggested for co operation in Home Mission work between the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches While we regret his want of co operation in this | farity in our day, all the more that those men | has already caused some discussion, and it is well that it should do so. The matter is of some importance, and the interests at stake are considerable. The method proposed is in no sense revolutionary, contemplating simply the appointment of a commission representing the two Churches so as to get all the information possible from both sides, and having only a lvisory powers. Hut it is somewhat novel, and its efficiency will depend mainly upon its frank acceptance by the Churches after free dis cussion and with a full understanding of all it involves,

The idea that there should be an understanding be tween the different Protestant Churches as to the division of fields is by no means a new one, and has already been acted on more or less deliberately by all of them. In the foreign field it has come to be regarded as a point of honour with each Church to avoid trenching upon the territory occupied by another. When there is any departure from this principle, the first occupant feels it has just ground of complaint. And properly enough; for the field is wide. With so much unbroken ground there is no excuse for unseemly sivalry in any one postion of it. For the most part this understanding has been a tacit one. But the time seems rapidly approaching when it will be found desirable to have some definite method by which it can be reached more expeditiously and more intelligently by a conference between the representatives of different Churches.

The same thing is virtually true of work among Jews and Roman Catholics, both in Europe and America. Our own Board of French Evangelization has always, as far as possible, avoided the occupation of places already wrought by any other church except in the largest centres. At the present time there is no point outside of Montreal in which we have a French mission alongside that of any other. Occasionally there have been collisions that were felt to be unfortunate. These, perhaps, might have been avoided altogether, had there been any recognized way of conferring about the matter.

Even in the home field there has been a partial attempt to carry out the spirit of it. There has been a disposition on our part to resent the needless intrusion of Methodists, Anglicans, Baptists or others, in places already occupied by us where the number of their adherents was small and likely to remain so. Of course, what is wrong for them cannot be right for us; and presbyteries have commonly shown reluctance to enter upon new missions in places already supplied with evangelical services unless the number of applicants was considerable or likely to become so within a reasonable time. As a rule, too, our laymen, needless rivalries more keenly than our ministers. Even when silent they regret them, and in their hearts condemn them. They contribute for them unwillingly, while cases with a liberal response. The feeling clearly is that when there are so many places really destitute, it is fully to waste men and money in over-churching those that are

It was, therefore, not the inauguration of a new policy when the last General Assembly appointed a committee to confer with similar committees of other Churches as to a method o co operation or rather partition of home mission work. It was only seeking to provide machinery for doing in a more intelligent and effective way what the various presbyteries of the Church have been doing tacitly and partially for years. A wholly new policy it would be, were our Church to consider itself bound to establish an organization at every point where we may have a few traditional adherents aren though having evangelical ser vices already within their reach.

But the question is one which touches not only the erection of new missions, but also old fields long occupied where the Protestant population, instead of growing as was expected, has become atationary or is actually diminishing. As the result of circumstances, or of past mistakes arising from too sanguine hopes, there are many such fields in the Church, especially in Quebec and Eastern Ontario. There are places, not a few, in which to-day Presbyterian and Methodist ministers (sometimes others, too) preach in turn to the same people, in the same buildings, mainly the same doctrines with about equal acceptance. The children likewise meet in the same Nabbath schools, study the same lessons, sing the same hymns and hard'y know whether they are of one Church or another. At the present time neither Church is acif-supporting. The people are not even giving as much as they should owing to the very abundance of their privileges, and each is likely to make larger demands upon the general funds in time to come. One organization with one man could minister fully to all the people, and that one organization would be more effective for the development of strong, earnest Christian character than are all together at the present time. Really nothing but denominational pelde peevents a union. Neither cares to retire lest it should be taken as an acknowledgment of of the print commission to secure.

I am not disposed to under estimate the difficulties that may be met in seeking to carry out any such schemo of practical co-operation. Mutual confidence, much tact and a great deal of patience will certainly to needed by those who may be entrusted with the consideration of special cases. But the dissculties do not seem insuper able if they are frankly faced. We have no right at any rate to presume that they are insuperable until we have

The objections that have been threfar raised, lowever, do not turn upon the practical difficulties of earrying out the plan, but are rather initial objections to having any from at all. They reduce themselves mainly to two one doctinal and the other sentimental. It is urged that by consenting to such an arrangement, we should be guilty on the one hand of betraying our principles and on the other of deserting our people. Now, certainly, these are serious objections-fatal objections if they can be made good. Most assuredly the Church will never knowingly decide to do either the one or the other. But is it really so that they are involved? Those who urge these objections are no doubt sincere in doing so and therefore entitled to all respect. But it does seem to very many as if these difficulties arose from an entire misconception of the proposal s unless, indeed, those who urge them are irreconcilably at war with much that is now commonly accepted. No one proposes that our Church should put its imprimatur upon Armiolanism or abate its restiniony for the distinctive doctrines of Ca vinium. But it is long slace we have learned that our points of agreement with the Methodist Church are far more numerous than our points of difference, and that even these latter are not so great as the theological war horses on either side would have us believe, being based largely on misconception of each other's meaning. It is long since we have practically recognized the Methodist Church as an evangelical Christian Church, having multitudes of pious, golly people, with whom one can have true fellowship and co operate in many forms of Christian activity. It is long since our ministers have begun to exchange pulpits with theirs to the Zautual edification of the people. Unless these are to be looked upon as betraying our principles it cannot surely be such a dangerous thing or fatal to all consistency to carry our co-operation a little further when it seems on other grounds to be so desirable to do so.

Then as to deserting our people, no one proposes to f-ree them into the Methodist Church or any other church against their wills, or without their consent being asked. The powers of the joint commission would be only advisory, and it would remain for presbyteries to take action as they deem best after consulting all patties. Even if their wishes were sometimes disregarded ft is possible to concerve a worse fate for them than to be left to the tender mercies of the Methodists. A good many Methodist ministers annually join our Church of their own free will and accord; a good many of our people are already in the Methodist Church without feeling that I is any great privation to be there. A further exchange could haidly be said to involve much hardship even to the sturdiest Presbyterlan. Our system now leaves many, of our people to be cared for by other churches during six or seven months of the year. Were good reasons given them for doing so they would commonly consent to accept of that care for the rest of the year also. It is easy to wax eloquent over littain's heroic expenditure of blood and treasure to rescue her oppressed subjects in Abyssinu. But it a really no desertion for a nation to leave its subjects in the hands of a friendly power, which pledges itself to protect them and can be trusted to do so Unless I am greatly mistaken those who are pushing the home mission work of our Church most vigorously know too well the real nature of the situation to be easily frightened by any such phantom objections.

same. It would be a pity that this attempt at reaching an understanding with the Methodist Church should fail seeing they have so far met it in such a cordial spirit. But even though it should fall the matter is one that must soon force itself again upon public attention, and in some way the end will have to be reached If the Churches are to use their resources to the best advantage.

MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MISSION COMMITTEE (WESTERN SECTION.)

Tita Committee met in Knox church, Toronto, on the 11th inst., and continued in session on the following day the convener, Rev. Dr. Wardrope, Guelph, in the chair, There were present also, Dr. McL-ren, Toronto; Princt. pal Grant, Kingston; Dr. W. Moore, Ottawa; Dr. Jardine, Brockville; Thos. Lowry, Toronto, See; J. B. Fraser, Leith; Revs. J. K. Smith, Galt; A. H. Scott. Fraser, Leith; Revs. J. K. Smith, Galt; A. H. Scott. Owen Sound; J. B. Edmonson, Almonte; James Bar, clay, Montreal; S. Lyle, Hamilton; J. Gray, Windsor; A. D. Macdonald, Sesiorth; W. A. Mackay, Wood stock; J. Ferguson, Chesley; J. Smith, Toronto; R. P. McKay, Parkdale; D. D. McLeod, Barrie; G. M. Milugan, Toronto; J. L. Murray, Kincardine; S. H. Eastman, Oshawa; G. Burson, St. Catharines; G. C. Patterson, Beaverton; Prof. Hart, Winnipeg; Hon, A. Morris, Toronto; W. B. McMurtich, Toronto; J. Y. Red. Toronto; Dr. Macdonald, Hamilton; Charles Davidson, Guelph; James Watson, Hamilton; Arch. McMurthy, Toronto; Thos. Gordon, Strathrov; I. McMurchy, Toronto; Thos. Gordon, Strathroy; J. Harvie, Toronto, Hamilton Cassels, Toronto.

A large amount of interesting and important correspondence was tead from various persons and fields and much business done, although many matters in connec-tion with the work in India, Chins, and among the Indians in the North-West, had to be deferred, owing to the regular reports not being forward in time. INDIA.

Our mission in India is extending it field of occupation The present disposition of the missionaries is as follows: The Rev. Mr. Wilkie is still at Indote, where he has fought and won the battle for the treaty rights of the mission.
Mr. Builder is at Mhow, Mr. Wilson at Neemuch, and
Mr. Campbell at Rutlau. Mr. Mutray's field will not be
chosen till be has been at least a year in the country and chosen till no has been at least a year in the country and knows something of the language. Miss McGregor's school for girls at Indore was reported in a flourishing condition with a large-sitendance. The school is taught in the Marhatti dialect which is spoken it seems only by those of the highest caste. It was decided to allow Miss McGregor, who has now been over eight years in the trying climate of India, and needs the rest and change, to come home on furlough this semmer. The other ladies of the

of fields, and that understanding it would be the object mission continue as they were, and their work is making encouraging progress. CHINA

> There was no news from China before the Committee later than what has already been published. The Rev. K. J. Janor, M.D., one of our former missionaties in Formers, was present, and the committee expressed to him their deep sympathy with him in his recent bereave-ment through the sud len death of his most estimable wife, who was pattner in his tolls and trials in Formosa. Dr. Junor, who has graduated in medicine since his teturn from Formosa, wishes again to engage in the work to which he has consecrated his life. The committee has under consideration the question of sending him out to take change of the mission hospital in Tainsul, where he could not only do a great work in relieving and bealing the sick and preaching the Word, but could train natives in the science and art of modern medicine, which would e a great bion to the whole population in that fast of

A most interesting report of the work among our own Irdians was received during the last session, from which it argeat that of a total Indian sepulation in the N. W. T. of nearly 32,000, our Church is providing for the education and exangelization of but 3,200. We think we may fairly ask if one tenth of all the work for the Indians is a fair share for the Presbyterian Church in Canada. It is interesting to note that the work at Bird Tail Reserve is an well advanced that it is recommended to place the seation under the Home Mission Committee and connect station under the Isome Mission Committee and connect it with Beulzh. This is a move in the right direction brom Crooked Lakes Reserve comes the sad news of the death, not long after his conversion, of Chief Little Child, who, however, "lived long enough to be the means of leading others to Christ before he entered into rest." The committee is analous to expand its work in this most necessitous and easily accessible field.

APPLICATIONS, FTC.

It was agreed that Miss Oliver, M.D., should be designated in the church of the congregation of which she was famerly a member, and should leave for India as easily in the autumn as possible. Miss Mackellar, who is just entering upon her medical studies, with a view to the foreign poor. the foreign work, was presented, along with Miss Oliver, to the Comtoitree, and the Impression left by the short intersiew was most favourable.

Several applications from ladies wishing to go to the

heathen were read, but no appointments were made mean-time. Notwithtranding the general financial stringency there has been a slight advance on the contributions of last year, but as an offset the expenditure has been for various reasons exceptionally heavy. It was evident to the committee that if our work is to go on expanding, and it must in the very nature of the case as long as it is successful, there must be a corresponding increase in the

contributions.

Financially the foreign mission work has been well sustained during the year. Including a halance from 1835, the gross revenue for the closing year amounted to \$53,000. There is a balance on hand of nearly \$4,000 after expenditures have been made of \$7,000 to the North-West field, nearly \$18,000 to the China mission, and over \$20,000 to the work in India, where the centres are Indore, Mhow, Ruslam, and Neemuch.

The committee will meet again in Hamilton in June.

communications.

TERM SERVICE IN THE MINISTRY. [To the Editor of the Presenterian Review.]

Sin,—In the number of the Record for May I see an overture on the Eldership or Term Service for a term of not more than five-years, and at end of term to be eligible for election again. I believe good might come cut of this plan if it were adopted. But, Sir, why not adopt the same measure for ministers in the Presbyterian Church as well as elders for a term of seven years, for what is good for one position in the Church might be good in the other as well, for neither of them is perfect. In conclusion, this term service for both minister and elder might prove a blessing to many a congregation when trouble arises amongst us. Yours, etc.,
PINKERTON, ONT.

ELUER.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

[To the Editor of the PRESENTERIAN REVEIW.] frightened by any such phantom objections.

It is of course impossible to predict what action may be taken by the Assembly on the method proposed. It is at least hopeful that one Synod has already twice passed unanimous resolutions in favour of of the principle, while several presbyteries acting independently have done the sone \$5, Mrs. J. MacKay \$5. Robert Anderson \$5, Mrs. J. MacKay \$2. In Port Elgin: Douglas Gilchrist \$5, Mrs. Campbell \$3, James MacKermon \$2.

James MacKermon \$2.

Any further contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged, sir, with your permission, in these columns. Yours, etc.,

Heart Current. columns. Yours, etc.,
PENETAYGUISHENE, May, 11, 1886.

[To the Editor of the PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW.]

DEAR SIR, -- Please find toom for the following from :

"I tend Dr. MacKay's urgent appeal for aid in May Access, and send you berewith money order for one hundred dollars to assist in his work. I had subscribed more largely this year than usual in other lines of Christ-ian work, but I feel that I cannot remain deaf to this call more especially when we see the marvellous results with which his efforts are being crowned."

There is urgent need for many similar responses at this resent time. It should touch our hearts to know that present time. Dr. MacKay should be hampered for want of funds just at the very time when, by God's blessing, such success has followed his labours. Yours, etc.,

GUELPH, May 14, 1886. THOMAS WARDROPE.

REV. W. S. BALL'S SPEECH AT DR. SMELLIE'S JUBILEE.

[To the Editor of THE PRESENTERIAN REVIEW]

Str.-I find you have not yet published a report of the Rev. Dr. Sasellie's jubilee. Hence, I wish to inform you that in the speech of the Rev. W. S. Ball on the occasion, as that speech is reported in the Canala Pro-hyterian there is a sentence involving a very unjusti-nable imputation of mismanagement of the Church's finances and business by the late Mr. Burns—the predeces-

sor of Dr. Reid.
The sentence is: "Then there was Dr. Reid, who put his skilful hand to the tangled finances of the Church, and brought order out of conjusion, has handled millions of the Church money and never lost a fasthing." We esteem Dr. Reid very highly and are very thankful to God for his very valuable services to the Church, but we think no one can read the above sentence without concluding Mr. Rall assimus that when Dr. Reid entered into his office he sound the Church's suances sangled and in a state of consuson, and perhaps also that more or less of the Church's money had been loat.

I have written to Mr. Ball and also to Dr. Reid rela-I have written to Mr. Ball and also to air, rectu relative to this matter, and deemed it proper to inform you in view of your possible publication of the same. Having informed you that the publication of the above sentence has been exceeding painful to the family of the late Mr Burns, and held to be slanderous, we leave you to take your own course in reference to the matter. Yours, etc. your own course in reference to the matter. J. ALEXANDER.

OUR COLLEGES.

A PPONINENT LAYBOR GARRAL TRAINORS A

WHOLE MATTER. [fo the Editor of the PRESENTARIAN REVIEW.]

>15, -- Having read with attention the various communi cations which have from time to time appeared in your faster regarding the college question. I request that you will permit me to use your columns to address the large circle of your readers on this most important subject, which for the time is so pressed on the attention of the

I may remind your readers that

THE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGES

deriving their support from the Presbyterian Church in Canada are Pine Hill Seminary, at Halifax t Presbyterian College, Montreal t queen's College, Kingston t Knox College, Toronto t and Manitoba College, Winniger In certain quatters the cry is raised that we have too many colleges, and the demand is made that they be consolidated in some way or other. There seems to be a remarkable projectly of suggestion as to the manner of this unification, and every one appears to look to some one che to dealse some achenic rather than himself to formu-late a plan for delivering the Church from the alleged incubus of so many colleges.

OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED.

Two reasons are adduced for the necessity of a change. I. That it would be better for the Church to have one large and very fully equipped theological school rather than a multiplicity of smaller colleges; and 2, that the expense would be greatly lessened by consolidation. I venture to say that the second or financial reason to the control of the cont is the primary one in the minds of most of those so urgently demanding consolidation, and that had not this been pressed on their attention we would not have heard much of the first argument. The former being, however, the more creditable objection to the existing system may be first discussed.

I at once take issue with the suggestion that we should have only one theological school for the following reasons: t. Recause the geographical nature of our Dominion precludes it. When it is remembered that from Halifax to Winnipeg intervenes a distance of 2,500 miles, it must be obvious that

ONE COLLEGE COULD NOT SUPPLY THE WASLS of such an immense territory. 2. The existence of one dominant theological school is not desirable because experience has demonstrated that it tends to turn out students. dents all cast in the same mould, and deadens intellectual activity. The professors have not the same stimulus to exertion as when other similar institutions exist. There is also more danger of the introduction of heterodyx reaching and less promptitude in its detection. 3. The existence of only one college world greatly

LESSEN THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS,

as it is the universal testimony of all educational authoritles that the more numerous the schools the more numerous are the scholars. 4 In large classes the same close personal contact cannot exist between student and professor, or between student and student, as is the case in smaller classes. In the great English universities the importance of this is fully recognized. There the university embraces numerous colleges, where the classes being small the professors devote much greater attention to the students, watch over them more carefully and are better able to know their deficiencies, and advise and counsel them. If this system be found beneficial in a purely literary training, I submit that it is of even greater importance in the logical education. 5. Every college is a centre of influence for the maintenance and diffusion of truth and the psinciples of our Church. When me dispassionately view the situation and surroundings of our various theological seminaties, and the vast influence they are exerting on the communities in which they are located. I do not think that the services of any one of them could well be dispensed with In discussing

THE FINANCIAL ASPECT

of this question I cannot refrain from expressing my sur-psise that so much has been said on this point, when we consider what great benefits result to us from our colleges, and the very small sum required from the Church generally, for their support. I may remind your readers of the remark made in last Assembly, by one of our ministers, that an organ for a city congregation costs more than the annual sum paid by the whole Church for its colleges. The total amount is a mere pittance from our membership. Our colleges are yearly awakening greater interest among the more intelligent members of our Church, and the westibles clause amounts in assembles on our continually. wealther classes amongst us are manifesting continually their interest in them by their liberality and by testa-mentary provisions. The constant reiteration of the com-plaints of expense would lead those who are not informed on the subject to believe that our colleges are rapidly sinking for want of support.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF OUR COLLEGES.

e who may be influenced by such an idea i ask to consider for a moment what was the position of Knox College, Queen's College and Montreal College on the day of the union, and to compare it with their respective positions to-day. Then they might have been said to have had their existence hanging in the balance. Today we see each of them with more students than ever before within their walls, located in commodious and even splendid buildings, and being endowed with a rapidity really phenomenal. Then they had but compari-tively few friends, while to-day each is gathering round it numerous generous and enthusiastic supporters, and their presence and influence have greatly stimulated a general interest in theological education. The course of each has been steadily upward and onward, and so far from any indications of decay manifesting themselves it may be truly said that at no period in the history of any of these seminaries have they displayed more activity than they do at present. It would indeed be suicidal in the Church to proceed to destroy its institutions when, full of usefulness, they are rapidly reaching by endowment a position in which they will at no very distant date cease to require from the Church more than sympathetic co-

CONSOLIDATION CONSIDERED.

Before any one begins to agitate for consolidation it will be well for him to temember that it implies the closing of the doors of some institutions which had been deliberately established by the Church, and for which its liberally had been urgently invoked. It must also be remembered that in reliance on the permanence of the institutions so established many persons have given of their means to support and endow them, and that to destroy any one of these colleges would be to commit

A BREACH OF FAITH

with the sulucribers as would destroy all confidence in the action of the Church and check the flow of liberality in the future. Such an amount of feeling would also be excited as would be infinitely more prejudicial to the interests of the Church than any dissatisfaction arising from

a supposed excess of colleges.

Beginning with our youngest institution, namely,

MANITORA COLLEGE,

I may be permitted briefly to review the circumstances of each of our seminaties, and to state my reasons for urging the maintenance of each in its integrity. In Mai itoba the Province has not provided any college in connection with its University. The University is merely an examining to carry on their studies in any recognized institution. The Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches had educational establishments at Winnipeg, but our Church had none. It therefore became absolutely necessary for us wither to absolutely necessary for us either to abandon the educational care of our youth to seminaries, thoroughly ecclesiastical, maintained in the interests of Romanists and Anglicans or to provide for it

ourselves. That a theological faculty shout the established there, is only right and reasonable, for if we did not a tivide for teaching theology at Winnipeg we would lose as students many men who are a imitably suited to the wants of the thurch now developing in the North-West. The success of the Manitoka College abundantly justifies the action of the Church in its fundation, and only those who have no knowledge of it and its already preat influence would ever him at it abandonment. Turning to

we had an institution which has educated upwards of 400 ministers, or more than all the other seminaries put rogether. In addition to this, over 100 ministers have received a large part of their education within its walls, and among its alumni are found men occupying positions of great eminence in the Unite I States and Britain as well of great eminence in the Urite 1 States and Britan as well as in Canada. At no period in its history was it ever so prosperous headcally and educationally as at present. Against any interference with Knox College I would urget to That geographically it has the best possible position in relation to our Presbytentian population in the Dominon, and its large work having a strong hold on the sympathics of the people in the work, its removal would be disastrous. (2) It is of the ulmost importance to the interests of our Church that a their gical school should be contiguted to and attriated with the University of Torouto, which is at present unfoubtelly the chief educational institution in Canada and attracts students from all tional Institution in Canada and attracts students from all parts of the D-minton. Of those attending the classes at University College no less than 40 per cent, are I'resby terians, and whatever other arrangements come may desire it is evident that a very large proportion of our theological students must be drawn from the University of Toronto Many Presbyterian students attending the University are Many Presbyterian students attending the University are residents in our on lege buildings and are kept under Presbyterian influence. These young men are thus early brought under the notice and care of the professors. It is well known that Know College exercises a great and beneficial influence in the University, and it is a matter of the utinest importance that our Chorch should continue to exert and maintain an influence on the Provincial University through this college. Other Churches are now groupleg their sheological seminaries round the National University, and it would appear fittle other than an act of infatuation in the Church to dissociate its chief theological school from a University in which so many attuients infatuation in the Church is dissociate its chief sheological school from a University in which so many students are Presbyterians. (3) Students attending Keor College enjoy a much larger social Church life in Toronto than they could do in any other city in Canala, besides possessing the numer us and intellectual advantages incident to a large city, recognised as the literary capital of Canada. (4) in leaving Toronto suitable and costly huildings erected on the fivest site in the city would have to be abandoned at great pecuniary sacrifice. (5) If it were proposed to make Knox College a theological department of theren's College the whole question of the relation of the Church to the matter of higher education would be forced on the Church, and as there is known to exist very considerable divergence of opinion on this subject, the taissiderable divergence of opinion on this subject, the raising of this issie would be most impolitic. Such a scheme would largely destroy the sympathy of the friends of Roox College with it, and be utterly unfair to those who erected, endowed and sustained it. Proposals are made to bring the theological faculty of

OUZEN'S COLLEGE

to Knox College. No doubt the authorities of Knox College would gladly welcome them, but I would consider it unadvisable to insist on any such transportation for the following reasons:

(1) Because by the laws of union it was distinctly agreed that Queen's College should bear the same relation to the United Church as it did to the Church of Scotland in Canada. Under these circumstances we are bound by every principle of honour to maintain it in its entirely unless its own authorities and friends should voluntarily seek any change.
(2) The removal of its theological faculty would destroy

(3) The removation is the one per security would be relief.

(3) Because the feelings and senti-nents of that portion of our membership which regards this college almost as the symbol of their historical existence ought not to be disre-

garded.

(4) Because Queen's College possesses full University powers, and the time may come when the Church may seek to employ its services more largely than at present. Personally I would rather prefer to see it occupying a closer relation to the Church than it does at present, and become more than nominally a Presbyterian University. For the time being University College, Toronto, may be used by the Church with advantage, but if party politics are allowed to influence appointments in it, or the Senate are allowed to influence appointments in it, or the Senate pass into the control of such silly youths as air themselves in the Varrity, or a Minister of Education should arise, who might seek to make it the exponent of "modern thought," the conservation of Queen's College might be-come of the utmost importance to the Church.

Those urging the matter of con-olidation or obliteration, as it might more truthfully be termed, do not forget

MONTREAL COLLEGE

in their agitation. This College, which has been conducted with so much vigout, appears to me to possess very strong claims on the support and sympathy of the Church. I would suggest among other reasons for its maintenance, applicable to all the Colleges:

(1) That it is situate in a city where the support of the

teaching of Protestant theology is of pre-eminent impor-tance. (2) That it has associated with itself and pros-ecuted with admirable vigour the work of training a French Canadian pastorate. (3) That it has been affil-iated with McGill College and already exercises much influence in that very excellent institution. (4) That the large mass of the intelligent English speaking population in the Province of Quebec look to it as one of the bul warks of evangelical teaching, and a safeguard against warks of erangelical teaching, and a safeguard against the prevalence of sacerdotalism and sacramentarianism. (5) That its influence for gool is yearly extending throughout the Province and its very existence largely conduces to the preservation of the liberties of the Protestantism of Qiebec against the encroachments of the Romanists. (6) It has been largely endowed and princely buildings have been erected for it by the liberality of the citizens of Montreal, and it would be little short of a fraud on those friends were the Church to disturb it in any way. I do not feel very competent to speak of

PINE HILL SEMINARY

at Halifax, but think that it must be very obvious that unless the membership of the Church in the Maritime Provinces desire any change it would be unwise and unbe-coming in our Assembly to interfere with it. This insti-tution is situate in the most important sea-port in the east, at the terminus of our railway system, and among a large Presbyterian population. It has the warm sym-pathy of many friends in the east, and being so closely associated with Dalhousie College, its staff is practically the theological faculty of that University. Its mainten ance ought to be assured.

AGITATION DEFRECATED.

The agitation which has unfortunately been permitted to exist for some time on this matter has tended very prejudicially to effect the financial position of the Colleger by creating such a feeling of uncertainty throughout the Church that our members have little heart to contribute to their sup, ort, and even the friends of individual colleges have no combdence that their liberality may not be diverted into channels which are wholly distasteful to

I trust the Assembly will at its next meeting finally dispose of this most injusious agitation, and permit the various colleges, which are so very creditable to the Church, and performing a work a important and full of promise, to continue to progress in the future as they have done in the past. Yours, etc.,

WM. MORTINER CLARK

TORONTO, Nay 1514, 1836.

Church Hows.

THE Central Canadian, Carleton Place, is urging union between the two Presbytesian congregations of that town A Young Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized recently in connection with the Division St. church, Owen Sound.

RRY. J. W. MACLEOD, one of our missionaries in Trinidad, died at Mr. Motton's house, Tunaputa, on the 1st April at 4 p.m., having been confined to bed only about one week.

THE Presbytesian church choir, Cobourg, recently gave a sacred concert in the church. Says the World, describing the concert: "The Presbytesian church has a choir of which it ought to feel proud."

A UNION meeting of Presbyterians, United Brethren, and Methodists has been called in the Methodist Church for the consideration of matters relating to the inorality of the village and the preservation of law and order in our midst.—Oranger ille Advertiser.

Time Presbytery of Hamilton has granted to the Rev. R. Thynne, of Port Dover, leave of absence for three months for the purpose of visiting Great Britain. Mr. Thynne and Miss Thynne will sail from New York in the steamer City of Rome on the 26th Inst. Mr. J. McD. Duncan, of Toronto, son of the Rev. J. B. Duncan, of Paisley, Ont., will supply his pulpits in his absence.

raistey, Ont., will supply his pulpits in his absence.

THE Rev. H. A. Robertson sends a statement and inventory of arrow root contributed by the natives of Erromanga for 1885—to be equally divided between home and foreign missions, Eastern section. The arrow-root is shipped in twelve casks, containing in all 2,368 lbs net. This represents a large measure of liberality on the just of the Christians of Erromanga. All the arrow-root is a "Thank-offering." Mr. Robertson's letter is dated Feb. 24th, 1886.

In the last week of April the Rev. Dr. Mossat, of West Winchester, lectured to large gatherings for the Mechanics' Institutes, of Caledon, upon "Self-culture" of Napanee, Oakville and Kingston, upon "Fresident Garfield, or Lessons from Ilis Life for our Young Men." Dr. Mossat this season could only spare the time to go to a few of the places desiring to hear his lectures. We understand that he is busy upon a new lecture on "Chinese Gordon," which will fully follow those on Havelock, Stonewall Jackson, Lincoln and Garsield.

FROM the annual report of the First Presbyt-rian church, Brantford—Rev. Dr. Brattle, pastor—we learn that the attendance at the different services had considerably increased. This is especially true of the evening service and the prayer meeting. During the year 48 new members were received, making the total membership now 224, against SS four years ago. Five adults were taptized iluring the year besides 14 infants. The congregation has been divided into elders' districts, and communicant cards have taken place of the members' tokens. All the reports show progress.

Mrs. HENDERSON, the esteemed wife of the Rev. Alex. Henderson (Presbyterian), of Hyde Park, died suddenly Tuesday afternoon. On Saturday a slight indisposition was manifested, but nothing serious was apprehended, beyond a slight asthmatical tendency which had been a source of annoyance for the last few years. The deceased lady was highly esteemed for her many Christian. victues, and her usefulness in the church and the neigh-bourhood at large. The rev. gentleman and his family have the heartfelt sympathy of the community at large in this sudden bereavement. The funeral will take place at St. George's Cemetery, Hyde Park, to day.—Strathiop Age, April 30.

THE closing conversazione of the Young People's Association, of Erskine church, Montreal, was held in the lecture room of the church on Thursday evening, 6th fast. A very attractive programme of music, readings, etc., was successfully carried out, but most of the evening was reserved for informal social intercourse. The audience room was very much admired for its tasteful arrangement (fine at heavy any start of the starting expects). ment (friends having supplied in abundance objects of interest to engage the attention of those who were present). The decorations—in the way of flags, flowers and illuminated texts—were exceedingly well conceived. The conversatione was designed also to commemorate the first anniversary of the induction of Rev. L. H. Jordan, B.D., as pastor of the church.

CORRECTION. - The Woman's F. M. Society (Eastern CORRECTION.—The Woman's F. M. Society (Eastern Section) not the ladies of Fort Massey church, as incorrectly stated in a recent issue, pusrantee the support of a fourth missionary in the New Hebrides to accompany Mr. and Mrs. Annand to their new field (Santo). In this effort our eastern sisters desire the co-operation of their sisters in the west to signalize the coming unification of our F. M. work. The Eastern portion of our church, which was foremost in the work, has a much heavier burden to carry in connection with foreign missions than the west, and it is just and proper that the Apostolic rule be followed, "I mean not that other men be eased and ye buildened, but that there should be equality."

Mr. McRae is not going to Santo but to Triuldad.—Com.

FROM the annual report of the Edmonton, N.W.T., church—Rev. A. Baird, pastor—we learn that thireen members had been added to the roll, and four removed. leaving a net increase of nine. The three Sabbath Schools under the care of the church had done good work, and that in Edmonton especially exhibited a decided growth. The treasurer's report showed that the total revenue of the church for the year amounted to \$1,183, of which \$300 was under the control of the branch congregations, consisting of Sturgeon, Ft. Saskatchewan and Clover Bar; \$420 had been contributed to the minister's salary, \$270 \$420 had been contributed to the minister's salary, \$270 to the building fund, \$45 for fuel, light and attendance, \$30 for incidental expenses and \$93 for musion and other schemes of the church. This had been divided as follows. \$45 to Manitoba College, \$20 to augmentation of stipends, \$12 to home missions. \$5 to foreign missions and \$8 to synod and presby tery funds. The statement of the Ladies' Association showed that a considerable part of this money had been raised by them and that they had rendered valuable assistance to the congregation in these ways.

MEETING OF PRESBYTERY

OTTAWA. - The presbytery met on the 4th May. Mr. Fairlie obtained leave of absence from his congregation for three months. Mr. John McLaren, student in theology, after examination was licensed to preach the Gospel. Mr. Fairlies, convener of the Home Mission Committee, reported five students obtained for mission work during the summer months. Messrs. Hay and D. Gamble, elders, were appointed commissioners to the General Assembly instead of Mr. Bronson, who resigned his commis-sion, and Mr. Gibson, who is absent in Britain. Messrs. Ami and Hughes, ministers, were appointed commission-ers to the General Assembly instead of Messrs. Farries and Vernier resigned. Petitions were received from Messrs. Christie and Jamieson for leave to retire from the active duties of the ministry. The relative documents accompanied the petitions. The presbytery appointed Messrs. Dr. Moore and Hughes to support the petition before the General Assembly An application was received from Mr. George, of the Methodist Church, for admission into the Presbyterian Church of Canada. Presbytery to meet again on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., in Knox charch, Ottawa.—J. Witter, Clerk.

CHANGES.

A GLANCE at the minutes of symol for 1860—the year of the Union between the Free and Presbyterian bodies in Nova Scotla, shows what changes twenty five years have brought about. Pictou Presbytery embraced most of what is now Wallace Presbytery. On its roll were twenty ministers. Of these twenty only two remain in the charges occupied in 1860—vis., Rev. D. B. Blair and Rev. T. Sedgwick. Messra. MacGillivray, Watson, Roy, M'Curdy (Chatham), Stewart, Campbell, Walker, Bayne the first eight on the roll-have passed away. Another,

Rev. John Munro, Wallace, also is gone. Of the rest, one is a Free Church minister in Scotland; one a Methodist local preacher in the North-West, two are in charges in Ontario. Others have retired, or are engaged to home mission work.

There were nineteen on the roll of the Halifax Presby-There were nineteen on the roll of the Halitax Fresbytery. Of these not one remains in the same charge. Mr.
Murdoch, Professor King, Dr. Sedgwick, Dr. M'Gregor,
W' Murray, A. Stuart, A. W. McKay are no more.
Three are in charges in Ontario. Two are in Great
Britain. Of the five on the roll of Cape Breton Presbytery two have died—viz., Messrs. Fraser and Wilson.
The other three have retired from their respective charges.
Two of the three on the Presbytery of Richmond roll
have died—viz., Messrs. Stewart and Ross—Mr. Forbes.
the remaining member, has retired. Of the five on the have died-vir, Messra, Stewart and Ross-Mr. Forbes, the remaining member, has retired. Of the five on the roll of Victoria Presbytery two remain-Messra. Mackin-tosh and Mackenzie. Of the twelve on the P. E. Islund roll, only Mr. Allan continues in the same congregation. Messrs. Patterson, Frazer, W. Ross, D. Morsison, and Alex. Munro have died. The rest are variously scattered "far and wide." The Truro Presbytery has been wholly changed. Of the thirteen then on the roll four have passed away. Of the seventy-seven on the roll of synod thirty have died. Only fifteen of the seventy-seven are now in pastoral charges in the Maintime Synod. Two then in charges are theological professors. Several have charges elsewhere. But the facts we have stated show how great the changes that usually take place in a quarter of a century.—Halifax Witness.

Communications.

A SCHEME FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF OUR COLLEGES.

[To the Editor of the PRESBYTERIAN 'REVIEW.]

[To the Editor of the PRESENTERIAN REVIEW.]

SIR,—No doubt the burning question of the day, so far as the Church is concerned, is the consolidation of the colleges. Much has been said and written about the question during the past year. Most people are agreed that we really have too many colleges. Pethaps we have. If so, why not reduce the number? "We are afraid to tooch them" is generally the reply. Afraid of what? The Church afraid of herself? "Oh, no a we are afraid of stirring up old party lines." That is childish. Neither personal interest nor personal feeling should be allowed for a moment to stand in the way of the Church's prosperity. Well, what is to be done? That is the question that every one seems to be trying to get at. Yet no one ventures to propose a scheme. One of your correspondents seems to think the matter should be left with the Principals. I wonder why, Have they not enough to Principals. I wonder why. Have they not enough to attend to? And even if time did hang heavily upon their hands, I venture to assert that this que-tion does not belong to Principals or Professors, but to the Church. Here then is a scheme and the only one in my judgment that will work if the colleges are to be touched at all. And first of all, let Queen's University be retained for the benefit of the Church (the day may come when she will be glad to have such an institution) with Dr. Grant as be glad to have such an institution) with Dr. Grant as l'rincipal, and let the theological faculty be taken to the Fresbyterian College. Montreal. That would form one well-equipped college. Next let a portion of the endowment of Manitoba College be used for defraying the travelling expenses of students to and from the North-West, and let the professors be appointed to chairs la Knox College, Toronto; and you have College No. 2 well equipped. Again, let the literary department of Morrin College, Quebec, continue affiliated with McGill University, and let the professors be removed to Halifax, and you have College No. 3 well equipped. It will be seen from this arrangement that there is no loss of property with the exception of Manitoba College, and doubtless it could be sold at a good price. Now, if there is any difficulty in carrying this scheme into effect, will some one be kind enough to point it out. Yours, etc., Sunscaiber.

THE GROWTH OF ROMANISM IN AMERICA. [To the Editor of THE PRESENTERIAN REVIEW.]

than 1 to 3. but in 1880 the Roman Catholic population of the two countries was as 12 to 74 million Protestants, that is, from less than 1/3 they decreased to less than 1 in other words, while Romaniam has doubled, Protestan tism has quintupled, and according to the increase of population in Britain since 1841 Romanism lost M million, and her best writers admit that 20 millions were lust to their Church in the United States. To compare the adherents of one Church with the members of another Church, as your co. resp indent has done, is no fair criterion of their comparative strength. To arrive at a proper or meir comparative sirengin. To arrive at a proper estimate we must compare adherents with adherents, and members with members. In 1870 the Roman Catholic population was 4,600,000, and according to the census of the United States taken by aworn officers of the Government the members were only 1,990,514, less than millions, while the Protestant members were nearly 21 millions.

21 millions.
In 1776 they formed 118 of the whole population. In 1795 they formed 118 in 1800 they formed 118 in 1810 they formed 118 in 1810 they formed 118 in 1830 they formed 118 in 1830 they formed 118 in 1850 they formed 11850 they formed 11880 they formed 11880 they were about 6 to 35 millions in population. The statistics of Father Hacket are disproved by the statistics of his own Church. Yours, etc.,

"MISSIONARY STUDENTS, ATTENTION!" [To the Editor of the Parsbytenian Review.]

Six,-As you are renowned for fair play, I hope will allow me to say a few words in reply to a student. He heads his article "Attention !" Well, I paid attention. As to his firstly, I would like to tell him there are many Christian farmers not alow to move in Christian work in the spring, who (thank God) never grow torpid, who find God's grace sufficient to keep alive His love in their heart the year round. As to the people being slow to provide conveyances, does not a student know that April in most years is a most important month to farmers; one day lost may sad has incurred the loss of a crop by a rainy spell setting in. I wonder what that student's legs were given him for if not to walk. We never hear of our Lord riding but once; He always walked to and from

life work. We read of Elisha's staff as though it was often used. I'hilip stems ito have been greatly blessed in his work after a long walk. "Walking powers below

average," why? for want of use.
Thirdly; well, we would have to go out of both church and world to get free from those antagonistic elements ; the two dears will have to be brought in fiere, bear and forbear.

and world to get free from in one an agonistic elements that two dears will have to be brought in here, hear and for bear.

His fourthly, I consider very unfair; there may be some sare exceptions, but as a rule all the members of the country congregations are most anxious that their minister should be suitably lodged, becoming the dignity of his officet I think it a slor to just in the word "economy" in such a connection (though let me just say here that if it was not for economy in Christian homes, the augmentation would be found in many cases to come short). He goes on to say "At length some one volunteers, and to make it jusy supplies the student's daily wants out of the usual family store of plain food, such as swine's fleth, beans and bread, justity, pancakes, etc." Are these the words of a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus? of one who professes to walk and to teach others to walk in the footsteps of his Lord? When did He speak thus of the food set Mojer Ilim? Would our friend like locusts and wild honey for a change? And yet John seems to, have been able to preach both joyously and sweetly on such fare when he said, "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world."

He speaks of Judigestion. If, on leaving college, he

He speaks of ludigestion. If, on leaving college, he is not able to digest the strong wholesome food he men-tions, there is always good milk, butter, good home-made bread and eggs in every comfortable farm house. It as he never read of Daniel who was not reduced to a skeleton,

never read of Daniel who was not reduced to a skeleton, though he lived on pulse or porsidge? and if we may judge from his prayer, would be able to speak both joyously and sweetly for his Master.

When I was a little girl (I am an old woman now) we lived in an out of the way place and had preaching very seldom. I used to almost worship the ministers and missionaries, expecting to see the image of the Master shine out in all their words and actions; my ideas were formed by reading the lives of such men as Swartz, David Brat end and Oberlin, the benevolent Howard, and by seeing and hearing W. C. Burns. Need I say how disappointed I was as I grew older; so much so as to almost lose faith in all missionary enterprise. I wonder how many little girls will listen to a student this summer and think him as an angel of God? In Luke vii. 25, the Master tells us where to look for such people.

P.S.—I never bounded a minister, but have entertained many, especially students and probationers.

many, especially students and probationers.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

[To the Editor of THE PRESDYTERIAN REVIEW.]

SCHOOLS.

[To the Editor of THE PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW.]

Sir.—I am in full sympathy with every wise effort to introduce, not alone litble reading, but litble teaching, into our schools, public and high. Having had a separate school system granted to them, Roman Catholics have no right to object to the introduction of the litble into the public schools. So long as their rights are protected by a "conscience clause," protests from them should receive little attention. They cannot expect to have a separate school system and at the same time debar the children of Protestants from enjoying the advantages of daily systematic instruction in little truths. For the resolute determination of Roman Catholics to have the pupils in their schools religiously instructed, I have no little admiration. Would that Protestants were equally anxious about the religious instruction of their children. In the great majority of the public schools of Ontarlo we have Bible reading. In few is there any attempt at the systematic teaching of Bible truths. Why? In recent issues of your journal this question has been discussed at length. With the majority of the answers given by you to the question I agree. Our system of examinations, our course of study, the departmental regulation which explicitly forbids any explanation of Scripture by teachers, must each bear a part of the responsibility for the existing state of affairs. Still less do I think you are justified in charging our teachers with hostility or dialike to the Bible. Such a charge should never have appeared in your paper. For more than twenty years I have, as teacher and in other capacities, known (much more intimately, in all probability, than the writer of the editorials to which I refer) public school teachers, and I am convinced that your charge is unjust. I hops it was the outcome of inadvertence, and that it will be withdrawn.

in 1839 they had 449 other orders, but in 1861 they had 50, increase in Britain, 1,019, and now (1886) they had 490 other orders, but in 1861 they had 50, increase in Britain, 1,019, and now (1886) they had 1,019, and now (1886) they had 1,1019, and now (1886) to £,2050 per day. In 1853 to £,2050 per day, and now (1886) to £,3050 per day. In 1853 to £,2050 per day, and now (1886) to £,3050 per day. In 1850 to £,2050 per day, and now (1886) to £,3050 per day. In 1850 to £,2050 per day, and now (1886) to £,3050 per day. In 1850 to £,2050 per day, and now (1886) to £,3050 per day. In 1850 to £,2050 per day. In 1850 to £,2050 per day, and now (1886) to £,3050 per day. In 1850 to £,2050 per day. In 1850 to

nurrier in the cause of education; in their pulpits and in their pastoral visitations let the importance of the schools (in the concrete—the schools in their own districts) be magnified and the influence of the teachers supported, actively and unnitakably; in short, let the school be recognized as the most important auxiliary of the church, and the teacher as a co-worker of the pastor, and immense good will be done.

Deputation after deputation of clergymen has inter-viewed the Minister of Education and the Government on the subject of "the Bible in the schools" with meagre results we all know. How many similarly commissioned deputations have attempted to influence the Provincial Teachers' Association? How many the County Associations? As an old member of the former I am in a position to assert that no such body of clergy-men has ever sought to shape its opinions. Why? I will not attempt to answer. Certainly any body of represen-tative clergymen bent on such an errand would have received a hearty reception and the most controva attention. Have the teachers and inspectors been deemed unworthy of attention, without influence?

unworthy of attention, without inneence?

Does not the result of the many interviews, and the much newspaper writing on the subject, suggest a new application of the old advice not to put your trust in princes? In these days of Parliaments, parties and party organs, may the expression "princes" not be rendered "politicans?" The public school system of our Provinces. needs in many respects the intelligent and watchful guardianship of all true and enlightened lovers of their country. In the past too little account has by clergymen and others been taken of the very important services that in this connection can be rendered by teachers. Indeed the great majority of ourselves realize too little the neces-alty that exists for exercising to its full extent the influence that we should be able to exert on matters affecting the public school system.

Yours, etc.,

PUBLIC SCHOOL PARENCE PUBLIC SCHOOL PARENCE IN SECTION.

[Our extermed correspondent in entirely in error in suptwee exceemed correspondent is entirely in error in sup-posing that we regard our teachers as hostile to the Buble. We entertain no such opinion. We have repeatedly expressed the opinion that the teachers as a body are desirous of having Bible instruction in the achools and are perfectly competent to give it without wounding the religious prejudices of any one .- ED. REVIEW.]

THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidnoys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Billioueness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Disziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Balt Rheum, Erysipolas, Secrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Norvousness, and Contral Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOOK BLOOD BITTERS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

Books, &c.

Send to Franktin Naus Co., Phila., Pa., for their catalogue con-taining prices of leading papers and books.

READY IN A FEW DAYS.

MISCONCEPTIONS of CALVINISM

REV. JAS. MIDDLEMISS, D.D., ELORA, Price 10c. Per dozen. \$1.00

ORDERS RECEIVED AT ONCE. Sabbath School Registers - and Records -

Sabbath School Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Recommended by three Syrods and many of the Presbyteries.

Presbyterian News Co., Toronto, GEO. II. ROBINSON, Manager.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE

Religious Tract Society

History of Protestant Missions in India, by the Rev. M. Sherring, Li.D.

In Senthern India, by Mrs. Murray Mitchell Every-day Life in South India; or, The Story of Coopees Wamey...

Every-day Life in China, by Jawin J. Jukes Old Righways in China, by Jabelle Williamson Madagascar and France, by Geo. A. Shaw

JOHN YOUNG, U. C. TRAUT SOCIETY, 48 King St. W . Toronte.

NEW BOOKS!

THE TRIMITY OF EVIL. - Infidelity, impurity, intemperance. By Canon Wilberforce, N.A. Cr. Sto., 90 cents.

Wen. S. H. Blake writes t "Preces and me one hundred copies, which I purpose distributing among my friends."
Sir J. W. Dawson writes t "I shall be glad to mention it to those likely to promote its

Men. Judge Ardagh writes:

"We cordially recommend the perusal of this little book to every one dontious of collecting in the fight against this trialty of evil." nd Oth

hate Lir, Mackey. Cr. Sro., 90 cents; paper, By the s 'A new rolume of vigorous and wondrowly helpful ser moss."-Werd and Werk,

"Full of Scripture truth, and aglow with the Gospel he so delighted to preach "—Postery o Truth.

RIFTED OLOUDS; or the Life Story of Bella Cook.

Written by Hersell. La. cr. Sto., \$1.75.

S. R. BRIGGS. Toronto Willard Tract Depository, Toronto, AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

"This is ledeed a wondrous record,"-Word and Work.

CENTS IN STAMPS, MAILED BEFORE JUNE 1st, will make you a six months' subscriber to Our Own Pireside, a model family monthly, sixteen pages, I instrated, and containing a full page of music. For 18 cents we will send paper, 16 complete stories. Durk Days and Called Back, complete, by lugh Conway. For 27 cents, the paper, 16 complete stories. Durk Days, Called Back, and the Home Cod Book and Family Physician. The object of this liberal offer is to test this paper an advertising medices. References. REVIEW. Address, Our Own Furnish Publishing Co., TORONTO, ONT.

LITERARY REVOLUTION.

S. N. Nelson & Co.'s Library Association supplies its members with any brok published at wholessle priors. Any person sending \$4.00 receives a certificate of membership, and is estitled to the privileges of the Association for one year. As a further induces to new members, a handsome values, published at \$4.00, will be mailed free. Write for estalogues and full information to

R. SPARLING, General Agent. P O. Drawer 2574, Tonostro

GOOD SITUATIONS FOR CANVASSERS.

Why spend your time trying to sell high priced, unsalable books, when we will give you the best terms and good territory for "The Hearthstene," the most complete family book ever published? It contains twenty-serve chapters on such sabjects as home-saking, farnishing, decorations, amerements, the sick room, homselog, franking, decorations, best countries, the laundry, home etiquette, the liberry, a complete cookery book, etc. This is a work for everybody. It retails low and it is not misled to the times. Experience not necessary Ladies second nicely with this book. International Book and Bible House, Terome.

LIPECIAL NOTICE! GRAND INDUCEMENTS OFFERED AND to Young Lafes and Gratieness during May. Shorthand, Book kneples, Commercial, Sentence, English, Classical or Mathematical Unerus, separate or all together, at balk the require tuition for. Frivate lessons by highest mesters. All students helped to situations. Address immediately, THE TORUNTO BUSINESS CULLEGE, Circulars Fros.

~~~~~~ McILWAINE to seve Bus in the Burther THEOGRAPH AND SHORTHAND INSTITUTE.

31 KING STREET WEST. In view of the C.P. R.s out's lines being opened up the American School of Trie raph has been per into operation. Every faculty for learning Shorthand taught in two receibs.

### CHURCH NEWS. BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

THE number of Christians in Japan from 1882 to 1884 increased from 5,000 to 10,000, and the government is favourable to the change. Persecution has been entirely done away with.

As long ago as 1853 Lord Charles Thynne, then an linglish clergymen, became a pervert to the Church of Rome. He has at the age of seventy-five just been ordained a deacon in that

THE Baptists of Lower Burmah are anxious to push forward into Upper Burmah, now that the British occupation of Mandaly opens a door to the "Vatican of Buddhism." Dr. Judsop, of New York, is endeavouring to raise \$50,000 toward the \$190,000 desired for this purpose.

RECENTLY the prime minister of Siam and his sons and some young women visited the Presbyterian chapet at Petchaburi. He sat grave and eilent through the service, including a sermon on the divinity of Christ, smoking cigarettes and chewing betel. The women were intensely interested.

A BILL has passed the French Chambers, and will be, if it is not already, a law expelling priests and nuns from the public schools. A halting provision of the bill is that five years is given in which to effect the change. A distinguished French prelate says that this is because a large majority of the French

Tite Bishop of Liverpool, speaking at Sheffield, recently said that when he saw the utter want of order and discip-line, and the kind of "home rulo" and lawlessness which characterized many of the clergy he looked on the present position of the Church of England with deep anxiety. He did not believe the working classes had any love for infidel-ity, nor any dislike of the Church. The great need was earnest and sympathetic work, and the Church's danger lay in "firtation with Popery."

A LADY has placed the sum of \$200,000 in the hands of Rev. H. S. Hoffman and Mr. C. M. Morton for the purpose of establishing in West Philadelphia a divinity school for the Reformed Episcopal Church. With the seminary a church is to be established, and the parish and seminary are to be so connected that the pastors shall be Professors, and the young students are to assist in parochial work. It is said that \$100,000 will be spent upon the buildings, which are to be erected on a lot already purchased at Chesnut and Forty-third streets, West Philadelphia.

AT the annual meeting of the Wonan's Foreign Missionary Society, held in Pittsburgh recently, a letter just received from Japan was read by the Socretary. It sets forth the absolute necessity of strong treaty stipulations for the appropriate of the missionaries. for the protection of the missionaries, The Chinese outrages in this country, the letter continues, have caused the greatest indignation in China, and if they are continued it is hard to tell what the result will be. All this is matter for serious alarm. It will be a ead thing that the Church of Christ in China should receive the blow intended by that government for the heads of the anti-Chinese agitators and political demagogues of the United States.

IN an article extending over twentyfive pages of the current number of the Lutheran Quarterly, the Rev. E. D. tion, pressing upon the blood vessels. Weigle discusses "Ministerial Support." All this time, remember, the blood, He concludes by suggesting these remedies: 1. The place which finance holds in Christ's kingdom, and the distinction between it and benevolence should be emphasised in our seminaries, synods, pulpits and pastoral relation. We will want to get away from this idea of charity and benevolence, which has somehow instituted itself into the matsomenow instituted trees into the mat-ter of ministerial support. 2. More information, through our church organs and from the pulpis, touching the finan-cial demands of a ministry well quali-fied and growing intellectually, should be given. 3. A common interest and a righteous protection of sacred advan-tages should abolish candidating and underbidding. Concerted effort on the part of ministers should demand more adequate support. In some quarters, a judicious ministerial strike would be justifiable.

As the result of the movement set on foot some time ago by those who desired to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Robert Lee, and his influence in the improvement of the teaching and worship of the Church of Scotland, a lectureship has now been instituted, and a lecture will be delivered in Edinburgh annually. The principal provisions of the trustdeed are: - I. That the lecture or lectures shall be delivered annually in St. Giles, Edinburgh, at such a time as may be fixed by the trustees on arrangement with the minister and kirk-session. 2 That the lecturer shall be a clergy-man or a layman of the Church of Scotland; but the trustees are not precluded, in exceptional circumstances, from inviting an eminent clergymen of the Church of England to lecture. 3. That the lecturer shall deal with questions of Biblical criticism, theology or ecclesiastical history or policy, with reference more particularly to the cir-cumstances of the time when the lecture

### A VALUABLE FRATURE.

One of the must valuable features of Hagyard's Yellow 'Ni is that, malike unlinery linements, it can be taken intercally as well as applied in cases of pates, leaturestly, note throat, from mallem, and nil paintel complaints and injuries.

SCIENTIFIC TRUTH 1 REGARDING THE PUNCTIONS OF AN IMPORTANT ORGAN.

OF WHICH THE LUBITE KNOWS BUT LITTLE, WORTHY CARRYUL CONSIDERATION. To the Editor of the Scientific Amer-

Will you permit us to make known to the public the facts we have learned durine puolic ine facts we have tearned dur-ing the past eight years, concerning dis-orders of the human Kidneys and the organs which diseased Kidneys so easily break down? You are conducting a Scientific paper, and are unprejunited except in favour of TRUTIL. It is need-less to say, no medical journal of "Code" standing would admit these facts for very obvious reasons.

II. II. WARNER & CO., Proprietors of "Warner's Safe Cure."

That we may emphasize and clearly explain the relation the kidneys sustain to the general health, and how much is dependent upon them, we propose, metaphorically speaking, to take one from the human body, place it in the wash-bowl before us, and examine it for the public benefit.

You will imagine that we have before us a body shaped like a bean, smooth and glistening, about four inches in length, two in width, and one in thick-ness. It ordinarily weighs in the adult male about five ounces, but is somewhat lighter in the female. A small organ, you say. But understand, the body of the average size man contains about ten pasts of blood, of which every drop pasts through these filters or sewers, as they may be called, many times a day, as often as through the heart, making a complete revolution in three minutes. the heart itself, and fully of as much vital importance; removing impurities from 65 gallons of blood each hour, or about 49 barrels each day, or 9,125 hogs heads a year! What a wonder that the kidneys can last any length of time under this prodigious strain, treated and neglected as they are!

We slice this delicate organ open lengthwise with our knife, and will roughly describe its interior.

roughly describe its interior.
We find it to be of a reddish-brown colour, soft and easily torn; filled with hundreds of little tubes, short and thread-like, starting from the arteries, ending in a little tuft about midway from the outside, opening into a cavity of considerable size, which is called the pelvis, or roughly speaking, a sack, which is for the purpose of holding the water to further undergo purification before it passes down from here into the ureters, and so on to the outside of the body. These little tubes are the filters which do their work automatically, and right here is where the disease of the

hidneys Arst'begins.
Doing the vast amount of work which they are obliged to, from the slightest irregularity in our habits, from cold, from high living, from stimulants or a thousand and one other causes which occur every day, they become somewhat weakened in their nerve force.

What is the result? Congestion or stoppage of the current of blood in the small blood vessels surrounding them, which become blocked; these delicate membranes are irritated; inflammation is set up, then pus is formed, which collects in the pelvis or sac; the tubes are at first partially, and soon are totally unable to do their work. The pelvic sac goes on distending with this corrupwhich is entering the kidneys to be filtered, is passing through this terrible disgusting out, for it cannot take any other route !

Stop and think of it for a moment Do you realize the importance, may the vital necessity, of having the kidneys in order? Can you expect when they are diseased or obstructed, no matter how little, that you can have pure blood and escape disease? It would be just as reasonable to expect, if a pest-house were set across Broadway and countless housands were compelled to go through its postliential doors, an escape from contagion and disease, as for one to expect the blood to escape pollution when constantly running through a

diseased kidney.

Now, what is the result? Why, that
the blood takes up and deposits this poison as it sweeps along into every organ, into every inch of muscle, tissue, fiesh and bone, from your head to your feet. And whenever, from heditary influence or otherwise, some part of the body is weaker than another, a countless train of diseases is established. such as consumption in weak lungs, dyspepsia when there is a delicate stomach; nervousness, insanity, par-alysis or heart disease in those who have weak nerves.

The heart must soon feel the effects of the poison, as it requires pure blood to keep it in right action. It increases its stroke in number and force to compensate for the natural stimulus wanting. in its endeavour to crowd the impure blood through this obstruction, causing pain, palpitation, or an out-of-breath feeling. Unnatural as this forced labour is, the heart must soon falter, becoming weaker and weaker until one day it suddenly stops, and death from apparent "heart disease" is the verdict!

But the medical profession, learned and dignified, call these diseases by high-sounding names, treat them alone, and patients die, for the arteries are carrying slow death to the affected part, constantly adding fuel brought from these suppurating, pus-laden kidneys which here in our wash-bowl are very putrefaction itself, and which should have been cured first.

But this is not all the kidneys have to do; for you must remember that each adult takes about seven pounds of nourishment every twenty-four hours to supply the waste of the body which is constantly going on, a waste equal to the quantity taken. This, too, the kidhave to separate from the blood

with all other decomposing matter.

But you say, "My kidneys are all right. I have no pain in my back."

Mistaken man! People die of kidney disease of so had a character that the organs are rotten, and yet they have never there had a pain nor an ache!

Why? Because the disease begins, as we have shown, in the interior of the kidney, where there are few nerves of feeling to convey the sensation of pain. Why this is so we may never know.

When you consider their great work, the delicacy of their structure, the ease with which they are deranged, can you wonder at the ill-health of our men and women? Health and long life cannot be expected when so vital an organ is impaired. No wonder some writers say we are degenerating. Don't you see the great, the extreme importance of keeping the machinery in working order? Could the finest engine do even a fractional part of this work without attention from the engineer? you see how dangerous this hidden disease is? It is furking about us constantly, without giving any indication of its presence.

The most skilful physicians cannot detect it at times, for the kidneys themselves cannot be examined by any means which we have at our command. Even an analysis of the water, chemically and microscopically, reveals nothing definite in many cases, even when the

kidneys are fairly broken down.

Then look out for them, as disease. no matter where situated, to 93 per cent., as shown by after-death examinations, has its origin in the breaking down of these secreting tubes in the interior of the kidney.

As you value health, as you desire long life free from sickness and suffering, give these organs some attention. Keep them in good condition and thus

veer them in good condition and thus prevent (as is easily done) all disease.

Varner's Safe Cure, as it becomes year after year better known for its wonderful cures and its power over the kidneys, has done and is doir , more to increase the average duration of life than all the physicians and medicines known. Warner's Safe Cure is a true specific, mi'd but certain, harmless but energetic and agreeable to the taste.

Take it when sick as a cure, and never let a month go buy if you need it, without taking a few bottles as a pre-ventive, that the kidneys may be kept in proper order, the blood pure, that health and long life may be your bless-

H. H. WARNER & CO.

Medicines.

### **\$500** Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of liver open plaint, dyspepura, sick headachs, indigration, on assipation, or contivates, that we cannot cure with Wart's Vegetable Liver? He when the directions are strictly compiled with. They are purely vegetable and never fall to give satisfaction; negational Large boxes, containing 30 pills, 25 cents, for sale by all druggists. Seware of counterfelts and imitations. The genuine manufactured only JUHN U. WEST & Co., "The Pill Makers," 150 Queen St. East, Toronto. Free trial package sent by mall prepaid on receipt of a three cent stamp.

# RUPTURE

HUNDREDS LIKE IT. To Eran's Imperial Trues Oo., Toronto, Ont. Gentiesen, —I have now worn your Trues three months, and and myself cured, and as cound as I ever was. It did its work with ease and comfort, and I never had to lay off for one day, but wore it all the time as my work, which consists of logging, etumping ditches, and litting stope. The success in my ones should satisfy the most scoptical that your Trues will prove a boon and comfort to all similarly afficted. I have tried many Treese, but your access proves a success. Yours respectively, UEOROK CILSON, Brinston's Corners, Ont. Sept 20, 1833. Meation this paper. Address East's Imparial Tatas Co., 24 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, Ont. 41,a.o. 25



\$1000 REWARD FOR ITS SUPERIOR.

Weshing made light and ener. The elothes have that pure whiteness which no other mode of washing can profess. No reloblez required, no friction he faire the fabria. A 10 year, old girl can do the mashing as well as an older person.

To place it in every househeld the perion has been placed at \$2.50, and if mot found satisfactory within one mouth from dute of purchase, memory retraded.

See what the Canadian Baptid may about it: "The Model Washer and Bleacher, which Mr. C. W. Donnie refers to the public, has many and 'valuable advantages. (I is a time and labor-awing machine, is substantial and enturing, and it very chesp. From triel in the household we can testify to its excellence."

excelence... Seed for circulars. Agents wanted. Delivered to any express color in Outerio or Quebes, charges puld, for \$6.56.

C. W. DENNIS,

Please mention this paper.

Toronto Rargala House, 213 Youne St., Toronto, Ont.

### JAMES HARRIS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Grocerice, Provisions, etc. Produce handled on com-

Consignments of Choice Dairy Butter and Eggs solicited. 120 QUEEN STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Caras.

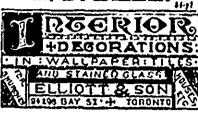
TOBBER STAMPS for Banking and Office we Catalogue. Agente Wented.
KEYSTONE STANP WORKS,
4 Kine St. Z., Tozobre

SANITARY APPLIANCES. ORUICESHANK BROS.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS. 424 TONGE STREET, TORONTO. Warming Apparatus

DALE'S BAKERY, 163 Queen St. West, Cor. of Pirtland

Celebrated Pure White Bread. Dutch Brown Best Family Home Made Bread. R. F. DALE.



The Boiler Inspection & Insurance Co. OF CANADA.

Consulting Engineers, Consulting Engineers,

80LICITORS OF PATENTS FOR CANADA,
United States and other Countries. Copyrights,
Trade Marks, Etc., Registered. Experts
to Patent Cases, advice and assistance
to Inventors in making Drawings and
completing their Inventions.

Office in Fare Lissany Bull Ding, TORONTO,

Elias Rogers & Co'y, Coal & Wood Merchants

34-51) NEAD OFFICE, 20 KING ST. WEST.

ROSEDALE GROCERY.

Pine tew crop of Fruite for Christmas.

Extra fine stock new Tess. English Breakfast,
Moralag Coagou, Petoe Cougou, Assass, Orange
Rosated Febro, Palering Congou, Kalowe, Moyune,
Young Hyson. New Canned Goorle.

A call solicited at cor. Young and Bloor. BOTSFORD & HIGGINS,

W. M. PERGUSON,

CARPENTER, BI BAY STREET, Corner Melinda, TORONTO.

Jobbing of all Made Promptly Attended to. 21-yi Printers' and Magracous' Jobbing a Special'; TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

For Stat-class Tone, try Inderson Bros.,

We carry a heavy line of first-class Tens. Groceries and Provisions and Patter a spacialty, wholesale and retail.

ANDERSON BROS., 107 Queen St. Week.

ADAME OLOTHING PACTORY, M QUEEK STREET WEST.

Five thousand pairs Pants, atroog, durable, well made, \$1.91, \$1.90, \$2 co. Keglush silk and worsted Tweeds, \$2.90 and \$2.50. Made to measter same prices. Fileson hundred Boys' Suits from \$1.00 ; Youths' and Men's Suits, \$1 co and \$2.50 ; Ntroog pure wool tweed suits well made \$6, meal price \$1.0. Single Coats, old Yests at jeast what they will fetch. Suits to measure in every variety, and well made, \$1.0.00, \$10 co and \$2.50. Chaspeet in Canada. Come and see them. Seventeen hundred Hatt, newset styles and chapes, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Just half Yonge Street prices. Tweeds and Sorges, any length, less than wholesale prices. Cut free.

### Dominion Bakery & Milk Delivery

BEST QUALITY OF BREAD AND FARMERS' MILK, Delivered Pure at Lowest Market Rales. S. FRASSE.

LOCHFYNE HERRING.

194 QUEEN STREET EAST.

New Importations direct from GRERNOCK. Ask your grocers for Fark's Superior

Ham, Tongue and Chicken Sausage,
Undoubtedly the best on the market. Full lines of
Hama, Bacon, Lard, Reef Hama, Dried Urer, Etc.
Bacsage Costings. New importation of best Pagth, Lowest Fricas to the trade. 37-31

JAR, PARK & SON, - PRIVIDER MESSMATIS, INCOMP.

HAVE

YOU

PRIEND

\$1 Youge Street,

ELECTRICITY. PROF. VERNOY'S NEW BATTERY

Postitively increases the rital force, and curve arrival force, and curve arrival force, and curve discussed to encrowe and obscure the cases not execute the curve depends of the latest post force and the latest candiag, such as Grip Publishing Co., Sev. d M. Hilligan, C. C. Fometo, J. Edgar, M.D., etc. Address PROF. VERMOY Bister-Perspectul Institution 1811 Yonge Street, 2811 Yonge Street,

Biotro-Therapoulus Insistation 197 Jacris St., Toronia. 18-yi

J. YOUNG,

The Leading Undertaker, 347 TONGE STREET.

W, H. STONN, THE UNDERTAKER, YONGK 187 STREET.

Mine Doors North of Queen Street. TELEPHONE NO. 932. Miscellaneous.





19-71

Clinton H. Meneely Beil Campany TROT. M.Y.,

MANUPACTURE SUPERIOR BELLS.

Special Atleation Giren to Charch & School Bells

- The -

Attention of Visitors to the City IS CALLED TO

"THE AVONMORE"

274, 275 And 278, JARVIS STREET, TORONTO, A select private branding house for ladies and gentle-men. It is handsomely furnished throughout, has an excellent table, and is convenient to two landing lines of street tans. Rates moderate. Best of references. Apply so

MRS. COLEMAN, Proprietress

### J. H. BRERETON & CO.

We call the attention of our friends and introna to the acception of our friends and patrona to the fact that we have opened a first class. TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in Arcade, No. 135 Yonge Street, where we are prepared to show a line of goods equal to any in the Dominion, and at prices to suit all classes.

Special lines of West of England Coatings, Partings, Scitings, and Spring Overcoat

As we import direct from the manufacturers we are in a position to supply all our goods at less than wholesale prices, and intend giving our customers the full benefits of thus advantage.

Cordially inviting you to inspect our goods and soliciting your esteemed patronage. We remain yours, very truly,

J. M. BRERETON & CO. YONGE Bresst ARCIDE

WANTED—LADY Active and intel-tent in her own locality as old firm. References required. Permanent position and good selary. OAY & BROS., 16 Barclay St., N.Y.



Diamonds, Ladies' Gold and Silver Jewellery.

GOLD-HEADED CANES. Sterling Silver Ware, Electro-Plated Ware,

FRENCH & AMERICAN CLOCKS. AFT would sall attention to repairing and manufacturing department.

Aff Those who desire to purchase about not full to call or communicate with me, an will be well repaid. #. D. 62 yl. Windrum, 31 King St. East TRUTALEA

### SPECIALTIES in BREAD.

I have subjected to a careful chemical and microscopical examination the two varieties of bread known as "Cobourg Fauer Loaf" and "Digestive Bread," sade by Hr. Thomas Adams, of this city, and fied them to be entirely free from all adulteration and deleterious admixture.

The "Cobourg Loaf" has evidently been made of the fisest flour, and the "Digestive Bread" from ground wheat, from which the bran and grutan-bearing portions have not been separated. In both cases the cookery of the furinaceous constituents has been thoroughly performed—a point of first importance in the process of digestion—and in other respects, as abown by the elasticity, lightness, closecoes and uniformity of the loaves, the manipulations of the operator have been those of a skilful and intelligent workman. and intelligent workman. K. B. SHUTTLEWORTH,

Analytical Chemist, Laboratory, Toronto, Oct. 26th, 1855. THOMAS ADAMS, Inkey, 203 Chaton atrect

JAS. WILSON, Bread, Cake and Pastry Baker.

PATENT ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR BY THE STONE OR BAG. 497 and 490 Yougo Street,

Opp. Grosvenor St. HUTCHINSON & DAVIS.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS, 16 JARVIS STREET. Shop and Office fixtures made and repaired any Jobbing promptly attended to. The 25-ly

Choice Season Fruits.

Table Baleine fit London layers, blue and black maket, and Speet Dehem cooking Raisine in Valezclas; selected du and Seltanes; Corrente la Patras and finest Vestoria. Pools in Orange, Lemon and Citron. Also Malage Grapes, Dates, Figs, Pranes,

Oranges, Lemona, etc., etc., at MARA & CO.,

Grocers and Wine Merchants, 250 Queen Street West, near Beverley Mreet. 45-31

### Aresbyterian Review.

THURSDAY, MAY 2018, 1886

In ordering goods, or in making inquiry concerning anything advertised in this paper you will oblige the publishers, as well as the advertisers, by stating that you saw the advertisement in the PRESENTERIAN REVIEW.

THE corner-stone of the new Preshyterian church at Tilsonburg will be laid on the 3rd

THE laying of the corner-stone of the rev Presbyterian church, Hensall, will take place on the 24th of May.

THE Rev H M. Parsons, Knox church, Toronto, preached the anniversary sermons at St. Paul's church, Peterboro, on the 9th

MR. J. A. SIMISON, Metriton, late of Knox College, has accepted a call to Bruce-field, Ont. Stipend \$500, with manse and glebe. Induction June 1st.

MR. ROBERT HADDON, B.A., late of Knox College, was on the 11th Inst. Inducted as an ordained missionary into a group of stations in Albert Co., N.B., of which Riverside is the centre. side is the centre.

Tite Presbyterlins of Osgoode congrega-tion are preparing to erect a church building. The present pastor, Rev. R. Huches, has earned a reputation as an energetic and suc-cessful church builder, which is a good guar-anter for the speedy and successful completion of the work.

At the weekly meeting of the Bible Class of St. Mark's Mission, Toronto, April 26th, Rev. J. F. Somersille, who has had charge of the Mission and who has laboured with much diligence and acceptance, was pre-sented with a purse and address by the class in token of their regard for him,

Titalad'es of the Presbyterlan church of Penetanguishene took a feautiful way of welcoming Mrs. Currie's return by filling her home with the most choice house plante. Mrs. Currie has been for some months under the care of the eminent Dr. Gardiner, of Montreal, and all her friends are rejoiced at her restoration to health.

THE monthly meeting of the Canadian Auxiliary of the M'All mission was held in the Mission Hall last Thursday afternoon. Very Interesting articles referring to the work were read. The treasurer reports having \$62.85 ochand. The committee has ordered a number of quarterlies to be sent from l'aris and have decided to send for Records of the American M'All Association.

We have very much pleasure in drawing the attention of our resders to the Report of the Toronto General Trusts Company as given in our advertising columns. The business of this well-known company is under the guidance of an able Board of Directors.

RRV. DR. KELLOGG, pastor-elect of St. James' Square church, this city, and his family arrived on Friday afternoon last. They were met at the Union depot by several of the elders and prominent members of the church and after matter and the state of the Lagrangian. and prominent members of the church, and after mutual greetings were driven to Mr. Horatio Members a residence at 102 Pembroke Street, which has been placed at his disposal during the visit of Mr. Nelson and his family to Europe. Dr. Kellogg states that his health is much improved. For six weeks he has been staying at Clifton Springs in New York State to rest and recuperate. Since his visit last fall, when he occupied the pulpit of St. James' Square church, he took a trip to the Bermudas and the West Indies, which had a Bermudas and the West Indies, which had a most beneficial effect on his health. He ex-pressed himself as being delighted with what he has seen of Toronto and its people. His induction takes place to-day, and will doubt-less be the occasion of a large gathering.

### A SECRET FOR THE LADIES.

The great secret of beauty is pure blood. Eruptions and all blotches that disfigure the face, may be quickly cured by nurdock filood litters. Anale Heath, of Portland, certifies that she was cured by this remody after suffering for two years.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

some so promote no better relating record for still joints, contracted cords, and paintal congression than Haypard's Yellow Oil. It cared Mrs. John Siddell, of Octon, Ont., who was afficted for years with contraction of the bronchial pipes and tightness of the cheet. It is the great resealy for internal or external pain.

### Birth.

Livingstons.—On the 15th last, at Kingston Ont., the wife of Charles Livingstons. Jr., of a sec

### Marriage.

OGELYT-ALEXANDER—At Santa Barbara, California, on 4th May, at the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. II. Calboun, Arthur T. Ogilvy, of Turosto, to Jemie B. Alexander, of Turosto.

Da Carror's Caranan Cone is no longer an ex-periment. No cure no pay is the terms on which it is sold. Money refunded if medions not satis-factors. Ask your Irangles about it, then buy it and take to other.

Don't use any more nanseous purgatives such as Pills, Salts, &c., when you can get in Da. Casaon's prouact forces, a medicine that moves the Bossis group, cleanating all impurities from the system and readering the Blood pure and cool. Great Spring Medicine. 30 cents.

#### PROBATIONERS WANTED IN

New South Wales, Australia.

The Synod of Eastern Australia—occupying New South Wales, with its unsurpassed climate and immense resources, with a present population of 1,000,000, and raidff increasing by immigration in steambling character by Coverament—are anxious to secure at once,

### Five Suitable Licentiates,

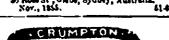
active, healthy, energetic; with a true missionary spirit, and a thirst to bring sinners to Christ. Full passage from any part of Casala to Sydney will be late. A good salary and see field or entergraing, spiritually reliefed young men.

For all particulars apply to Rev. Rost. Murray, Wirkess Office, Hallax, N.S., or to Rev. Peter Morrison, Darimouth, Non a Brotia.

OKO SUTHKILAND,

Moderator of Synod, and Conv'ell M. Committee Dy Hom St., Ulete, Sydney, Australia.

Nov., 1855.



DRESSMAKERS' MAGIC SCALE" TAILOR Bystem of Catting. Price 1) e Bollar (uil fortier notice), incidding instruction hook. Genuine scales all manked. Will C. Rood, Inventor. Miss. (uinn, General Agent, 179 hing 5t. W., Toronto

BREAD

### Miscellancous.



The "wormout," "Fundown," debilitated school teachers, midiners, seminarresse, house heavers and over-orthed wonder generally. Pierre's Invento Franchicus is the best of all restorative tower. It is not a "Carvall," intendmbly fullnis a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specine for all these thanks livestnesses and Buseaus peculias to commit. It is a powerful, proceal as well as uterine, tonic and normal, strong as well as uterine, tonic and normal, and imparitables construction of the wholess stem. It promptly cures weakness of atomach, indigation, heating, weak back, nervous protration, debility and sleeplessies, in citiar see. Favorite Proceeding to its old by druggiste under our professional is sold by druggiste under our professional in the stem of the verification of the winder of the stem of the

### H. WILLIAMS,

SLATE and  $GRAVEL\ ROOFER$ Manufacturer and dealer in Tarred Felt, Roofing Dich, Building Pagers, Carpet and Dealering Felt, Loal lar and a and 3 pty Ready Roofing, ac. Low grives and good goods. 12 1071 112-128 Frices and good goods

11 WILI IALIS.
4 Adelaide Street East,

07-12

### - Jorgenson & Samuelson -

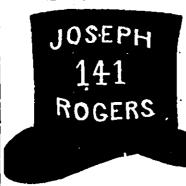
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

190 Quoen St. West

REPAIRING neatly and promptly executed. Satisfaction Cuaranteed.

### SPRING AND SUMMER

STYLES.



LARGEST STOCK IN CANADA TO OHOOSE FROM.

### Christy's & Elwood's LONDON HATS,

ALL THE CELEBRATED MAKERS.

See our Men's Soft and Stiff Fells from 75 Cente to \$1.00.

lieo a large variety of Boys' Feite (all atyles) frem 80 Cents to \$1 00.

Straws in endless variety, at prices to suit all-comers.

### NOTE THE ADDRESS:

JOSEPH ROCERS 141 KING ST. EAST.

First Hat Store West of Market.

### Toronto Land and Investment CORPORATION.

No. 34 TORONTO STREET.

DIRECTORS: "George R. R. Cockburn, Eq., President, Torsolo; Henry W. Darling, Eq., Vice-President; Donald Machay, Eaq., Toronto; Richard Markville Cox, Eq., Calcago; John L. Blakke, Eaq., Toronto; E. Stephenson, Eq., Toronto; Horsce Thorne, Eq., Toronto; Solicitor, Was. Mortimer Clark.

The Corporation has commerced business and is prepared to entertain offers of and for real estate. All correspondence will be treated as strictly confidential. Liberal arrangements for reminate of loans will be runde with parties requiring advances to enable them to build on property perchased from the Corporation.

The directors have decided to offer to the public at para part of the usalioated shares of the capital stock of the Corporation; applications for shares may be made either at the neitre of the Corporation; or to Messee. Geowski & Buchau, No. 24 King Hereck THOS. McCRAKEN, Manager.

THE WEST END CLOTHIER.

### JOHN SMEALL (Successor to WM. Wilson)

MERCHANT TAILOR, STYLE'S COOCS AND PROFEST FOT CHARACTEED,

563 Queen St. W., Toronto.

### We invite our friends, CLERICAL AND LAY.

residing at a distance to visit our establishment and inspect our extensive stock of

NOTED RELIABLE Clothes and Purnishing Goods.

R. J. HUNTER, Cor. King and Church Streets, TORONTO.

MERCHANT TAILOR, 101 King St. Kast.

### Muscellancous.

**PROSPECTUS** 

TORONTO &

LORNE PARK

SUMMER RESORT COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, - - - \$50,000,

IN 2,500 FITABLE OF \$20 EACH.

No Subarristian for Stock will be considered bind-ing, and no call will be made until \$50,000 is sub-scribed, when \$0 yes cent will be popoble.

### OFFCT

This Company is to be formed for the purpose of acquiring the property known as Lorne Park, and making it a first-class summer resort.

The property consists of 75 acres of elevated wo will oil, and command a splendid view of fake that it.

On the property consists of 75 acres of elevated wo will oil, and command a splendid view of fake that its oil is 18 miles from Toronto and 28 from thanking, it is equally accessible by rail or water, and is one of the healthiest places in Ontario. The IT. It track runs within about said of the Park ate, and there as a sub-tantial whatf on the lake front of the grounds. There is also as bord on the premises, with 12 good bedreome, large dinling, ise from and unch rooms, litchen and servante spuriments, bowling alles, we have, etc.; I suppose all of the secondation of ple use and other subserings.

It is proposed to fit up the flott for the second-mediation of a summer bearders, and run it on the European Lange of that persons excepting cottages of fents on the grounds need not have the trouble of cooking their own tuesly, but juy for what they get.

NO INTOLICATING LIOURI of any kind will

set.

NO INTONICATING LIQUOR of any bind will be allowed to be suid on the Projecty or on the Stremboste plying between the I sake and the City. I ower will be asked for in the counter to own, or clearter, and run one or more first-class extendbook, which mid run are and from Taronicas requires thouse daily through the season (Funday excepted).

A rooming and evening train service will also be arranged.

A recording and evening train services in the arranged.

RHAREHOLDERS WILL BE ENTITIAL TO TICKLIS for themselves on the Steamer plying to the Park, at a reduction of theiry per cent, on the regular fares.

It is proposed to lay out 150 building lots of any foxion ft., which will be leased for a term of by years, with proper regulations as to estite dutiking and onceupancy. Three lots to be put up at 8100 each; shareholders to have choice in unler of their satisfying into a building lot free.

Attrangements have been made for a supply of tents of all sizes, which will be supplied at cost, or rented at low rates to partice requiring thems.

A proper system of water supplied at cost, or rented at low rates to partice requiring thems.

A proper system of water supplied at cost, or lighting will be arranged for, and averything done in order to make this charming spot the most attractive of they prend ground or summer resort in the vicinity of Toronto.

The steek book is now open, and plans of the grout da can be seen at my cince.

### 27 ADELAIDE STREET EAST

P. M'INTYRE.

TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS COMPANY.

The fourth annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at its office in this city on Monday, 16th institut, Using to the absence in Ottawa of the President, the Hon Falward Blake, the chair was taken by the Vice-President, K. A. Merredith, Li. I. A large number 46 the shareholders were present, including Benator McMaster, Hon. Alex. Morris, Q. C., M.F.U., Wm Elliott, Uso. A. '50x, Robert Jaffray, W. H. Hestty, A., ft. Lee, J. J. Foy, Q. U., J. O. Scott, Q. C., A. T. Fulton, J. N. Lake, and cibers.

Mr. J. W. Lungmuir, the manager of the company, was appointed Serviary, and read the trird annual report is follows:

REFORT.

Your directors have gleaure in submitting their fourth annual report, together with the usual financial statement showing the operations of the contains for the year ended list blarch, 1986.
The results of the past year's business, as well as the increase that has taken piece in all the main departments of the empany's work, are rost only highly antifactory, but is the opinion of your directors now very clearly the secontly that satisfactor the setablishment of a communy authorized by is we significants as the sequence was a re-country signify satisfactory, but in the optaion of your directors anew very clearly the necessity that satisfed for the setablishment of a company authorized by law to accept, in a corporate capacity, the responsible rositions of Truster. Executor, Administrator, and other important offices of a like character, which formarly had to be entrusted to private individuals. The income derived from the various branches of fiscal work is July detailed in the profit and loss and other statements between the summation of the preliminary expresses connected with the organization of the company, as well as all the current annual expenses of every kind, have been paid off, and out of the past year's profits your directors have dectared a diridend of cipit per cent, per annum on the paid up store, and have added \$3,000 to the Reserve, carrying forward the balance of profits to the credit of profit and loss, to be dealt with as the shareholders may decide.

Realising the vital importance of maintaining a thoenugh, continuous, and systematic inspection and examination of the company's borks, securities, and records, and of keeping the directors fully acquainted with the details of the business done by the executive, a speadal committee, elected from the directors who are not members of the szecutive, was appointed in the marty parts of the year for the purpose of detaing the best method of soromidishing those objects. After much consideration a most effective system of inspection was recommended and carried late effect, and your directors are much indebted to the special committee for the thorough manner in which their important daties were discharged, and for their conspections in the terror special satisfaction with the manner is which the large, varied, and complicated business operations of the company have been ornducted during the year by the Manager and his assistants.

ger and his assistants.

Rawand Blakk, President.

Toronto, 8th May, 1886.

Toronto, 8th May, 1886.

The Vice-President, in moving the adoption of the report, and the Hon. Alex. Morris in seconding it, congratulated the company on the continued and growing success that, has attended the company in all its narious operations desired the company in all its narious operations desired the program of the great increase in the growth reliance of business, and particularly as regards the Trusta batter which has been placed in the company's hands.

A resultation of thanks was passed to the President, blee President and Directors, as well as to the Manager and staff, for their sealous and careful discharge of their duties during the year.

The following shareholders were elected directors for the enough grant, its z-lifon. Idward Blake, Q.C., M.P. I Hon. Win. McMaster, Scontor; Hon. Alex. Morris, Q.C., M.P.P.; R.A. Mereditt, I.L.D., S. Homer Diron, Robert Jaffray, Geo. A. Cox, Wm. Gooderham, J. 17. Poots, Q.C.; J. Fox, W.C.; A., H. Lie, Wm. Ellott, Jan Macinnan, Q.C.; J. K. K. F., Q.C.; Emilies Fring, Q.G.; T. B. Stajner, Wm. Mukek, M.P., and Wer. H. Hosty.

The new Hoard of Directors they met and reflected the Hon. Edward Blake, President, and Mr. E. A. Merellith, Liu. D., Vice-President,

### MISS DALTON

Shows the latest sigles of spring Novelties in-MILLINERY, INEES AND MANTLE MAKING, and would be pleased to see all her old customers and the public generally.

MISS DALTON'S loof and a secretal experience is a sufficient guarantee of satisfaction being given. 207 TOMOR STREET.

### Miscellancous,



## BELL ORGANS.

This cut shows our chapei Organ. It is undoubtedly the finest Reed Organ made in Canada for this purpose. Send for our complete Catalogue.

W. BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.



#### COAL AND WOOD

Curing the next Ten Days I have to arrive ex cars 2,000 Cords Good Dry Summer Wood Beech and Maple, which I will sell, delivered to any part of the city, at

. SPECIAL LOW RATES. . 4F ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. 22

OFFICES AND YARDS.—Cor. Eathurst & Front Streets, and Yough Street Wharf. BEANCE OFFICES.—51 King Street East, 534 Queen Street West, 356 Youge Street.

Telephone Communication between all Offices.



MOJESKA AMDOMINAL GORANNE

Coraline is not Hemp, Jute, Tampico, or Mexican ...s.
Coraline is used in no goods except those sold by GRUMPTON CORSET CO
The genuine Coraline is superior to whalebooe, and gives become value and riect satisfaction. Imitations are a fraud and dear at any price.
For sale by all leading merchants. Price from \$1.00 up.

CROMPTON CORSET COMPANY

78 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

### HARDWARE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BUILDERS' MARDWARE A SPECIALTY.

ENGUSII, CANADIAN AND AMERICAN LOCKE, BUTTS, ETC.
Full lines in BRUNZE GOODS in light and dark sinks, Platzo Crusts, Knives, Porks, Spoons, Etc.

Royal Canadian Wringers, culy \$4.75, fully warranted. United Ofe, White Lead, Glass, Putty, eta. APPLEASE NOTE ATTREES.

111 TOHOE ST., corter ALELAIDE ST RICHARD HATCH, Importer of Hardware

THE LARGEST STOCK OF THESE GOODS .

IN ALL THE WILL WILL DAY Shades OF THESE GOODS OF THESE GOODS OF THE WILL WILL WILL DAY Shades OF THE WILL DAY SHADES OF THE WILL DAY SHADES OF THE WILL WILL DAY SHADES OF THE WILL DAY SHADES O New Shades **/4**/ BE POUND -- GKA--DESIGNS E. MERRETT'S, 4 168 King St. W. Show Room Now Open.

DAVID MILLAR, 483 QUEEN ST. W. Silks, Dress Goods, Millinery, And all Lines of Staple Dry Goods.

DAVID MILLAR

THIOMAS MOFFATT this of L. Dack & Son,
I MINE ORDHUMED MODES AND SHOES. A
good of gueranteed. Phose moderata. Strictly
Statistical, 1853 Years Street, TORONTO. Third
deer north of Albert Halt.