

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/  
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/ Pages 389, 392 are incorrectly numbered pages 38, 302.  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

# THE TORONTO FREE PRESS

Vol. 12—No. 24  
Whole No. 645

Toronto, Wednesday, June 11th, 1884.

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

**Books and Stationery.**

**OLIPHANT, ANDERSON & FERRIER'S PUBLICATIONS.**

**THE SEASON'S BOOKS.**

New Book by the Author of "Jack Halloway."

*In crown 8vo, uniform with "Bite from Blink-bony," and "Alderayde" with six Original Pen and Ink Illustrations by Sym Scott; price 5s.*

**Glennville;** or, the Last of the Games. *In small crown 8vo, cloth extra, gilt edges, price 2s.*

**Tom Telfer's Mindow.** By Robina F. Hardy *In small crown 8vo, cloth extra, Illustrated, price 1s.*

**Trot's Message;** or, Whom have I in Heaven but Thee? By Robina F. Hardy.

New Books by the Author of "Alderayde."

*In smaller crown 8vo, Illustrated, cloth gilt, price 2s.*

**Dorothea Klrke;** or, Fico to Serve. *In square 8vo, cloth, price 1s.*

**Marieu Forsyth;** or, Unspotted from the World. By Annie S. Swan.

**Mistaken.** By Ann's S. Swan.

New Books by the Author of "Bite from Blink-bony."

*In small crown 8vo, cloth, Illustrated, price 1s 6d.*

**Elder Logan's Story** about the Kirks. By John Swatshak.

*In square 8vo, cloth extra, price 1s.*

**Little Bluebird, the Girl Missionary.**

**Miss Graham's "Protega."**

*New and Revised Edition, crown 8vo, cloth extra, gilt edges, price 5s.*

**Gertrude Ellerslie;** A Story of Two Years. By Mrs. Meldrum.

*Uniform with "Jack Halloway," price 2s.*

**Her Kinship;** A Story of George Watson's College. By Jessie M. E. Saxby.

*In Small crown 8vo, cloth, price 2s 6d.*

**Lays o' Flame an' Country;** being Poems, Songs, and Ballads. By Alexander Logan.

*Square 8vo, cloth extra, price 2s.*

**Gleanings from God's Acre;** being a Collection of Epitaphs. By John P. Brooke, F.R.H.S., with an Essay on Epitaphs, by S. Johnson, M.L.D., and a copious Index.

*Crown 8vo, cloth extra, price 2s 6d.*

**The Merchant Evangelist.** A Memoir of William McGavin, Author of "The Protestant, 1771-1837." By Rev. William Reid, D.D., author of "Plymouth Brethrenism Unveiled," etc.

*Square 8vo, cloth extra, price 1s.*

**Mr. Brown's Success.** or, True Prosperity By Mrs. Scott.

*In the Springdale Series, price 6d.*

**Freddy's Dream.** or, a Bee in His Bonnet. By Andrew Stewart.

*Crown 8vo, price Two pence.*

**My First Pound Note;** or, The Story of Jane Halifax. By Jane H. Jamieson, Author of "The Laird's Secret."

EDINBURGH.

OLIPHANT, ANDERSON & FERRIER.

AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

**WESTMINSTER SABBATH SCHOOL HYMNAL**

The WESTMINSTER SABBATH SCHOOL HYMNAL is a new book of hymns and tunes for use in the Sabbath school and prayer-meeting, compiled and edited by the Rev. John W. Dalrymple, D.D. and Mr. T. F. Seward. It aims to give, both in hymns and tunes, what our young people can sing, will sing and ought to sing. Price 25 cents

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

N. T. WILSON,

Agent for the Canadian Board of Publication, 63 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

**Books and Stationery.**

**THE PULPIT COMMENTARY.**

New issue, at greatly reduced price. The following volumes are now ready:—

GENESIS, 1 vol.; EXODUS, 2 vols.; LEVITICUS, 2 vols.; NUMBERS, 1 vol.; DEUTERONOMY, 1 vol.; JUDGES & RUTH, 1 vol.; 1st SAMUEL, 1 vol.; JEREMIAH, 1st vol.; MARK, 2 vols.; 1st CORINTHIANS, 1 vol.; ACTS, 2 vols.

Price \$1.50 per volume.

**"Teaching of the Twelve Apostles."**

The original Greek text, with a Translation, Introduction, and Notes, by Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock and Prof. Francis Brown, of Union Theological Seminary. Price 50 cents in paper cover, and 75 cents in boards.

JOHN YOUNG,

UPPER CANADA TRACT SOCIETY,

102 Yonge Street, Toronto.

**S. S. LIBRARIES.**

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

**W. Drysdale & Co.,**

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

**W. DRYSDALE & CO.,**

225 St. James Street, Montreal

**Medical & Dental.**

**DR. JOHN HALL, SENR.,**

*Homoeopathic Physician,*

At his old residence, 33 RICHMOND

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

**C. P. LENNOX, DENTIST,**

151 Yonge Street, Toronto, is the only dentist in the city who uses the new system of *Vitalized Air* for extracting teeth absolutely without pain or danger to the patient.

Best Sets of Artificial Teeth, \$8.

Teeth filled in the highest style of the art and warranted for ten years.

**PROF. VERNON'S ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC INSTITUTION,** 107 Jarvis street, Toronto.

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

**N. PEARSON, DENTIST,** 12/52

NO. 2 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

**A. W. SPAULDING, D.D.S.,**

DENTIST, 51 King Street East, Toronto. Residence and Evening Office, Jameson Avenue, Parkdale.

**JOHN B. HALL, M.D., HO-**

*MEOPATHIST,* 205 & 203 JARVIS ST. Specialties: Diseases of Nervous System and Diseases of Children. Hours—8 to 10 a.m.; 4 to 6 p.m. Sunday—9 to 10 a.m.; 5 to 6.30 p.m.

**ROOS & IVORY—DENTISTS—FINEST**

and best set of teeth, \$1; only \$1.50 for \$5; latest method of administering vitalized gold filings, \$5 rates. 280 Queen St. West, over Crystal Palace shoe store.

**Miscellaneous.**

**HENRY WALTON,** 11/52  
*Merchant Tailor,*

39 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

**JOHNSTON & LARMOUR,** 11/52  
*TAILORS,*

NO. 2 ROSSIN BLOCK, TORONTO.  
*EST ROBE AND GOWN MAKING.*

**THOMAS CREAN,** 5/52  
*Merchant and Military Tailor,*

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

FRED MOWAT. ARTHUR MOWAT

**MOWAT BROTHERS,** 16/26  
*Estate Agents,*

NO. 4 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.  
Properties bought and sold on commission. Estates managed, rents collected, etc. Private and other funds to loan.

**HARDWARE,**

**SHIP CHANDLERY, GALVANIZED BOAT FITTINGS,**

in great variety, at  
**AIKENHEAD & CROMBIE,** 16/52  
Corner King & Yonge Sts.

**Legal.**

**ROBINSON & KENT,** 16/52

**BARRISTERS-AT-LAW, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, ETC.**

Office—Victoria Chambers, 9 Victoria Street, Toronto.

J. G. ROBINSON, B.A. HENRY A. E. KENT.

**GEO. MACDONALD,** 17/52

Barrister, Solicitor, etc.,  
Offices: Equity Chambers, 20 Adelaide Street East, Toronto. Money to Loan.

**HENRY C. HAMILTON,** 21/52

*Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc.*  
Office: 26 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.  
Money to Loan.

**J. S. RUSSELL,**

Gold and Silver Lace, Fringe, Stars, Tassels, etc.  
Native and Foreign Goods.  
Agates, Polished specimens, and Ornaments and Jewellery.

Photographs of Niagara Falls, Toronto, Ottawa, the 600 Islands, etc., etc.  
Shells and Shell Goods, and General Fancy Goods.

122 Bay Street.

**M'COLL BROS. & CO.,** 1/26  
TORONTO.

Have been awarded  
FIRST PRIZES & GOLD MEDALS,  
at all leading Exhibitions, for  
Machine and Cylinder Oils.

Satisfaction guaranteed. EST WRITE FOR PRICES.

**Miscellaneous.**

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

**EWING & CO., TORONTO,** received  
TWO SILVER MEDALS

FOR  
**WOOD MANTELS.**

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

**PETERKIN BROS.,** 15/52  
*Wood Carvers & Gilders,*

Manufacturers of CORNICES, BRACKETS, & WALL POCKETS.

72 QUEEN ST. W., TORONTO.

Picture framing a specialty.

**STEWART & DENISON,** 19/52  
*Architects, &c.,*

64 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

**LANGLEY & BURKE,** 9/52  
*Architects, etc.,*

15 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

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

**GORDON & HELLIWELL,** 19/52  
*ARCHITECTS,*

23 SCOTT STREET, TORONTO.

**WM. R. GREGG,** 10/52  
*Architect,*

9 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO.

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

**CHURCH GLASS**

Executed in all Styles. 3/52  
Designs and estimates on application.

**JOS. McCAUSLAND & SON,** 76 King Street West, Toronto.

**CHURCH GLASS**

And Ornamental House Glass.  
Write for design and prices. 2/1/52

**ELLIOTT & SON,** 94 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

**JAMES LAUT,** 33/52

**BRUCE,** 25/52

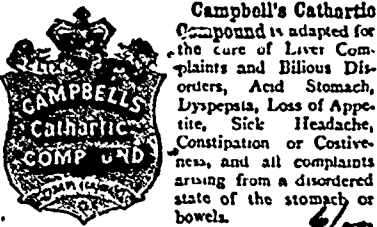
"THE ART PHOTOGRAPHER,"  
writes all who want ARTISTIC PORTRAITS to give him a call. Portraits in OIL, WATER COLOUR, CRAYON, INK, etc. Liberal discount to clergymen and students. STUDIO, 118 King Street West, Toronto.

**EPPS' COCOA.**

CRATEFUL & COMFORTING.  
Only Boiling Water or Milk needed.  
1 lb 10 Sp only cists, labelled—  
**JAMES EPPS & CO.,** HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,  
LONDON, ENGLAND.

**"A GREAT BOOK."**  
**"The Natural Law in the Spiritual World."**  
 By HENRY DRUMMOND, F.R.C.E., F.G.S.  
*11th Ed. New edition ready. Price \$1.75.*  
**FROM THE PRESS.**  
 "Too much cannot be said in praise of it, and those who fail to read it will suffer a serious loss. Possesses a deep interest on every page."—*The Churchman.*  
**SPECIAL OFFER 4/52**  
 For a few days we will mail (postpaid) this remarkable book for \$1.50.  
**S. R. BRIGGS,**  
 Toronto Willard Tract Depository, Toronto.

**NO MORE NAUSEOUS PILLS!**  
**A LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED.**



Campbell's Cathartic Compound is adapted for the cure of Liver Complaints and Bilious Disorders, Acid Stomach, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the stomach or bowels.  
 Children like it! Mothers like it!  
 Because it is agreeable to the taste, does not occasion nausea, and is without griping, is certain in its effects, and is effective in small doses.  
 Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers.  
 PRICE, 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE.  
**DAVIS & LAWRENCE COMPANY, Limited,**  
 Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

**DOMINION LINE**  
 of Steamships for Liverpool.

**DATES OF SAILING FROM QUEBEC:**

TORONTO	7 June.
OREGON	14 "
MONTREAL	20 May.
SARNIA	27 "
BROOKLYN	34 "
VANCOUVER	31 "

Rates from Toronto, Cabin, \$61, \$71, \$76 and \$91 Return, \$106.50, \$124.50, \$133.50, and \$160.50, according to steamer and berth, and all outside rooms. Intermediate, \$44.75. Steerage at very low rates.  
 These steamers have saloons, music rooms, smoking room, state rooms, and bath rooms amidships, where but little motion is felt, are handsomely fitted up, and they carry neither cattle nor sheep.  
 A rebate of ten per cent. is allowed clergymen and their wives.  
 Apply to ALEX. STUART, 50 Yonge Street, or to GEO. W. TORRANCE, Manager Toronto Agency, 45 Front Street East.

**STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COY**  
**OF EDINBURGH.**

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.  
 THE STANDARD maintains a high record for its liberal treatment to Policy-holders, and for its prompt settlement of claims; whilst its rates are as low as those of American and other companies.  
**W. M. RAMSAY, Manager.** **THOMAS KERR, Inspector.**

- English Gloucester Cheese.  
 Roquefort Cheese.  
 Grated Parmesan Cheese.  
 Stilton Cheese.  
 Pine-Apple Cheese.  
 Canadian & American Cheese.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CANNED GOODS, COMPRISING  
 Tomatoes, Corn, Asparagus, Peas, Mushrooms, Beans, Peaches, Pears, Pine-Apples, Apricots, Blueberries, etc.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COLGATE & CO'S FANCY TOILET SOAPS.  
 The finest in the market.

**FULTON, MICHIE & Co.,**  
 75 KING STREET WEST,

FERRELL'S WORMS EXPULSIVES are safe in all cases. They destroy and remove Worms in children or adults.



**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S**  
**\* VEGETABLE COMPOUND \***

**\* \* \* \* \* IS A POSITIVE CURE \* \* \* \* \***  
 For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION, FALLING AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.  
 IT WILL DISSOLVE AND SAFELY REMOVE FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THAT ARE CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE.  
 IT REMOVES PAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION.  
 THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND HURTS, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.  
 IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.  
 AS ITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY.  
 FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED.  
 LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered.  
 No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

**To Dyspeptics.**

The most common signs of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, are an oppression at the stomach, nausea, flatulency, water-brash, heart-burn, vomiting, loss of appetite, and constipation. Dyspeptic patients suffer untold misery, bodily and mental. They should stimulate the digestion, and secure regular daily action of the bowels, by the use of moderate doses of

**Ayer's Pills.**

After the bowels are regulated, one of these Pills, taken each day after dinner, is usually all that is required to complete the cure.  
 AYER'S PILLS are sugar-coated and purely vegetable—a pleasant, entirely safe, and reliable medicine for the cure of all disorders of the stomach and bowels. They are the best of all purgatives for family use.  
 PREPARED BY  
**Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.**  
 Sold by all Druggists.

**HORACE F. ALLKINS,**  
 Portrait Painter,  
 40 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

Work in Oil, Water, or Crayon. Prices from \$5 to \$100. Clauses held. Inspection invited.

**CRAZY-PATCHWORK.**

Send to the Standard Silk Works, 23 Park Row, New York, for a small package of beautiful Silks for Patchwork. EMBROIDERY Silks, assorted colours, see page.

**Scientific and Useful.**

**FOR WASHING PAINT.**—It is recommended for cleaning paint to wring a flannel cloth out of warm water, dip it into whiting, and rub the paint up and down until it is clean. Wash off with cold water, and rub until dry.

**IMPROVED LEMONADE.**—Here is a recipe for a cool and pleasant drink for summer, which will be found quite a good variation from lemonade: Take the juice of six oranges and six lemons, adding sugar to suit the taste. Put to this a quantity of pounded ice and some sliced pine-apple, pouring over it two quarts of water.

— Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a most valuable medicine for ladies of all ages who may be afflicted with any form of disease peculiar to the sex. Her Remedies are not only put up in liquid form but in Pills and Lozenges in which form they are securely sent through the mails.

**VEAL CREAM SOUP.**—Boil the remnants of a roast of veal until the meat falls from the bones. Strain and cool. The next day put on to boil, with a slice of onion and one-third of a cupful of raw rice. Let it simmer slowly for an hour. Add salt and pepper to taste. Just before serving add one cupful of rich milk, or cream if you have it, heated in a separate dish.

**TIN BOXES FOR FLOWERS.**—Botanists collecting flowers carry tin boxes. These will keep flowers perfectly fresh for some hours, the moisture in the flowers being preserved from evaporation by the close tin. For unprofessionals, a large-sized baking powder box would be a convenience for bringing home trophies from the woods, or the garden of a friend.

**YORKSHIRE PUDDING.**—To every pound of flour, one teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, well mixed, add buttermilk (no matter how sour) to make it a thick batter, beat well up; put it into a very hot tin in the oven with some fat nearly boiling, or in a large frying pan over the fire; take care it does not burn; turn it, gravy, sirup or preserve is nice with it. Serve it at once.

For Bronchial and Throat Affections, Allen's Lung Balm is recommended. (See adv.)

**ORANGE MARMALADE.**—Wash the oranges, and cut off any discoloured part; cut them into round slices; to each pound add one lemon, also sliced; pour them into a preserving pan with water in the proportion of three pints to a pound of fruit; boil till reduced to one pint; strain through a sieve, and to every pint of liquor add a pound of pounded sugar; boil them together for ten minutes; skim it well, and when nearly cold put into moulds or jars.

**THE PERFUME OF AN HEMISPHERE.**—Throughout an area occupied by more than one hundred millions of civilized beings Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is to-day the standard perfume in society.

**TO PRESERVE RHUBARB.**—Rhubarb may not only be preserved in cans, but may be made into jelly. After rinsing the stalks in cold water, cut them in pieces, and with only about enough water to cover them; put them in a porcelain kettle; let them boil until nothing seems to be left but a soft pulp. Strain through a flannel jelly bag. To each pint of this juice add a pound of sugar; try it by taking out a little and putting it on a cold plate; when it "jellies" at once it is safe to pour into bowls.

**HOW TO CURE A COLD.**—Takes some gentle opening medicine, bathe the feet in warm water, adding a teaspoonful of mustard; remain indoors; equalize the circulation with warm bath and friction; drink warm ginger tea, and take Haggard's Pectoral Balsam, the most perfect and safest cough cure that can be procured.

**HINTS TO THE HOUSEWIFE.**—Keep tea in a close chest or canister. Keep coffee by itself, as its odour affects other articles. Bread and cake should be kept in a tin box or a stone jar. Oranges and lemons keep best wrapped close in soft paper and laid in a drawer. Soft soap should be kept in a dry place in a cellar, and should not be used till three months old. Meat of any kind should not be washed, but wiped with a towel to preserve the juices and quality. An ointment made by mixing carbolic acid, or coal-oil and lard, is sure death to vermin on poultry.

**A FACT.**  
 There are some white, and oils black, But Haggard's Yellow Oil, for pain, Is the very best oil of all.  
 It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, dislocations, sprains, twinges, contracted cords, sore throat, fest bites, burns and all soreness of the flesh. It is for external and internal use.

She was in the handsome show-room of Petley & Petley's dry-goods store on Saturday, and walking up to the tall mirror placed against the wall, remarked, "Why, how came you here?" Then, observing surprise, not to say amusement, in the faces of the other occupants of the room, she saw her mistake, and explained, in great confusion, "I thought it was my sister; we're twins."

**Advertising Cheats!!!**

"It has become so common to write the beginning of an article, in an elegant, interesting manner,  
 "Th' n run it into some advertisement that we avoid all snob,  
 "And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,  
 "To induce people  
 "To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers,  
 "Religious and secular, is  
 "Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.  
 "There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness  
 "And ability  
 "In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

**Did She Die? 8/52**

"No!  
 "She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years."  
 "The doctors doing her no good;"  
 "And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."  
 "Indeed! Indeed!"  
 "How thankful we should be for that medicine."

**A Daughter's Misery.**

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,  
 "From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,  
 "Under the care of the best physicians,  
 "Who gave her disease various names,  
 "But no relief,  
 "And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had abandoned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

**Father is Getting Well.**

"My daughters says:  
 "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."  
 "He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."  
 "And we are so glad, that he used your Bitters." A LADY, of Utica, N. Y.

**A CELEBRATED CASE.**—The remarkable case of W. A. Edgars, of Frankville, who suffered from disease of the liver and kidneys so badly that all hope of recovery was abandoned. He remained ten and thirteen days without action of the bowels. Four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters restored him to perfect health, which he had not known for twenty years before.

**RICE AS FOOD.**—One pound of rice prepared for the table gives eighty-eight per cent. of nutriment, and consequently a relatively proportional ability to labour compared with other articles of food. A pound of beef, costing fifteen cents, gives only twenty-five per cent. of nutriment. Yet countless numbers of the poor in New York strain a point daily to purchase beef at fifteen cents a pound, when they could get a pound of rice for one-third of the amount; the rice, too, having three times as much nutriment as beef—making a practical difference of 800 per cent., aside from the fact that boiled rice is three times easier of digestion than roast beef, the rice being digested in about one hour, roast beef requiring three hours and a-half. There is meaning, then, in the reputed fact that two-fifths of the human family live on rice.

**MR. R. C. WINLOW,** Toronto, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is a valuable medicine to all who are troubled with indigestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering for some ten years, and the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and am now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspeptic well knows, of unpleasant fullness after each meal."

**\$100** a month and board for a young man or lady in each of the following places: GARRISON & Co., 95 King St. E., Toronto.

# THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

VOL. 12.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11th, 1884.

No. 24.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Soltau, an evangelist from England, recommended by Mr. Moody, has held a series of meetings in Shaftesbury Hall, Central, and Jarvis Street Baptist churches, Toronto, and in the Presbyterian church, Orangeville. He preaches the Gospel in a plain, direct and simple way. His work has been attended with marked success.

THE perilous rumour that General Gordon is in danger at Khartoum is again started on its travels. This time it is asserted that a large force under the Mahdi himself is threatening the place, and the surrender of the garrison may take place at any moment. This rumour in various forms has been heard before. Perhaps in a few days it will meet with a direct contradiction. Still old stories, like the cry of wolf, turn out to be true occasionally. It is the impossible, they say, that happens, and the fall of Khartoum is by no means impossible.

THE Pittsburg *Presbyterian Banner* puts into the following shape what not a few Presbyterians are thinking:—The ways of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church are past finding out. It demands representation at the meeting of the Alliance of the Reformed Churches at Belfast, and is at the same time engaged in negotiations for union with the Methodist Protestant Church. The Methodist Protestant Church is a good denomination of earnest Christians, but it is not Calvinistic, or rather Reformed. Is the Cumberland Presbyterian church Calvinistic or Arminian? We believe that heretofore it has claimed to be neither; now it seems to profess to be both.

THE organ question in the United Presbyterian Church of North America has occasioned keen and prolonged controversy. As in the Irish Presbyterian Church, parties for and against the use of instrumental music in the services of the Church are pretty evenly balanced, and this has added intensity to the feeling. Last year the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church agreed to confer on congregations the liberty of deciding the matter for themselves. The agitation, however, was kept up during the year, and again the matter emerged. Once more at the late meeting in St. Louis the Assembly refuses to declare the use of instrumental music in churches unlawful. Still the agitation does not subside. It is proposed to hold a convention of those opposed to the organ: what will they do with it?

THE New York *Independent* is sanguine of the unification of the American Presbyterian Church, North and South. In an article on the General Assembly the following paragraph occurs:—The old distinction, formerly known as "Old School" and "New School," seemed to have passed away entirely. The re-union completed in 1870 has proved a perfect success; and those who doubted its expediency at the time are now fully satisfied that it was a measure of Christian wisdom. The annual correspondence between the Northern and Southern Assemblies indicates that the day is not far distant when these two Assemblies will become one, and when the misunderstandings and asperities generated by the war will be laid aside, and the great Presbyterian Church of the United States will be one Church and be represented in one General Assembly. Events are steadily drifting in this direction.

NOTWITHSTANDING the purely business character of the United States politics, not to mention other characteristics, it is wonderful what an intense degree of real excitement the presidential election occasions. It is simply amazing that shrewd, practical men like the Americans can become almost frenzied over the election of a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people. The Republican convention now assembled in Chicago has awakened the greatest interest throughout the country. All through the Sabbath hours many politicians were busy, restless, scheming.

The election of temporary chairman is noteworthy only from the circumstance that the successful nominee was a coloured man. The convention was densely packed. Many persons paid high premiums for the privilege of getting inside the building. It takes time to agree on a candidate for the presidency and it will take nearly as much to formulate a presentable platform. The Democratic convention has not yet assembled. Among politicians of that stripe Tilden is still the favourite.

DEFAULTING bank presidents have started on their summer travels. They are not, however, the masters of their own movements. They are not very decided either as to their destinations, or the ways and means of reaching them. There are so many unexpected or dreaded things that may happen to alter their programme. John C. Eno, of New York, has had warrants out for his arrest for over two weeks. His residence has been closely watched by detectives and other officers. Meanwhile the culprit managed to reach Quebec and get on board a transatlantic steamer. And when visions of fresh sea breezes and freedom from swindled and indignant victims were almost realized, an unfeeling Canadian detective placed him under arrest. The prisoner Eno, will have all the advantage that legal technicalities can give him. Whether he will be sent back to the scene of his defaultations remains to be seen. These intricate complications of modern jurisprudence are as great a protection to the *chevalier d'industrie*—if he can command money—as chain armour was to the mediæval crusader.

OPINIONS concerning the Salvation Army are fast changing. There was a general disposition even on the part of those who had but little sympathy with their methods, and who regarded many of their childish and grotesque displays as a travesty of religion, to look on in silence so long as it was possible that good might be done by these senseless scenes of street parading. The tide, however, is fast turning. In their aggressiveness the salvationists have not been sufficiently careful of the rights of their neighbours. Complaints come from various places where the army has been conducting operations. They have been accused of trying to annoy funeral processions and to interfere needlessly with other gatherings. Their all-night meetings are, not without reason, looked upon by many with distrust. The London city council lately passed a by-law "to prevent the beating of drums, blowing of horns, pipes, or other instruments, or making any noise calculated to disturb the peace of the citizens." Any one violating the by-law is liable to a fine not exceeding \$50. It is within the power of municipal authorities to preserve public order.

THE annual meeting of the Toronto Woman's Christian Association was held last week. The chair was occupied by Mayor Boswell, and among those present were—Messrs. W. B. McMurrich, S. H. Blake, W. H. Howland, Clark Gamble, Ald. Harvie, Rev. B. D. Thomas, Rev. R. W. E. Greene, Rev. H. M. Parsons, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell. The Woman's Christian Association of Toronto was established in June, 1873, and in August of that year a boarding house was opened for the purpose of providing a comfortable home at a low price of board, where young women working in Toronto, and others coming from the country or from foreign parts to obtain situations here, might be sure of a safe lodging. They also conduct a relief mission, by which many necessitous and deserving persons have been helped during the year. The Prison Gate Mission, likewise conducted by the association, has rendered valuable service in helping many who had swerved from the path of rectitude, to obtain the means of earning their living honestly. The work in which these Christian ladies are engaged deserves hearty sympathy and adequate support.

THE American evangelists, Messrs. Moody and Sankey, are about to terminate for the present their work in Great Britain. Their efforts there have been

productive of great and far-reaching results. The novelty with which their former visit was regarded had passed away, nor was there the same degree of excitement as on that occasion. There has also been less opposition. No man of any prominence in Church circles has felt called upon to express an unfavourable opinion of the evangelistic movement. Messrs. Moody and Sankey have been indefatigable in their labours. They have followed the methods to which they have been long accustomed. Mr. Moody preached the Gospel with the same fervour, earnestness and simplicity that has characterized him from the beginning, and Mr. Sankey sung his hymns with the same persuasive attractiveness. They have expressed their intention of returning to America and engaging in evangelistic work in various parts of the United States. Urgent invitations have been tendered them both from Ireland and India, but as yet they have given no indication of a change in their plans. It is stated that Mr. Sankey's voice has become impaired and that it is doubtful whether he will be able to continue his labours for any length of time.

AMONG the numerous deserving charitable institutions of Toronto must be ranked the Orphan's Home. The annual meeting of its manager and friends was held for the first time in the new building on Dovercourt Road. Many local philanthropists, clerical and lay, were present and took part in the meeting which was presided over by the Mayor. From the annual report moved by Mr. W. B. McMurrich, it appears that during the year seventy children had been admitted, forty-one boys and twenty-nine girls, while fifty-four had left, of whom twenty-five had been removed by parents or relatives, who were again in a position to support them; nineteen had been apprenticed, four adopted, and three absconded, and three died. The average number for the year had been 117, though for the past three months there had not been fewer than 129, an increase of twenty-four since the removal in October last to the new Home. On the eighth of November last the new Home was formally opened by the Mayor. Soon after a subscription book was opened towards reducing the debt upon the building, and within a few months \$700 had been subscribed. With legacies and other contributions the amount reached \$2,197, or \$1,269 in advance of last year's returns. Among other speakers present the Rev. R. Wallace presented the claims of the Home to the benevolence of the citizens.

A DISPATCH to a London, Eng., journal contains a brief account of the United Presbyterian Synod meeting at Edinburgh. Of the moderator, Dr. Hutton, of Paisley, who a few years since paid a brief visit to Canada, it says:—The moderator for this year is Dr. Hutton, who was elected by acclamation. He is a man of more than average intellectual ability, a terse, incisive speaker, democratic in his views both as to Church and State, and whose special hobby has been the disestablishment and disendowment of the State Church. He more than any other man has kept the disestablishment question alive in Scotland; and when disestablishment comes, as come it must, it will be due, not to speeches in Parliament, but to the unflinching attitude, the uncompromising speech and the vigorous, well-directed and untiring efforts of the minister of Canal Street, Paisley. From the statistical report it appears that the membership of the Church increased from 176,299 in 1882 to 178,195 in 1883—an increase of about 1,900—and that the total income, \$1,886,440, showed an increase over the previous year of \$97,850. It was mentioned as an encouraging fact that of the students who had just completed their course eight had offered themselves for the Foreign mission field and that six had been accepted. Among the subjects discussed was the disestablishment question, the result being, as usual, in favour of continued and vigorous action. The dispatch also states that the United Presbyterian Church and the Free Church occupy the same ground both as to doctrine and practice, although they have different histories. Rumours are afloat that they are again looking forward to fresh efforts in favour of incorporate union.

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

### FORCES THAT ARE WORKING TOWARDS A TRUER AND RICHER THEOLOGY.

Dr. A. Hodge, of Princeton, in an able paper on this subject, takes the ground that while progress may be looked for in the matter of criticism and exegesis, nothing important is to be expected regarding the body of revealed doctrine which sets forth the character and purposes of God, and the nature, relations, and destinies of man as a sinner, together with his duties, privileges, and destinies as a believer—that in this restricted sense no progress in theology is to be expected. Similar is the position of Dr. Caven in his article published in the *Catholic Presbyterian*, June, 1879.

But there are other names of no less note that take the ground that even in this restricted sense there is to be progress—a truer reading and a richer unfolding of divine truth on all the points referred to. There are forces at work, and have been at work for years, that are full of promise in this regard. One of these is the ever-increasing light that is falling upon the sacred page—a light disclosing deeper insights into God's truth—sounder and truer views of those great matters referred to by Dr. Hodge, and forcing upon us conclusions which in a previous age had never been dreamed of. The *Verba Scripta* is the same to-day that it was two hundred years ago, when the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland ratified the Confession of Faith and other standards, but our reading of those standards, in some respects, is not the same as their reading. The first chapter of Genesis is just what it was in the days of Ezra when he stood up in a wooden pulpit and gave the sense thereof; but how differently would even Dr. A. Hodge, with all his reverence for the old landmarks, read that chapter in the ampler vision of the present day? Or to take another case—the doctrine pertaining to the duty of the Civil Magistrate in relation to the Church. That doctrine is set forth in the twenty-third chapter of the Confession of Faith, in the sense in which it was understood by our Westminster divines. It clothes the civil ruler with supreme power, makes him a judge in matters pertaining to doctrine, gives him the sword—the literal sword which he is not to bear in vain—but to put down everything that he may judge heretical. Persecution, extermination, was the threat which he was to flout in the face of every dissenter. In short, there was to be no such thing as toleration in matters pertaining to the conscience such as we now enjoy. Is there any body of Christians prepared to accept of this chapter in the persecuting sense—the sense in which it was understood in those days? It still forms a part of our standards, but *cum nota*—with limitations and qualifications.

In the study of the volume of nature great progress has been made in reading aright the facts submitted, and so also in the volume of revelation. The astronomer who turns his glass night after night upon those silent stars that look down on the graves of many generations, is in a different position to-day from the early fire-worshippers that contemplated them simply as so many shining points scattered at random over the vault of heaven. He would be a dull scholar indeed, had he not learned to look deeper down into the sun, the moon, and the stars, than the eastern magi, and tell us something of their character and constitution. How much richer those heavens than they had supposed! What did they know about the *Cornal* of the sun, the craters of the moon, or the belts of Jupiter? And yet these heavens are the same that they were in the days of the patriarch when sitting under the palm tree he discussed of Orion, of Arcturus and his sons, and the sweet influences of the Pleiades. No change has taken place in the object of observation, but a change has taken place in the observer. The one factor is a constant quantity, the other variable. So also in Bible interpretation. The *Verba Scripta* is the same that it was in the days of Augustine whose view of the doctrine of imputation of sin was so extreme that he held that all infants dying unbaptized were damned, "which faith," he said, speaking of this and other articles, "which faith, unless everyone do keep whole and undefiled, without doubt, must everlastingly perish."

We go all the length of the most stringent in holding to the old landmarks—the best ascertained text and dealing with the same as an unchangeable factor.

We have no sympathy with the views of Cardinal Newman, and Professor Seely, and Schillermacher, as to the principle of a successive and continuous revelation running through all the ages. Such views might at length land us in another Gospel, and carry us far away from that sure word of prophecy to which we do well to take heed, until the day dawn and the day star arise in our hearts. But while seeking to honour the Spirit of God in giving us a full Gospel in the completed canon, we must take care that we do not dishonour Him in ignoring the aids and influences which He has promised to those that He would guide into truth.

We have got an infallible record, but the question is, have we got an infallible interpretation? "Certainly," says the Roman Catholic, "for it is the interpretation of the Church." Such a view is consistent enough in his mouth, but it would be nonsense in ours; and it would be a great calamity to the Church were her theology to become hide-bound—a mere *caput mortuum*, sending forth no new shoots, and receiving no new accessions of light or learning, such as the long and laborious scholarship of ages might offer. We have been learning in the past—learning both intensively and extensively. We have been growing both in depth and in breadth, since the days of the apostles and the prophets, for much that they only saw in vision, has been actualized in history. Like letter carriers, they delivered their message, knowing, perhaps little of the import (e.g., second coming)—for it was to us and not to themselves they did minister; and so, by the increasing light and the constant teaching of that good Spirit that leads into all truth, we can now tread with a firmer step into the depths of a doctrinal statement than ever Origen or Augustine could. We have made discoveries in the sacred page of the Word, just as the astronomer has made discoveries in the astral page of the firmament. There the telescope is ever revealing new wonders, bringing within the range of human ken worlds on worlds whose existence was never suspected before. So with the spiritual firmament. The eye of faith that has received the anointing of the holy One, is ever favoured with deeper insights into old truths, and rewarded with something like new revelations, brighter views of Christ and His kingdom.

How interesting is Church history in this respect! What conflicts and controversies in regard to the person of Christ, till the present received doctrine took shape in Chalcedon in 450 A.D. Then came the great controversy concerning sin and grace, resulting in the dogma set forth in our Standards. Then, following at a great distance, the doctrine of justification by faith, which (though not new, but which had simply been overlooked) broke upon the world with the force of a fresh revelation from heaven; still further on in history a great light came over the minds of men as to the character and constitution of the Church, how that it is not to be ruled by a hierarchy; how that in its organization it is not to take its model from the temple, but rather the synagogue; and how that we should look to the apostolic church as furnishing the principles of its constitution: and have these Scriptures that have been striking out so many new lights in the past nothing further to communicate? Is the vision sealed? Has the last word been spoken? What of that great department of Scripture called eschatology, all those questions pertaining to the resurrection, the condition of souls in the intermediate state, the reign of Christ in Hades, yes, the reign, for He has the keys of death and Hades. Those questions had all been taken up and prosecuted to some extent centuries ago, but the Reformation put its quietus on them all. Still we are not to suppose that they have received their final form, that the *status quo* which they have reached is never to be disturbed. The last word has not yet been spoken concerning them; and we are not without hope that in the warmer light, and ampler vision of a better day theology may have something more sure and satisfactory to advance regarding them. Who does not know that there are scores of splendid scholars working at them now, with no little encouragement? and no short, easy way of rulling them out from thoughtful, reverent discussion can any longer be tolerated. We have been learning and have still much to learn in the way of interpretation. And seeing the labours of a saintly scholarship have done so much in the past to roll away the mistakes and misinterpretations that have so long obscured the Word, why should we cease to hope that something more may yet be done in the same direction? and

why should we not welcome the light, come from what source it may, fearing none and refusing none, seeing it comes from the same Divine Author who rejoices in all the works of His hands and who is all glorified in them all? D. M.

*Queen's Sound, June, 1884.*

### NOTED CANADIAN TOTAL ABSTAINERS.

HONOURABLE GEORGE WILLIAM ROSS, LL.B., M.P.P.,  
MINISTER OF EDUCATION FOR ONTARIO.

BY J. B. HALKETT.

No record of the cause of total abstinence in Canada would be complete without giving prominence to the zealous, earnest worker therefor, whose name is given above, and whose labours are household words not merely in Ontario, his native Province, but wherever the agitation for prohibiting liquor forms a factor engaging public attention.

In the prime of life, having been born in the county of Middlesex, Ont., on the 18th of September, 1841, with honours and position, attained solely by indefatigable energy, it is only reasonable to expect that, if spared, Mr. Ross will, in the future, surpass what he has already accomplished for those temperance principles which have full possession of his heart.

His record, while short, has been most successful, but by no means a bed of roses, for he has risen, step by step, through a determination not knowing defeat—worthy the dogged perseverance of the Scottish race to which he belongs.

From the outset, the subject of this sketch has had to depend, mainly, on his own exertions.

His early education was the rather elementary instruction procurable at the rural school near his home. Good use, however, did he make of the meagre curriculum afforded, and in a short time secured a third-class county certificate, thus enabling him, when but sixteen, to be a teacher earning the "munificent" salary of eighteen dollars a month.

The next ten years, during which he gained second-class and first-class certificates, were entirely devoted to teaching the young. So successful was he, that he secured the confidence and esteem of parents, the affection and gratitude of many pupils.

Subsequently, he entered the field of journalism, and from then until very recently, edited or contributed to the columns of such well-known Provincial papers as the *Strathroy Age*, *Huron Expositor*, and *Canada School Journal*. While thus engaged, he by no means discontinued to take an active interest in educational matters, for, in turn, he held the positions of Local Superintendent and County Inspector, besides giving much time and attention to the establishment of Normal and Model schools—systems whose merits are universally recognized, a state of affairs in a great measure due to Mr. Ross' able advocacy of their claims.

Although thus working with a vim in these other spheres of usefulness, Mr. Ross has never forgotten that temperance creed which, from earliest years, has been his rule and guide. A friend of any method aiming at sobriety among the people, with an intense hatred of everything opposed thereto, he has in an especial manner espoused and advanced the Order of the Sons of Temperance; so much so, that no member is mere relied upon and admired in all the branches of that great organization. Very similar in this respect is his history in Ontario to what is Sir Leonard Tilley's in New Brunswick. Like the latter, he has been animated with an enthusiasm for adding to the ranks of total abstainers, and forming new divisions, thus strengthening an order to-day a mighty power for good in the land. In 1879, Mr. Ross was chosen Grand Worthy Patriarch, and with his usual energy worked night and day to make the Grand Division of Ontario the banner Grand Division of this continent—a laudable object brought about ere he vacated the chair. Immediately thereafter, he was unanimously elected to the highest office—that of Most Worthy Patriarch, presiding for two years over the deliberations of the National Division of North America, with marked ability and to the utmost satisfaction of the membership.

All temperance legislation brought before the Canadian Parliament during the time Mr. Ross was connected therewith, viz., from 1872 until lately, when he assumed the responsible duties of his present position, has had his cordial co-operation. During the administration of his political leader—Hon. Alexander Mac-

kenle—Mr. Ross was instrumental in obtaining the appointment of a commission to visit the United States for the purpose of inquiring into the working of prohibitory law there, the report of which commission materially tended to the enactment of a more stringent Canadian law governing the sale of intoxicating liquor. The Temperance Act of 1878 received the strenuous support of Mr. Ross, and had it not been for his exertions, when this measure was before the House of Commons, it is very questionable whether it would now be on the Statute Book of the Dominion.

Besides what we have alluded to, Mr. Ross, since its formation, has been identified with the Dominion Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic—his valuable advice and assistance being often sought and always at the disposal of that body. He is likewise Vice-President of the Ontario Temperance and Prohibitory League.

In addition to the severe work here outlined, he successfully prosecuted the study of law, so that in 1879 he matriculated at Albert University, thereafter entered a law office, and, having passed the several examinations, earned the degree of LL.B.

He is now head of educational affairs in Ontario, and, although within a month or two gazetted a Provincial Minister, has already introduced several reforms conducive to the best interests of the country.

Socially, he is of a most genial disposition, much esteemed and respected. Attracted by his many amiable traits of character, he numbers among staunch and warm friends, those who, from a purely political standpoint, cannot see with him eye to eye. This fact of itself demonstrates what manner of man he is. (The writer values his friendship, has implicit faith in his temperance views, but in the general government of the country agrees to differ.)

It seems appropriate to sum up this article, by quoting from a number of the *Canada School Journal* when giving its estimate of this gentleman whose life, more particularly as a total abstainer, we have attempted briefly to portray. It says:

"As a public speaker Mr. Ross has a remarkable faculty of grouping his facts, and presenting his argument in clear, logical order, in which we find the influence of his early training as a teacher. He is quick at repartee, possesses a retentive memory and a contagious enthusiasm which frequently expresses itself in genuine eloquence. He has the ardour and impulsiveness of a Celt, combined with much prudence and sound judgment. He is a living example of the power of continuity of purpose and indomitable will, when linked with intelligence and high motive. His life is instructive to every young man and his example is worthy of imitation. It is necessary to add, however, that Mr. Ross' remarkable powers have enabled him to accomplish a multitude of labours which would have broken down a more delicate constitution. It is only just to add also that labours in the school-room equally great would have failed to receive equal honours and present reward."

We commend the career of one so eminent, yet comparatively so young, for the emulation of our youth, with the hope that they may be encouraged to overcome difficulties and be spared to wield a powerful influence in elevating the social scale, assisting the weak, or raising up the fallen.—*Church and Home.*

**VACANCIES.**

MR. EDITOR,—This subject has been discussed *usque ad nauseam* from the minister's standpoint. Hear a few words, from a member. Nearly all the vacancies in small congregations in village and rural districts are caused between minister and people. After the minister has left the breach generally becomes wider. The one party blames the other for the pastor leaving. The other retorts by saying that he did not leave soon enough. That he remained long after "his usefulness had gone." In this condition, and many vacancies are in this condition, a settlement is hopeless. The one party opposes every thing proposed by the other. In some cases the services of a student are obtained and a good work is generally done. The student has been sent by the Church, and the people are spared the trouble of quarrelling over him. The student is removed in the fall, probationers are sent and the work is scattered. The apprentices build up, the journeymen pull down. During winter the visiting of the sick, the burying and marriages must be done by Methodist ministers. There is no help for this state of things. The pro-

bationers generally come on Saturday and frequently go on Monday, and, however able or willing they may be, their circumstances will not allow them to do pastoral work. The Sabbath school generally goes down and the children are divided between the schools of the other denominations. The services are irregular. When the people meet on Sabbath they frequently do not know whether to expect a minister or not. The young are attracted by the crowd, either to the Methodist church or the barracks of the Salvation Army; and the probationer, however well he may preach has next to an empty house. However able or willing he may be he can under the circumstances do nothing to prevent or remedy this state of things. The remedy which I propose is plain and simple. No new machinery is required. There are at present ten probationers and over fifty vacancies. Let the distributing committee apportion those ten with as many ministers without charge as are willing to work to the Presbyteries according to the number of vacancies in each. Let the Presbyteries through a convener send them to the vacancies, not as experiments to see how people will like them, but as pastors to take the spiritual oversight of the flock; not for any definite time, but to remain as long as they prove acceptable and useful. Let them be changed at the end of a month if necessary, and not for a year or a term of years unless necessary. Let us accept the fact that a minister may pray and do all kinds of pastoral work without being inducted. Inductions have become a mere farce. We may get a minister inducted over us, and for aught we can do to prevent it, he may go out next day and try to get a better congregation, while we are not allowed to try to get a better minister. This is not fair. Both parties should have the same chance. Congregations preferring to find their own supply to receiving from the Presbytery in the way proposed could be allowed to do so as at present. Ministers who preferred to find their own work, could have the same privilege. The advantages would be the following: all congregations except those who elected to find their own supply would be under pastoral care instead of being left, as at present, to be scattered as sheep having no shepherd. All ministers except those who elect to find their own work would be employed in pastoral work, instead of spending their money in travelling, and their labour in a way that is neither profitable to themselves nor to congregations. This would be simply applying to a part of our vacancies the system which has been so successful in the Methodist Church. The largest liberty would be enjoyed by all. Settled pastorates would not be interfered with. Those supplied in the way suggested might become settled pastorates as soon as prepared. That large class of settled ministers whose "usefulness is gone" could find a way of escape from their painful position by accepting work under such a scheme, instead of going out as candidates among the congregations. The probationers' scheme would not be required. The system of candidating, which is doing so much to degrade the office of the ministry, would be no longer necessary. It would be followed only by those who preferred it to mission work. Some change in the mode of supply is a necessity. I speak that I do know when I say that there are many congregations in the Church, that if allowed to go on as at present, like sheep without a shepherd, will be scattered beyond hope of recovery.

A MEMBER.

**"TERM-SERVICE"—REPLY TO VINDEK.**

MR. EDITOR,—The writer who signs himself "Vindex," and writes in answer to "Query" on Term-service, seems to misapprehend the matter at issue. The question is not Term-eldership, which "Query" disapproves and repudiates; but it is simply whether elders were originally, and ought now to be, chosen to rule for life, or for a limited period of service. A minister, or preaching elder, does not cease to be an elder when he retires from active service in the ministry; in like manner, a ruling elder does not cease to be an elder when he ceases to rule in the congregation with which he has been connected. If a ruling elder removes from the bounds of the congregation in which he has ruled, he requires to be re-elected but not re-ordained. He cannot enter on duty as a ruling elder before being chosen by the congregation into whose bounds he has removed.

In short, "Query" heartily subscribes to the principle, "Once an elder, still an elder;" but he does

not believe in perpetual tenure of office, irrespective of the interests and desires of the people.

In reading the life of John Knox we learn that he spent years on the continent of Europe, and that he brought home to Scotland the doctrine and discipline he had learned at Geneva and in Germany. His ideas of Church government were embodied in the "The First Book of Discipline," from which a quotation was given in the former brief article. Nothing could be plainer or more emphatic than the words of this extract. They have the clear ring of Knox's voice in every syllable. Allow me to quote them again—they are worthy of being repeated.

"The election of elders and deacons ought to be used every year, least that, by long continuance of such officiators, men presume upon the liberty of the Church. It hurtis not that one man be retained in office mo years than ane, so that he be appointed yearly by common and free election."

Vindex affirms that this extract is of no value whatever; but the candid student of Church History will not hastily reject such evidence in favour of Term-service.

The aristocracy of Scotland had, in those days, almost unlimited power over the common people. Patronage was therefore introduced, by which the members of the Church were deprived of the right to choose their pastors by free election, and life-service in the eldership was established, instead of term-service. Life-tenure of office was an innovation, just as patronage was a usurpation of the rights of God's people.

Let it not be overlooked or forgotten that the Reformed Churches of Europe continue to the present day the original practice of electing elders to serve for a limited term of years. "Query" has taken pains to ascertain that term-service is now practised in the Reformed Churches of Continental Europe.

Presbyterians do not fully realize that their system of Church government embraces so large a portion of the Protestant world as it does. The third Pan-Presbyterian Council is soon to meet in Belfast. The Belfast *Witness* newspaper has published a long list of the different nationalities that will then assemble. Among them we find the names of twenty-eight different Reformed, Evangelical, or Presbyterian churches of Europe alone, including the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. Let it not be forgotten, then, that all the Reformed Churches of Continental Europe have retained term-service, as it was in the days of the fearless Scottish Reformers.

But I do not wish, Mr. Editor, to intrude too much on your space or your patience. Hoping you will allow me room for another letter on this subject, I am, etc.

QUERY.

Toronto, June, 1884.

**QUERIES.**

MR. EDITOR,—Has the Dominion of Canada had either son or daughter that has written anything that the world of readers cares to quote?

Have we ever had or have we now a speaker whom the world desires to hear?

Has anybody done anything that the world admires?

What cause can be given for such a total lack of the beautiful and heroic?

Is there a ghost of imagination from Winnipeg to Halifax?

Is a box of raisins the fit emblem of our learned men, knowledge squeezed and defaced? QUERIST.

A—, June, 1884.

A CORRESPONDENT of an English paper writes from Brazil: The population of Rio de Janeiro is about half a million. There are only seven Protestant ministers in the whole city, viz., two Brazilian, four American, and one English. There are only four Protestant churches. I grieve for the English people here, who are like sheep without a shepherd. England sends missionaries to all parts of the world except Brazil; I think Mr. Vanorden, of Rio Grande du Sul, is the only one from England; there are none in Rio, unless you count the English Episcopalian minister one. Nearly all the shops are open here on Sunday, and it is the great day for horse races and bull fights, regattas, cricket matches, and athletic sports. Sunday is the day for all grand exhibitions or important business; Sunday work is quite common amongst the English clerks and merchants.

## THE TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

## FIRST DAY.

Wednesday, June 4th.—After the sermon by the ex-Moderator, Rev. Dr. Cochran, the Assembly was constituted with prayer, the roll was called and a large proportion of the Commissioners answered to their names. Dr. Cochran then read the following letter addressed to the Assembly by the retiring Moderator the Rev. Principal King, D. D.:

To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, to meet in St. James' Square Church, Toronto:

FATHERS AND BRETHREN.—The Presbytery of Manitoba and the Board of Management of Manitoba College have expressed the wish that I should visit Great Britain and Ireland during the present season in the interests of the institution, to a professorship in which I was appointed by the last General Assembly. While disliking the task thus placed before me, I cannot but recognize the importance of an effort being made to secure, if not increased support for the college from the transatlantic churches, at least the continuance of the support which several of them have kindly given during the present year.

I greatly regret that in order to accomplish this work with any hope of success, it is necessary for me to be on the other side of the Atlantic while the Supreme Courts of the several Presbyterian churches are in session, and thus to be absent from your meeting in St. James' Square Church, Toronto. The General Assembly will, I trust, readily extend its indulgence to the liberty which I take in leaving Canada before its meeting, and in requesting the previous retiring Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Cochran, to take my place in preaching the opening sermon and in constituting the Court, in view of the fact that my departure is occasioned simply by the desire to secure relief and aid for one of its own weak and burdened institutions.

I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to tender my heartiest thanks to the General Assembly for its great kindness in calling me to fill the Moderator's chair, and in according to me such generous support in the discharge of the duties of the office.

Desiring for you the presence of the Great Head of the Church during your meeting and the guidance in all matters of His Spirit, I remain,

Fathers and brethren,

Yours very respectfully,

Toronto, April 19, 1884.

JOHN M. KING.

Dr. Cochran in a few remarks made feeling reference to the loss sustained by the Church in the death of a number of faithful and distinguished men, both in the ministry and eldership, during the year. He also referred to eminent men in the Scottish churches who had passed away. He concluded by adverting to the general advance in liberality displayed by the Church in supporting the various schemes, and the success that had attended the effort to increase the stipends of many hard worked and faithful ministers, by thanking the Assembly for their kindness, and trusting that its meeting would be characterized by brotherly kindness and mutual forbearance.

## ELECTION OF MODERATOR.

A letter was read from Rev. C. B. Pitblado, desiring that his name be withdrawn from the list of those nominated for the Moderatorship. The Rev. J. K. Smith, Galt, and the Rev. Kenneth McLennan, Charlottetown, also requested the withdrawal of their names, which was granted. Dr. McKnight presented a similar request, but it was not complied with.

The Hon. Alexander Morris, in a few remarks, proposed the Rev. Professor McLaren, as Moderator, seconded by the Rev. S. Lyle, Hamilton. Rev. Principal McKnight, Halifax, was proposed by Rev. Dr. Macrae, St. John, and seconded by Rev. D. J. Macdonnell. The vote stood, for Dr. McKnight, eighty-one; for Professor McLaren, ninety-two, the latter on being declared duly elected was conducted to the chair by his proposer and seconder.

The Moderator said, I desire to thank you very cordially for the high honour in being called to preside over the deliberations of this Court. I would be insensible to what is really valuable if I did not appreciate the expression of esteem and confidence, which the honour implies. It brings with it also great responsibilities. Although he had taken an active share in the work formerly, he considered that his experience did not qualify him for the position in which he had been placed. If the helmsman was inexperienced, the sea was not tempestuous; no storm signals were visible. With their co-operation, and experienced officers placed on the deck, he might be able to guide the ship in her course during her ten days' voyage on the ecclesiastical ocean. Though there were no burning questions, they must not be too sure that there might not be disagreeable and painful discussions. Observation taught them that in dealing with great questions members realized their responsibility and were considerate of each other's feelings, while in dealing with lighter matters they were liable to be off their guard, and neglect to look up for the wisdom that cometh from above. The business of the General Assembly was not unimportant. Great consequences depended on the way in which it was transacted. He acknowledged and rejoiced in the good work done by other branches of the Evangelical Church. God had given to the Presbyterian Church a heritage of truth. In this land an important work was committed to it. Serious consequences depended on the manner in which the work was done. He then referred briefly

to the various schemes of the Church, to the Home and Foreign missions, French Evangelization, etc., and concluded by expressing his confidence that members would show due consideration for one another, shunning the warmth that came from heated debate, and be guided by the Spirit from on high.

The Rev. Kenneth McLennan moved, and Rev. J. K. Smith seconded, a motion expressing the Assembly's thanks to Dr. King for the able and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of the Chair, and Dr. Cochran for his able and appropriate sermon.

Rev. Robt. Torrance, Guelph, read a list of committees and the order of business for next day. The Assembly then adjourned.

## SECOND DAY.

Thursday, June 5.—The Assembly met at eleven o'clock, and the first hour was spent in devotional services, the Revs. E. D. Mullen, J. K. Smith, Dr. Jardine, E. A. McCurdy, and H. M. Parson, took part.

The Assembly being constituted Rev. R. Torrance presented the report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures.

Rev. Dr. Reid submitted the report of the Committee on the Pan-Presbyterian Council, 1884. The delegates appointed at last Assembly were prepared to attend with the exception of Professor McLaren and Dr. Reid. In their places Dr. G. D. Mathews and Rev. A. B. Mackay were appointed. Messrs. Fleck and Jordan were also appointed. The elders appointed are Messrs. James Croul, Hon. D. Laird, T. Kirkland, Dr. W. B. Geikie, R. Kilgour and W. Korr.

After the Assembly was constituted in the afternoon with devotional exercises, Dr. Jenkins presented the report of the Hymnal Committee. He stated that during the year ending 30th April, 31,700 copies of the Hymnal had been sold, making the number disposed of since its first publication, 142,240. Last year the royalty amounted to \$806. It was proposed that it should be expended in the preparation of an edition with the Tonic-sol-fa notation. This sum, however, would not be sufficient to meet the expense incurred, and it was desirable to obtain a guarantee that at least 2,000 copies should at once be disposed of to justify the undertaking. It was designed that it be sold at 80 cents a copy. The Sabbath School Hymnal, which would cost five cents each, had been completed and it would be issued on the 1st of August. He spoke very highly of its merits. It was also contemplated to publish an edition with harmonized music in four parts, for the use of schools and families. It was also contemplated to issue an edition of the Psalter and Hymnal, the music edited by Dr. Hopkins. The Free Church of Scotland had generously granted permission without the royalty to republish their edition of the Psalter.

Dr. Gregg moved that the report be received, its recommendations adopted; the Committee thanked for their diligence; express satisfaction with the Sabbath School Hymnal; approve of the publication of a Tonic-sol-fa edition; accord its appreciation of the generosity of the Free Church of Scotland in offering such advantageous terms for the publication of the Psalter, and that the Committee be re-appointed.

Mr. W. B. McMurrich in seconding the motion stated that the expenses of the Committee had been very light during the year, \$192 only had been incurred by the travelling expenses of the members, and for alteration in the plates. After a number of suggestions had been made, by Revs. J. A. Murray, W. D. Armstrong, H. Gracey, and Mr. Stewart, elder, Chatham, who stated that he could guarantee 1,000 copies. The motion was carried.

## APPLICATION TO BE RECEIVED AS MINISTERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Application was made by the following Presbyteries for the reception of the applicants named: Montreal, Mr. John Fraser, from the Congregational Church; Lanark and Renfrew, Mr. Alexander McTavish, Presbyterian Church, United States; Toronto, Mr. Walter Reid, Primitive Methodist Church; Mr. Alexander Caswell, Presbyterian Church, United States; and Mr. Hugh Rose, English Presbyterian Church. All these applications were on motion referred to the Assembly's Committee on reception of ministers.

## ASK LEAVE TO RETIRE.

Those asking leave to retire from the active duties of the ministry are: Mr. Louis Jack, Presbytery of St. John; Messrs. W. A. Long, Glengarry; W. Whyte, Peterborough; Albert Jamieson (of New Westminster, B. C.), Toronto; Duncan Morrison, Owen Sound; John Irvine, Saugean; W. Clelland, Hamilton; Thos. Alexander, Paris; W. E. Mackay, Toronto; Charles Campbell (late of Niagara), Toronto.

Principal Grant moved that these applications be remitted to a committee to be named by the Moderator. It was also moved that several other committees be struck by the Moderator. The Assembly then adjourned.

The business, in accordance with previous appointment, for the evening was

## HOME MISSIONS.

The Rev. Dr. Cochran, Convener, presented the report of the Home Mission Committee. He gave interesting details of the work accomplished during the year. In the Province of Quebec, despite great obstacles, much had been done and the outlook was exceedingly hopeful. Great progress had also been made in the Presbyteries of Lanark and Renfrew. In the Presbytery of Barrie, which includes the Muskoka District, ordained missionaries had been appointed and more were expected to engage in the work there. He made a feeling reference to the death of Rev. Mr. Thirido, recently from Scotland who had just been settled in Huntsville. An appeal for aid to his widow and children had been nobly responded to. Dr. Cochran then detailed the progress of mission work at Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, where they were preparing to build a handsome and commodious church, Prince Albert, and the North West. For British Columbia the services of Mr. John S. Mackay recently licensed had been secured. The established Church of Scotland are sending out two labourers to that field, one to Nanaimo and the other to Comox. A union could likely soon be effected there and a Presbytery formed. The financial showing of the Home Mission Fund was better than ever before. He concluded by moving that the report be adopted.

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, in seconding the motion, spoke briefly but earnestly referring to the great and gratifying success that had attended the inauguration of the Augmentation Scheme. He vindicated the action of the committee in carrying out the scheme and concluded by urging that if it was to be a permanent success there must continue to be earnest, sustained and liberal effort. There will be new claims. Churches will be springing up, particularly in the North West. He hoped that soon there would be but one Scheme for East and West, and an equal dividend for ministers from Newfoundland to British Columbia.

Professor Forrest, Halifax, presented the report for the Eastern section. Though they had a smaller and more difficult field, very satisfactory work had been done. He did not wish to occupy time by giving details, but would state a few facts. God had blessed them equally with their neighbours in the West, and they were able to rejoice mutually. St. John Presbytery had twenty-nine congregations of which twelve were supplemented, and they had sixty mission stations needing supply. Our people were scattered along the coast line of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and New Brunswick, and other denominations as well as Presbyterians were to be found everywhere. There was no jealousy of these. They were all engaged in the same good work and they had one aim. Still our people desired services and they ought to be supplied. God blessed those who did the work. Financially they could compare favourably with their brethren in the west. They had raised an equal sum proportionate to their numbers. Spiritually there had also been a gratifying progress. On cheering fact is that there had also been an increase of twenty-five per cent in the number of communicants in the mission stations. The number of children in the Sabbath schools had doubled. We were but beginning the work of Home missions as yet. If we succeed in filling the churches at home there will be no difficulty in getting the people to respond to the appeals made on behalf of Foreign missions. He concluded by moving the following motion: That the General Assembly receive and adopt the report of the Committee in Maritime Provinces on Home Mission and supplement, and tenders thanks to the Committee, especially conveners. The General Assembly notices with satisfaction the increased number of agents employed in mission stations, and the progress of the people in waiting on ministrations, and in their use of the means of grace, and in Christian liberality. The General Assembly is also gratified to hear that the supplement fund is in a better position than at any former time, and would encourage the committees and the Presbyteries to prosecute diligently the Augmentation movement during the current year, so that the minimum required by the General Assembly may be realized. The General Assembly would record again its obligations to the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, for the aid given during the year to Home missions in the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. J. K. Blair seconded the motion, and in doing so referred to the progress made in the Maritime Provinces, instancing the case of the congregation provided over by Dr. McCulloch out of which five had grown.

Dr. Cochran then moved in accordance with a recommendation of the Home Mission Committee, that the salary of Rev. James Robertson, Superintendent of Missions in the North West, be \$2,000 and travelling expenses.

Rev. W. S. Ball moved in amendment, that the proposal be sent down for the consideration of Presbyteries. This occasioned an animated debate in which a number of members took part. The original motion was carried almost unanimously.

The following recommendations of the Home Mission Committee were then adopted.

In the case of the following congregations not com-

plying with the regulations, the committee agreed to recognize them as exceptional, and to recommend the General Assembly to make grants to them, notwithstanding their inability to fulfil the conditions required of congregations on the list:—Kennebec Road, Arundel, New Glasgow, Hyacinthe, Aylwin and Desert, McNab, Middleville and Dalhousie, Grand Bend; and that Hawkesville be supplemented as a mission station.

That in carrying out the instructions of the General Assembly regarding congregations in Manitoba, resolved, that the stipends of ministers duly inducted be supplemented in the first place to \$850 per annum, and participate in the surplus fund up to \$500 per annum—corresponding with the \$750 per annum and manse in the other Presbyteries of the Church—it being understood that where there is a manse \$50 per annum will be deducted from the supplement, but this shall not be applied so as to reduce the present salary of any of the ministers now settled in supplemented congregations. The congregations receiving supplement in accordance with this regulation be required to pay at least \$500 per annum: no supplement to exceed \$400 per annum.

That the salaries in cities, and in towns where living is exceptionally high, be supplemented in the first place to \$800 per annum, with allowance of \$100 per annum for house rent, and may, at the discretion of the committee, participate in the surplus fund up to \$1,000, with the same allowance for rent.

That congregations receiving supplement in cities or towns, in accordance with the above regulation, be required to pay at least \$500, and \$100 for house rent, before being put on the list: no supplement to exceed \$400 per annum.

That before a settlement takes place in any vacancy requiring to be supplemented, the congregation be visited with a view to increase the contributions of the people, and the result of the visitation reported to the committee.

That all congregations requiring aid shall be visited annually between October and March with a view to secure increased contributions to stipend, and the result of the visitation shall be reported to the committee.

THIRD DAY.

Friday, June 6.—The Assembly met at ten o'clock and was constituted.

Dr. Willis Beecher, of Auburn Theological Seminary, was introduced by Mr. Parsons, and was asked to take a seat on the platform. The consideration of Home Mission Committee's recommendations was resumed. After considerable discussion, in which a number of members took part, the motion relating to Recommendations, as amended, was then passed as follows:—

That the committee be empowered to withhold until next General Assembly supplement in cases where mission stations have been erected into pastoral charges, and where existing congregations have been divided, if in the judgment of the committee such action has been undesirable. The remaining recommendation, as follows, was then adopted: That, in cases where stipends are augmented to only \$700 per annum and manse (or in cities to only \$900 and manse) in consequence of the regulation that "no congregation shall receive from the fund more than \$300 (in cities \$400), the committee be empowered to increase the grant where there is exceptional liberality on the part of the congregation interested.

The following recommendations by the sub-committee were then agreed to:

That the funds for Home Mission work proper and for Augmentation of Stipends be kept distinct, and that congregations be instructed to contribute separately to these two objects.

That the Augmentation Scheme be wrought, as during the past year, by a sub-committee of the Home Mission Committee, with a secretary appointed by the General Assembly.

That in view of the large and increasing amount of work in connection with the Home Mission and Augmentation schemes, Mr. R. H. Warden (who has been acting as secretary of the Home Mission Committee), be appointed secretary of the Home Mission Committee and of Sub-Committee on Augmentation of Stipends at a salary of \$400.

In the absence of papers relating to the division of the Manitoba Presbytery, the Assembly proceeded to the Langside matter. Papers were read. This is virtually an appeal by the Presbytery of Maitland, from the action of the Home Mission Board. The congregation is partly Gaelic and partly English, and so cannot be united with another charge having an English speaking minister. Mr. Dawson was heard on behalf of Langside congregation. He stated that the people were isolated and scattered, and unless they got aid they could not keep up ordinances. Some of the people do not understand English. Questions were asked when it was found that several congregations are within six or seven miles, one of which, South Kinross, has a Gaelic speaking minister.

Dr. Cochran made explanations on the part of the Board. Langside has been supplemented for eighteen or nineteen years. Attempts have been made again

and again to unite it with other charges, and the Committee believed that continuing aid was a waste of money.

Principal Grant moved that the action of the Board be sustained, and the congregation be recommended to the favourable consideration of the Board.

Mr. Forbes seconded the motion. Mr. N. McKay suggested that a clause be added instructing the Presbytery to bring about a union as early as possible.

Mr. Macdonnell spoke as to the effect of multiplying charges and making them a burden on the Fund. He believed that a rearrangement of the whole field would secure two strong congregations instead of two or three that now receive aid.

Dr. Grant read his motion as amended in the way suggested by Mr. McKay. Several members spoke against the motion as amended, lest a door be opened to many others in like circumstances. The motion of Dr. Grant was carried by 111 to 73.

DIVISION OF MANITOBA PRESBYTERY.

The division of the Manitoba Presbytery was then taken up. The report of the Board was then read and its adoption moved. Mr. Gordon moved in amendment that the Presbytery be divided. He spoke of the extent of territory, 1,000 miles from east to west. When the Presbytery was formed there were four labourers and eight stations, now there were fifty-four ordained ministers and 250 stations. He spoke at length of the difficulties that stand in the way and how the Presbytery of Manitoba endeavours to dispose of them. The proposal is to make three Presbyteries, Winnipeg, Rock Lake, and Brandon. The Superintendent of Missions to be a full member of the western Presbytery, that of Brandon, and a corresponding member of the others.

A member asked what objection the Board took to the division, when it was explained that latterly the Board, instead of making grants to stations or ministers, gave a lump sum to be allocated by the Presbytery as a whole, but if a division took place that would be broken up. The counsel of Winnipeg would be shut out from the care of the vast field of the North West.

Mr. Robertson entered into details as to boundaries and the number of ministers and charges with stations. He stated that the Presbytery after consideration are unanimous in asking for division.

Dr. Cochran did not object to the division but he called attention to the difficulties, one of which is that a representative of each Presbytery at the Board, together with the Superintendent, will cost between \$500 and \$600 for travelling expenses alone. He also said that the difficulty in the way of division before was difference of opinion in the Presbytery itself.

The Assembly then adjourned. At the afternoon meeting, after the Court was constituted, committees were named as follows: 1. To strike standing committees. 2. Loyal Addresses. 3. On Remits.

MANITOBA PRESBYTERY TO BE DIVIDED.

Consideration of the division of Manitoba Presbytery was then resumed. The motions were read. Dr. Cochran having withdrawn his motion, Mr. Gordon's amendment, now the main motion, was carried: that three Presbyteries be erected, entitled Winnipeg, Rock Lake, and Brandon, and that these constitute the Synod of Manitoba and the North-West.

Mr. Gordon then presented the rest of the scheme which was brought up by the Presbytery of Manitoba.

Mr. McPherson urged that the Home Mission work should be in the hands of a Synodical committee. Rev. Mr. Warden moved, and Rev. F. W. Farnes seconded, that what remains of the schemes be remitted to a committee for consideration. Rev. H. H. McPherson suggested that the money still be sent in a lump sum and a central committee in the North-West allocate it to the congregations and stations.

Rev. D. M. Gordon contended strongly for the principle that the Presbyteries in the great West be on the same footing as Presbyteries in Ontario and elsewhere. The ministers there wish to act on the same laws. Rev. H. M. Parsons moved in amendment that the money be sent in a lump sum to the Synod of Manitoba as to the Presbytery hitherto. This was seconded by Rev. T. McPherson. Rev. C. B. Pitblado wanted to know how the lump sum was to be disbursed when it is voted; that he does not see at present.

Principal MacVicar said that what Mr. Pitblado desiderates will be supplied when the Synod is organized.

A vote being taken Mr. Parson's amendment was carried.

Mr. Warden's amendment was then put to refer the matter to a committee, and carried by a majority. It was agreed to send the question of boundaries of Presbyteries to the same committee.

Mr. Warden then moved a deliverance completing the Home Mission business as follows:—

That the General Assembly adopt the report of the Home Mission Committee as amended, express heartfelt gratitude to God for the large measure of success achieved in both departments of the work, and especially for the success attending the Augmentation

Scheme adopted by the Assembly last year, whereby a minimum stipend of \$750 and a manse has for the present been secured: cordially thank the Committee, and especially the Convener and the Convener of the Sub-Committee on Augmentation for the services they have rendered: commend anew the Home Mission work to the hearty sympathy and liberality of the congregations of the Church. And the General Assembly recognize the desirability of union of the eastern and western sections of the Church in Home Missions and Augmentation work, and remit to the Committee to consider during the year the practicability of such union to report to the next General Assembly.

The motion passed with acclamation.

The Moderator thanked Dr. Cochran, Messrs Macdonnell, Aull, and Warden in the name of the Assembly.

It was now announced that Mr. Gordon, of Winnipeg, would preach in the morning of next Sabbath, and Mr. McNeill, of St. John's, Newfoundland, in the evening.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Rev. W. T. McMullen then presented the report on Sabbath Observance. The report detailed the efforts during the year in conjunction with other bodies in the direction of seeking legislation.

After explanations with respect to points in the report it was moved by Rev. H. M. Parsons, and seconded by Mr. John Charleton, M.P., and resolved as follows:

That the report be adopted, and that the Assembly express its strong disapprobation of the various forms of Sabbath profanation mentioned therein, especially the running of unnecessary trains, making up of mail matter, holding funerals unnecessarily, etc., and the Assembly hereby urge on persons within the Church to abstain from and discountenance these several forms of Sabbath profanation.

Mr. Parsons referred to the increase of excursions by rail and steamboat. He spoke of the growth of these things in the United States, referring to things that are now in vogue in large cities where they were not possible some years since. He urged the Assembly to do what in it lies to stem the spread of Sabbath profanation. He read an account of the action of the General Assembly at Saratoga on this question.

Mr. Charlton spoke at length on the subject. He gave the history of the legislation of last session and the cause of failure. He said the bill of last session applied to Ontario, and he thought that if a bill be introduced again, it should apply to the Dominion. He said that it would encounter the opposition of Quebec no matter what the side of politics. It should aim at the stoppage of all traffic on railways. He had been in conversation with the manager of the Michigan Central Road, who said he was most anxious to stop all trains on the Sabbath, but until the Government interferes he cannot help himself. He said that an Act is needed in Congress as well as in Parliament to get all that is desired. He is hopeful as to the success of a moderate bill.

Principal Caven felt that this is one of the most important subjects that come before the Assembly. We have reached a crisis in this matter. This vast system of railways is worked in defiance of the Sabbath, and the Canada Pacific Railway was carried on as if there was no Sabbath. The work of construction on the last named road is proceeded with on that day as on other days. We have not shown ourselves as if in earnest; our remonstrance has been feeble. There is no use in teaching what the Sabbath is in our theological seminaries while all this goes on. The question is, are the teachings of the Christian world on this subject right? The question is not what is in line with mercantile requirements? but what is the law of God? We cannot keep our people right by silence. If the breach goes on, the consciences of all, especially the young people, will be demoralized. He had no words to express the importance of the subject.

Rev. W. D. Armstrong suggested that throughout the country electors should send deputations to wait upon their respective members before the session of Parliament, asking them to support the legislation asked for in this matter.

A n overture on the same subject from the Presbytery of Lanark and Renfrew was read, after which the Assembly adjourned.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Assembly convened in Knox Church on Friday evening, when the Foreign Mission work of the Church came up for consideration. The meeting was all the more interesting on account of the presence of four of the missionaries who addressed the large assemblage present. After devotional exercises

Dr. Wardrope, Convener of the Foreign Mission Committee, presented the report for the western section. He adverted to the increased interest manifested in this important part of the Church's work. It was as life from the dead. Sympathy was awakened, energy enlisted, and liberality of resources was evoked. The best men are required for the Foreign Mission field. It used to be thought that failures at home might make successes abroad. This was now understood to be a huge mistake. At home, ministers had the support of good elders and managers, Sabbath school teachers, and a sympathizing and praying



people. The missionary in most cases was deprived of those advantages. A young man who in the old country had gained the highest honours in his university examinations, had offered his services as a missionary. Well might men devote themselves to this noble work. Well might women consecrate their lives to the work of Christianizing the heathen; Christianity had raised woman to her true sphere, Christianity has done much for woman and woman has done much for Christianity. A lady, Miss Beattie, who had graduated at Queen's University, Kingston, was to be our first medical missionary in India. We receive her gladly with prayer and praise and bid her God-speed.

Dr. McGregor then submitted the Foreign Mission report of the eastern section. At last Assembly three of the foreign missionaries were invalids, Messrs. Junor, Christie and Morton. All were now restored. When he visited Mr. Morton after the meeting of last Assembly, he said that he hoped for recovery, the crisis was past. I date my recovery from the night of the missionary meeting. The prayers then offered were answered. The past year recorded a great work done. They had large receipts, their expenditure had been large, but God calls us to the work. The expenditure is the necessary and legitimate expression of our thankfulness to God. We have had some things to mourn over. No man with the necessary qualifications offered in response to the call from Demerara. We are encouraged by the fact that since the meeting of the present Assembly one young man has volunteered. What hath God wrought for us!

Principal Grant, in moving the reception of the report, made a few remarks on the success that had attended the efforts of the Church in the five fields in which our missionaries laboured. He characterized the management of the Trinidad Mission as statesmanlike. The motion was seconded by Rev. Dr. Moore, Ottawa.

Rev. H. Robertson, missionary from Eromanga, referred to the New Hebridean climate, and the history of missions in that group of islands. All the missionaries that preceded him had been martyred. After the death of Mr. J. D. Gordon, there were only about forty or fifty people favourable to the Gospel and 2,000 opposed to it. He could, soon after he landed there, see hundreds of people marching past to battle. They had no literature, no written language. A few months after his arrival he had baptized eight persons. He narrated a variety of interesting incidents in the progress of the work. He went whenever he had an opportunity of preaching the Gospel, in some places that could only be done with the chief's permission. Sometimes their school-houses were burned down and the teachers driven away. They had many providential escapes. Our resolve was, he said, to win Eromanga for the Lord Jesus Christ. They began the work of training teachers and in twelve years they had twenty-four schools. They had broken up the heathen ranks. The Gospel was preached throughout the island. There was a Christian nucleus in almost every part of it. Five hundred have renounced all heathenism. They had 195 adult church members. The Martyr's Memorial Church had been erected, the foundation stone of which was laid by the second son of the murderer of John Williams. At Communion seasons the church was too small to contain the numbers that came. They met under the cocoa, the orange, and the palm trees. Some of their now exemplary church members had been cannibals. They were a most liberal people, and their practice of the principles of Christianity was as good, and in some respects better, than could be found elsewhere. The services were being carried on, in the absence of the missionary, by those qualified among themselves, and since he left three new stations had been opened. They wanted a more liberal support of their endeavours. They want a free government. They wanted English government because it was the freest, and they desired English taught in their schools. If he were asked what are the prospects, he would reply in the words of Judson, "Bright as the promises of God." He concluded by expressing his gratitude for the kindly reception he had every where met with since his return to Canada. He wanted \$1,000 to help to purchase a new steamer for their work. He would now say farewell. I do not expect to see you again till we meet in the General Assembly of the first-born in heaven.

The Rev. Kenneth Junor, who has been restored to health, next addressed the meeting. He had sometimes been asked, can you make good honest Christians of Chinamen? May not a nation that embraced Buddhism accept the nobler and purer religion of Jesus Christ? Such doubts to him were absurd. These people do not look at the truth through systems of theology, they look at the Gospel in its simplicity. He loved the work and rejoiced at the prospect of returning to it. I would not ask the Church to send me, he said, I would not ask money, if I had it myself I would willingly go thinking it the highest honour to preach the Gospel to the heathen. He detailed some of the tremendous difficulties that Chinese converts had to encounter, and how self-denying and devoted several of them were. He gave an idea of the dreadful and harassing persecutions by rapacious officials, to which individuals had been subjected,

simply because they avowed themselves Christians. It was a very difficult thing to become a Christian in the midst of heathenism.

After the 97th Psalm had been sung, Dr. Wardrop announced that three gentlemen present had agreed to give \$10 each for the purchase of a steamer for the service of the Hebridean Mission.

Rev. Kenneth G. Grant, missionary at Trinidad, stated that as Mr. Campbell would speak on the work among the Hindus he would confine his remarks to the Coolies. Immigration has its advantages. Even a Scotchman going abroad becomes somewhat liberalized. It was the same with the Hindus. They were a people shackled physically and mentally. When they go abroad they are partially liberated from their shackles. It is a matter of astonishment when a man has the moral courage to come out from heathenism and embrace Christianity. He gave an instance of the power of caste-feeling which came under his own observation, and said, if this be true in Trinidad, what must it be in India. His own chatechist was perplexed by the partaking from one cup at communion. The missionaries in Trinidad were a band of brothers. They were all working together in harmony. There was not a lazy one among them. At the beginning of last year a missionary came from the U. P. Church in Scotland, and there were three from the same Church preaching to English congregations. Alexander Kennedy, a member of this Assembly, was the father of Presbyterianism in Trinidad, where his work remained and his memory was cherished. They had a Presbytery composed of several Free Church, three U. P., and five from our Canadian Church. John Knox Wright, late of London East, is a favourite with us all. He is going to hold on. Our work consists partly in education and partly in preaching the Gospel. There are 1,800 children on the roll and a daily attendance of about 1,200. We receive liberal support. Our people contribute at the rate of about \$12.60 for each communicant. Last year they paid \$600 of my salary. They had many cheering instances of devotedness and liberality among their people. The missionary life had its lights and shadows. He illustrated what the friends of missions can do at home by giving the history of a Chinese youth who had been educated by friends in Knox Church, Galt, at the Collegiate Institute there while under the care of Dr. Tassie. Friends in that congregation had contributed liberally every year since. They must have a college in Trinidad such as they have in Formosa.

Rev. J. Fraser Campbell, missionary at Mhow, India, after a few remarks on the healthiness of the Indian climate, described the mission field occupied by the Canadian Church in Central India. It was about 400 miles north and east of Bombay. The population was about 9,000,000. Among those labouring near to them there was only one missionary a lady, the widow of a missionary, connected with the American Presbyterian Board. There was also a newly organized mission where the work is carried on by labourers from Sweden. The English Friends or Quakers have also recently begun mission work in that region. These are our nearest neighbours. In our field there is just one ordained missionary for each million of the population among whom we labour. After describing the country where our mission is situated, and the missions of the British churches nearest to ours, he stated that its headquarters were at Indore, which had a population of 73,000. His own centre of operations was at Mhow, a British Canton with a population of 20,000. A certain Maharajah has been desiring to obtain the services of a lady doctor though he had expressed no desire for a lady missionary. This was the place for Miss Beattie and in her both would be combined. In reference to the trouble with the Maharajah Holkar of Indore, Mr. Campbell stated that if the Agent-Governor-General had been a Christian he would have saved us from all the trouble that has arisen. It was made so much worse by his dilatory course of action. If a satisfactory solution is not soon arrived at we will carry the matter to the authorities in Britain. He thought that the Canadian Governor-General would be of service in their difficulties. Part of the Anglo-Indian press had also done our cause much harm by its misrepresentation of our case. If need be we shall carry our appeal to the British Parliament. It is not the people who wish us to leave. In city, town, and village we have been most cordially received. He concluded by making a stirring and powerful appeal for an increase in the number of missionaries and in liberality for the promotion of the work in Central India. He hoped that they would soon get six additional labourers, and that some would be ready to accompany him when he went back to his field of labour.

After the singing of the doxology the Moderator pronounced the benediction.

#### FOURTH DAY.

Saturday, June 7.—The Assembly having been constituted, additional business items were placed on the docket.

Considerable discussion arose on a motion by Rev. W. D. Armstrong to reconsider the order of business with a view to have the overture from Synod of Mon-

trreal and Ottawa on party politics. Mr. Armstrong said the overture touches only what was considered an evil; it was not a political question but a moral question, one affecting the whole country, the whole Church, and the State, and it was the desire of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa to apply more thoroughly religion to politics. The question should have a proper place on the docket for this reason, if for no other—it did not come from one individual or two individuals, but from the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, it having been almost unanimously adopted by its members. In view of the importance of the question and the standing of the Synod, it was not fair that an overture, which depended for its result upon the mode in which it was presented, and the spirit in which it was entertained by the Assembly, and the moral effect it had on the Assembly, should be placed near the end of the docket. He concluded by moving that the overture be taken up on Monday afternoon.

Dr. Proudfoot seconded the motion. Dr. Laing and Mr. Torrance opposed it, and the proposal was defeated.

Rev. T. Sedgwick withdrew his motion relating to the appointment of the judicial committee which was named by the Moderator.

Rev. Dr. Laing convener of the Committee on the Marriage Question, presented the report of that Committee.

The following is the Committee's findings: That the Mosaic law of incest is of permanent obligation, and that marriage ought not to be within the degrees of consanguinity or affinity forbidden in the Word.

That the proposition contained in clause third, viz., "a man may not marry any of his wife's kindred nearer in blood than he may of his own" is in the opinion of the Committee, not sufficiently sustained by the authority of Scripture.

The Committee being also instructed to "recommend what action should be taken in reference to marriage within the forbidden degrees," respectfully submit the following recommendation as following from the judgment stated above. That Church discipline shall not be exercised in regard to marriage with a wife's sister, wife's aunt, and wife's niece.

The Committee having regard to the importance of the subject and the desirableness of the matter being fully considered by the Church before a final decision is given by the Supreme Court, further ask leave to recommend:—

That the foregoing report be sent down to Presbyteries for their careful consideration, and that they be asked to report to next General Assembly their opinion regarding the judgment at which the Committee has arrived, and the action which the Committee recommends.

And, also, that the Established, Free, and United Presbyterian Churches in Scotland, the Presbyterian Church in England, and the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, be informed by the General Assembly of what is being done by this Church, so that, if possible, harmonious action on this important matter may be secured, and difficulties which may arise from want of unity of discipline be obviated.

#### POWERS OF PRESBYTERY.

The overture of the Synod of Hamilton and London on the subject of new colleges and founding new chairs in colleges was taken up. Rev. W. T. McMullen was heard in support of the overture. This was a constitutional question, and no matter where the new college was the question would be the same, and he would raise the same objection to the act. The great radical body of the Church, that which was characteristic of the Church, was the Presbytery. The Assembly was made up of the delegates from the Presbyteries, and therefore its powers were delegated. It was true that the old Church in Scotland started with a General Assembly which created Presbyteries and defined their powers. It was the same here so far as the latter point was concerned. It might be said, therefore, that the Assembly was supreme. So it was supreme, but only within the constitution. It was placed under a system of checks and restraints the most admirable known in the systems of Church government. There was the great Barrier Act which prohibited the Assembly from forming new rules of doctrine, discipline, government, or worship, without being submitted to the Presbyteries. He read from the rules defining the powers of the Assembly, and contended that in no sense did it imply, much less state, that the Assembly had the power to constitute new colleges. Had the scheme been one for reducing the number of colleges that would have been received with some considerable degree of favour. But with five already they had, in his opinion, enough colleges without establishing another. They had now six, the number under the control of the great Presbyterian Church of the United States, with its vast resources and its overwhelming numbers. There was, he believed, a general conviction that before laying this additional strain upon the Church's back, when the burden already borne was almost breaking that back, the Assembly should have asked the whole Church whether it was ready to bear this additional burden. The Presbyteries had powers which the Assembly did not possess.

If we had, for instance, original jurisdiction over matters which the Assembly could not interfere with. The Assembly might, of course, take cognizance of the case in the regular way, but not in the way of original jurisdiction. He reviewed the practice of the churches on that point. After speaking of the action of the Presbyterian Churches in Australia, he pointed out that when the Free Church of Scotland desired to institute a new chair of evangelistic theology some years ago, the matter was sent down to Presbyteries; and a majority of churches having approved of the appointment, the General Assembly proceeded to institute the chair. The Assembly could not have all the powers of the old Synod when it was the supreme court of the Church. For example, the old synodical Court could adjourn for a year. The Assembly so soon as the business was done dissolved. Otherwise, the rights of the Presbyteries would be invaded. The speaker quoted from the records of the appointment of professors to colleges of the Canadian Church; and in conclusion affirmed that the Assembly had departed from the old constitutional doctrine of the Presbyterian Church in instituting new theological chairs without consulting Presbyteries. No great harm had yet been done, but the time might come when a member would give almost his right hand to get the Assembly under constitutional restraint, from which it had departed. The Assembly soon afterwards adjourned.

FIFTH DAY.

Monday, June 9.—The Assembly met at ten o'clock, when, after being constituted, a report of the committee of business was presented, bringing up a number of new papers.

The applications of Mr. Craig sent up by the Presbytery of London, and of Mr. McLeod sent by the Presbytery of Manitoba, were sent to the committee on the reception of ministers; also that of Mr. S. Hutcheson for leave to retire, sent up by the Presbytery of Barrie, be sent to the committee appointed to consider such applications.

The case of Mr. Verrier, whom the Presbytery of Ottawa wish to license, was taken up. The papers were read. The case was referred to the committee on the reception of ministers.

Mr. Dewar's case was remitted to the committee on the retiring of ministers.

Mr. Fourribeau's case was stated by Dr. McKnight. It is asked that he be received as a student of theology, though he has not gone through the Arts' course.

The overture on the power of Assembly to found new colleges without referring the matter to Presbyteries was then taken up as left off on Saturday. Dr. Ure was now heard in support of it. He said that the overture asked for two things: 1st, that no new college be instituted by the Assembly alone; 2nd, that no new chair be founded in an existing college by the court. He did not think there was much immediate danger, but it was safe to bring this forward, and in the development of the Great North-West, in which we all rejoice that they may be demands very soon. The second part does not strike at existing arrangements. In passing he does not see why the expression should be theological colleges, he would have it apply to literary as well as theological institutions. He does not dwell on the constitutional point, as that is rather out of his line. He thought it expedient for these reasons, because: 1st, it enables the Assembly to find out the mind of the Church; 2nd, in this way the wisdom of the Church is more fully brought to bear on it. He thinks the session is the apostolic Presbytery; 3rd, in this way we guard all the better against hasty legislation. We have no Upper House.

Mr. Ball did not speak at length, though he was one of those appointed by Synod to do so.

Dr. Proudfoot moved to the following effect: That the overture be laid on the table.

He does not agree with the statement that the Assembly was the creature of Presbyteries, but the Presbytery does not create the Assembly. When once a supreme court is erected it takes cognizance of all matters in the Church. There are two efficient checks—1st, the Presbytery elects its representatives, and sees that the men sent represent its views; 2nd, there is the Barrier Act. With these it is impossible for the Assembly to act tyrannically. We should act in the spirit of the overture, but we ought not to tie up our hands in a hard and fast manner. We are not delegates here: we are commissioners. He could not agree with those that cry out against colleges. It is the genius of Presbyterianism to create colleges; it is to our credit that we have so many colleges.

Dr. McRae seconded the motion. He thought that the object contemplated by the overture had been gained by the discussion. He sympathized with the spirit of the overture. He deprecated hasty legislation. He did not propose to discuss the constitutional question. The point raised is like the ancient logical hair-splitting. As to Manitoba, that is not to happen again. As to the founding of a new chair, supposing a full endowment were given, either by one or many, who would refuse it?

Dr. Reid wished to express his dissent from the constitutional argument put forward by Mr. McMullen.

He did not agree with the statement that the Presbytery is the root of our system. Any of our courts may be called a Presbytery and that rightly. The origin of the Church, how was it. Ministers were settled all over without any tie, and then they met and formed a General Presbytery and erected particular Presbyteries. They called the General Presbytery a Synod. He sympathized with the object in view, but he did not lay any stress on the constitutional point.

Mr. Campbell, of Montreal, was not in accord with Dr. Reid. The point is what is the theory we follow now? It is not what is the genesis of this or of any other Church. He referred to the origin of the Barrier Act. It arose because all the ministers were not any longer members of the Assembly.

Dr. Grant moved in amendment. Receive the overture and, while approving of it so far as new Theological colleges are concerned, deem it inexpedient to deal with the other points of the question. He thought the Assembly did right, for the Church was led up to it for years, and the whole Church was seized of the matter. He utterly refused to accept of the question as applying to new chairs.

Dr. Caven seconded the amendment. He regretted that the great work of the Church is delayed with questions of a speculative nature. He does not think that the Assembly shall bind itself down. Four things are embraced in the Barrier Act, doctrine, government, worship, and discipline. We ought not to add a fifth thing. The Assembly will forget itself, but it will not forget itself if it goes in that direction. The assumption is put forward that this Assembly is going in the same line as that in which the old Canada Presbyterian Church, but that is not so. We have the procedure of other Churches to follow, or to take into consideration. Even that relied on does not support the theory put forward. In Queen's College the Professors are appointed by a Board. He protested against Knox College being bound up any more than other colleges. He respectfully submitted that we have not the best mode of appointing Professors, but he did not wish to cut before the point.

Mr. McLennan, of Charlottetown, was disposed to move in this way: receive the overture but the Assembly does not deem new legislation necessary. He had no desire to go back in any way on the action of last Assembly. There are many ways of finding out the mind of the Church besides formally sending the matter down to the Presbyteries. He did not consider that in the question at issue any constitutional point is at stake.

Dr. Proudfoot withdrew his motion in favour of Dr. Grant's.

Mr. White seconded Mr. McLennan's amendment.

Mr. McMullen came forward to move a motion. He is willing to let the whole preamble of his overture go if any objected to it, if the result remained. Regarding Queen's College it came with its mode of action, and he does not want to interfere with it. He moved: That the overture be received and, without the preamble, be sent to Presbyteries.

Mr. Ball seconded the motion. The motions were then put.

Dr. Grant's motion was carried by a majority of one. The Assembly, after being constituted, Rev. W. S. Ball, as a question of privilege, desired to know whether he could enter his dissent from the finding of the Assembly on the overture from Synod of Hamilton and London. It was ruled out of order.

Professor McLaren, Principal McVicar taking the chair, proposed the following resolution. That in the opinion of the Assembly it is desirable that the Foreign mission work of the Church be carried on by one committee; and that the General Assembly appoint a committee to mature a plan to report to next General Assembly. Dr. McLaren thought that the time was come when there should be a unification of the Foreign mission work of the Church. There might be a committee of from twenty to twenty-five members. This would be sufficient, as it was not desirable to incur heavy travelling expenses. It might also be necessary to have a convener who was neither a professor nor a pastor, who would be able to devote all his time to the duties of the office.

Dr. McGregor was much pleased to hear that the Moderator had been converted. For himself he had always been of the opinion that there should be only one committee. It would greatly facilitate the business of the Assembly to have only one committee, one convener, and one secretary. As it affects our missionaries, we cannot tell whether they belong to the east or west. They belong to the whole Church. They have longed for the termination of the present arrangement. Then the people want it. The most liberal-hearted men want it. They look upon the union as incomplete, and if it is not completed it will be weakened. He had much pleasure in seconding the motion. It was carried unanimously. Dr. McGregor then proposed the following motion, disposing of the report of the eastern section.—“The General Assembly adopts the report (eastern section) and records gratitude to God for the encouraging facts which it presents—the recovery of invalid missionaries, the settlement in Couva of Rev. J. K. Wright, the appointment by the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland of Rev. Mr. Hendrie as mission-

ary to Indian immigrants in St. Joseph, Trinidad, and the steady expansion of the work both in the New Hebrides and Trinidad, with the development of liberality among the Christian converts in both these fields. The General Assembly extends a cordial greeting to Mr. Grant, and trusts that his visit home may prove refreshing to himself and beneficial to the mission, and cordially endorses the opinion and desire of the committee that our people may express their welcome by providing for him, as recommended by the mission council, a healthful and comfortable dwelling-house. The General Assembly presents farewell greetings to Mr. Robertson, praying that before the meeting of the next Assembly he may have rejoined the mission synod of the New Hebrides, and carried the Eromanga New Testament to his people. The General Assembly would further make grateful mention of the increasing usefulness of the Women's Societies in the Maritime Provinces, and of valuable aid given by them to the mission cause.” In referring to the mission work under the care of the Church in the Maritime Provinces, he said that Rev. Kenneth G. Grant must have a new house as the one in which he resided at present had become unfit for habitation.

It was suggested by Rev. T. Lowry that the Moderator name the committee to whom the maturing of a plan for uniting the committees was to be entrusted.

It was moved by Principal Grant, and seconded by Rev. W. T. McMullen, and carried unanimously that the Foreign Mission Committee, western section, place at the credit of the committee in the eastern the sum of \$2,500 for the purpose of procuring a home for Mr. Grant, should such sum be required for the purpose.

Principal Grant then proposed the adoption of the Foreign Mission Committee's (western section) report and the thanks of the Assembly tendered to the Convener. The motion was seconded by Rev. L. G. McNeill, and agreed to.

At this stage the Board of Management, the Members of the Senate and the Board of Examiners of Knox College were appointed as were also the Home and Foreign Mission Committees.

Hon. Alex. Morris spoke in his motion respecting the union of the Methodist Churches in Canada. We ought, he said, to hold out the right hand of fellowship to those engaged in the same work as ourselves. He concluded by proposing that a committee be appointed to prepare a congratulatory resolution expressing the satisfaction with which this Church recognizes the union of the Methodist Churches of the Dominion, and that such resolution be conveyed in fitting terms to that church. The motion was seconded by Dr. Laing, and agreed to unanimously. Mr. Morris, Dr. Laing, and Principal Caven were appointed to frame the resolution.

APPEAL FROM A DECISION OF THE SYNOD OF TORONTO AND KINGSTON.

The appeal of Professor Gregg and others against the decision of the Synod of Toronto and Kingston in the complaint of Rev. T. S. Chambers against Rev. J. Gallagher for celebrating a marriage between a widower and his deceased wife's sister was then heard. Dr. Gregg was heard for himself and on behalf of the other appellants, Mr. Wilkins for the Presbytery of Kingston, Revs. D. J. Macdonnell and P. Mc. F. McLeod were heard in defence of the action of the Synod.

Dr. Proudfoot moved and Mr. J. G. Forbes seconded that the General Assembly dismiss the protest and appeal, sustain the decision of the Synod of Toronto and Kingston and the action of the Presbytery of Kingston.

Rev. Robert Campbell moved in amendment that the General Assembly sustain the appeal and remit the case to the Presbytery of Kingston, to be dealt with according to the law of the Church.

Rev. H. H. McPherson seconded the amendment which was supported by Dr. Laing. Dr. Proudfoot, having replied, the question was put when eighty-two voted for the amendment and forty for the original motion.

In the evening, the Assembly being constituted for business,

Principal McVicar, in submitting the report of the French Evangelization Committee, stated that they have fifty-four missionaries of all grades, comprising eleven colporteurs, nineteen ordained missionaries, and twenty-two missionary teachers. They have seventeen mission schools, 537 pupils, forty-two mission fields, seventy-eight preaching stations, 965 families, and there were 934 persons of French origin in full communion with the Church. There were about 2,200 in attendance on the Sabbath, and 973 attending the Sabbath schools, and they had twelve young men studying for the work of the Gospel. They had disposed of 1,962 Bibles, and distributed 22,000 tracts. They also had a mission to the Italian people in the city of Montreal, conducted by a very devoted expatriate. They also had an ably conducted French paper. The work of colportage could be expanded to any extent. One difficulty was the obtaining of suitable men. This mission he believed was one of the most difficult in the world. Those engaged in it deserve the sympathy, not only of this Assembly, but that of all

the people connected with the Church. Mission schools could also be greatly multiplied, and will be. The education imparted was thoroughly Christian as it ought to be in the schools everywhere. He directed special attention to the four propositions on the first page of the published report, which are as follows:—

From information gained by direct personal intercourse with the French people and from the French press, it is painfully apparent—

1. That there is a rapid growth of infidelity among them, especially with the educated classes. This is only what has happened in every country in which Romish superstitions have long been dominant. Hitherto the great majority of the people of Quebec have been comparatively devout. They have meekly submitted to ecclesiastical rule and shown unquestioning confidence in the rites and ceremonies of the church, but very many of them have now arrived at a dangerous transition period. Through various causes their minds are partially emancipated, thought is awakened in some degree, and they begin to discover that they have been long held down and deceived; that, as a matter of fact, the priests cannot do what they pretend, and that the sacraments (upon which every thing depends in Romanism) possess no such efficacy as is claimed for them. Besides, the incessant demands made upon their credulity and their pockets, and enforced by local and despotic ecclesiastical authority, are becoming more and more intolerable. Meanwhile all religious teaching is apt to be placed in the same category and therefore rejected. It is extremely difficult for a people in this condition to stop short of blank atheism. In view of this state of things, it seems plain that we should not rest satisfied with our present limited educational and missionary appliances, but should greatly extend them. If this flood of unbelief is not to be allowed to spread far beyond its present limits, it must be checked by a large band of faithful missionaries, full of the love of Christ, wielding His Gospel with power, and trained to deal with all phases of sceptical thought. This is surely demanded on patriotic as well as on religious grounds. The good of the whole Dominion is involved. One-fourth of its population, who hold the balance of political power, cannot be in this condition without all its interests being injuriously affected.

2. Along with increased infidelity, there is the old fanaticism, not so wide spread, but in some instances more intense than heretofore. We have no wish to be alarmists, but we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that forces more dangerous to social and national life are at work in this direction, and are being daily strengthened by the dominant ultramontane party. And while at present they are restrained by the influence of liberal-minded Roman Catholics and of Protestantism, it is impossible to say how long this may continue to be the case, unless the light of the Gospel is caused to shine among them. There are those in both parties—the ultramontane and the liberal—who speak freely of an approaching open conflict, in which French liberalism, and Protestantism with which it is allied, may be forcibly crushed.

3. There is a growing determination with ultramontanists not only to preserve the French nationality essentially separate from the life of the Dominion, but also to make it wholly Roman Catholic. A conspicuous illustration of this is furnished by the fact that the national fête of St. Jean Baptiste, which is to be observed during this month with unusual pomp, and at a large expenditure of money for ornamental dress, etc., is completely under ecclesiastical control. It is made religious rather than national, and one grand imposing feature is to be the public celebration of High Mass on the summit of Mount Royal overlooking the city. For this reason all liberal Catholics and French Protestants are excluded and stigmatized as unworthy of a place among their own fellow-countrymen. It is not surprising that this is giving rise to keen discussion and even intense bitterness of feeling.

4. The Legislature of Quebec is being more and more controlled by ultramontanists, and more subservient to ecclesiastical purposes. The recent notorious Lottery Bill may be mentioned as an example of this sort. It is well known that for several years shameless and persistent efforts have been made by a prominent priest and his friends to secure the enactment of a bill by which a wholesale system of gambling, ostensibly for purposes of colonization under the control of the Church, might be established, and it is impossible to say how soon they may be successful in fastening this public immorality and deep stain of infamy upon our country.

But while directing attention to these alarming features of the field of operation, the Board have, as in former years, very much of an encouraging nature to report. In spite of the intolerance of the hierarchy, or perhaps as the fruit of it in some measure, French Protestants are gradually rising into prominence and influence among their compatriots, and are receiving various tokens of recognition which were rigorously withheld from them in the past. Their ranks are strengthened from time to time, not only by converts, but also by accessions from the old world. There are at this moment in Montreal over one hundred souls from the Province of Alsace, more than one-half of whom are Protestants. The number of educated persons holding positions of trust and usefulness is steadily

increasing, and these find it easy to mingle with liberal-minded Roman Catholics and impress them for good. Among this class there is a strong desire to avail themselves of the superior educational advantages offered by Protestant schools, and those who have worked their way up to our universities have almost invariably distinguished themselves as students of the first rank, and it is gratifying to be able to add that the greater number of such have been connected with the efforts of this Board.

Rev. T. Cumming, Montreal, moved that the report be received and adopted, thank the Committee, especially the Convener, express gratitude to God for the success vouchsafed during the past year, and cordially commend the work to the sympathies, prayers and generous support of the whole Church. Mr. Cumming looked upon the French missionary enterprise as a necessary part of the Home mission work of the Church. Some were disposed to depreciate the French Celt, but the old French Huguenot equals the Anglo-Saxon Puritan. The French student is the equal of an English student. The Church of Rome has striven to keep the people in servitude and ignorance, to keep them in the dark, and especially from the light of God's Word. We aim to enlighten them, first of all, and then to teach them the way of salvation. We want to train them to become useful, industrious, and self-reliant members of the commonwealth. He concluded by speaking hopefully of the future.

Rev. C. Amarou, late of Three Rivers, said it was probably the last time he would have the opportunity and the privilege of addressing the Assembly. He had engaged to preach in a Congregational Church to the French Canadians resident in New England. No class of Church work he said deserves more sympathy and support than French evangelization. No intelligent man can consider the state of affairs in the Province of Quebec with indifference. It does not concern that Province alone, but the whole Dominion. The members from Quebec hold the balance of power in the Dominion. The Church of Rome controls the votes. No candidate be he Conservative, Liberal, or Independent, could be a successful candidate in an election if opposed to the Church of Rome. It was the aim to make Quebec a distinctly Roman Catholic Province. It was understood there were colonization projects that furnished funds for purchasing the property of Protestants for the purpose of driving them from the Province. He was of opinion that conflicting political elements would unite in making it a religious, that is, a Roman Catholic country.

Rev. W. D. Armstrong adverted to the deep interest he took in the work of French Evangelization. He had been planning and pleading for it here and in Europe. He described a pilgrimage he had made to St. Anne. The visitor from Ontario would find himself as much a stranger there as he would on the continent of Europe. As far as language and religion are concerned he would feel much the same as if he were in Belgium or Switzerland. The people of Quebec had not the Gospel of light and liberty. As they are deprived of the Word of God we are bound to engage in this mission. The liberty of the Gospel will give the people political liberty. The sympathy of the people of western Ontario ought to be extended to these weak congregations and mission stations. We should regard them as we regard our congregations in Formosa or Central India. They are missionary congregations, centres of light. They must not be left to be extinguished.

Rev. Mr. Tanner, of Scarborough, next spoke. His speech was earnest and direct. As he had been brought up in a Roman Catholic community he understood thoroughly what Romanism was. What has it done for Italy, France and Spain. What has the Gospel done for Great Britain and her children, and among them he reckoned the United States. He commented on some of the doctrines and practices of the Romish Church, quoting the Decrees of the Council of Trent as to its teaching on the Atonement. He urged that it was our duty to evangelize the Province of Quebec. He animadverted in strong language against Protestants supporting Romish institutions, going to their pic-nics, and contributing to their schemes. He asked for the appointment of additional agents, and thought there should be such a Superintendent in Quebec as Mr. Robertson in the North-West.

Father Chiniquy, the last speaker, was received with prolonged applause. He made a lengthy speech, characterized by his wonted versatility and energy. He mentioned the part he took in 1849 when the Pointe-aux-Trembles school was established. He depicted how he had incited a crowd of farmers to attack and maltreat the colporteurs engaged in their work there. He rejoiced at their ill-treatment because then he hated them. The Church of Rome taught him this hatred. Priests and people are taught to believe that your lives are in the hands of the Pope that he is invested with the power of life and death. The Church of Rome believes that, were it strong enough for the task, it would be doing right to kill you and confiscate your property. You have a great opinion of the present Pope. Let him first encyclicalize that the writings of Thomas Aquinas be taught in all the high schools, colleges and universities. Mr. Chiniquy quoted from Vol. iv., page 90, an extract showing

that the seraphic doctor taught that a heretic has no right to live, though through charity he should be warned before he is killed, to come back to the Holy Church, if he heeds not this warning then he is to be delivered to the secular power and exterminated. I know the Church of Rome but have no ill-feeling against the people in it. He only desired their salvation. I see, said he, on the horizon, a dark cloud filled with blood and tears, but there was much spiritual cowardice at present. He sought to enforce the duty of energetic prosecution of the work of French evangelization by various forcible illustrations, making a skillful use of the parable of the rich man and Lazarus, and closed with a stirring appeal.

The sederunt was closed with the benediction.

#### SEVENTH DAY.

Tuesday, June 10th.—The Assembly having been constituted, the Presbytery of Montreal asked leave to license Mr. Seylag, from Switzerland, who he has laboured as a missionary for some time. He studied under the advice of the Presbytery, taking such classes as were thought best. He has proved himself a successful missionary. Principal MacVicar stated the case. The application was granted.

Dr. Jardine moved that thanks be given to Miss Machar for the efficient work done in connection with the Juvenile Missionary Society, that the Foreign Mission Board no longer have the oversight of the work, but that the Sabbath School Committee have charge of it. This motion was carried over several amendments.

Consideration of the French Evangelization report was then resumed.

Rev. J. Carmichael, of Norwood, moved in amendment to the motion presented last night, and supported by all the speakers. He admitted that the demands of the French are imperative but our Home mission work is still more imperative. In fostering the small Protestant communities there is better work to be done. He therefore moved the re-consideration of the report that the whole subject might be discussed.

Rev. W. S. Ball seconded the amendment. The Moderator ruled that the whole matter was before the house independent of the amendment.

Mr. Ball then spoke at length, in criticism of the way in which the work is done. He held that there has been a vast expenditure and very small results. The reports never give such clear information as is desired. He did not know whether the minister of St. John's Church is a member of Presbytery or agent of this Board. Mr. Carnéro, of Grand Bond, is in the same dual position. He wished to have the work placed on such a basis as will command the confidence of the whole people. How is this to be done? He would say, bring all the work into harmony with our Presbyterian system, under the supervision of Presbyteries. He asserted that a full meeting of the Board has not been held for two years. Formerly the priests were up in antagonism, now they laugh at it. He believed education to be the most successful of all the agencies. He found it quite possible to utilize Morrin College for French work. He would unite Pointe-aux-Trembles institution with Morrin College, and so establish a full system, embracing the lowest as well as the highest grades. This whole thing has got to be remodelled from top to bottom. He found a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the management of this scheme.

Dr. Moore, of Ottawa, said that he was not a very enthusiastic admirer of the French work. There were some small matters that might be amended, but they are so small that they are not worth mentioning. As to the work itself, he referred to the state of the French people and the political influences among them. The question is as to the results. He did not pretend to know the state of things beyond his own Presbytery, but he assumes that the work there is a fair sample. He referred to the difficulties to be overcome. The work needs immense daring and courage with our resources to oppose such a system. In the Foreign fields there were years, and many of them when little or no results were visible; as good a case could have been made against that field, a far better case. He believed there is a quickening of life in Quebec, a moral advance in many ways. He knew of a colporteur who was only received in two out of forty-seven families; at a later date only two of the same number refused to receive him. He gave other cases of the same kind. We only need patience, and to be careful in selecting agents, then the results will be all we can hope for. What of liberality? In Ripon where a church has been erected, the people have not their farms paid for. They are barely able to pay their taxes. The Bishop went in there and proposed to take them back at twenty-five cents a head, but he was told that they were Presbyterians and if they had money it is to the Presbyterian Church they would give it. He told of a man who met the missionary with a pitchfork, and now he is an adherent of Presbyterianism. He gave several instances of the same kind in the Presbytery of Ottawa.

Principal MacVicar replied to some of the statements made. He claimed that we are responsible for the last ten years now. He said it had been alleged

that the reports were not clear. He appealed to those present on that point. He claimed that the statement was untrue, that there had been no meeting for two years. (Here Mr. Ball spoke something, and a demand was made that the words be taken down. Some confusion ensued, and Mr. Wright explained a conversation he had with Mr. Ball. He had stated that as regards one meeting he had received no notice, but is now convinced that he must have received notice. It was alleged that Mr. Wright's explanation covered only one year, while Mr. Ball's statement referred to two years. Mr. Ball then withdrew his statement, when Dr. MacVicar proceeded.) He asked how does Mr. Ball know that the priests laugh at our work? Has Mr. Ball conversed with them? They might laugh at some statements made in this Assembly if they know of them. The French Protestants are not treated with scorn now as they once were. They now fraternize with the best families in Montreal. He maintained that the truth of God cannot be upheld or extended by gathering up mere scraps of hearsay. He was not in sympathy with judging of a work by results. He thought that to judge in that way was despicable. But if matters of arithmetic are to be gone into, we have no objection. It is alleged that only office work is done by Mr. Warden. He referred to the history of the agent's work. It is out of the question for an agent to spend six or eight weeks travelling up and down the country. There has not been too much office work done. To his knowledge Mr. Warden has been urged to accept an office that would have brought him a salary of \$5,000 a year, which he refused because of his love for this work. Others knew this as well as he did. If anybody stands in the way of the Lord's work, that man will be put out of the way. Let this little tattle be put an end to forever.

**TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING.**

Halifax and Montreal were proposed. It was carried by a large majority that the next General Assembly meet in Crescent Street Church, Montreal, on the second Tuesday of June, 1885, at half-past seven o'clock.

The motion relating to the French Evangelization report was put and declared carried, after which the Assembly adjourned.

The Assembly met again in the afternoon and was constituted.

**REPORTS OF COLLEGES.**

Professor Hart presented the Manitoba College report. There was great improvement in many ways, especially in finances. Most favourable reference was made to the work of Principal King. The students were more numerous this year than ever before. Sixty-seven were in attendance. (See printed report for further particulars.)

The report was received and adopted from which it appears that the contributions from nearly all sources have increased; in some cases very largely. The entire income (exclusive of the foundation of "John Black" scholarship) is \$20,616.96 as compared with \$7,004.55 last year. The congregational contributions from Manitoba and the North-West amount to \$847.70. To this must be added \$700 contributed specially toward the salary of Professor Bryce; \$274.40 contributed by the Ladies' Aid Association of Knox and St. Andrew's Church; and \$2,250 for Dr. King's salary (nine months), making a total from Manitoba and the North-West of \$4,072.10, as compared with \$749.67 last year.

There has been a large and gratifying increase in the amounts contributed by congregations in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces. The contributions aggregate \$2,733.97, as compared with \$1,225.25 last year. A large number of congregations have made no response whatever to the Assembly's appointment of a collection. The liberality of some, however, has made up for the neglect of others, and the entire amount is, perhaps, as large as could have been reasonably expected from this source.

The Board have to record their gratitude to the Church of Scotland, the Free Church of Scotland, and the Irish Presbyterian Church for their generous interest in the college, contributions from these sources amounting to \$1,214.72. They have also to express their thanks to individual benefactors outside of Manitoba, who, apart from congregational contributions, have aided the revenue to the extent of \$1,011.40; and also to the executors of the estate of the late Edward McKay, Esq., of Montreal, for payment of a bequest of \$1,000. There has also been a large reduction of the debt resting on the institution.

Mr. Mortimer Clark presented Knox College report, which states that the Board have pleasure in stating that the receipts from all sources have exceeded the expenditures by the sum of \$458.31. Had it not been, however, for several special contributions the result would have been different, and the Board would have again been compelled to report a deficiency in the annual income. The unusual position of the income account has been attained by the exercise of the most rigid economy, and it is feared, by too frequently depriving the college of much really needed for its successful management. The total receipts for the year amount to \$13,052.39, while the expenditure has been \$12,594.08.

The Board have not failed to observe that the con-

gregations composing the constituency formerly assigned to the college have contributed for the support of the colleges generally an amount very considerably in excess to the moneys supplied by congregations included in the districts which, under the previous systems, were expected to maintain the other colleges. Had not the Assembly thought fit to alter the method for so many years adopted, this college would have been in a position to carry on its work with increased vigour. The Board, in connection with this matter, desire to call the attention of the Assembly to the fact that the salary paid to the Principal of Knox College is considerably smaller than that paid in other colleges deriving support from the common fund, while the amount of work done is greater. They suggest the propriety of this anomaly being rectified.

Mr. Clark moved the reception, and adoption of the report with the addition that the salary of the Principal be herewith \$3,000 per annum. Principal Caven further moved a resolution expressive of thankfulness to God for His blessing, and instructing the Board to carry out the Endowment scheme. He said the canvass so far for the Endowment Fund, was very encouraging. He was thankful to all the brethren for the assistance received. He was thankful to be able to say that now after eighteen years' service, during which time the outlook was sometimes dark enough, the financial basis is secure. There appears to be no doubt that the sum named, \$200,000, will be secured. The Church has not enough, if the endowments of all the colleges were rolled into one, to endow adequately one college. Why all that is given now is no more than eighteen cents annually per member!

Dr. Grant seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously.

Principal Grant presented the report of Queen's College, in which the following occurs:—The number of students registered last session in connection with the University was, in Arts 216; in Medicine 108; in Theology 25. In Theology—10 were in the first, 7 in the second, and 3 in the third year. The total number studying with a view to the ministry is 65. Along with this report, copies of the calendar were submitted, and anyone who desires detailed information respecting the students, the course of study in the different faculties, the scholarships and honours open to competition, the examination papers, and other subjects, can obtain a copy at any time on application to the registrar, Rev. George Bell, LL.D. Our total deficit for the last four years amounts to \$12. The deficit, however, would have been large this year had it not been for the special fund started a year ago, and for the fact that several of the subscribers paid last winter the total of their five years' subscriptions. Of course we must expect so much the less hereafter, and a deficit next year is inevitable unless we receive the \$4,000 from the General Assembly's Fund that three years ago was shown and admitted to be necessary for the maintenance of the Theological Faculty. We can expect to receive this amount only by a re-arrangement of the proportions paid out of the Fund to the different colleges; and we submit that a re-arrangement is equitable. Referring to the number of colleges, he said it was understated, for we have Oxford in Formosa, and we are to have proposals at this Assembly for two more, one in Trinidad and one at Prince Albert. We will ere long have all these. At the union, all that Queen's asked for theology was \$2,300. Why did we ask so little? Because we got \$2,500 from Scotland, and we lost that because of the union, and we thankfully gave it up for union. Some years later we asked for \$4,000. We never got either sum. We got about three-fourths in each case. Suppose ministers were placed in such circumstances, got only three-fourths of what is promised, where would they be. We have financed so as to have no deficit. The report, however, presents a formidable item, special subscriptions to the amount of \$8,800, a surplus of \$1,300 over what was needed, but we will not have that to draw on again. We cannot continue to do as we have been doing. All that is asked of the 83,000 communicants, that are the constituency of Knox, Queen's and Montreal, and more comfortable people are not on the face of the earth, is twenty-two cents per member, that and nothing more—that is no great burden surely.

The reception of the report was moved by Mr. John Robertson, of Kingston, and seconded by Mr. James McLennan. Here Mr. Ball made a statement regarding the scene in the morning. He fully and frankly retracted what he had said, and apologized to the gentlemen whose feelings were wounded. Mr. Warden very gracefully acknowledged what Mr. Ball had said, and expressed regret if he had hinted anything to offend Mr. Ball. Dr. MacVicar responded also in the same strain.

Mr. McLennan moved the adoption of Queen's College report, which was adopted.

Rev. R. H. Warden presented the report of Montreal Presbyterian College, from which the following is an extract:—

From the report of the Senate, it will be observed that the whole number of students in actual attendance on the various classes has been sixty-seven, of whom twenty-nine were in theology. Several completed their course and are now prepared to enter on the work of the ministry. The continued importance

of the French department is indicated by the fact that ten French students were in attendance. With the exception of the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, the staff continued the same as in the previous year, and all the professors and lecturers were able to take their classes regularly. From the financial statement it will be seen that in one respect the finances of the college are in a less favourable position than last year, there being a deficit in the ordinary fund of \$550.97. This deficiency is not owing to any excess of expenditure over what was estimated, but to the fact that less was received from various sources of revenue than was expected. Had the amount obtained from the invested endowment and from the common college fund been as large as last year, the expenditure would have been fully met.

**IN THE CHURCHES.**

The Assembly services were held in St. James' Square Church, Rev. D. M. Gordon, Winnipeg, preached in the morning, and Rev. L. G. McNeill St. John, Newfoundland, in the evening.

Knox Church.—Revs. Principal McKnight, and J. K. Smith, Galt.

Cooke's Church.—Professors Smyth, Oahawa, and Elliott, late of Chicago.

Erskine Church.—Revs. J. K. Smith, Galt, and N. McKay, Summerside, P.E.I.

Central Church.—Revs. Dr. McRae, St. John, N.B., and K. G. Grant, missionary at Trinidad.

St. Andrew's.—Revs. Robert Campbell, Montreal, and D. M. Gordon, Winnipeg.

Old St. Andrew's.—Revs. Dr. Jardine, Belleville, and Professor Forrest, Halifax.

Charles Street.—Revs. Dr. Moore, Ottawa, and E. D. Miller, Lunenburg, N.S.

West Church.—Revs. Donald Fraser, Mount Forest, and Dr. Moore, Ottawa.

College Street.—Revs. D. W. Morrison, Ormstown, and John R. MacLeod, Kingsbury.

Carleton Street.—Revs. W. T. McMullen, Woodstock, and K. F. Junnor, late of Formosa.

Chalmer's Church.—Revs. S. Carruthers, Beverly, and R. Craig, Dunbarton.

East Church.—Revs. James McLean, Great Village, N.S., and Alexander McLaren, formerly of Bristol.

Leslieville.—Revs. R. H. Abraham, and Principal Grant.

Parkdale.—Revs. Principal Grant, and R. H. Abraham.

The following arrangements for Sabbath services in Methodist and other churches were made:

Sherborne Street Methodist.—Revs. W. S. Ball, Guelph, and J. McAlpine, Chatsworth.

Carlton Street Methodist.—Rev. Arch. Gunn Windsor, N.S.

Elm Street Methodist.—Rev. J. B. Edmondson, Almonte, and Rev. A. H. Scott, Owen Sound.

Queen Street Methodist.—Rev. Alex. Young, Napanee, and R. W. Waits, Chatham, N.B.

Queen Street Methodist.—Revs. R. Fowler, and D. Stalker, Gladstone, Man.

Spadina Avenue Methodist.—Rev. Alex. Stewart.

Berkeley Street Methodist.—Revs. James Little, Bowmanville, and James Sinclair.

Richmond Street Methodist.—Revs. W. J. Dey, Montreal, and D. Fraser.

Bloor Street Methodist.—Revs. Dr. T. Wardrope, Guelph, and J. M. Robinson.

Gerrard Street Methodist.—Revs. J. Mordy, and A. Ross.

Dundas Street Methodist.—Revs. D. Fraser, Forest, and S. Carruthers, Beverly.

Agnes Street Methodist.—Revs. Jas. Argo, and Jos. White, Rochester, N.Y.

Parliament Street Methodist.—Revs. John Becket, Thamesville, and J. Mordy, Walkerton.

Spadina Avenue Congregational.—Revs. J. S. McKay, and Alex. Stewart.

Toll-gate Methodist.—Revs. Thos. McGuire, Emerson, and R. B. Smith.

Beverly Street Baptist.—Rev. P. Musgrave, Winthrop.

St. Paul's Methodist.—Revs. J. Carmichael, Norwood, and W. D. Ballantyne, Pembroke.

Congregational, Parkdale.—Revs. Robt. Scott, Brooksdale, and John Ferguson, Vankleek Hill.

A number of the Assembly commissioners also preached in various churches in the vicinity of Toronto.

**COURTESIES.**

The friends in Toronto have endeavoured to make the visit of the Assembly commissioners a pleasant one. In addition to private efforts, various entertainments of a more public kind were provided. The ladies of Knox Church, and the Woman's Foreign Mission Society gave an agreeable conversation in Knox Church parlours on Friday evening. On Saturday afternoon a large number of the members and their friends enjoyed a pleasant cruise on Lake Ontario, the steamer *Chicora* having been chartered for the trip. They went as far as Oakville, where they were greeted by friends who presented them with bouquets. The party returned to the city about eight o'clock. On Tuesday evening a garden party was held at Dundonald, the residence of Mrs. Donald McKay, who extended a cordial invitation to the members of the Assembly and their friends.

(To be concluded in next issue.)

**THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.**  
\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, *Proprietor.*  
OFFICE—No. 5 JORDAN ST., TORONTO.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Under 3 months, 10 cents per line per insertion; 3 months, \$1 per line; 6 months, \$1.50 per line; 1 year, \$2.50. No advertisements charged at less than five lines. None other than unobjectionable advertisements taken.



TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1884.

THE election of Prof. McLaren to the Moderator's chair is another tribute to Presbyterian solidity. The Moderator is emphatically a solid man. How many clerical high flyers have gone up like a rocket and come down like a stone since Dr. McLaren began his work in Amherstburgh thirty-one years ago! There is a lesson here for young ministers. Permanent honours in the Presbyterian Church are not won by sensational methods of working, nor even by circulating a little heresy for advertising purposes. High character, good sense, and steady, persevering work are the qualities that tell in the end.

THE report of one of the city dailies says the Moderator appointed Principal Caven, "Principal Conant," and Mr. W. B. McMurrich, a committee to arrange for the supply of the St. James' Square pulpit last Sabbath. "Professor Conant" is the hero of a novel by the Hon. Mr. Huntingdon, published the other day. Now who has been so deep in that novel already that he put the name in there? Was it the reporter or the Moderator? We very much doubt if the Moderator reads novels so soon after publication and gets so immersed in them that he puts the hero of one of them on a committee. It must have been the reporter that was thinking of Prof. Conant.

PRINCIPAL MCKNIGHT'S turn for the Moderator's chair will soon come, and unless we are much mistaken it will come next year. Two years ago, in a thin house in St. John, composed largely of eastern men, he handsomely withdrew his name and nominated Dr. Cochrane on the ground that he had been nominated by a majority of Presbyteries. That fact got him many votes last week and would have put him in the chair against almost any other man than Dr. McLaren. It is time that all talk about the east and west had stopped, and still we cannot help saying that the west has had three Moderators in succession. That should do for a few years. If there must be an east and a west let us divide the honours fairly. Better, however, to have no such distinctions and elect the best man.

AUGMENTATION is a great success. Out of 223 congregations below the minimum, seventy-eight raised the amount themselves, and some of them even sent in a contribution. The people were asked for \$29,000, and they gave \$34,000. The aided churches were asked for \$6,000, and they gave \$8,500. The people are sound at the core. If a good scheme is fairly set before them they always respond. One cannot help asking, might not this have been done some years ago? Business was not good last year, but still the money came. It would have come just as easily four years ago. To Mr. Macdonnell is mainly due the credit of working this scheme so well in the West. He was well assisted by others. The Presbyteries co-operated heartily, and the result is a surplus. Now the next thing is to arrange the schemes for the future so that this movement will not be a mere spurt. Now readers of THE PRESBYTERIAN, are you poorer for giving augmentation such a lift?

THE American Presbyterian Assembly has again refused to reduce its numbers. The financial point was the one principally considered in the end. A General Assembly there costs about \$40,000 mainly for travelling expenses and accommodation. By reducing the Assembly to half its size \$20,000 might be saved, but it was contended with great force that saving this amount would involve a loss of \$100,000 to the various schemes of the Church. There are six

hundred members in the Assembly as at present constituted. These go home from every meeting with renewed enthusiasm for the progress of the Church, with increased knowledge of her work, and with renewed resolutions to work better themselves. The enthusiasm is contagious, and effects the churches in the localities to which the six hundred go. Half the number would produce only half the enthusiasm, and there would be a falling off in the contributions. There is great force in this argument. We would greatly prefer to see all the ministers of our Church at every Assembly if the Church could afford it. It is objected that such a large body would be "unwieldy." No one has a right to *wield* it. One great advantage would be that no designing man *could wield* it. Each Assembly would then represent the Church in a sense that one-fourth the members can never do. The whole body of the ministers would then go back to their work with fresh zeal and enthusiasm. That is to say they would if the proceedings of the Assembly were conducted in such a manner as to produce these qualities. Our Church business could not afford a supreme court composed of all or even half the ministers.

**OUR ECCLESIASTICAL PARLIAMENT.**

EVEN the most permanent institutions are subject to the law of change. The General Assembly is no exception. In many respects it differs from the first General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church. The changes have been gradual, almost imperceptible; but members of the first Assembly that met in Toronto in 1870 can note several differences in that of 1884. Many prominent men who took part in the first are with us still. Few of them have lost their vigour. Their natural force is unabated, their wisdom has matured. They continue to wield worthily and well the influence that study, experience and fidelity to truth and righteousness generally bring with them. But other familiar voices are heard no more. The great and the good men of other days are no longer with us. Dr. Topp, with his matchless good sense, practical business talent and gentlemanly bearing is no longer here. Dr. Jennings, with his direct and manly, but brief contributions to important debates, and his kind and genial way with everybody, has bidden us farewell. The venerable Mr. McKenzie, of Zorra, has finished his course. Dr. Kemp, a man of vast acquirement, an authority on constitutional questions, and a rare master of dialectic skill, only a few weeks since passed away. The learned and courteous Dr. Willis, deeply versed in systematic theology, has closed his useful career. Dr. Burns, whose name is inseparably associated with the Presbyterian Church in Canada, whose herculean labours helped to make it what it is, has exchanged the service of the Church militant for that of the Church triumphant. These all died in faith. They rest from their labours and other men have entered into their labours. The fervid zeal and prophetic earnestness of John Ross and Mr. McTavish are transferred to other spheres; the former having withdrawn to the wilderness, faithful to his convictions and devoted as ever to the cause of the Master, the latter to the Free Church of his native land.

The union of 1875 has brought other men to the front whose talents, zeal, energies and eloquence are devoted to the furtherance of the best interests of the Church. Old dividing lines are no more, and the union is in all respects a happy reality. It is in no sense a poetic figment to say that the brethren dwell together in unity. There is an absence of all party rivalry. Each seems to strive only to secure the peace and prosperity of Zion.

Another perceptible change is noted in the manner of transacting business. Long and elaborate speeches are no longer heard. It is true that no questions seriously agitating the Church, requiring the greatest wisdom and prudence in their treatment have for years been brought before the supreme court. It is none the less true that the expansion of the Church has greatly increased the volume of necessary business to be transacted, so that there is no longer time, and members have not the patience to listen to the well compacted and ornate orations of former days. Debates are less eloquent but far more practical and to the point.

There is, however, no change in the sturdy independence of personal conviction and manly adhesion to the true principle of Presbyterian parity. One lesson taught by the Great Teacher, Call no man master, they seem to have learned thoroughly. As the years

go by there is less and less disposition to tolerate the formation of clerical or other cliques in the management of affairs. The spirit of independence and fairness is too strong for that. Long may this spirit animate those engaged in the work of the Church. It is a distinctive principle of Presbyterianism wherever it exists. It is one professed in common by all the churches of the Reformation.

It has to be conceded that this characteristic love of perfect independence and this scrupulous regard for the rights of all, irrespective of external position, has its occasional drawbacks. Its exercise sometimes causes a regrettable loss of time. But then it would be no relief to transfer important business to committees, however well selected. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty wherever it exists. It is better at times to exercise the grace of patience with wayward and tortuous and apparently unnecessary discussions than to leave room for the imputation of unfairness. Even purposeless and tedious debate conduces to a clearer understanding of matters and enables the members to know each other better.

The meetings of the present Assembly have been seasons of enjoyment and profit. The evenings devoted to Home and Foreign Missionary affairs have been widely commented on in the most favourable terms. The arrangements were obviously the result of wise forethought and were admirably carried out. The presence of four foreign missionaries added an unusual interest to the speaking, which was about all that could be desired.

The delegates who met in St. James' Square Church, will retain pleasant memories of the General Assembly of 1884, and the people of Toronto will feel that in entertaining them they have been amply compensated by pleasant and profitable intercourse, new friendships formed and old ones cemented.

**"GO WORK IN MY VINEYARD."**

WITHOUT incurring the imputation of prejudice and partiality it may with modesty be claimed that Presbyterianism in Canada is advancing not only in numbers and resources, but in spiritual power and influence. Each successive Assembly marks a gain in prosperity, and in greater working efficiency. In almost all that pertains to the more important departments of Christian activity and usefulness, the reports submitted to the present General Assembly show abundant cause for gratitude. The blessings experienced afford additional incentives to renewed consecration and still greater devotedness.

The report submitted by the conveners of the Home Mission Committee, western section, amply bears out the hopes of all most interested in the work of church maintenance and extension. It presents a clear and concise statement of the work accomplished during the year in the wide field over which its supervision extends. The report briefly details what has been done from the eastern limits of Quebec to the Pacific slope. Home mission work in the ancient Province of Quebec is difficult and calls for much self-denial and devotion. Presbyterianism is not unsuited to the genius of the French population there. The history of the Protestant reformation in France, the success of Calvin, Farrel and Beza, the power and influence of the Huguenots attest that the doctrines and polity of Presbyterianism commend themselves to the Gallic heart and intellect; and so on a much humbler scale it is seen in the small but devoted congregations of French Protestants in the Province of Quebec that have cast in their lot with the Presbyterian Church in Canada. It is conceded that the obstacles are great. The moral and spiritual horizon of French Canada is not bounded by the present; the people have a great future before them. It cannot be that the grand truths of the primitive Gospel are for ever to be obscured by the accumulated errors and corruptions of the early and middle ages. The Protestant churches of Canada and the Presbyterian Church among them, has a great work to do in the Province of Quebec. The increase for the year in that section is not large, but still there is an increase, affording reason for thankfulness.

In the Ottawa district good work has been done, but much more might have been accomplished had there been anything approaching an adequate supply of efficient labourers. Those engaged there have proved themselves admirably adapted for that extensive and in some respects difficult field. In the Presbytery of Lanark and Renfrew the Home mission operations have the advantage of possessing the over-

slight of ministers of a thoroughly missionary spirit. Here there has been efficient work done during the year, and the results are both apparent and gratifying.

The field under the care of the Presbytery of Kingston is also one of great interest and promise. From this district satisfactory reports have come. Mission stations have been erected into settled charges, new churches built. On the completion of railway extension into the regions where minerals are abundant, greater demands will be made upon the Church to care for the increased population that the mining industries are soon to attract.

Next in order comes the Presbytery of Barrie, having under its fostering care the strictly missionary District of Muskoka. Here the progress made is substantial and gratifying. Accounts from Parry Sound, where the Rev. A. Hudson is stationed, state that much of the indebtedness incurred in the erection of a church and manse has been reduced, and the spiritual results are no less gratifying. Since Mr. Hudson's appointment, little more than a year ago, 100 members have been added to the Church. The people who had endeavoured to maintain ordinances there have much encouragement. They have taken fresh hope and are sustaining the work with commendable zeal. New stations have been formed at Victoria Harbour, a group including Bethune, Parry and Proudfoot townships, Foley and Conger, Sterling, where a new church is being built, and Byng Inlet.

In the older Presbyteries of Ontario, considerable progress has been made. Weak stations have become stronger, supplemented congregations have attained the dignity of self-sustaining charges, new fields have been explored, and mission stations organized. Readers will be gratified to learn that from the Presbytery of Chatham has come the report that

There has been a remarkable awakening at Maidstone and Belle River. No special means have been used, but, during the last six months, the attendance at public worship on the Lord's day has been almost quadrupled. Prayer-meetings held on week days in private dwellings, in various parts of the extensive field, have been crowded, and the membership of the little church has been doubled. Ours is the only Protestant denomination at work in this district, and the gains through our mission to the cause of Christ include families that for many years attended no place of worship.

Manitoba and the North-West, the greatest and most promising field in which the Church is at present engaged, will receive more extended reference in a future issue.

The report of the Home Mission Committee for the eastern section presents a very complete and accurate summary of the work carried on during the past year. The main facts are set forth in tabulated form, compiled with great accuracy and care. Twenty-three ordained missionaries, and probationers either for a part or the whole year were employed in the work of the Gospel. In addition to these forty students from the Presbyterian College, Halifax, Dalhousie College, Montreal, Queen's College, Kingston, and Princeton, N. J., were engaged in the mission work under the oversight of the Presbyteries of the Maritime Provinces. Then there can be seen at a glance the different stations supplied, the services they have received, their strength numerically and financially. Though nothing remarkably eventful in Home mission work in the Maritime Provinces is recorded, there is the most satisfactory evidence that faithful work has been done, and substantial progress made.

Much valuable service in Home mission work has been rendered by the students of the various colleges. In Home mission work, student labour is one of the most valuable agencies the Church possesses, though not altogether without disadvantage. If work is not to be unnecessarily wasteful, some remedy must be devised by which the diligent labours of the students shall not be neutralized by total inactivity throughout the winter.

A matter of encouragement in connection with Home missions is that the membership of the Church generally is taking a more lively interest in the work, and realizing that on them rests a great responsibility for its successful advancement. Large and important issues are dependent on the manner in which the Presbyterian Church of Canada discharges her duty in providing the means of grace for our growing population. She has it in her power to help in shaping the course of what is destined to be a great North American Nationality. As Presbyterianism in the past has helped to lay broad and deep the foundations of civil and religious freedom in other lands, so let it do its part in moulding and guiding this western

civilization, in no spirit of mean or sectarian jealousy, but in the large and magnanimous spirit of Christian brotherhood. With all evangelical churches, may she seek to make the Canada of the future a Christian nation.

#### RETIRING ALLOWANCES.

##### MISTAKES CORRECTED.

MR. EDITOR,—The space still at your disposal in your next issue will not allow of such notice of the letter respecting "Retiring Allowances" in THE PRESBYTERIAN of this week, as is called for in view of the strong language used by the writer, in urging discrimination against ministers who belonged to the Church of Scotland in Canada. I shall, therefore, in the hope that I may find room on Wednesday, confine myself entirely to "false facts," which a philosopher of name long ago warned people against, as being more current in the world than "false theories."

"Equity" states what is not historically true, when he says that "at the union (of 1861) the number and ages of the ministers in the U. P. Church were submitted to an actuary, and a certain sum was, in accord with his report, contributed by each of the congregations of that body, that its ministers might have a share in the fund" (A. and I. M. Fund) "without detriment to the interest of ministers of the Free Church." This was done in relation to the Widows' and Orphan's Fund which had, what was for that time, a large capital; but it was *not* done in relation to the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund, because there was no occasion for it, the capital being next to nothing. It was for the same reason that no such arrangement was thought of at the union in 1875, when, though the capital was a little larger, it was still insignificant and becoming more so under the weight of increasing expenditure.

Again, "Equity" is mistaken in saying that ministers who, before the union in 1875, belonged to the Canada Presbyterian Church "paid their rates" to the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund "long years previously." Their congregations, no doubt, contributed annually half a collection, as they were called to do, and it may be assumed that the ministers themselves did at least their part in supporting the Fund in that way. But, while the Widows' and Orphans' Fund had, from the time of its institution, derived no small part of income from a ministerial rate; it was not till 1877, *two years after the union*, that the ministerial rates in connection with the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund were laid on.

The "false facts" referred to being subtracted from "Equity's" letter. I think it will be seen there is nothing left in it to justify the course that he proposes. And I venture to add that, while the generosity displayed in the matter at the time of the union is hardly worth boasting of, in view of the smallness of the capital, it would be very humiliating to undo it by repeating of it nine years after.—JAMES MIDDLEMISS.

*Elora, May 31, 1884.*

#### OBITUARY.

Mr. Donald Fraser, of Nairn, died on the 29th of February last, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. If it is proper, and I think it is, to give special notice of the death of ministers, even when by reason of death their term of public service is comparatively short, it seems to me that it is equally proper to give a respectful public notice of the death of elders who were extensively known and had faithfully served the Church without fee or reward for a lengthened period of time.

Mr. Fraser was an elder in the East Williams congregation for forty-four years, being one of those elected to the first session formed in said congregation, in 1840, and the last survivor of five elders who composed that session; and I venture to say that a uniform testimony would be borne by all who knew him affirmative of his diligence and faithfulness in the discharge of the onerous duties that devolved upon him on assuming the responsibilities of the eldership. His uniformly correct moral character; his conscientious punctuality in attending all meetings of session in all circumstances; his painstaking in holding prayer-meetings and conducting them; and in visiting the sick and the dying; and in carrying on Sabbath schools in the congregations, unmistakably indicated the kind of principles that governed his mind and heart, and furnished an example, which, if followed

by the eldership in general, could not fail, by the blessing of God, of being productive of much good to the Church.

While Mr. Fraser was always careful to honour the Scripture precept of not letting the left hand know what the right did in the way of giving, the writer knows of several instances in which he exercised a generous liberality in helping the cause of Christ with his means that do honour to his character. To two of these he begs leave very briefly to refer. The first of them took place in connection with a young man who was studying for the ministry, but was personally unknown to Mr. Fraser. He got into pecuniary difficulty about the middle of a session at college owing to the failure of supplies on which he had been depending. He was thrown into great perplexity, but as he was on the eve of leaving college in utter despair of receiving help from any quarter, his case came in some way under the notice of Mr. Fraser and he at once sent him a considerable sum of money which at once relieved him and enabled him to prosecute his studies at college till the end of the season. I never heard of his being in like difficulties afterwards. He has been dead for some time, but he laboured for some years with considerable success in the Master's service.

The other instance to which I refer was at a time when the harvest was great and very pressing and the labourers very few. The Church, or rather perhaps the Presbytery of London which covered then the whole of the Western peninsula of Ontario was trying to collect money for the purpose of paying the travelling expenses of such ministers as they could prevail upon to come into the field from afar to give much needed help. Mr. Fraser, at the time, had no money in hand that he could spare, but what he had he gave—he gave a valuable horse with instructions to apply the gift to the above object.

I will let these instances of Christian liberality speak for themselves. They show what spirit he was of, and as examples they are highly worthy of imitation. Mr. Fraser had indeed a mind of his own, he studied and thought for himself; he therefore adhered with notable tenacity to such principles and practice as he believed to be founded on divine truth, without much regard to consequences. Whether or not he carried this trait of character too far, I do not feel myself called upon to give any opinion, but I may say that my impression is that there is a possibility of running into dangerous error on either side of such a question which ought to be very carefully guarded against.

I have no doubt that there are many honest searchers after truth, who, for reasons that might be mentioned, without in the least impeaching their integrity, find it difficult to reach the golden medium that would equally secure them against dangerous laxity on the one hand, and needless scrupulosity on the other. All Christians are not endowed with Paul's measure of knowledge and strength, which enabled him in many perplexing cases to reconcile the "expedient" with the "lawful" without compromising any essential principle, but standing still securely on the immovable rock of eternal truth.

In ordinary cases and with common light when difficulties arise in the study of questions of inferential casuistry, if the essential and fundamental doctrines of the Gospel are cordially received and firmly held, together with a liberal margin of congenial sentiment and Christian practice to facilitate harmonious co-operation can be obtained. Bible teaching evidently enjoins upon the Church the exercise of charity and mutual forbearance in minor matters. Its emphatic injunction, often repeated at least in substance, is to use all diligence in keeping the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace and to study the things that make for peace. D.

*London, May, 1884.*

#### UNDEVELOPED TALENTS IN OUR CHURCHES.

If the undeveloped talents in the Christian churches of to day were brought out and thoroughly harnessed, I believe the whole earth would be converted to God in a twelvemonth. There are so many deep streams that are turning no mill-wheels, and that are harnessed to no factory hands.—*Dr. Talnage.*

THE reports from Turkey are very unfavourable to mission work. Some of the mission schools of the American Board have been closed by the Government and others are threatened.

## CHOICE LITERATURE.

## THE LAST OF THE LUSCOMBS.

BY HELEN PEARSON BARNARD.

## VIII.—THE WANDERER'S RETURN.—Continued.

Joe was in his native village at last, walking the familiar roads. Scarcely a change had been made in the houses. How ancient they appeared to him now! He looked in vain for familiar faces; the old men of his childhood were gone—the middle-aged and his boy-friends were taking their places. He talked with no one, but hastened on, his heart full of mingled emotions as he neared the end of his pilgrimage. He imagined his mother opening the door, a little questioning look on her dear face—how dear Joe had scarcely realized until of late!—then the tearful joy with which she would welcome him.

"I'll hev to break it to her a bit at a time," thought Joe. "women folks is easy upset, 'n' mother must be puity well on in years now. I'll tell her I'm a friend o' her Joe's, war along w' him when he shipped. Mebbe I'll get a chance to throw in a good word for myself!"

Poor Joe! he felt as if he sadly needed some recommendation besides his rough-looking self.

"I'll tell her as how I wa'n't drowned, but alive 'n' dgin' well, 'n' sends his respects to her, 'n' would she like to have him come 'n' farm it a spell with the old folks?"

A sudden light broke over Joe's rugged face. "She'll just put her two hands together 'n' cry out, 'Dear boy, I'm hungry for a sight o' him!'"

Joe broke down here; the scene was too vivid to his mind; this foretaste of the maternal welcome was too much for the wanderer. He sat long on a stone by the roadside, with his face on his hands.

"What'll she say when I tells her that the chap as is talkin' is Joe! Ef she should git dresful down t' mouth 'cause there's a change in her boy it 'ud be an all-killin' hard pill to-swally!"

Joe gulped, as if he were already striving to "swally" it, but he would not dwell upon this thought. He rose, picked up his bundle and staff, and walked on. The old home was on a slight rise of ground just outside the town. He could see its four white chimneys between the tall poplar trees that stood before it like sentinels.

Joe reached it at dusk. He walked up the bordered path, and stepped upon the little porch of the side entrance. He raised the ancient brass knocker, wondering who would answer its summons after so many years.

A young girl opened the door. Joe inquired for his father.

"Mr. Luscomb has not lived here for a long time," she said. "I'll call father; he's Mr. Jeremiah Patch,—he'll tell you all about them." Jerry had been his intimate friend in the old days!

"I thought the gal looked dresful nat'ral," muttered Joe, as she went for her father; "to think Jerry's here, married, with such a growed up darter!"

An adjoining door opened, revealing a brightly lighted, tastefully furnished room; and Mr. Patch was before him in dressing-gown and slippers, an evening paper in his hand—a picture of comfort and prosperity that made Joe feel desolate. He would never have known his boyhood's friend in this portly, business-like man.

"Mr. Luscomb left these parts fourteen years ago," said Mr. Patch.

"So she said—your little gal," murmured Joe, taking off his hat to wipe a damp forehead with a shaking hand. "I—I was quite took back, it came so suddent, I thought"—looking wistfully along the hall, "I thought sure they'd be here j-ust he same to—welcome back her"—he was about to say "boy," but he substituted "old friends."

Joe's sentence was rather mixed. He was unwilling to reveal himself to his old playmate, and yet he must learn all about his family.

"I thought you were a stranger, sir. Everybody about here knows the sad story of the Luscombs," observed Mr. Patch, his keen glance upon the face before him. Something besides its unmistakable distress appeared to him, for he said, "Come in and rest awhile, at least."

"Thankee, thankee, kindly," said Joe, "I could n't nohow."

Still he lingered in the porch.

"Then you knew the family?" pursued Mr. Patch.

"Yes," said Joe, slowly. Then as Mr. Patch still waited, he added incoherently, "We was quite intimate—the whole on us—with—the whole on 'em!"

"That must have been years ago, before the family were broken up?"

"Yes," said Joe, hoarsely. "Then they've smashed up? Did they all go to the bottom together? Wa'n't there none o' them that kinder hove into some port somewheres?"

These extraordinary questions fairly burst forth, accompanied by such evident anxiety that Mr. Patch was startled. Before he could reply, Joe added,—

"They hed a sort o' good-far-nothin' far a son,—mebbe ye never heerd o' him?"

"Joe Luscomb,—little Joe?" Mr. Patch dwelt upon the childish name very pitifully. "We were boys together; you rarely saw one without the other." Joe's mouth twitched. "But Joe took the down grade, as the saying is, and gave the old people a good deal to think of. He ran away to sea, and finally, went to the bottom in a gale. It's all recorded,—the ship and the date she foundered, on little Joe's headstone in the burying-ground."

Joe fairly gasped. It seemed as if all secure foundations were slipping from beneath his feet, even the fact that he was alive and not the victim of the sea, despite the "headstone" of "little Joe!"

"In th' old buryin' ground!" repeated Joe, slowly. "I s'pose that was the right thing to do, but it seems queer?" He brushed his hand across his eyes. "Did they put any poetry or sich on th' lad's stan? I can't help bein' cur'us, 'n' me knowin' the family."

"No; there's nothing there but the name, age, and date of the disaster. They had no other record of little Joe. I've seen his mother there many a day at sunset, reading it and weeping. She used to call me to her, and make me talk of Joe. I'd tell her all the good things I knew of the boy."

"Bless ye fur that!" murmured Joe. He longed to grasp the hand of his old playmate. Mr. Patch went on talking, little dreaming with whom!

"She would be a little comforted, and she'd say, in her gentle way: 'If I only knew Joe had made his peace with God I would be resigned. But to have him go down, leaving no token—down into the dreadful deep—I cannot bear the thought!' There was another trial for the poor lady—Mr. Luscomb. Father and son together near broke her heart."

Joe's own heart seemed full to breaking. He was glad the gathering gloom hid the wretchedness of his face.

"I'm sorry to hear this," he faltered. "What did old Luscomb do?"

"We never got the whole story. Mrs. Luscomb never complained; but people often heard him rave like a lunatic, when he was under the influence of liquor, I presume. At other times he was quiet. It was drink that ruined him, sir, and sent poor Joe to a watery grave, as likely a boy as ever was in this town. We've had our ministers and our doctors and our lawyers, and Joe had natural ability enough for any profession, if he'd started right. We were boys together," added Mr. Patch with feeling, "but we parted there. He might have had an education, and have been here, with wife and children, but he was bound to take his own course. That's where his ruin began,"—pointing to a shed apart from the other farm buildings,— "in the cider-mill. There is no cider made there now, sir; it stands as a monument to the fall of the Luscombs. Many a mother in this town tells her boys the story of Joe Luscomb, with the cider-mill for text. It's the best sermon they could have. There's the brandy-distillery on old Squire Luscomb's place; it destroyed them. Yes, sir, cider and brandy ruined one of the first families in our parish. The places were mortgaged, and had to be sold at last. The old couple have gone no one knows where. Probably they are dead and buried long ago."

Joe's emotion would not let him question further. He declined Jerry's pressing invitation to enter the house, given because of such touching appeal in the air of the listener. The wanderer picked up his staff and bundle, gazed wistfully along the hall of his ancestors and into the face of his old friend, then left abruptly.

## IX.—LIFE ON THE ISLAND.

It is a pleasure to have the child about, he is so contented," said Mrs. Luscomb many times, and the couple found that life on the island had a different flavour since the coming of Winfred Campbell.

The child developed so rapidly with the change of air, rest from hard toil, and Mrs. Luscomb's nursing, that his old friends would scarcely have known him, after a few months. Winn was very happy from the first. Moor's Island was just the place for an imaginative boy like him. The verdant island was like fairyland to him; he wanted no comrades,—as Mrs. Luscomb often suggested; the trees, the birds, and the squirrels, the lobsters that he caught among the rocks, the dashing waves, the shells, the odd bits from the shore and wrecks that the sea threw up were better than story-books or young companions. It is true that his experience with other boys had not been very pleasant—"bad Jack" and the unfortunate lads of the almshouse being his idea of boyhood.

Winn learned to fish and catch lobsters, went clamming, and soon could manage the small boat of the Lighthouse. What one likes one learns rapidly, his quickness about breaking into this new life surprised the old couple. They delighted to have him with them; indeed, he found it hard to get off alone for some romantic game in the rock caverns, or in the quiet bay, where he played the boat was some mighty craft from over the seas, and himself the hero of many voyages. He had found some old books of travel, musty and well-thumbed, that furnished the plot for many a play. Sometimes Mrs. Luscomb would be coaxed into these private dramas, and, on rare occasions, Aaron himself; but they did not always comprehend and execute the boy's idea, and were sure to murder some part by their wrong acting. They often marvelled at the change, as he stood before them, ruddy and merry—the once pale, sad-eyed, and quiet boy.

But with all his fun, Winn liked work. Many burdens did he lift from the old people. Soon he did all the barn chores, and could clean the great Light in the tower almost as well as Aaron.

Winn discovered a mysterious quality about this lamp. Near sunset, at certain times, if he looked into the reflector, he would see lovely pictures there of cities with minarets and towers, and enchanting landscapes. It seemed as if they were mirrored there; he could scarcely believe they were not, although he knew there was only the sky and water outside.

"I can't tell ye how it comes there," said Aaron as Winn often questioned him. "I calculate there's them as can! It 'pears to me like the *my-rage* we read of that keeps a deladin 'n' deceivin on them poor cutters that travels in sandy deserts. I should admire," Aaron would add, slowly, "to run across one o' them larned chaps 'n' see ef he could give a reason why them picters comes in our Light—a good, plain, common-sense reason, what wouldn't leave a man mor' mixed than before! I reckon our *my-rage* 'ud stump most on 'em, though!"

"I shall study and find out for myself some day!" said Winfred.

Mr. Luscomb did not encourage this desire. "It 'ud take a fortune to go as deep as that. Besides, there haud no use in it. If a man can read 'n' write he can make his way, 'n' what do ye want more?"

Winfred was too well bred to argue with older people, but he was not satisfied with this view. Something ambi-

tious in the boy's nature called for more than the limited education Mr. Luscomb advocated. He said nothing, however, but "but kept up a terrible thinking."

In the evening, when Aaron had strolled off on the cliff over the sea for a smoke, Winn went into the kitchen. Mrs. Luscomb's household duties were done, and she sat in a low chair knitting some socks.

"What boy do you suppose these will fit?" she asked, in a pretty, arch way that made the kind face look so young, despite her gray hair.

"Me, of course," said Winn, laughing till he showed all his white teeth. "I know you wouldn't knit socks for any other fellow!"

They talked in this strain a moment, while the happy boy settled himself into his favourite seat—an old rocker that she had covered and cushioned with print till it was a most comfortable nest. Then Winn was silent; his face took on a serious look that it sometimes wore.

"What is our boy thinking of to-night?" asked Mrs. Luscomb.

So he told her about the strange pictures in the lamp's reflector, and how he hoped some day to know the reason of such things.

She encouraged him. "Get all the education you can, child," she said; "I wish I had improved my chances when I was young. It is wrong to let our talents and time go to waste. We don't know what is before you, child; but I hope you can have an education."

There was a prospect of a nice talk with Mrs. Luscomb, who knew just how to sympathize with and draw out the lad's thoughts, when Aaron suddenly entered, much to Winfred's disappointment. He had overheard Mrs. Luscomb, for he said:—

"Now don't fill the boy's head with notions! See how happy he is, playin' about with the birds 'n' the squirrels. He reads better than I do now. A leetle 'rithmetic 'n' writin' 'n' mebbe a bit o' g'ography is all he wants. Them high notions o' yourn 'ud spile a boy that's got his own row ter hoe."

Mrs. Luscomb flushed, but said nothing. It was not her habit to answer back her husband before the child. This saved many scenes that would have made him uncomfortable, for there were times when the old man's temper and tongue were unbearable. He had not been unkind to Winfred, as yet.

After this talk Winn was more grave. His brief playtime had been as a substitute for his lost childhood. Now, with strengthening muscles and good health, other desires began to come. The desire for knowledge, that is uppermost in some minds at an early age, began to assert itself, and he plied Mrs. Luscomb with questions about this and that till she was at her wit's end. She hunted up some old school-books and set him lessons, which he mastered as if they had been stories. Some old writing copies were found, and he imitated the quaint chirography till he made it his own. A geography as much out of date as a last year's newspaper was eagerly devoured by him. The latter his fancy converted into a game as he read it in the boat or the Lighthouse tower, and named the landscape, far and near, after the map.

Aaron stumbled upon his books everywhere.

"The boy'll be spoiled, he grumbled. "An' it's your doin's, marm. He's a handy, keen little chap, 'n' 'ud be mighty useful tendin our Light, bimeby, 'n' mebbe 'ud keep us out o' th' poor-house a leetle longer, ef he didn't hanker arter books 'n' sech trash! Th' more he knows, th' more he'll want ter. He's jest one o' them inquirin' kind—see the questions he'll ax about everything in natur; an' all so perlut that ye can't box his ears to ease yer mind. He worries me dresful with them questions o' his 'n', grumbled Aaron, as he lit his pipe. "Fus' thing ye know, marm, yer bird 'll be flown!"

Mrs. Luscomb quietly replied that there might be better things in store for Winfred Campbell than keeping the Lighthouse.

The old man was much surprised at this, querying testily:—

"Haint this genteel 'nough fur ye? Ye never 'peared oneas' afore!"

"No; I like the quiet," replied his wife. "It is a blessed shelter for such as we, Aaron, and an honest way to earn our bread. I am very thankful for it," continued she, with sudden agitation. "It's a great deal better than the way we used to live, ruinin ourselves and doing harm to our neighbours and our own lost child."

She dropped her work, and hid her face. Mr. Luscomb was silent. Soon she spoke again:—

"I think of all that has happened, and tell me if we ought not to encourage Winn in every desire for usefulness. He is no common child, perhaps he is to do great good in the world; let us help him up—perhaps God will remember it in our favour in the great day of reckoning!"

Aaron knocked the ashes from his unfinished pipe.

"Well, well," he said. "I won't stan' in the lad's way. I'm not the man to keep another down because I've been goin' down hill so long myself."

His wife's gaze grew so loving and wistful.

"And why need you?" she asked. "O Aaron, you see your danger, why won't you turn about? You are killing me with anxiety; see how white my hair is turning."

Yes, the brown locks were fast whitening, the companion of his youth was sad-eyed and feeble. Nobody saw the change more than Aaron, but he would give no promise. He strode away, leaving her mournful and despondent.

Winfred's favourite seat began to grow uncomfortable, and he slipped away to the tiny chamber, his especial domain. This apartment was often, to tell the truth, a great surprise, if not annoyance, to tidy Mrs. Luscomb, when she made her morning visit, from the specimens of insects and other "live animals" as Aaron called them. It was trying to feminine nerves to come suddenly upon a young tortoise or lobster, when brushing the dust from under the bed, or to find a grimy handkerchief full of caterpillars, or on putting her hand into the boy's pocket to have a fat beetle cling to her finger. On such trying occasions, Mrs. Luscomb

shrieked like ordinary women; but, angel that she was, she never scolded Winfred.

"The lad has few companions; if he likes these, they surely can't hurt him," she said, and held her peace. But it was amusing to see how cautiously she investigated his room, adjusting her glasses and peering under the bed before applying her invincible weapon, the broom.

Winfred had only just crept into his little bed, when he heard Mrs. Luscomb ascend the stairs and come along the passage. She paused at his door, asking,—

"Are you asleep, Winn?"

No, he was not asleep; but weary with a long day's play among the rocks. Mrs. Luscomb came in and seated herself beside him.

"Winfred," said she, "our nice little talk was interrupted because I spoke of something in the past. It always makes Mr. Luscomb and me very, very sad when he thinks of that. But I cannot sit still and mourn as long as I used to. Since you came, I think of you and am happier, for I believe you have a blessed future before you."

Some people would have thought it foolish to thus address a child; but the grave eyes that gazed at Mrs. Luscomb from the old-fashioned quilt of many colours, showed that he fully understood her.

"You are growing fast; you will soon be a large boy, then a young man; it is high time you began to plan for your future."

"That's a hard thing to do," said little Winn—and Mrs. Luscomb thought it a very sensible remark, especially when the boy added suddenly, "I've been thinking of myself lately, Mrs. Luscomb. Often when I sit in the boat and see something floating in on the tide, I think that's like me,—I was carried to the poor-house, and the water brought me here and left me on the shore; perhaps I'll float off somewhere else by and by. How can a boy like me have plans?"

His eyes were startling in their earnestness now. Fortunately for this waif on the sea of life he had been given into the hands of a noble woman who understood the half-expressed longings after better things.

"My dear boy, if you have the desire there will be a way opened. If I did not believe that God's hand was in everything, and that he had helped you so far, I should think it a pity that you had not gone to Boston to the kind lady that your friend recommended you to."

"O, don't send me there!" cried Winfred, sitting up with a distressed face. "I don't know her, and perhaps she wouldn't like me,—she wants an awful good boy, you know! Why couldn't I stay here? I'll do as you bid me, and work ever so hard; perhaps I can get something to do in Moorstown, and earn lots o' money."

Mrs. Luscomb caressed his fair hair, saying in her soothing way,—

"My dear boy, you shall stay if you wish. But this lonely island will not give you the advantages you ought to have. And then it is uncertain how long we shall stay."

This last was accompanied by a dreary sigh.

"And if you go away, couldn't you take me?" queried Winfred. "You'd need somebody to move all your furniture," adding pathetically, "dear, dear, there doesn't seem to be anything for me to depend upon! I'm just like the sea-weed and the sticks that the water carries here and there!"

Despite himself two large tears dropped upon the patch-work quilt. Winn brushed them hastily away, hoping that Mrs. Luscomb did not know it, for the boy thought that tears belonged to women and girls. He was much depressed when his kind friend said,—

"Don't cry, my dear boy."

"Oh, no," said Winfred, choking back the sobs, "I—never cry, Mrs. Luscomb, since I've grown large!"

"As long as we have a home, you will share it, if you cannot do better. But it all depends upon Mr. Luscomb," she hesitated, then added, "He has failed before; if he fails here, I do not know where we can get another place at our age. May God guide him and keep him in the right way!"

This was uttered with great fervour. Something evidently was disturbing the gentle woman. Winfred wondered why she was thus worrying and ventured to ask respectfully:—

"Isn't Mister Luscomb well, marm?"

Mrs. Luscomb was silent a moment, then she said,—

"My child, if you live here perhaps it will be necessary for you to know what troubles me about Mr. Luscomb. But I am forgetting what brought me here to-night." She then said that if Winfred wished it they would send him to the winter school in Moorstown, which had just opened. Mr. Luscomb would take him across the bay in the boat, and come for him after school.

Winfred was greatly surprised and touched by such kindness from those who could ill afford such an expense. But, boy-like, he did not know how to express his thanks. He choked up again, drew the quilt over his face, and turned towards the wall. He would like to have thrown his arms about the old lady's neck and sobbed out his thanks, but he felt quite too mature for that.

At last, he said:

"I'll study ever so hard, Mrs. Luscomb, and do the chores mornings and nights, and, perhaps, if Mr. Luscomb fails, I can take care of you. But Mr. Luscomb must try and not fail till I'm grown up!"

"Dear boy," murmured the old lady, as the earnest face questioned her, "we'll try to keep Mr. Luscomb from failing; we'll pray, and watch over him. But what you say comforts me. Perhaps you are sent to fill the place that has been desolate since our son left us!"

She seemed deeply moved. She rose and went to the moonlit window, and gazed out upon the restless waters.

"Did your son die?" ventured Winn. He was sorry that he asked, when she wrung her hands, and said,—

"Yes, he is dead, his body lies in the sea, my only child,—but his spirit! where is it?" She began to talk as if to herself, in detached sentences, with an agonized manner: "If I could know that he died a Christian, forgiven for the mistakes of his life, I should be easy. But this uncertainty!"

She wiped the tears away, murmuring and wringing her

hands, still gazing out of the window, and Winfred dared not interrupt the lament.

At last she turned, and tucked the quaint covering about him tenderly, saying:

"You are too young to hear of my sorrows. Indeed you have already borne a weary load. Go to sleep, dear boy, and may we have many happy years together."

(To be continued.)

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

The editorial article entitled "Mob or Magistrate," in the April number of this magazine, was read by the light of the burning court-house in Cincinnati. Articles in *The Century* are often illustrated, but not often by pictures so vivid and impressive as those with which this one was furnished by the Cincinnati mob. Our figures showed the appalling failure of criminal justice; the country beheld, in one of its chief cities, a gaol full of murderers waiting impatiently, but confidently, for their release, assured by their lawyers that they were not in any serious danger, since, although homicides were of almost weekly occurrence, but two capital convictions and one execution had occurred in that city during the past eighteen years. Our argument proved that such a failure of criminal justice was likely to result in mobs and lynchings; and almost before the ink was dry the demonstration was written in blood on the streets of Cincinnati. We showed how utterly futile are all attempts to rectify by mob violence the failure of the laws, since a mob is always a wild beast, without discrimination, with no method in its madness; and the abortive and idiotic savagery of this outbreak gave fearful point to the words. It is a terrible retribution that has fallen upon Cincinnati; the sacrifice of more than fifty lives, many of them valuable lives, and the wounding and maiming of thrice as many more upon her streets, are the natural consequences of the laxity and corruption that have long infested her criminal courts. Out of seventy-one prosecutions for murder and manslaughter in the courts of Hamilton county during the two years ending June 30th, 1883, four resulted in acquittal, two in quashed indictments, six in imprisonment, and fifty-nine were still pending. Of such a paralysis of justice the logical results are, first a carnival of crime, and then anarchy. No wonder that the trade of burking had sprung up in Cincinnati, and still less wonder that a desperate populace trampled under foot the laws that had no longer any claim on their respect. If Cincinnati had convicted and punished half, even, of the homicides prosecuted in her courts during the last two years, this riot would never have happened, a fearful loss of property and of life would have been averted, and she would have escaped a blot upon her good name.

The immediate causes of this failure of the criminal courts in Cincinnati are easy to discover. A preposterous jury law made it simply impossible to secure a capable jury in any murder case. No man could be accepted as juror who had read a newspaper report of the preliminary examination of the accused, and the lawyers for the defence always took pains to furnish the persons summoned for this service with marked copies of newspapers containing such reports. Besides, the defence was allowed twenty-three peremptory challenges, while the State was allowed but six. Under such provisions the impaneling of a jury was an almost impossible task; the lawyers for the prisoner would admit no man whom they did not believe to be either ignorant or corruptible; and the law put it into their power to fill the jury box with such men. Both these anomalies have now been corrected by the Legislature, though too late to affect the cases out of which the riot grew. The reading of newspaper reports of the coroner's inquest no longer disqualifies jurors in Ohio, and the prisoner's peremptory challenges are reduced from twenty-three to six. If these changes in the law had been made a year ago, the riot might not have occurred.

A GENUINE LOVE STORY.

A young clergyman and his bride were invited guests at a large party given by a wealthy parishioner. In all the freshness and elegance of her bridal wardrobe the young wife shone among the throng, distinguished by her comeliness and vivacity and rich attire; and when during the evening her young husband drew her aside and whispered to her that she was the most beautiful woman in all the company, and that his heart was bursting with pride and love for her, she thought herself the happiest wife in the world. Ten years later the same husband and wife were guests at the same house, where was gathered a similar gay company. The wife of ten years ago wore the same dress she had worn on the previous occasion; and of course it had been altered and made over, and was old-fashioned and almost shabby. Toil and care and motherhood and pinched circumstances had taken the roses out of the cheeks and the lithe spring out of her form. She sat apart from the crowd, careworn and preoccupied. Her small hands, roughened with coarse toil, were ungloved, for the minister's salary was painfully small. A little apart the ten years husband stood and looked at his wife, and as he observed her faded dress and weary attitude, a great sense of all her patient loving faithfulness came over his heart. Looking up, she caught his earnest gaze and noticed that his eyes were filled with tears. She rose and went to him, her questioning eyes mutely asking for an explanation of his emotion; and when he tenderly took her hand and, placing it on his arm, led her away from the crowd and told her how he had been thinking of her as she looked ten years before when she was a bride, and how much more precious she was to him now, and how much more beautiful, for all her shabby dress and roughened hands, and how he appreciated all her sacrifices and patient toil for him and their children, a great wave of happiness filled her heart, a light shone in her face that gave it more than its youthful beauty, and in all the company there was not so happy a couple as this husband and wife, their hearts and faces aglow from the flaming up of pure sentiment that transfigured and ennobled and glorified all the toils and privation they had endured.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S favourite reading was the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

BISHOP TEMPLE has accepted the presidency of the British National Temperance League.

At a recent Friends' wedding in Gloucester all the company, the bride included, wore the blue ribbon.

THE Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, and canon of Windsor, has accepted the bishopric of Pípon.

FIVE of the six murderers hanged on a recent Friday in the United States declared that rum had led them into crime.

THERE is a rumour in England that the Salvation Army is about to organize a hallelujah bicycle and tricycle corps.

THE Queen is said to be about to purchase the villa Nevada at Cannes to transform it into a chapel in memory of the late duke of Albany.

FROM cork chippings, once thrown away, thousands of yards of linoleum are now made at Delmenhorst, Germany, where the industry is becoming quite important.

ALL Miss Braddon's novels are being translated into Telugu and Canares, under the editorship of Mr. Cadwallader Waddy, who was formerly on the staff of *Belgravia*.

THE new French ambassadorial abode at Rome is the Rospigliosi Palace. A splendid house-warming entertainment was lately given. Cardinals were thick as blackberries in May.

THE Duke of Rutland has taken so heavily to heart the removal of the Duke of Wellington's statue from Hyde Park that he writes: "If it were possible, I would resign my peerage."

IN order to impart dignity to the town of Maroa, Ill., forty of the merchants have signed a pledge to wear high silk hats, instead of the wide-brimmed slouches that have been in fashion there.

At the annual breakfast of the Scotch United Presbyterian Ministers' Total Abstinence Society, it was reported that out of 103 students attending the theological hall eighty-one were abstainers.

A FAMOUS mollah at Catal, having declared the use of tobacco to be contrary to the Mohammedan law, the Ameer has submitted the question to a council of mollahs from all parts of the country.

PROF. F. A. FOREL, of Morges, who has for many years recorded his observations on the Mer de Glace, reports that the glaciers of Mont Blanc are advancing again, after a long period of decrease.

THREE existing manuscripts of Gray's "Elegy" have recently been examined by the Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke, and they convinced him that the poem was "the first-class work of a third-class poet."

THE division in Newington congregation regarding the election of a successor to Dr. Begg has been referred by Edinburgh Free Presbytery to the Assembly for advice, as they have failed to bring about harmony.

ON May 13th, the German Reichstag passed by acclamation the bill for granting the sum of \$33,750 to Dr. Koch and the other members of the Cholera Commission, as a reward for their brilliant discoveries in Egypt and India.

THREE Indiana highwaymen, fearing that the boy whom they had robbed might reach a neighbouring village to report the crime before they could get to a safe distance in the other direction, deliberately shot a bullet through each of his legs, in order to lame him.

IN Russia, the heir to the throne comes of age at sixteen, and is then usually placed in charge of some distinguished person especially in the confidence of the Czar. It is thought that Count Adlerberg, who held a high position in the late Czar's household, will be selected now.

SOME years since, the militia were prohibited from marching through Dumfries, Scotland, to church on Sabbath with the band playing. As the order only mentions "the band," the pipers played psalm tunes during the march on a recent Sabbath from the barracks to Greyfriars Church.

At the Parisian Industrial Exhibition, which opened June 1st, the French crown jewels and the diamonds of the French Cape of Good Hope Company, valued at \$2,000,000, are shown. Private jewellers exhibit wares worth \$4,000,000. Elaborate precautions for safe guarding have been made.

THREE tramps commanded a woman at Crestline, Ohio, to cook a breakfast for them. She said coolly that she would do it; but she brought in a cocked pistol instead of food, and they fled for their lives. She had more bravery than strength, however, and has since been a raving maniac.

THE Rev. Principal Rainy preached at the opening of a new church at Strathaven lately. The esteemed pastor of the congregation, Mr. Ranken, is now the only Disruption minister connected with Hamilton Presbytery. The church cost \$10,000 and the opening collections sufficed to pay off the balance.

THE Rev. Thos. J. Irving was licensed at Naples lately. Revs. Mr. Macfarlane, colleague of Dr. Stewart of Leghorn, and J. Gordon Gray, of Rome, took part in the services. Mr. Irvine is a native of Scotland, and spent more than half his life with his family near Dunedin, New Zealand. He is a licentiate of the Free Church.

THERE is a negro graduate at Harvard this year—Robert Hobberton Terrell, a Virginian, and the son of slave parents. He went to college as a waiter, and at that time was illiterate; but some of the white students took a fancy to him, and helped him through a preparatory course, after which he supported himself by teaching a Boston class of negro boys.



## PASTOR AND PEOPLE.

### PEACE!

When little annoyances seem to be multiplied and mingled; when one little irritation follows another; when the failings and faults of those around us seem to be increasing, and their virtues failing; when little vexations like little files are rasping away at the fine nerves of keen sensibility, and grating like sharp saws on the very marrow of our feelings—oh, then, how unspeakable the privilege of being kept in perfect peace! These things will happen. They are in the same world that we are; often in the same circle of social action. Often in our homes even; and we must meet them. How is it with us in such cases? Do we writhe inwardly and smart with concealed torture; or do our tried feelings, like overstrained guitar strings, snap in the tension, and hot feelings and hasty words escape us, like the sharp twangs of the broken strings? Is not one or the other of these conditions too generally ours? Do we realize that neither of them need be?

"Jesus, plant and root in me  
All the mind that was in Thee;  
Settled peace I then shall find;  
Jesus' is a quiet mind.

"Anger I no more shall feel—  
Always even, always still;  
Meekly on my God reclined;  
Jesus' is a gentle mind.

"I shall suffer and fulfill  
All my Father's gracious will;  
Be in all alike resigned;  
Jesus' is a noble mind.

"When 'tis deeply rooted here  
Perfect love shall cast out fear;  
Fear doth servile spirits bind;  
Jesus' is a noble mind.

"Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus." (Phil. ii. 5.) Bishop Hamline testifies: "I often feel like a burning bush as I sit in the conference room. While good-natured jokes were around me, I was calm and solemn as eternity. It neither tried my patience nor disturbed my sobriety. And I am willing that all the world should know it. He has sprinkled me and I am clean; from all my filthiness and from all my idols He has cleansed me."

### THE INGRAFTED WORD.

I think I cannot better convey the idea to you than by stating it in a way that will be interesting to the young people. A gardener who wants to grow nothing but the best of apples would first make a proper selection of the seed; and the man who manages the nursery does not leave the seeds to manage themselves. The seed of the apple is carefully put into the ground, and is the beginning of a young tree. The seed, if let alone after it comes above the ground, will bear an inferior, sour, bitter, and natural kind of fruit. In order to bring forth good fruit, when the young tree has reached a certain stage, its top is cut off, and a tender sprig is selected with great care from a well-known good apple-tree, and is fastened to the stock, it being joined with such care that complete adhesion is the result. Now the stock grows down into the ground, and the sprig that is ingrafted grows up and is the tree. It is a wonderful fact bearing upon the course of nature that only trees of the same kind can be grafted in this way. Now, what follows all this process of ingrafting? The stock has its natural qualities, but the blossom and fruit is of the same kind as the sire from which the graft was taken.

Something like this occurs to the believer. There is our ordinary nature, dead in trespasses and in sin. We have many good natural virtues because they come to us naturally. We possess many of the casual features of Him in whose likeness we are made. But it is by nature a fallen likeness. Therefore, let us cut the top off and take a bud of the right kind, graft it upon the top or join it into us; make it a dominant part of our existence to bring forth blossoms; and, in order that we may do so, let us receive with meekness the ingrafted Word which is able to save the soul. The old Adam will still link us to the earth, but the new Adam that is ingrafted into us will link us to heaven. He who does that is consciously and deliberately the subject of the ingrafting process. When a truth is sown into the spirit, the spirit reaps life everlasting.—*Dr. John Hall.*

### OVER AGAINST THE TREASURY.

Over against the treasury this day  
The Master silent sits; whilst, unaware  
Of that celestial presence still and fair,  
The people pass or pause upon their way.

And some go laden with His treasures sweet,  
And dressed in costly robes of His device  
To cover hearts of stone and souls of ice,  
Which bear no token to the Master's feet.

And some pass, gayly singing, to and fro.  
And cast a careless gift before His face  
Amongst the treasures of the holy place,  
But kneel to crave no blessing ere they go.

And some are travel-worn, their eyes are dim;  
They touch his shining vesture as they pass,  
But see not—even darkly through a glass—  
How sweet might be their trembling gifts to Him.

And still the hours roll on; serene and fair  
The Master keeps His watch, but who can tell  
The thoughts that in His tender spirit swell,  
As one by one we pass him unaware?

For this He who, on an awful day,  
Cast down for us a price so vast and dread  
That He was left for our sakes bare and dead,  
Having given Himself our mighty debt to pay!

O, shall unworthy gifts once more be thrown  
Into His treasury—by whose death we live?  
Or shall we now embrace his cross, and give  
Ourselves, and all we have, to Him alone?

—*London Christian.*

### THE KING'S MESSAGE.

"Good morning, Brother B."

"Good morning; we are having fine weather to-day!"

"Yes; such a Sabbath morning as this, it seems as though all nature welcomed the 'sweet day of rest.' How is it you are not going my way?"

"Oh well, I don't feel like going to church to-day."

"I am afraid you will be the loser."

"It may be so. The truth is, I think our minister is a little dull."

"Don't you think he preaches the truth?"

"Well, yes, there is no doubt about that; why, Mr. P. told me yesterday he did not think there was another man within twenty miles that could write a sermon equal to the one we had last Sabbath. But then, I like to see a man move around in the pulpit. If his hair was darker, and beard heavier, and he weighed about fifty pounds more, I should like to look at him better."

"I am reminded of what my boy asked this morning. After listening to the account of Elijah's being fed by the ravens, he said: 'Please tell me about the raven.' I asked if he remembered seeing the crow which John shot and hung in the cornfield. I supposed the raven was something like the crow."

"He said: 'Oh, I should like a prettier bird to feed me. Wouldn't a peacock be nice?'"

"I thought how natural for Elijah to have said, 'The bread and flesh are good, but I should like a little savory meat, and then the raven is an unclean bird. I must be fed by a dove, the emblem of purity.' So I turned back and read the fourth verse, where God said, 'I have commanded the ravens to feed thee.'"

"I see it now, friend A. I will go along with you to church."

"I am right glad to have you. Let us go, expecting a message from the King through His ambassador."

### SUFFERING.

God does nothing imperfectly. When He gives peace it is perfect peace. When He sends trials, they are trials which are every way fitted to their work of chastisement and perfecting. If we wince and writhe under our severe and peculiar afflictions with the thought that we could have endured more easily any other trial than just this one, coming at just this time, and in just this way; if, indeed, we are tempted to cry out in agony of spirit: "Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by? Behold, and see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow which is done unto me, wherewith the Lord hath afflicted me in the day of His fierce anger;" in that very writhing and outcry, we have testimony to the fidelity of God, to the promises of His Word: "In the world ye shall have tribulation;" "For whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth." Of course your trial is the severest you could

possibly bear. It has been divinely measured for you to that very end. Its very power is proof of God's loving watch and care for you. Only He who made the heart, and knows the way to its inmost recesses, could plan such trials for the heart:

No screw, no pincer, can  
Into a piece of timber work and wind,  
As God's afflictions into man  
When He a torture has designed.

They are too subtle for the subtlest hearts,  
And fall like rheums upon the tenderest parts.

### BREAKING DOWN.

Working for God is often painful as well as humbling. It entails suffering, and we are fitted for it by suffering. Why is this? Because the suffering brings us into closer fellowship with our Lord, who was the man of sorrows; because it brings us into sympathy with our brethren suffering all around us; because it humbles us. Do you know what is God's chief difficulty with us? It is not the filling us; it is the emptying us. It is not the edifying us; it is the pulling us down. And therefore it is that God's chief instrument of edification is the pick-axe. He must break us down, down, down, and whatever He gives us to do for His service, He will first of all show us that we are not able to do it.

In our armies, when a man is wounded, they take him at once out of the ranks and put him in the rear to take care of him. He is not fit for the fighting till his wounds are healed.

Not so in the Lord's army. There the faint are in the heat of battle, and the wounded lead the vanguard. Look at the history of the Church, and you will see that most, if not all, of those whom God has employed in a signal manner for His glory have been, in one way or another, among the most afflicted of men, either in heart or in body, sometimes in both. Therefore, do not be afraid of suffering. Do not think that suffering interferes with service. On the contrary, it helps it on. When, therefore, we offer our prayers to God, and ask Him to take us and make us, don't let us forget to put up another petition between these two, and ask Him also to break us. That is a short and comprehensive prayer, "Take me! break me! make me!" God answering that prayer can do something with us.—*Theodore Monod.*

### THE OVER-WORK OF THE PRESENT DAY.

"To have as much work to do as one can do, and a little more," has been given as the best recipe for cheerfulness and contentment; but while readily concurring in the first part of the sentiment, we cannot but suggest that it might be, perchance, that very "little more" which is at the root of half the ill-health, pale faces, and fractious nerves of the present day. It is that last drop in the already full cup, that last straw on the already well laden back, which is too much, just one degree too much for the sorely pressed men and women who are fighting in the fight of life, and it is that over plus from which they ought if they can to abstain. They will not see it. Each allows that in the case of another that other's duty in the matter is plain enough; but for himself or herself—and then follow excuses, arguments, and obstinacy not to be shaken. Everybody, it would seem, must attempt something over and above what he or she can possibly accomplish; everybody must drain a little more out of their worrying, feverish brains than can be yielded consistently with only wholesome effort or energy: everybody must fly at game beyond their reach, if only it be within their sight.—*Good Words.*

### IT DOESN'T PAY.

Sabbath desecration is proving to be not profitable. At Coney Island, where the Lord's Day is utterly disregarded, it has been difficult to obtain competent and responsible men to conduct the hotels, because they do not pay, or pay so little as to make no adequate return for the work and worry expended. The restaurants in the same locality change hands pretty much every season, because they too, "don't pay." The stock of the railways leading to the island has only a nominal price, because it is earning nothing. In this city the Sunday opening of the Exhibition of Water Colours was a disappointment in the matter of revenue. In Cincinnati the demoralization resulting from the desecration of the Sabbath was one of the prime causes of the recent riot.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

HOW HE WAS CONVINCED.

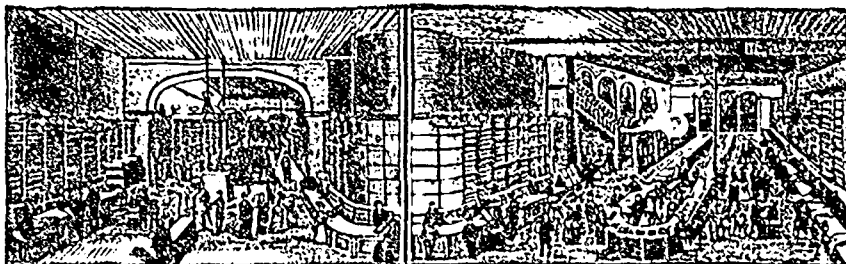
Discussion Between a Tradesman Interested in Sewing Machines and a Practical Machinist, at the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1882.

Tradesman.—The Wheeler and Wilson Machines are a good practical display here. Machinist.—Yes, their machines are got up for sale, not merely to sell, and they make a speciality of doing practical work to show that they are the machine for the working people. T.—What is the difference between the Wheeler & Wilson and other machines? M.—The Wheeler & Wilson are made on a different principle, having a rotary hook and bobbin instead of vibrating shuttle, rotary motion in contrast to the stopping and starting motion in shuttle machines. T.—Illustrate what you mean by rotary motion? M.—Well, a jig saw has the vibrating motion—a regular saw the rotary motion—you know which is the most powerful and capable of the highest rate of speed. Manufacturers using any kind of machinery select those having rotary motion, hence the *Telegraph*, *Hall*, and *New* are all printed on rotary presses which give 35,000 impressions an hour. T.—How fast may the Wheeler & Wilson machines run? M.—All the Wheeler and Wilson machines have two speeds; the slow speed on No. 8 is faster than the fastest shuttle machine I know of, and by foot power makes from 500 to 600 stitches per minute. T.—You say by foot power. Are sewing machines given any other way? M.—Yes, by steam power. Several factories in Toronto using Wheeler & Wilson machines, have them speeded at 2,500 stitches per minute. T.—That is a great speed indeed; how fast may shuttle machines be run? M.—By foot power at from 250 to 350 stitches per minute, and by steam from 400 to 600. T.—Why should Wheeler & Wilson machines make a more perfect stitch than other machines? M.—1st. Because they have an automatic under tension and an independent take-up, the latter of which draws up the thread while the needle is out of work, the same as a lady sewing by hand, and by this means, a finer needle and coarser thread can be used, than is possible on other machines. T.—What are the wearing parts of shuttle machines? M.—The shuttle, the heart motion which drives the needle bar, and the needle bar itself, and cog wheels in cog wheel machines such as the Singer. T.—How long will a shuttle last when driven at an ordinary rate of speed in factories, where they are working continuously ten hours a day? M.—About three months. T.—How long will the bobbin? M.—The bobbin is not a wearing part, turning as it does on its centre. T.—You say the heart motion is the next wearing part on shuttle machines, how is it? M.—The very construction of it, steel working against cast iron, makes it liable to wear. T.—Has the Wheeler & Wilson any parts corresponding to the heart motion? M.—No. T.—Why does the needle bar in shuttle machines wear out faster than the needle bar in Wheeler & Wilson machines? M.—1st. Because of its shape, it being either flat, triangular or square, exposing a greater wearing surface. The Wheeler & Wilson has a round needle bar, which, being packed in felt like the piston of a steam engine, has little friction and does not wear out. The packing in felt has another advantage: it prevents the oil from running down and soiling the work, which is a vital matter with makers of shirts, collars, cuffs and ladies' underwear. T.—When machines are hurried do they do the same quality of work as when run slow? M.—Shuttle machines when hurried break needles and make a very uneven stitch. On the contrary, the Wheeler & Wilson, from its peculiar construction, cannot vary doing as fine work at the highest rate of speed as at the lowest. T.—How does the work done on shuttle machines compare with that done on the Wheeler & Wilson? M.—There is little comparison, either in quality or quantity, and as a result, shuttle machines are not used in factories, or where quality of quantity are considered an object. T.—Who use the Wheeler & Wilson machines? M.—Wheeler & Wilson machines are used in preference to all others by manufacturers of all kinds of finished goods, and in Toronto by the following well-known firms.

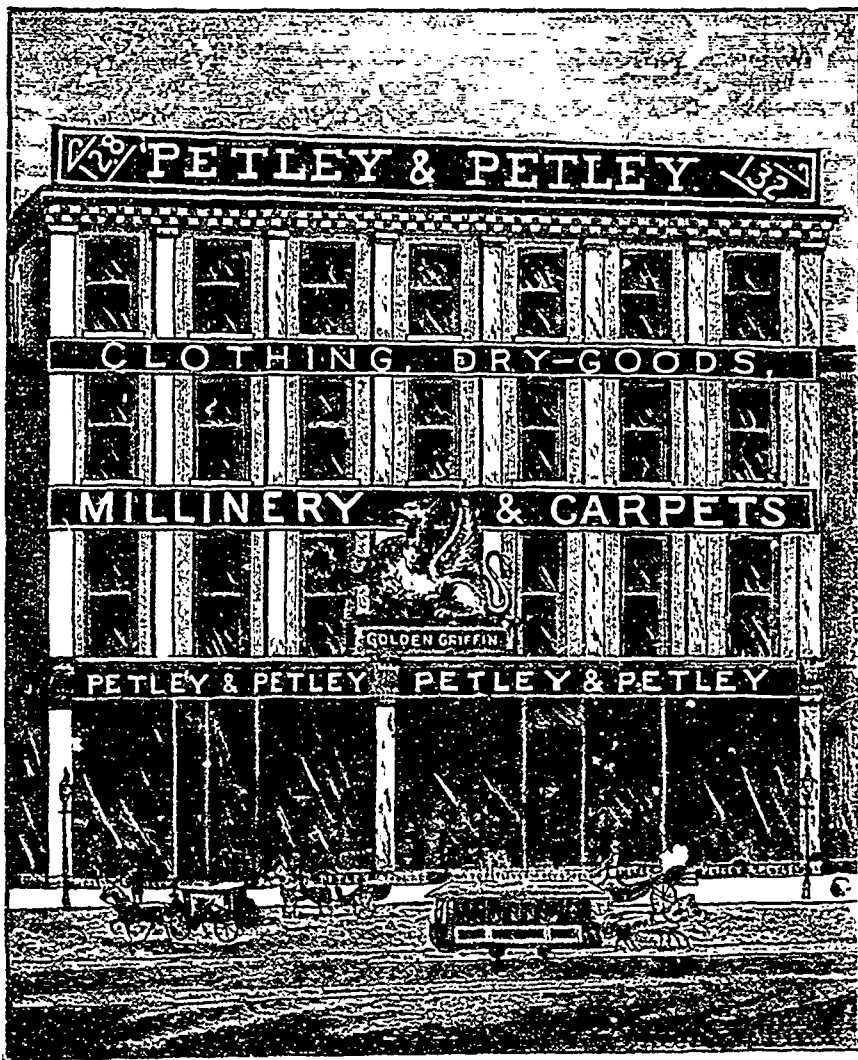
- Cooper & Smith, boots and shoes. J. D. King & Co., " W. B. Hamilton, " Charlesworth & Co., " Weston & Sons, " Turner & Valiant, " Dickie & Mitchell, " Crompton Corset Co., corsets. Telfer & Harold Mfg Co., corsets. A. Friendly & Co., shirts and overalls. R. H. Gray & Co., " W. H. Bullen, overalls. W. A. Murray & Co., dressmaking and mantles. R. Walker & Sons, " Gale Mfg Co., shirts and underclothing. Williams, Greene & Rome, collars and cuffs. Page & Page, underclothing. W. Rosenthal, " I. J. Cooper, shirts. J. M. Treble, Shirts. PETLEY & PETLEY.

Besides a number of others. These names will give an idea how generally they are used. T.—This is certainly emphatic evidence of the great superiority of the Wheeler & Wilson over all other machines, and it is easy to understand the decision of judges at the World's Fair and in our own local fairs, in giving them the highest awards. I perceive there is a very great difference in sewing machines, and am convinced that the Wheeler & Wilson machines are the BEST IN THE WORLD.

INTERIOR VIEW of the first floor of PETLEY & PETLEY'S



Great Dry Goods and Clothing House, TORONTO.



NOTE THIS—All street cars pass our stores. Ask the conductor to let you off at

PETLEY'S, 128 to 132 King St. E., SIX DOORS EAST OF ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL.

RECENT THEOLOGICAL WORKS

For sale by WILLIAMSON & CO. (Late Wiling & Williamson) 5 King Street West. Next door to Dominion Bank.

- WILLIAMSON & CO.—Oehler's Old Testament Theology. WILLIAMSON & CO.—Myer's Commentaries on Acts and Romans. WILLIAMSON & CO.—Drummond's Natural Law in the Spiritual World. WILLIAMSON & CO.—General (Chinese) Gordon's Reflections in Palestine, 1883. WILLIAMSON & CO.—Kitt's Cyclopaedia of Biblical Literature. WILLIAMSON & CO.—Bruce's Parabolical Teaching of Christ. WILLIAMSON & CO.—Rawlinson's Five Ancient Monarchies. WILLIAMSON & CO.—Stanley's Lectures on the Jewish Church. WILLIAMSON & CO.—Little Biblical Lights and Side Lights. 10,000 illustrations taken from the Bible. WILLIAMSON & CO.—Spence & Howson's Thirty Thousand Thoughts, extracts covering a comprehensive circle of Religious and Allied Topics. WILLIAMSON & CO.—Parker's The Inner Life of Christ as Revealed in the Gospel of St. Matthew. WILLIAMSON & CO.—Macleod's New Cyclopaedia of Illustrations. WILLIAMSON & CO.—Joseph Cook's Boston Monday Lectures on Christ and Modern Thought. WILLIAMSON & CO.—Prof Watt's The Newer Criticism and the Analogy of the Faith. WILLIAMSON & CO.—Canon Farrar's Early Days of Christianity. WILLIAMSON & CO.—Canon Farrar's Life of Christ. WILLIAMSON & CO.—Godet's Commentary on Romans. WILLIAMSON & CO.—Hanna's Letters of Thomas Erskine, of Linlathen, 1840-70. WILLIAMSON & CO.—Spurgeon's The Treasury of David; an exposition of the Psalms. WILLIAMSON & CO.—Canon Spence's The Pulpit Commentary. WILLIAMSON & CO.—Science and Revelation; a series of Lectures in reply to the Theories of Tyndall, Huxley, Darwin, and Spencer.

WILLIAMSON & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS, 5 King Street West, next door to Dominion Bank, Toronto.

POETICAL CONCORDANCE.

A CONCISE CONCORDANCE to the principal poets of the world, embracing titles, first lines, characters, subjects, and quotations. Compiled by CHARLES A. DUFFIE compiler of the Index to Harper's Magazine, 1850 to 1880, and other works. 636 pages, large 12mo. Library edition, cloth, \$1. extra, cloth, gilt edges, ornamented, \$1.25.

Ready at last, after enormous labour and great expense! Few volumes published in recent years will give greater delight to a large circle of readers than this. It is an open sesame to the beauty and riches of the poetical literature of the world in a more perfect degree than any other single volume in the language. Its plan is so unique, and yet so simple, that readers, authors, and publishers will wonder that it was never before put upon paper.

Whatever knowledge you may seek concerning the literature embodied in the poetical works of the following world-famous authors, here you will find the ready key:

- Arnold, Hemans, Rogers, Aytoun, Herbert, Rossetti, Browning, (Mrs.) Holmes, Schiller, Bryant, Homer, Scott, Burns, Hood, Shakespear, Byron, Ingelow, Shelley, Campbell, Keats, Spenser, Chaucer, Longfellow, Taylor, (H) Coleridge, Lowell, Tennyson, Cowper, Macaulay, Thompson, Crabbe, Meredith, Virgil, Dante, Milton, Wesley, (C.) Dryden, Ossian, White, Eliot, (Geo.) Poe, Whittier, Goethe, Pope, Willis, Goldsmith, Procter, Wordsworth.

You need to SEE the volume to appreciate it fully. Don't forget that you have the privilege of seeing any book I publish before you pay for it, and may return it at my expense if you don't find it satisfactory—see "Fair Terms to Buyers" in all catalogues.

500,000 Volumes

Choice Books—100-page catalogue free. Books for examination before payment on evidence of good faith. NOT sold by dealers—prices too low. By mail 50 per cent. extra.

JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, P. O. Box 1227. 393 1/2 St. New York.

THE CATHOLICITY OF THE Presbyterian Church, By Rev. Frederick Campbell, M.A., Presbyterian College Montreal.

It is well reasoned throughout, contains passages of great eloquence and proves its author to be a master in Ecclesiastical History. It is in the form of a neat little Pamphlet of thirty-two pages, being the first of a series of "Tracts on Presbyterian Topics" which the Publisher intends giving to the world; and we must say that he has made a good beginning.—CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

Price 50 cents, or \$1 per dozen. Mailed to any address, postage prepaid on receipt of price.

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

## MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.

DR. COCHRANE gave his admirable lecture on "Whitfield the Prince of Preachers," in College Street Presbyterian Church, Toronto, last week. It was very much appreciated.

THE Rev. Principal MacVicar delivered lately an able and thoughtful lecture on Science and Prayer in George Street Methodist Church, Peterborough, of which the *Review* speaks very highly.

REV. Dr. Cochrane has received \$10 from an anonymous friend for Mrs. Thirde. Should other sums be sent in Dr. Cochrane's absence, they should be addressed to Mrs. Thirde, care of Mr. James Stark, Ayr, Ont.

DR. WARDROPE acknowledges with thanks the receipt of \$240 31 from Sabbath schools of Lanark and Renfrew for Formosa; also of \$10 additional from Glengarry Sabbath schools for Formosa; and of \$9 50 from Algoma in aid of converts at Indore.

THE manse at Columbus, occupied by the Rev. J. A. Carmichael, was destroyed by fire last Wednesday afternoon. A quantity of furniture was saved, but a library and a great many other valuables were burned. No insurance on furniture. Building fully insured. Cause of fire not known. Mr. Carmichael has the cordial sympathy of many friends on account of the sad occurrence.

THE Rev. Mr. McKellar, of High Bluff, and his esteemed wife have received an address of congratulation, accompanied by a small token of appreciation, from the people of his charge and other friends, a number of whom spent a very pleasant evening at the manse lately, Mr. and Mrs. McKellar being newly returned from their visit to Ontario, and he for both made a neat and feeling reply to the address. The baskets of the ladies present supplied abundance of good things.

ON the afternoon of Sabbath week as the Rev. Wm. Shearer, of Alwyn, was driving from afternoon service at Pickanock he was run into by a run-away team and heavy rig at a very narrow part of the road. He was thrown out and badly bruised. His horse ran away and great damage was done to his buggy and harness. An old lady, who was driving with him, fell over the dashboard and was trampled by one of the horses. Though she is badly cut and bruised, yet her escape from instant death seems simply miraculous.

WORK is proceeding on the new Presbyterian Church at Uxbridge. It will be finished by the end of October, and will be a handsome and commodious structure. The cost will be about \$10,000. Last Sabbath the communion was administered. Additions to the membership have been much larger than at any former time in the history of the congregation, nine being admitted by certificate and nineteen by profession of faith. The congregation have given the pastor, Mr. Cockburn, three months' leave of absence. He sails from New York for Europe this week and expects to be present at the Presbyterian Council.

THE *Barrie Examiner* gives an account of the induction of the Rev. D. D. McLeod into the pastoral charge of Barrie Presbyterian congregation. On the afternoon of Tuesday, June 3rd, the Presbytery of Barrie met for the purpose of inducing the Rev. D. D. McLeod into the pastoral charge of the Barrie congregation. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Leishman, of Angus, from the text "Watchman, what of the night?" and while speaking in this connection the rev. gentleman gave a graphic description of the dangers threatening our country, and the way in which they should be avoided. The Rev. R. Moodie, of Stayner, who presided, then asked the formulary questions, which being satisfactorily answered, he formally declared Mr. McLeod inducted into the charge of the congregation, after which the Rev. R. N. Grant, of Orillia, addressed the newly inducted pastor, speaking most highly of the qualities and ability of the latter gentleman, of the great field of usefulness which this Presbytery presented, and of his eminent qualifications for that field. He also gave telling sketches of some of the difficulties to be encountered by a minister, and of the manner in which these difficulties ought to be met, and concluded by wishing, in a most solemn and impressive manner, the new member of the Presbytery "God speed." He was followed by the Rev. R. Rodgers, of Collingwood, who, in a few well chosen and suitable words, addressed the congregation, urging them to co-operate

heartily with their minister, and pointing out the manner in which they should conduct themselves in order to serve for the highest prosperity of the Church. After the pronouncing of the benediction by Mr. Moodie, Mr. McLeod met the congregation at the door of the church, and greeted each member by a hearty pressure of the hand. Thus, after a vacancy of exactly a year, the Barrie Presbyterian congregation has again a settled pastor, and it is hoped and expected that, under the able leadership of Mr. McLeod, it will signalize itself even more than in the past, in the various phases of Christian life, and prove itself to be, as it has been, "a people zealous of good works." A very successful tea-meeting was held in the evening. The eatables provided were, it is hardly necessary to say, of excellent quality, and appeared to be thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated by those who partook of them. The tea, however, enjoyable as it was, was but a prelude to the more pleasing intellectual and musical feast which was in store. After the adjournment of the gathering from the basement to the upper part of the church, the meeting was opened by the singing of Old Hundred, by a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Fraser, and by an anthem from the choir. The chairman, the Rev. R. N. Grant, of Orillia, after a few happy remarks, then called upon the Rev. Dr. Harper to address the meeting, which the rev. gentleman did in his usual felicitous way, wishing all prosperity to the congregation and to the minister, and expressing regret that he himself would shortly be obliged to sever his connection with that town. He was followed by the Rev. P. McF. McLeod, of the Central Presbyterian Church, Toronto, who, in a speech of great power, congratulated congregation and pastor on the happy event they were celebrating, and expressed the hope and the expectation that the relations now existing would be favoured with a long and prosperous duration. The Rev. Mr. Conron then addressed the meeting, welcoming the addition to the ministers of the town, and was followed by the Rev. D. D. McLeod, who in a few earnest and well-chosen words thanked the congregation for the welcome they had given him, and expressed the hope that his ministrations would be prospered to them. After the singing of an anthem, the meeting was closed with the benediction pronounced by the Rev. R. Rodgers, of Collingwood. We must not forget to mention the excellent singing of the choir, who rendered several anthems with much taste, nor the admirable solo sung by Mrs. Cooper. It must also be added that much of the success of the meeting was due to the chairman, and to the witty and humorous remarks with which he enlivened the proceedings.

PRESBYTERY OF HURON.—This Presbytery met in Union Church, Brucefield, pursuant to adjournment on Wednesday, the 14th May. Rev. Mr. Pritchard reported that he had cited the congregation of Knox Church, Goderich, and associated congregations in the matter of the call from St. Mary's to Rev. Mr. A. Turnbull. After the various parties had been heard, Mr. Turnbull felt it his duty to accept the call, and the Presbytery agreed, accordingly, to his translation to take effect on the second Tuesday of July. Rev. Messrs. R. Hamilton, and P. Scott were invited to sit as corresponding members. Representatives appeared by citation from the congregations of Kippen, Hillsgreen, Berne, Bayfield Road, Bayfield, Bethany. To give effect, if practicable, to the proposed re-arrangement. It was found from the views expressed by the representatives that in the meantime it would not be wise to make any change in the working of these fields. Rev. Mr. Musgrave moved, and Mr. T. G. Thomson seconded, that, in view of the difficulties in the way, no change be made; which was carried. The Presbytery adjourned to meet in Knox Church, Goderich, on the second Tuesday of July, at eleven a.m.—ARCH'D MCLEAN, *Pres. Clerk*.

PRESBYTERY OF LINDSAY.—This Presbytery met at Beaverton on Tuesday, 27th May, and was constituted by the Rev. A. Currie, M.A., moderator. In accordance with extract minute of Synod Mount Albert congregation was united with St. Andrew's Church, Scott and Uxbridge, and the Rev. D. B. McDonald, formerly of Toronto Presbytery, was enrolled as a member of Lindsay Presbytery and pastor of the united charge. Arrangements were made for the induction of the Rev. A. Stevenson, from Owen Sound Presbytery, at Sunderland, on Tuesday, the 24th

day of June, Rev. S. Acheson to preside, Rev. G. C. Patterson, M.A., to preach, Rev. A. Currie, to address the pastor, and Rev. D. B. McDonald, the congregation. A call from St. Andrew's Church, Lindsay, was sustained by the Presbytery, addressed to Mr. Daniel McTavish, licentiate and accepted by him. Trials were assigned him to be given in to the Presbytery at Lindsay, on the 17th June, at eleven a.m. The ordination to take place at half-past two p.m., Rev. B. D. McDonald to preach, Rev. Wm. Leacock to preside, Rev. A. Ross, M.A., to address the minister, and Rev. G. C. Patterson, M.A., the congregation. The following obituary minute was agreed to and engrossed in minutes: "It is with deep sorrow that the Presbytery would record the death of the Rev. James T. Paul, minister of St. Andrew's Church, Bolsover. His meek and amiable disposition secured him the friendship and good will of all with whom he came in contact. Mr. Paul was a man of great simplicity of character, unmistakably manifesting that the things which are true, honest, just, pure, lovely and of good report, were ever present to his mind. He was an acceptable preacher, well furnished with sound doctrine and fluency of speech—an untiring missionary to our back fields, when advanced age might well be pleaded an excuse. After a painful and somewhat lingering illness he died peacefully at his home in Bolsover on the 8th March last. His family have the sympathy of all the members of this court in their sad bereavement." The Presbytery adjourned to meet at Lindsay, Tuesday, 17th June, at eleven a.m.—JAMES R. SCOTT, *Pres. Clerk*.

PRESBYTERY OF BARRIE.—This Presbytery met at Barrie, 27th ult. W. Robertson, treasurer of Midland congregation, appeared by commission and stated that they were prepared to offer \$700 stipend for a minister, and requested that a call be moderated in. Mr. Grant was instructed to moderate in a call there as soon as convenient for all parties. A minute of Presbytery of Paris agreeing to translate Mr. D. D. McLeod for induction to Barrie was received, and the services for the induction on the 3rd of June were arranged. Mr. Anderson tendered his resignation of the charge of Mulmur and Rosemont. The resignation was laid over till 17th June, when a special meeting will be held at Alliston at two p.m., to dispose of the matter. The following resolution in the proposal to submit the Scott Act to the electors of the county of Simcoe was unanimously carried.—Moved by Mr. Acheson, seconded by Mr. Cochrane: "That this Presbytery, believing that the sale of intoxicating liquors is a most prolific source of destitution and crime as well as a great hindrance to the progress of the Gospel within our bounds, do most heartily approve of the principle of prohibition, and earnestly urge the office-bearers, members and adherents within the bounds of the Presbytery to support the Scott Act when submitted to the votes of the electors in the municipalities in which they reside." Mr. A. McDonald, minister, and Mr. J. Wedge, elder, were elected additional Commissioners to the General Assembly. The Presbytery met again at Barrie on Tuesday, 3rd June, for the induction of Mr. D. D. McLeod to the pastoral charge of the congregation there, and for incidental business. A resolution of sympathy with the family of the late Mr. Thirde was adopted. Leave was given that Mr. G. Kennedy, elder, Wyebridge, sit with the session at Midland, so as to make up the number of elders necessary for the work of the session. The induction service was then proceeded with, in presence of a considerable number of the congregation. The Rev. Messrs. McCormick (Reformed Episcopal), Harper, D.D. (Methodist), and Hindley (Congregational), were also present. Mr. Moodie, moderator of session during the vacancy, presided. Mr. J. Leishman preached an energetic sermon on some of the evils of the times, taking as his text "Watchman, what of the night?" The induction was completed in due form, and followed by interesting and appropriate addresses by the moderator, Mr. Grant, to the newly inducted pastor, and by Mr. Rodgers to the congregation. The congregation being dismissed, welcomed Mr. McLeod as their pastor at the door of the church as they retired. The office bearers then met with the Presbytery, paid an instalment of stipend to Mr. McLeod, and handed a cheque for fifty dollars to the interim moderator of session in token of satisfaction with his services.—ROBT. MOODIE, *Pres. Clerk*.

**BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.**

**THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.** (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)—The contents of the June *Atlantic* are remarkably attractive. On account of the presidential campaign about to open, there are several articles relating to politics, but literature predominates. Richard Grant White and Oliver Wendell Holmes contribute excellent papers to this number. Mr. Crawford's magnificent work "A Roman Singer" has reached its conclusion. "In War-Time" advances and its interest increases. There are many other admirable papers in the present issue of this standard magazine.

**CALVINISM IN RELATION TO OTHER THEISTIC SYSTEMS.** By William McLaren, Professor of Systematic Theology in Knox College. (Toronto: Presbyterian Printing House). When Professor McLaren's lecture was delivered at the opening of the last session of Knox College, from its clear and masterly presentation of the truth that Calvinism embraces all the positive elements in the other theistic systems and differs from them only in their negations, it attracted general attention and occasioned not a little controversy. There was an extensive demand for its publication in more permanent form than the columns of a newspaper afford. The publication committee of Toronto Presbytery have issued it, with additional notes, as the first of a series of Presbyterian tracts. There has already been a large demand for it.

**SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHER.**

**INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.**

June 27, 1884. **OBEEDIENCE TO LAW.** {Rom. 13: 1-10.

**GOLDEN TEXT.**—"Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers."

**PLACE.**—As last two lessons.  
**TIME.**—

**Introduction.**—There is no doubt that this portion like others which we have studied had an eye to a special danger to which the early Church was liable: a spirit of insubordination to earthly powers. This danger arose from two sources; they would, and we know they were, ready to carry the doctrines of Christian liberty into a region which the apostle had not intended, liberty to do as they willed in things that affected others and the community at large; in fact, to some of them, liberty carried the idea of license. But aside from all this there was the fact that the governments of the world were in pagan hands. To a large extent cruel despots wielded supreme power. Nero was at this time Emperor of Rome. Was it right to obey such rulers? Jesus was their King, and to Him they were willing to yield all subjection, but what of these, cruel monsters as many of them were? Then there was the Jewish element in the Church with all its ideas of national supremacy; were they not God's chosen people, more noble than any other nation, should they submit to the government of any other rulers than their own. "We be Abraham's seed and were never in bondage to any man," was their response when Jesus spoke of freedom, and this while Roman soldiers were in their streets and the Roman Eagles displayed on the fortress commanding the city. It was this spirit that made them turbulent and seditious, ever ripe for rebellion, which led to the outbreak that not long before had caused the emperor to banish all the Jews from Rome (Acts 18: 2); and which finally brought about the destruction of their temple and city. The converted Jews were not all exempt from this, as is very evident from some of the references in the epistles; by not a few the idea was still cherished that Israel was to be the supreme power in the world. To counteract this spirit was the purport of this portion of Paul's letter, and it is a lesson which in this age of demagogism, and in this continent of its fullest development, that we need to learn.

**Notes and Comments.**—Ver. 1. "Every soul:" not exactly the same as every person, though, of course, carrying that thought; it is the soul that does either good or evil. "Subject:" submit; the contrast is resisteth. (Ver. 2.) "Higher powers:" no special government named, it is civil government that is of God. "No power but of God:" earthly authority comes from Him, by the very constitution of society as He has made it, rulers are a necessity, and so all rulers, of whatever grade, may be considered as acting by Divine appointment. It is not the man it is the office that should command our obedience. "Ordained of God:" and being so is for the advantage and benefit of the community at large.

Ver. 2. "Resisteth:" refused to obey, without, it may be, breaking forth into open rebellion. "Ordinance of God:" this appointment, that which is according to His will in the order of human government. "Receive to yourselves." Rev. "judgment." divine judgment as we take it, through the human authority resisted.

Ver. 3. "Not a terror:" the apostle is speaking of rulers in general, there are always exceptions; less to-day, as we think, than in any previous age. "Wilt thou not be afraid:" fear, one kind precedes bad actions and has a deterring power; another follows them, the fear of punishment, but from this the obedient are free. "Do good—

thou shalt have praise of the same" the power of the ruler will not only not be against you, but it will be for you, it will protect you, and you will be esteemed as an upright and peaceable citizen.

Ver. 4. The contrast between the obedient and the lawless is carried on through this verse, to each he, the subordinate, the bearer of the power, is "a minister of God" (note that Paul uses the same word of the civil power as of the ministry of the New Testament. "Bearth not the sword in vain:" the sword was the symbol of power, authority; and the apostle says that this authority will be used to punish the evil doer. "A revenger:" Rev. "an avenger to execute wrath:" the wrath of God is against all wilful evil, and the "powers that be" are ministers to execute wrath on His behalf, unknowingly perhaps, but nevertheless really.

Ver. 5. "For wrath:" which will come in judgment upon the evildoer, it is the wrath of the lawgiver whose law is broken, not passion. "For conscience sake:" or as in 1 Peter 2: 13 "for the Lord's sake:" which, where the conscience is spiritually enlightened, is the same thing.

Ver. 6. "For this cause:" because the civil power is ordained of God, for the encouragement and protection of the good, and punishment of the evil doer. "Pay ye tribute" taxes, as we call the impost, the government must be supported, do you help thereto by paying your share of the expenses. Tribute had, of course, a different meaning, primarily, to taxes, it was what the conquerors demanded and received from the conquered, as the Romans from the Jews, but it was for the same purpose as our taxes, the expense of carrying on the government. "Attend continually upon this very thing:" that is, this is their business, they give all their time to it, and so should be supported by the community at large. Tertullian is quoted by Alford as saying that what the Romans lost by the Christians refusing to bestow gifts on their temples they gained by their conscientious payment of taxes.

Ver. 7. "Render therefore:" so the Saviour, Matt. 22: 21. "Tribute—custom:" the first is direct taxation for the purposes of State, the other, the duties levied upon the importation of goods. "Fear—honour:" the reverence and respect to be given to those whose official positions demanded it; it is official fear and reverence, and has no reference to the character of those who fill the positions. Happy the people the personal qualities of whose rulers win what their official positions call for.

Ver. 8. The apostle now proceeds from exhorting the believers as to their duties to rulers, to general mutual duties. "Owe:" this must not, of course, be interpreted to mean, that we are at no moment to owe anything to any man, but that we are to fulfil all the obligations we contract, never to repudiate our just debts, or seek by an legal technicality to avoid their payment. "But to love:" ah! here is a debt that can never be paid, yet one we must always be paying; nay, the more we pay the deeper we feel the debt to be, because the practice of love makes the principle of love deeper and more active. "Fulfilled the law:" what law? the moral law, as contained in the ten commandments, for he who loves all men cannot do them the evils forbidden there. This is the burden of the next verse.

Ver. 9. The apostle here reviews the commandments, the "thou shalt nots," and leaves us but one path, the right one. "Comprehended;" this positive declaration to the working of love includes all the negative precepts given or suggested, he whose heart is full of love need never trouble himself about any of the precepts with regard to his neighbour, he cannot break them.

Ver. 10. Love, as in the lesson for May 4th, is personified, and the working of that love is an absence of working ill to fellow-men, "fulfilling of the law," as in verse 8.

**HINTS TO TEACHERS.**

**Prefatory.**—On this continent, and in this Dominion of ours, the lesson of to-day is a lesson our young people much need to learn, if the principle of reverence for authority of every kind has not died out, it is to a large extent much weakened; this fact is manifested in the home, as elsewhere, and it should be the aim of teachers to impress very strongly, that home is the first place where authority is to be revered. "Honour thy father and thy mother," is the first commandment with a promise, and the New Testament, as the Old, enjoins obedience to parents. Disobedience at home is followed by disobedience to the civil authorities, and each is a violation of the law of God.

**Topical Analysis.**—(1) Obedience to rulers enjoined (1-5) (2) Taxes to be paid for the support of rulers (6-7). (3) Duties to our fellowmen (8-9). (4) The basis of all duty, Love (9, 10).

On the first topic, we may not, that there are some points on which the apostle does not touch; he does not tell us, for instance, which is the preferable form of government, a monarchy, a republic, or the varying combinations of both; it is the rightly conducted authority, whatever shape that may take, under which we live; what is suitable for one people may be unsuited for another, for one race a republic, for another a monarchy, and for a third a still stronger form of centralization or despotism; but that form of government under which we were born, or which we have chosen by leaving our father-land, is the one which should receive from us obedience. Nor does the apostle here say anything as to the duty towards unrighteous rulers, the righteousness of rebellion and revolution. Christians were troubled in those days, have been troubled often since, as to their duty in such cases. Those to whom Paul wrote might well ask what was their duty toward such a monster as Nero, and in the rapid changes of government which took place after his death, when within twelve months there were four emperors contending for the purple, it must have been difficult for a Christian to feel that it was other than his duty to seek to place a Vespasian on the throne in the place of a Vitellius. Nor yet does he say anything as to resistance to evil commands, that was fully understood by Christians, they were to obey God rather than man, there was a limit in their obedience to authority which they must

not overstep. They were to obey, because authority is an ordinance of God. All that God establishes is binding upon man, and we find that in establishing governments among men He gave to it rights under Himself and surrounded those rights with the shield of penalties, even to the death penalty, against the man who would not "hearken unto the judge." He that resisteth the ruler resisteth God, because *resisteth are for the common good*, a protection of the law-abiding against the lawless, a terror to evil doers. We cannot enlarge on this, but it is easily understood, illustrated and enforced.

On the second topic, show that this is the natural sequence of the first. If it is right to recognize and obey the power, it is right and needful to support that power by taxes and dues. Protection implies protectors, and they must be supported, so that in various ways money is required for civil government. In whatever form this is levied, by what is called direct or indirect taxation it is the Christian's duty honestly to pay it, not to represent his income or his property as less than they really are, that he may escape paying a few dollars more per year; neither to practise petty smuggling as too many who call themselves Christians are ready to do; nor to undervalue the articles on which they pay duties, nor yet to overcharge for any service performed on the ground that it is wronging no one; forgetting that robbery and cheating are equally so whether the victims be private individuals or the government of a town or country, there is no difference. If we could train our young people in these truths there would cease to be the scandals that are sometimes brought to light. Press these practical truths, truths taught alike by the Master and His apostles.

On the third and fourth topics we have not left ourselves room to speak, but they were so fully treated in lessons 4 and 5 of this quarter that we can afford to pass them over here, simply insisting that the ground of all duty, toward God or man must be based on love. Love will not work ill to any, and as the law is for the good of all, love fulfils the law.

**INCIDENTAL TRUTHS AND TEACHINGS.**

Governments exist for the good of the community at large so they should be obeyed by all.

He who resists the law resists the ordainer of the law—God.

The righteous man need have no fear of the law. The payment of taxes and all State dues should be religiously observed.

The only debt the Christian should owe is the debt that can never be paid—Love.

The heart filled with love is a law to itself.

**Main Lesson.**—Rulers (1) ordained of God—Numbers 11: 16; 17: 25; Neh. 9: 37; Prov. 8: 15-16; Dan. 2: 20, 21, 37, 38, 47; 4: 17-32. (2) To be obeyed—Matt. 22: 21; Titus 3: 1; 1 Peter 1: 13-15; 2 Peter 2: 10-11; Jude 8: 9.

[Through oversight, an unfortunate typographical mistake occurred in the title of the Sabbath School Lesson for June 15th. It is fortunate that the error in printing is so obvious, No reader can mistake that "Unbelievers" should read "Believers."—ED. C. P.]

**THE SONG OF THE WOOD THRUSH.**

The song of this bird defies description, though it has inspired both extravagant and poetical attempts in the most prosaic of writers. When heard from a distance, it sounds very deliberate: a succession of detached passages, with frequent pauses, ending in a trill, sometimes easily distinguished as such, but often so rapidly delivered that it resembles the syllable "chee-e-e" with a peculiar and indescribable thrill in it. If you are near, however, you will find the pauses filled with low notes, having, apparently, no connection with the song. One cannot but fancy them to be irrepressible words of exclamation, ineffably sweet and tender, and wonderfully enhancing the charm of the performance.

He is not chary of his gift. He sings at all hours of the day, excepting in the heat of noon, but he seems most keenly to enjoy the fading light of afternoon and the evening, till long after dark. Not a little of the mystery and melancholy that poetical minds find in his music is due to the thoughtful thoughts hours in which it is heard. It is itself far from sadness. Indeed there can be no more perfect picture of deep joy than this beautiful bird, standing tranquilly on his branch, while giving slow utterance to notes that thrill your soul.

The weather is a matter of no moment to the wood thrush; he has a soul above externals. Other birds may be full of song, or moping on their perches; be it wet or dry, sunshine or shade, he sings, and sings, and sings.

"Howsoever the world goes ill,  
The thrushes still sing in it."

The strongest attraction of a certain summer home in the heart of the Allegheny Mountains is the song of this bird. Around the house feathered visitors are always numerous, but no wood thrush is ever seen. Late in the afternoon, however, when other songsters are settling themselves for the night, and, save the robin chatter, no sound of bird is heard, out of the deep wood which surround the small clearing comes the stirring evening hymn of the thrush. It begins with a clear, far-off prelude of three notes on an ascending scale; then a deliberate rest, followed by three other and different notes, and ending in a rapturous trill. After a decorous pause another takes up the strain. There is no haste, no interruption, never a clamour of song. Each one enjoys his full length of time, and though there may be a dozen singers within hearing, there is no confusion. Each rich solo is a complete whole, perfect as a pearl. To sit on a balcony of that house through the long tranquil hours of approaching night, listening to the grand and lofty symphony, is a never-to-be-forgotten experience; lifting the soul above the earth, into regions and poetry and dreams.—*June Atlantic.*



PROF. J. A. McDONNELL, President.

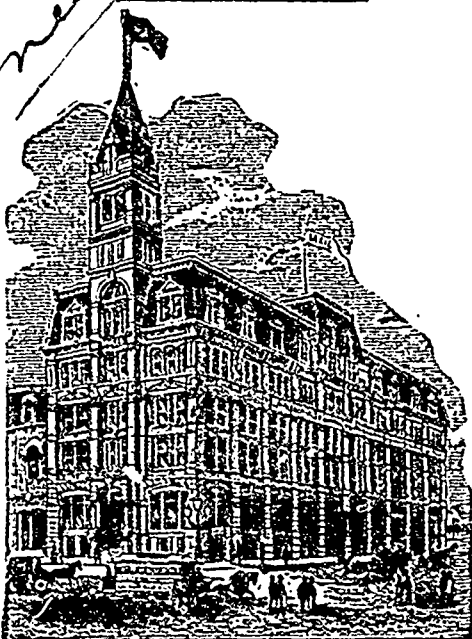
C. DUNCOMBE TUFFORD, M.D., C.M., Etc., Medical Director and Superintendent.

S. W. GALBRAITH, Secretary-Treasurer and Business Manager.

# MEDICAL & SURGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

OFFICES: "Mail" Building, Toronto, Ont.

The Most Extensive Medical Institution in Canada, and the only one exclusively devoted to the treatment of chronic diseases and deformities.



The building in which the Association's Offices are located.

A Purely Canadian Institution, which has no connection whatever with any similar institution in the United States or other foreign country.

## THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

has been permanently established in Canada, with offices in the "Mail" Building Toronto, Ont., for the exclusive treatment of chronic diseases and deformities. It is connected with no other institution of a like character in the United States or other foreign country, but is a purely Canadian institution, established in Canada, by Canadians, to do business in Canada.

### OUR STAFF OF SPECIALISTS.

The Medical Director of the Association, C. Duncombe Tufford, M.D., C.M., L. of Ont., and Que., M.C.P.S.O., is a grandson of the late Hon. Dr. Chas. Duncombe, who fifty years ago was one of Canada's best known and noted politicians and surgeons. He was a favourite pupil of the late Hon. Dr. Rolph, and after graduating at the institution of which he was the head (Victoria College, Toronto), attended some of the best medical schools in the United States, and was also a private pupil of the celebrated Prof. T. Gaillard Thomas, of New York, and received instructions from him in his special branch of practice. He has been in active and successful practice for the past twenty five years in Canada and the United States, and has been a valued contributor to several of the leading medical journals. Associated with him are a number of skilled and experienced specialists, graduates of Canadian medical colleges of high standing, who have spent many years in the practice of their profession as "regulars," and who have perfected themselves in their various specialties in Europe and America. We have gathered together a staff of eminent specialists, such as no other institution of a like character on this continent employs. Every case we treat is laid before this staff, discussed, and the mode of treatment decided upon, and thus the combined experience of these professional gentlemen is brought to bear upon individual cases, ensuring the patient such treatment as the family physician, acting by himself, cannot be expected to furnish.

### WHAT KIND OF CASES WE TREAT.

We can successfully treat all kinds of Chronic Diseases and Deformities. We are enabled to do this by employing a number of physicians who, by proper training and experience, have attained the highest degree of skill and proficiency in their respective specialties. In addition to this advantage we have every facility that science affords and that money can buy in the way of instruments, appliances, remedies, etc. We are thus thoroughly prepared to give relief to those who treat with us, no matter what their disease may be, or the nature of their deformity, or what doctors have failed to cure them. If you are afflicted with Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Nervous Debility, Heart Disease, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder or Stomach, Rupture, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Deafness, Loss of Sight, Cross Eyes, Crooked Limbs, Spinal Curvature, Hip Joint Disease, Club Feet, or any other kind of Chronic Disease or Deformity, call on or write us, and we will give you an honest and candid opinion free of charge. IF WE CAN DO NO GOOD WE WILL CANDIDLY SAY SO AS WE TREAT NO CASE UNLESS THERE IS A STRONG PROBABILITY OF CURE OR PERMANENT BENEFIT.

### WE CANNOT AFFORD TO DECEIVE,

any more than a merchant or manufacturer can hope to succeed by misrepresenting his wares. In all our dealings we will be candid, honest, and straightforward, and in no way will we attempt to deceive the public, and especially those who have trouble enough to bear without having deceit practised upon them.

Our charges for treatment are very reasonable. Medical treatment furnished by correspondence and express. "Guide to Health" sent free to any address. Consultation, personally or by letter, free. If you are afflicted with any form of chronic disease or deformity, and want an honest and candid opinion, call on or write the

## MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA,

"MAIL" BUILDING, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

# THE ARCADE! THE ARCADE!

YONGE STREET. - VICTORIA STREET.

## Stores, Offices, & Rooms IN THIS BUILDING To Let! To Let!

Although new to this city, the great success which has attended similar enterprises in the cities of Europe and the United States fully convinces us of the PRE-EMINENT VALUE of the Toronto Arcade as a business stand.

For accommodation apply, at once,

## Ontario Industrial Loan & Investment Co 9 VICTORIA STREET. J. GORMLEY, Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1797.

# RUSSELLS,

Watch and Chronometer  
MANUFACTURERS TO THE  
QUEEN,  
9 King St. West,  
TORONTO.

TRADE MARK—"Thos. Russell & Son."

WATCHES, CHAINS, CLOCKS,  
JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS,  
ELECTRO-PLATE, &c.

Semi-Centennial Medals in  
endless variety.

Repairs of every description executed  
with promptitude and at  
lowest prices.

All cheques and post-office orders payable to R. Cuthbert.



Established 40 Years.

R. M. Morphy, Son & Company

(Late E. M. Morphy),  
141 YONGE ST.,

Having rebuilt, enlarged and refitted premises, are now manufacturing and saving a duty of 20 to 30 per cent., advantage to customers.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silverware, Optical goods, Diamond work, etc.

Special discounts of 10 to 20 per cent. for cash.

N.B.—Spectacles for every sight.

P.S.—Special discount to clergymen.

## USE A BINDER

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

A Strong Plain Binder for 75 Cts.

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

OFFICE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN,  
Jordan Street, Toronto.



— THE —  
Model Washer  
and Bleacher

ONLY WEIGHS 6 LBS.  
Can be carried in a  
small valise.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED  
MONEY REFUNDED

\$1,000 REWARD FOR ITS SUPERIOR. Washing made light and easy. The clothes have that pure whiteness which no other mode of washing can produce. No rubbing required—no friction to injure the fabric. A ten-year-old girl can do the washing as well as an older person. To place it in every household, the price has been reduced to \$2.50, and if not found satisfactory, money refunded. See what *The Baptist* says: "From personal examination of its construction and experience in its use we commend it as a simple, sensible, scientific and successful machine, which succeeds in doing its work admirably. The price, \$2.50, places it within the reach of all. It is a time and labour-saving machine, is substantial and enduring, and is cheap. From trial in the household we can testify to its excellence."

Delivered to any express office in Ontario or Quebec, charges paid, for \$3.1

C. W. DENNIS, 218 Yonge St., Toronto.

Please mention this paper.

## WHAT'S WANTED!

S. S. PAPERS  
S. S. PAPERS.  
S. S. PAPERS.  
S. S. PAPERS.

Just what is required in Canadian Sunday Schools. Three different papers. Pronounced by the Press to be superior to anything published in the Dominion.

Golden Hours and Early Days, bright, beautifully illustrated, undenominational papers, are suited to any School; while the Sabbath School Presbyterian, as its name indicates, is adapted to Presbyterian Schools.

It is claimed for the above publications that they are as cheap as imported papers of the same class, and altogether better suited to young Canadian readers.

SPECIMEN COPIES forwarded to any address free of charge on application.

O. BECKETT ROBINSON,  
5 Jordan Street, Toronto  
Publisher.

## MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,

Suitable for any Province, and may be used by the clergymen of any denomination, beautifully printed on fine heavy paper in carmine, blue and gold, constantly on hand, 50 cts. per dozen. Twenty-five copies mailed to any address, free of postage, for ONE DOLLAR.

O. BECKETT ROBINSON,  
Drawer 252, Toronto  
Office—5 Jordan Street.

## WANTED A WOMAN

of sense, energy and respectability for our offices in her locality, middle-aged preferred. Salary \$35 to \$50. References exchanged. GAY BROS., 14 Barclay St., N.Y.

# VISITORS

TO THE  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
of the Presbyterian Church,

Can save 25c. on every \$1 by buying all their

## DRY GOODS

FROM

A. B. FLINT, 109 KING STREET EAST.

All new stock bought this season:—8,000 pairs Ladies' Hose 15c. pair worth 30c. Silks, Satins, Dress Goods, Laces, Tablings, Curtains, and all kinds of first-class goods.

N. B. All Bona Fide ministers and their families will be allowed 10 per cent. discount. Terms cash only.

A. B. FLINT, 109 KING ST. EAST,  
3rd door East of Church.

## CARPETS AND FLOOR OILCLOTHS.

NO 3 KING ST. E., TORONTO.

The largest and most varied stock ever offered by this house, or, perhaps, by any other carpet house in the Province.

Buyers will do well by examining our stock and having a look through the BEST CARPET HOUSE IN THE DOMINION.

On the fourth floor we offer a special line of 100 pieces BEST TAPESTRY CARPET retail for 75c. per yard net cash.

## HENRY GRAHAM & CO.

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

### HOLIDAY BOOK!

#### WALKS ABOUT ZION.

BY REV. JOS. ELLIOT.

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

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

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

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

Usual discount to the trade.

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

### Golden Hours

FOR THE YOUNG.

A BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED

NON-DENOMINATIONAL

#### Sunday School Paper,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

TERMS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR:

4 Copies, to one address	-----	\$1.00
10 "	-----	2.00
20 "	-----	3.00
50 "	-----	7.50
100 "	-----	12.00

Any number exceeding one hundred at same rate.

It is sure to be a great favourite with the children of

CANADIAN SABBATH SCHOOLS

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON,  
No. 5 Jordan Street Toronto.

# ANOTHER BUSY DAY.

Yesterday was a very busy day with us, our magnificent stock of all the new patterns in Prints and Gingham having fairly taken the ladies of Toronto and vicinity by surprise. All who have not seen them should do so at once, as a great many of them cannot be duplicated in this city.

## IN OUR DRESS DEPARTMENT

Our assortment never was so large, or our prices ever so low as at present. We show job lines of Checks and Plains at 10c., Velvet Suitings 12½c., All Wool Debeige 15c., Ottoman Checks, all shades, 20c., Albatross Cloth, lovely shades, 25c., Jersey Cloths, all wool, 35c., Combination Suitings, special value, 37½c., former price 65c.

## FANCY SUMMER SILKS.

We are giving positive bargains in Summer Silks, beautiful lines at 50c., 62c., and 75c. per yard. These prices are much less than quoted elsewhere in the city. Black Gros Grain Silks at 55c., 62½c., 75c., and \$1.

## IN OUR STAPLE DEPARTMENT

We cannot be equalled either for variety of stock or prices. In Table Linen, Table Napkins, Towels, Sheetings, Quilts (Honeycomb and Marcelles), Lace Curtains, etc., etc., we are giving wonderful bargains, and invite inspection.

Our stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, and Summer Underwear, Laces, Lace Neck-wear, Ribbons, Corsets, Notions, Small Wares, Dress and Mantle Trimmings, is complete in all the latest novelties produced and at prices unequalled.

Ladies purchasing Dress Goods from us can now have them made up on the premises in the leading style at very moderate rates.

Strangers visiting the city are welcome to look through our stock whether they wish to purchase or not.

**EDWARD McKEOWN'S**  
Popular Dry Goods House,  
182 YONGE STREET.

WHAT IS CATARRH?

Catarrh is a mucopurulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite ameba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favourable circumstances, and these are:—Morbidity of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of uhercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mer. ury, toxonice, from the retention of the effeted matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness, usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death. Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalants and other ingenious devices but none of these treatments cau' a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucous tissue. Some time since a well known physician of forty years' standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients which never fail in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease, should, without delay, communicate with the business managers.—*Toronto Mail.* Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King St. West, Toronto, Canada. Inclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.

USE  
**DOWN'S ELIXIR**  
FOR  
**COUGHS & COLDS**

**WESTMAN & BAKER,**  
119 Bay Street, Toronto, 3/2  
**MACHINISTS, &c.**  
Manufacturers of the latest  
**IMPROVED GORDON PRESSES.**  
Printing Presses repaired and adjusted with dispatch

**KILGOUR BROTHERS,**  
Manufacturers and Printers.  
PAPER, PAPER BAGS, FLOUR SACKS,  
PAPER BOXES, FOLDING BOXES, TEA CAD  
DIES, TWINES, ETC.  
21 and 23 Wellington Street West,  
Toronto.



BRISTOL'S  
**SARSAPARILLA**  
—AND—  
**SUGAR-COATED PILLS,**  
The Great Purifiers  
OF THE  
BLOOD AND LIVER.

**Rodger, Maclay & Co's**  
**PRIZE MEDAL TOILET SOAPS**  
are delicately perfumed and for emolliency and lasting qualities are unsurpassed.  
ASK FOR  
**RODGER, MACLAY & CO'S**  
**LAUNDRY SOAPS.**  
*They are absolutely pure.*  
WAREHOUSE—70 Front St. E. WORKS—DeRIES St., TORONTO.

**THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE**  
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED  
**Cook's Friend Baking Powder**  
PURE, HEALTHY, RELIABLE  
Manufactured only by  
**W. D. McLAREN**  
Retailed Everywhere. 55 & 57 College St

**NATIONAL PILLS**—not surpassed as a safe, mild, yet thorough, purgative, acting upon the biliary organs promptly and effectually.

# Art Furniture Warerooms.

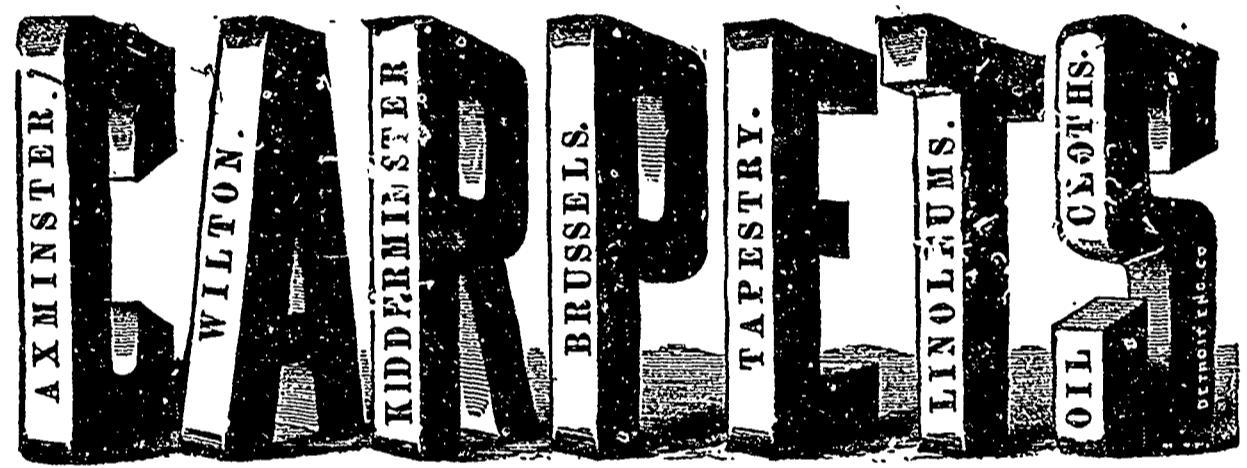
WE ARE SHOWING THIS SEASON  
a very fine line of

## Drawing Room Furniture, Dining Room Furniture, Bedroom Furniture

IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS.

*Lace and Tapestry Curtains, Cornice Poles, etc.,  
a full assortment.*

**UPPER CANADA FURNITURE CO.,**  
5 KING STREET EAST.



# JOHN KAY

Is now showing the Largest Assortment of Handsome Curtain Materials ever seen in the city, for Windows, Doors and Mantelboards, among which will be found:—

The Original Rheims Tapestry, \$20 per yard.  
Turcoman Double Plush, in Elaborate Designs also in plain and cross stripes, from 80c. to \$10 per yard.  
Satin Brocades.  
Satin Brocaded with Gold.  
Ancient Tapestry.  
Velour Goods, Plain and Taboured.  
Gobelin Tapestry.  
Genoise and Tobarca Goods.  
Silk Plush, Plain and Embossed.  
New French and English Cretonnes.  
Real Brussels Point Lace Curtains.

Linen Antique Lace Curtains.  
Swiss Emb'e Curtains.  
Cream Irish Point Lace Curtains.  
Egyptian Lace Curtains.  
Cream Batiste Novelty Curtains.  
Rich Silk Madras Curtains.  
Cream and Coloured Madras Curtains.  
Hand Made Reveaux Guipre Curtains.  
Guipre, Nottingham and Madras Curtains.  
The New Lace Window Shades, etc., etc.  
Piano and Table Covers.  
Poles and Cornices in the Newest Designs.  
Handsome Fringes, Turcoman Edgings, etc.

DEPOT FOR THE AURORA CARPET SWEEPER. THE BEST MADE.

Inspection Invited.

No Better Value Elsewhere.

## JOHN KAY, KING STREET WEST.

Miscellaneous.

How to SPOIL STEAK—try it. To spoil custard—bake it too long. To spoil house plants—water them too much. To spoil butter—do not work out all the milk. To spoil a carpet—sweep it with a stiff broom. To spoil par cakes—bake them or make warm griddle. To spoil a breakfast—gumble all the while you are eating. To spoil potatoes—let them lie and soak in water after boiling. To spoil bread—use poor flour and sour yeast and let it rise until too light and it runs over. To spoil papers—cut everything from a sheet of paper to a bar of cast iron. To spoil garments in making—cut them out carelessly and run all the seams. To spoil a school—change teachers every time some one in the district finds fault. To spoil children—humour them to everything they happen to think pleasant.

These are cheap panaceas for various human ailments continually cropping up. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure has no affinity with any of these. Unlike them, the article is derived from the purest sources, is prepared with the utmost chemical skill, and is a genuine remedy and not a palliative for Biliousness, Constipation, Kidney troubles, impurity of the blood and female complaints.

A GOOD FOOD.—Take half a pound of bean flour; same of coarse granulated flour; same of coarse oatmeal; six ounces of thick cream; two ounces of sugar; quarter ounce of ginger; same of salt. Take two eggs, beat in half pint new milk. Mix all together to thick paste. Bake in a flat tin in hot oven for twenty minutes. Four ounces for breakfast, with bread and cup of milk; for dinner, four ounces, vegetables with a little pudding or fruit; for tea, same at breakfast; at bed time a piece of dry bread and a glass of cold water. Try this for ten days, and weigh yourself at starting and ending. This cures constipation and headache, gives good blood and strong body. It agrees with weakly children.—Herald of Health.

These people of this country have spoken. They declare by their patronage of Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil that they believe it to be an article of genuine merit, adapted to the cure of rheumatism, as well as relieves the pains of fractures and dislocations, external injuries, corns, bunions, piles, and other maladies.

"Do you know a good way of curing hams?" asked a man of his neighbour. "Oh, yes," was the reply; "but the trouble with me is, I have no way of procuring them."

D. SULLIVAN, Malcolm, Ontario, writes: "I have been selling Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil for some years, and have no hesitation in saying that it has given better satisfaction than any other medicine I have ever sold. I consider it the only patent medicine that cures more than it is recommended to cure." Unprincipled persons are selling imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil. Do not be deceived.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO.

Among the best indications and best evidence of the financial status of a country is included the condition of its life companies. In this respect Canada is at present especially favoured. The companies in that country have of late made great progress and the North American Life is among the most progressive companies. Its development, considering the great competition existing in the life business, has been something marvellous, and at its present progress it bids fair in a very few years to take a leading position in the issue of new business in Canada. There is a cause for everything, and we have no doubt in this case the true reason of the North American Life meeting with such high appreciation from the insuring public is owing to its very marked endeavour to place within the reach of all those desiring the great benefit of life insurance the most popular plans attainable, so that whether a person requires an investment or maximum insurance for minimum outlay he can secure it with the North American Life Assurance Society.

No doubt the success of this company is largely due to its management being in the hands of an accomplished underwriter, Wm. McCabe, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain, a gentleman who has the reputation of being thoroughly acquainted with all the mystery and science of life insurance. Among its directors are to be found the names of some of the leading citizens of Canada, and at its head as president stands the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, M.P., ex-Prime Minister of Canada, a gentleman whose name in that country is a household word for honesty and fair dealing.—New York Insurance Spectator, May 15th, 1884.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

Head Office, 23 Toronto Street, Toronto. (Full Government Deposit.)

President—Hon. ALEX. MACKENZIE, M.P., ex-Prime Minister of Canada. Vice-Presidents—Hon. ALEXANDER MORRIS, ex-Lieut. Governor of Manitoba; JOHN L. BLAIRIE, Esq., President Canada Landed Credit Company. Managing Director—WILLIAM McCABE, Esq., LL.B., F.I.A.

This Company furnishes insurance suited to the demands and necessities of the insuring public. Special attention is called to the Company's popular plans of insurance, which are meeting with great approval wherever presented.

(1) The Tontine and Semi-Tontine plans combine the advantages of Life Assurance with profitable investment. The insured has the option of withdrawing the entire reserve and accumulating profits, at the end of the Tontine period—10, 15, or 20 years—selected by himself. By this means the two things most desirable in life insurance are combined, viz., certainty of protection to the family in case of early death, and profits to policy-holders in case of long life.

(2) The Commercial Endowment Insurance plan yields maximum insurance for minimum outlay, and an endowment at the end of 10, 15, or 20 years. This plan places reliable Life Insurance within the reach of all at an estimated cost of about 50 per cent. of the lowest life rates. After admission has been obtained to this class, payments are required to be made only to meet death losses.

(3) The Reduced Endowment plan furnishes full insurance for the periods of 10, 15, and 20 years, with an endowment at the end of the term for a low rate of premium.

(4) The Company issues all the approved forms of policies and annuities. All ordinary policies are entitled to a surrender value after three annual payments have been made.

(5) Its policies are printed in clear, large type, in plain, simple language, and are so easily understood by any person able to read. They are free from the usual onerous conditions so often found in life insurance policies. Policies issued are indisputable after three years from date of issue.

Circulars giving full explanation of the Company's various plans of insurance will be furnished on application.

ORGANS. ORGANS. ORGANS.

Buy only the genuine Bell Organ.

It has stood the test of twenty years.

Special designs for church and chapel

use.

Send for catalogue.

WM. BELL & CO.,

Guelph, Ont

E.O.W.

5/26

THE GOVERNMENT

ANALYST'S REPORT.



To Messrs Morrison, Taylor & Co  
Gentlemen

I enclose my analysis of  
your Morse's Mottled Soap

It is a soap of great purity  
and free from all injurious ingredients

W. Hodgson Ellis  
Public Analyst

MORSE'S MOTTLED

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years."

W. H. MOORE.

Durham, Va., March 2, 1884.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

SHADE TREES,

NORWAY SPRUCE,

SCOTCH FIR,

GRAPE VINES, all kinds of fruit trees.

Extra fine stock. Call and see them.

HENRY SLIGHT, Nurseryman,

407 YONGE ST. TORONTO.

\$5,000 PAID ON MARRIAGE.

Over \$300,000 paid in benefits to date. Premiums lower than any other Company. Undoubted security. The only company in Canada that has ever paid a claim.

Address, W. B. WEBB, Sec., Mutual Marriage Aid Ass., Hamilton, Ont.

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV'T TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL



GOING WEST.

ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM

CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS,

Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to

DENVER,

or via Kansas City and Atchison to Denver, connecting in Union Depot at Kansas City, Atchison, Omaha and Denver with through trains for

SAN FRANCISCO,

and all points in the Far West. Shortest Line to

KANSAS CITY,

And all points in the South-West.

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

CITY OF MEXICO,

and all points in the Mexican Republic.

HOME-SEEKERS

Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the Government and Railroad Lands in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washington Territory.

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

Through Tickets via this line for sale at all Railroad Office and Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

T. J. POTTER, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager. PERCEVAL LOWELL, Gen. Pass. Ag't Chicago. JNO. Q. A. BEAN, Gen. Eastern Ag't, 217 Broadway, New York, and 339 Washington St., Boston.



PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

MOTHER GRAVES' Worm Expeller has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults.

For suffering Chronic diseases, 16 pp. symptoms, remedies, helps, advice. Send stamp. Dr. Whittier 200 Race St., Cincinnati, O. (old office). State case.

THOS. SAHIN, of Eglinton, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holl' way's Corn Cure."

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

MR. ABRAHAM GIBBS, Vaughan, writes: "I have been troubled with Asthma since I was ten years of age, and have taken hundreds of bottles of different kinds of medicine, with no relief. I saw the advertisement of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Food Liver Oil with Lime and Soda, and determined to try it. I have taken one bottle, and it has given me more relief than anything I have ever tried before, and I have great pleasure in recommending it to those similarly afflicted."

SANITARY PLUM, R. W. Hyde, Cal. The complete cures. No. 2, Coat, Lungs, full idea, 30p. price, cost free.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERY.

- SARNIA.—At Sarnia, on the fourth Tuesday of June, at ten a.m.
MAITLAND.—In Knox Church, Kincardine, on the second Tuesday of July, at half-past one p.m.
PETERBOROUGH.—In St. Andrew's Church, Peterborough, on the first Tuesday of July, at two o'clock p.m.
CHATHAM.—At Ridgetown, on the second Tuesday of July, at eleven a.m.
GLINCARRY.—In Knox Church, Lancaster, on the second Tuesday of July, at two p.m.
SALGREN.—In Knox Church, Durham, on the second Tuesday of July, at ten a.m.
BRUCE.—Southampton, on the second Tuesday of July, at two o'clock p.m.
KINGSTON.—In John Street Church, Belleville, first Monday in July, at half-past seven p.m.
WHITBY.—In St. Paul's Church, Bowmanville, on the third Tuesday of July.
LOPPOD.—In First Presbyterian Church, London, on the second Tuesday of July, at eleven o'clock a.m.
KINGSTON.—In John Street Church, Belleville, on Monday, July 7th, at half-past seven p.m.
GUELPH.—In St. Andrew's Church, Guelph, on the third Tuesday of July, at ten a.m.
OWEN SOUND.—In Division Street Church, Owen Sound, on the first Tuesday of July, at half-past one p.m.
SPATFORD.—At St. Mary's, on the second Tuesday of July, at half-past ten a.m. Communications for the Stratford Presbytery will be addressed to Rev. A. F. Tully, Mitchell, interim clerk, during the months June, July and August.
HURON.—In Knox Church, Goderich, on the second Tuesday of July, at eleven a.m.
MANITOBA.—In Knox Church, Winnipeg, on the third Tuesday of July, at half-past seven p.m.

THE PRESBYTERY OF ST. JOHN, New Brunswick, will engage an ORDAINED MINISTER of some experience to act as Superintendent of Missions within their bounds. Address, with references, and f. terms and conditions, Rev D MA' FAE, D.D., St John, New Brunswick.

NOTICE. Contributions will be received on behalf of the Manse Fund, Parry Sound, by the Rev. Dr. Cochran, Braaford Rev Dr Reid, Toronto, Rev Robt. Modie, Stuyvesant, and the Rev A Hodson, Parry Sound. See PRESBYTERIAN of April 2nd 1884.

R. MERRYFIELD, PRACTICAL BOOT & SHOE MAKER, THE OLD STAND, 374 YONGE STREET. Order Work a Specialty.

GENERAL KEER'S Himalayan Tea.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM INDIA. PURE AND WHOLESOME.

CHARACTERISTICS. Fragrance, delicacy of flavor, combined with great refreshing power and strength. Price from 60 to 70 cents per lb. according to size of package taken.

GENERAL KEER has also just received straight from the Nannajunpo Tea Estate, Debia Dhoo, north-west India, a small consignment of Good Tea. Price from 45 to 55 cents per lb.

Major-General KEER, 31 CHURCH STREET.

DE LOWE'S WORM SYRUP will remove all kind of worms from children or adults.

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

LOTUS OF THE NILE. It is one of the most powerful and permanent perfumes prepared. A single drop will be found sufficient to scent a handkerchief or even a room. It is put up in a new style of glass-stoppered bottles and sold by all perfumers and druggists.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE (SOLE AGENTS) - MONTREAL - TO - Country Newspaper PROPRIETORS.

For Sale, a DOUBLE-ROYAL HOE STOP-CYLINDER PRESS, adapted for news book work of General Lubbing fitted for hand and steam. Speed 1,000 per hour. Size of bed between bearings 24 x 27. Will register with or without points. For terms or any further particulars, address C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 Jordan Street, TORONTO.

W. WHARIN & CO., Established 1854. Watches, Clocks and Silverware. Every description of English, Swiss, and American Watches and Clocks cleaned, repaired and regulated. Jewelry and Silverware manufactured, and repairs neatly executed. 47 King Street West, Toronto.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, Suitable for any Province, and may be used by the clergyman of any denomination, beautifully printed on fine heavy paper in carmine, blue and gold, constantly in hand, 50 cts. per dozen. Twenty-five copies mailed to any address, free of postage, for ONE DOLLAR. C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Drawer 3022, Toronto. Office—5 Jordan Street.

Good Pay for Agents. \$100 per mo., made selling our Books and E-books. J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. \$65 A MONTHLY board for 3 live Young Men on Lake Michigan coast. Address P. W. Zwick & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. PROF. LOWE'S MAGIC SOAP—Healing, soothing, and cleansing for all eruptive diseases of the skin. Delightful for toilet use.

SOMETHING NEW. Novelty Rug Machine. Patented March 6, 1882. Rugs of the Most Exquisite Design and Finish Made with ease and rapidity.

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

RHEUMATISM, SORE THROAT, FROST BITES, BURNS, SCALDS, DEAFNESS. HAYWARD'S YELLOW OIL.

FINE TAILORING & GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. R. J. HUNTER begs to intimate that his stock of cloths, which has been selected personally with the greatest care, is now complete, and will be found complete with all that is desirable for the Season. Gentlemen will please bear in mind that no trashy goods are kept in stock—that everything is warranted as represented, and that we stand in the first rank for style and work. Usual liberal discount to students.

R. J. HUNTER, Merchant Tailor, 101 KING STREET EAST, Cor. King & Church Sts., Toronto.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease, by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind, and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so many have fallen in its efficacy, that I will give TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS to any sufferer, who will take my medicine, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on the disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. BLOUGH, 121 Pearl St., New York.

ESTABLISHED 1850. 164 YONGE ST. THOMSON & SONS, Painters, Glaziers, Paperhangers, ETC. Importers of Wall Papers.

HARRY A. COLLINS, The House Furnisher.

LAWN MOWERS, LAWN RAKES, GARDEN ROLLERS, GARDEN HOSE, HOSE REELS, 90 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

GO TO WHITE'S FOR SHIRTS. 65 King Street West, Toronto.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY manufacture 'hoop celebrated BELLS and CHIMES FOR CHURCHES, POWER LOCKS, etc., etc. Prices Moderate. Catalogue sent free. Address: H. McSHANE & Co, Baltimore, Md.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Bells, A. Arms, Pans, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free. VAN DUZEE & TIFT, Cincinnati.

THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY, TROY, N.Y. Manufacture a superior quality of Bells for workmen. Greatest experience. Largest trade. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

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

\$3 FOR 50 CENTS. Our new portrait of Lord Lansdowne (size 22x28) is good value at \$5.00. Also that of Sir John A. Macdonald—a remarkable likeness. Our new book, "Guide to Dressing and Hair Work" is a book of 100 pages. These two portraits and a copy of "Dress Making" together with OUR OWN GENTS for one year for 50 cents. The offer is a special one to increase our subscription list to 10,000, and we do not promise to repeat it. J. S. ROBERTSON & BROS. (Established 1874.) Toronto and Whitby.

CURE FITS! When I say cure, do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS disappear forever. My cure is a life-long study. I can remedy to cure 100 cases. Students who have failed in other ways, by receiving a copy of "Send at once" for a Treatise and a Free Bottle of my medicine, will receive Express and P. O. address. Write for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 125 P. St., New York.

A PRIZE. Send us cents for postage, and receive free, a costly list of goods. Help you to make money. Anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed. Get your list. The usual reward for fortunate ones before the workers, also. Write at once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

THE COMPLETE HOME. Agents wanted. Book New edition.—New bindings. 100 pages. 25 cents. Adapted to all classes. Sells at sight. Agents doing well. EXCELLENT TERMS. The handsomest prospectus ever. Apply now. BRADLEY, GARNETT & Co., St. John, New Brunswick. Also other grand new books and Bibles.

The Great Church LIGHT. PRINCE'S Patent Reflectors give the Most Powerful and Perfect Light. Cheapest and Best. For sale by Churches, Schools, Churches, etc. For sale by Banks, Churches, etc. For sale by Theatres, Depots, etc. For sale by all Grocers, etc. For sale by all Dealers in Oil. For sale by all Dealers in Gas. For sale by all Dealers in Light. For sale by all Dealers in Fuel. For sale by all Dealers in Coal. For sale by all Dealers in Wood. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Steel. For sale by all Dealers in Brass. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Silver. For sale by all Dealers in Gold. For sale by all Dealers in Platinum. For sale by all Dealers in Iridium. For sale by all Dealers in Palladium. For sale by all Dealers in Rhodium. For sale by all Dealers in Selenium. For sale by all Dealers in Tellurium. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale by all Dealers in Arsenic. For sale by all Dealers in Mercury. For sale by all Dealers in Potassium. For sale by all Dealers in Sodium. For sale by all Dealers in Calcium. For sale by all Dealers in Magnesium. For sale by all Dealers in Barium. For sale by all Dealers in Strontium. For sale by all Dealers in Yttrium. For sale by all Dealers in Zirconium. For sale by all Dealers in Niobium. For sale by all Dealers in Tantalum. For sale by all Dealers in Vanadium. For sale by all Dealers in Chromium. For sale by all Dealers in Manganese. For sale by all Dealers in Iron. For sale by all Dealers in Cobalt. For sale by all Dealers in Nickel. For sale by all Dealers in Copper. For sale by all Dealers in Zinc. For sale by all Dealers in Cadmium. For sale by all Dealers in Tin. For sale by all Dealers in Lead. For sale by all Dealers in Bismuth. For sale by all Dealers in Antimony. For sale