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Mince Meat. -Three pounds of lean beef, boil, and when cold, chop fine; three pounds of suet, chopped and shredded ; five pounds of good brown sugar; six pounds of apples, chopped fine ; three pounds of seeded raisins ; two pounds of currants; one pound of citron, cut in small pieces; the grated rind of a lemon; the peel of one large orange (remove all the white part from the peel, cut it very small, pour boiling water on it, let it stand an hour, drain it, and then
add to the other ingredients); two grated add to the other ingredil of ground cloves nutmegs; one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon enough boiled cider to wet it thoroughly.
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Fruit Cake.-One pound of white sugar, ne of lour, two of raisins, seeded and chopped fine, two of currants, washed and dried, three-fourths of a pound of butter, a half pound of citron cut in small pieces, one dozen eggs, one-fourth of an ounce each of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves, one wine glass of brandy. Rub butter and sugar together, add the yolks of the eggs well beaten, then flour and spice, the whites of the eggs well beaten to a stiff froth, the brandy, lastly the fruit, which has been well dredged with part of the flour. Beat well, do not stir. not soon need replenishing, oven about as hot as for bread.
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Mother's Plum Pudding.-One and ne-hall cupfuls of suet, rubbed fine, two cupfuls raisins, seeded and chopped; one o currants; one-fourth pound citron, cut small the fruit ; three heaping cupfuls of bread crumbs; two tablespoonsful of ginger ; two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon; a half nutmeg, grated ; one cupful of New Orleans molasses add, lastly, one and a half cups of milk, in which a heaping teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved; put in a mould and steam four hours. Or tie in a cloth, wrung from hot water, and dredged with flour, and boil
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## Rotes of the ruleek.

The establishment of a school in New York for teaching young women such special branches as phonography, telegraphy, book-kecping, cooking, sewing and type-writing is proposed by MayorGrace. Admission to such a schools, he think, should be from the grammar departments of the various grammar schools, and the partical effect would thus be to relieve to a large extent the yearly pressure upon the Normal College.
Last week Sam Jones paid another visit to Toronto. He lectured in the Metropolitan Church on practical questions. His lectures abounded with characteristic sayings, many of them forcible and not a few that no knowa canon of good taste could include. His advocacy of temperance was certainly very fowerful, and will doubtless be productive of good results. Though an admission fee was charged on each occasion, the building was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Dr. M'Giynn, paster of St. Stephen's Catholic Church, New York, has been cited to appear at Rome to answer before the Pope certain charges brought against him by Archbishop Corrigan, for his campaign speeches in favour of Henry Goorge for mayor, and for advocating his doctrine aganst the rights of property. His friends state that the opintons which Dr. McGlynn entertains are advocated by a number of eminent Catholic clergymen, and that he will not be deposed.

At the Medical Students' Misstonary Conference, held at tie Y.M.C.A. building in New York, seventeen men, fifteen of them being medical students, signed a paper headed by the words, "I am willing and desirous, God permitting, to be a foreign missionary." A weckly consecration mecting will be held hereafter by those seventeen men at the Y.A.C.A. bu:lding en Wednesdays, and it is hoped and expected that a new interest in foreign medical missions may be thus aroused among medical studerts.

In prosecuting their twork in the Province of Quebac the Salvation Army encountered the opposition of the mob. This was effectually checked by the strict application of law. Now they have to encounter another form of opposition. Cardinal'Taschereat issuedia letter which was read in the Roman Catholic Churches, forbidding all Catholics, under pain of committing mortal sin, to attend the Salvation Army services, and enjoining upon them to purchase or accept no more of the Army's devotional publications, and to commit to the flames all such publi: cations as they may already have'in their possession.

A wrizer in the Norlh Carolina Presoyterian says: In 1866 we had 823 ministers; licentiates and candidntes together, 92 ; churches, 1,291; communicants, 68,664 , and about 21,000 scholars in all our Sabbath schools. In 1886 we have 1,085 ministers; licentiates and candidates, 336 , churchic's; $2,2 y 8$, communicants, 143.743, and in our Sabbath schools we have 10,702 teachers, and $88,9,53$ scholars; adding the teachers and pupils, the whole number is 99,665 , lacking or's 335 of being 100,0001 More than four tumes the number reported twenty years ago. We have doubled our communicatis and 6,415 meje 1 and we believe in increasing our ministry.

Ladies of Toronto are taking $z_{3}$ active part in mumespal politics. They are nos tampered by party lines, but are bent on securing ecod men for aldermen. "Temperance and Social Reform" are the objects they seek to promote. In several of the wards they already have effective organizations, and it is certain they will make their influence felt. They will support Mayor Howland fot a second term, which he has every prospect of securing. An effort is being made to contest his clam, but as yet no candidate is in the field. The general impression is that Mr. Howland will obtain a preponderating vote over any one who may be induced to appeal to the electorate.

Tie following story is told by the New York Inde. pendent: Tise late Charles Francis Adams (as is quite natural) grew a little tired of being introduced about, during his busy career, as the "grandson oi John Adams, and the son of the great John Quincy Adams." At a political meeting at which he once spoke several prominent men observed casually that they had with them that day the son and grandson of a President, and when Mr. Adams was introduced, the chairman of the meeting said:: "I am very glad that I can introduce to you to-day the grandson of President John Adams, and son of the great John Quincy Adams." Mr. Adams frowned, smiled and began his speech by saying: "The fact of my ancestry has been referred to several tumes during the evening. I am proud of my father and grandfather; but I wish it distinctly understood that I appear before you as myself, and not as the son and grandson of any man." He then went on and made one of his best speeches.

We are not to conclude that any one thing or object in society is the chief one, the most important, the necessary, onc, before which all others must give place. Very earnest people, says the Pittsburg Crited Preshyterian, sometimes get filled with an idea or possessed with a new devotion, and then passionate in their wish to do good, declare that they alone are doing any good, or are giving their industries to worthy objects. Not only so, but they have a pity, and sometimes a disgust for the trifing people who refuse to agree with them, or consent to the same impetuous spirit of revolution they are exhibiting. The singieness and concentration are good; nevertheless, the claim that the salone are good is not a right one. There are dozens of questions in society requiring discussion and setlement. the difference between which, as to importance, it might be hard to detect. The broad view that recognizes them all is the right one It preserves the balance of thought, and it saves excitable people from a temptation to extravagance and intolerance.

A meeting of prominent persons look place last week at the Union Keague House, New. York, to establish temperance coffec-houses throughout that city in order to counteract the influence of liquor saloons and bas-rooms, by affording places of resort for labouring people, so that they need not frequent drinking saioons for companionship whth their fellows. Dr. Howard Crosby presided, and Frederick Gore, of London, addressed the meeting, seting forth the suc: cess which coffee-houses. like those contemplated had met with in London and.other caties of Great Brataio, Iudge Arnoux submitted a plan for organizing à
company with a capital of $\$ 150,000$ to begin the move ment, and a committee was appomed to solicit subscriptions for shares. Willam E. Dodge, D. Willis James and Morris K. Jessup are on the committee. This is one of the most important practical methods for promoting the temperance cause in our cities. Ponr labouring people there have no comfortable places to which they can resort, except the liquor saloons, which are always upen for their accommodation; and it is adle to expect them to change their drinking habits, unless we can place them under differens associations.

TuE Glasgow Christian Leader cannot, by its worst enemy, be accused of unduly favouring Romanism. In its exposure of Romish errors it is outspoken and unflinching. There is no political "No Popery" cry at present in Great Britain, but this is how it deals with bigoted intolerance. The secretary of a Protestant workingmen's league somewhere was far left to himself or to the evil one when he obiected to the subscription made for Father, Damien and his poor lepers in the island of Molokai. When a young priest goes to live in a community of lepers, cutting himself off from the world, and exposing himself to frightful suffering of body and mind, every person who makes profession of Christianity should thank God for such wonderful heroism, and go about his own task with a new heat of devotion. When the priest himself becomes a leper, and some friends raise a little money for him and his flock, one would imagine that even the sturdiest Protestant might subscribe. Is it credible that anybody, not insane, could speak of Father Damien as a child of hell whose de:otion is utterly unworthy of praise or even of sespect-because he is "an idolatrous priest of an abominable system"? From such devilish Protestantism as this, good Lord deliver us ! It is as abominable as the cynical atheism of Paur Bert, or the stupid betises of Mr. Bradaugh and Mrs. Besant. And on the whole it does more harm. According to this wonderful "Protestant," it is "unscriptural" to have any sympathy with the heroism of a Roman Catholic. Docs he know that if there is one thing more unscriptural, more unchristian than another, it is the mercilessness of phariseeism ?

Thougr the evils complained of in the following from the Interior are not so conspicuous on this side of the border, not a few of ou: prominent educationalists have called attention to them: Albion W. Tourgee is preaching the gospel of "Rest "in our Western lyceums, and his showing of the wreck and ruin of our American life amid the rush and crash of competution is starting. lif men choose to kili themselves by overwork, there 13 no way of hinderng them. But there is a way of hindering the grinding of young brains into imbecility in our great public schools. There is scarcely a home in all this wide land-none, we are safe in saying, in the cities and villages in which the graded system prevails-scarcely a home in which there is not one littile chald that is undergoing torture by being drawn on the procrustean class bed. Parents everywhere know it, and complain of it-though they do not realize the evils and sufferings involved-and yet they drive and grind on year by year with increasing severity. The prize school of the State is regarded as an honour to the town, and as conferring high distinction upon its teachers. That prize school is the feeder of the lunatic asylums and the grave-yards. It kills both teachers and scholars, and those who are not killed are intellectually maimed for life. Two young ladies who sought employment of the writer of this, and who were asked why they did not continue the occupation of teaching, replied that it was impossible. One had gone so far in nerinus ruin as to lose comnanad of her mind ; the other had lost the ability so sleep. Teaching in the graded schools is sooner os dater death to a womsn. What good is to be ganned ty precipitating the rush and crash of human nerics which storm through the world upon the chuldren and their teaciects? Shall wo never learn mercy and sense?

## Our Contulbutors.

## SOME PRELATES THAT PUT PROTES TANTISM IN DANGER:

by knoxonian.

The Prolestantism of Ontario, we are told, is in danger. There are six Protestants in Ontario for one Catholic. Just how that one Catholic is to make it dangerous for the six Protestants has not been made clear. During the Peninsular War an Irish soldicr brought in a dozen prisoners. His superior officer asked him how he had captured so many. "Sure, sor," answered Patrick, "I surrounded them." In some such way, perhaps, that one Cntholic may lead the six Protestants to prison or somewhere else. He may surround them. Whilst Dr. Laing and other eminent men are heading off Archbishop Lynch, and keeping the one Catholic from surroundin ${ }^{\circ}$ the six Protestants, we address ourselves to the humbler duty of naming a few prelates that we think do Protestantism much more harm than Archbishop Lynch is doing. Of course we are quite liable to be wrong in our opinions in regard to these prelates. We have never been able to rise to the sublime fieight of in. fallibility that some Protestants rise to. We are sadly conscious of the fact that we sometimes make mistakes. This fact places us at a terrible disadvantage, whęn compared with some of the critics of Archbishop Lynch, for of course:' 'e all as infallible as the Pope himself. They $n$. fo or say anything that is not in absolute and perfect accord with the highest standard that can be applied to human actions. Let us name a few prelates that we think are doing Protestantism more harm than Archbishrp Lynch is doing, or can do.

## archbishop penuriousness

is a bad prelate. He strikes directly at the Schemes of the Church, and in this way cripples Protestantism. He cuts the sinews of war, and makes the Church very weak in battle. When this Archbishop gets a fair hold of a man he-the man, not the Arch-bishop,-generally gives 5 cents for Home Missions, 1 cent for Foreign Missions, : cent for Colleges, nothing-for Augmentation, and the same amount for the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund. One of the worst things about this prelate is that he traveis over all the Churches, and carries on his operations among all classes of people. He cripples Protestantism so badly that the managers of the funds are often compelled to go to the banks and borrow money to keep the work going on. Owing to the villany of this prelate, some of the worn-out ministers are kept on the verge of starvation. If Archbishop Lynch did anything like that he would be lynched. Str.nge to say, some of the people who make war on Archbishop Lyach are the fast friends of Archbishop Penuriousness. Sometimes these people pay a cent for the defence and propagation of Protestantism and sometimes they don't.

## archbishop jealousk

is 2 dangerous prelate. He strikes mainly at the clergy of his diocese. It is reported that at times he enters into doctors of divinity, college professors and other distigguished men. This report may be as truthful as the report that Archbishop Lynch prepared the Scripture selections for the public schools. It may be raore so. Archbishop Jealousy often gets pessession of ministers. Mr. A makes a good speech dt a meeting, gets the ear of the people, makes a favourable impression and gets a round or two of applause. The Rev. ist. 3 sits on the platform, with a face as dark as a thunder cloud. When he rises to speak he tries to be sarcastic on Mr. A, but only succeeds in being stupid. He tres to snees at Mr. A, but succeeds in nothing but making the people stieer at himself. What is the trouble wuth Mr. B? Aistbishop Jealousy is in him. Say to him that somebody is a fine preacher. "Never heard him," growls Mr. B. The Archbishop has got hum again. Say to him that somebody is doing good work in his congregation. "Hope it will last," snaris Mir. B. The firchbishop has him down. Say to him that somebody writes 2 good article. "Never read such stufi;" he hisses out. The Archbishop has bim worse than ever. In fact, Archbishop Jealousy attacks some ministers far more volently than Archbishop Iynch ever does. He keeps some ministers from ever hearing a good sermon, or a good speech, or reading
a good article. He is a cruel prelate. He takes the flesh off some ministers' bones, and gives them a lean and angry look. He is a bad prelate.

> DISHOP STRIFR
is a dangerous prelate. He attacks the Church courts, and does sad work there nt times. Sometimes he enters the Conference, or General Assem. bly, or Synod, or Presbytery, and makes the members act in such a way as to convince people that the doctrine of entire sanctification has no foundation in fet, whatever it may have in books. Bishop Strife has been known to demoralize Presbyteries until the superior courts had to interfere. He has torn many a good congregation into fragments, and made religion a laughing stock in the community. He has ruined the character of many a good man, and madic him a nuisance in the community, when he might have been a useful citizen and good neighbour. Bishop Strife is one of the worst prelates on this footstool. Strange circumstance is it not that some of those people who profess to have a holy horror for Archbishop Lynch have such a friendly feeling toward Bishop Strife, even when he threatens to make neighbours butcher each other as they did in Belfast ? ${ }^{\circ}$

## archdeacon slander

is a dangerous prelate, and often injures Protestantism. He sometimes attacks ministers and elders, and seriously injures their influence for good. He hurts the Church more than Archisishop Lynch ever hurt it. Some of those who attack Archbishop Lynch are on quite friendly terms with this prelate.

## rural dean gossip

disturbs more Protestant congregations in one year than Archbishop Lynch ever disturbed in his life. It is said that sewing circles are his favounte field of operations. This may be as true as some of he clection stones we read at the present time.

## Canon worldliness

hurts Protestantism more than any Roman Catholic prelate in the Dominion hurts it. The war against this prelate is not fierce. Some of those who should be making war against the Canon are quite as worldly as the Canon himself.
dEAN ALCOHOL
is, next to old Satan, the worst prelate in the Domin. ion. He destroys more Protestants in a week than Romanism has done since Canada was settled. Strange to say some of the people who profess to be terribly afraid of Archbishop Lynch are on very friend ly terms with Dean Alcohol.

If there is one spectacle in Ontario that sickens decent people, and makes one doubt whether Canadians are fit to gov'rn themselves, $i t$ is that of a whiskeysoaked sot jabbering about the "whole Bible," while his speech is "thick." and his breath smells like an open sewer.

## For The Canada Presevterian.

FRAGMENTARY NOTES.
Owing to the enterprise of the Grand Trunk Railway in extending their line into the city of Kingston, timid passengers are saved the ordeal of having to fight their way through an army of howling hackmen, who sometimes would drag passengers into tincir coaches, so anxious were they to give them a drive. The city station being so near the hotels, passengers now can welk or drive as they please.

> KINGSTON,
which was at one time the capital of Upper Canaca, is beautifully situated at the east end of Lake Ontario, and occupies the site of Fort Frontenac, and is one of the strongest fortified towns or cities in the Dominion.

The city is well laid out, and the buildings, mostly of limestone, would do credit to any city. Among them may be mentioned the Provincial Penitentiary, the City Hall, Rockwood Asylum, Queen's College and Cooke's Church, wnich has been recently erected, and was formerly known as Brock Street Church. The present edifice is named after the eloquent Dr. Cooke, of Belfast. By reason of his celebrated speech on the Repeal question in his own city, which put the great Dan O'Connell to flight, he was known ever after as the " Cock of the North."

The Rev. Samuel Houston, M.A., is the minister of thes church, and was a student in Beifast when Dr. Cnoke was minister of May Street Church and Professor of Wacred Rhetoric in the Belfast College. Mr.

Houston is a man of more than average ability; be sides being an able preacher, he wields the pen of a ready writer, and is a constant contributor to some of our best magazines and periodicals, including Ture Canada Presbyrerian, which is finding its way into the homes of nearly all our Presbyterian familics,
Of Queen's College I need not spenk. Its stately buildings, its crowded benches, its able principal and learned professors continue to make it one of the institutions not only of Kingston, but of Eastern Ontario.

## BONTREAL.

This is the commercial captal of Canada, and right well it deserves the name. The city is situated on the sosth side of the Island of Montrealr which, at this point is about two miles wide. Montreal is about 600 mules from the seaboard. The Island of Montreal is about thirty miles in length and about ten in width. The wharves along the river are the best in the Dominion, and are constantly crowded, during the season of navigation, with the largest ocean ships. The busting streets are covered by the moving masses who are bent either on business or pleasure. Its beautiful scenery, including the famous Mountann, Mount Royal Cemetery, etc., make the city and its environs specially interesting to visitors, whilst its private palatial residences, churches and public build. ings are among the finest to be found in any city.

It was Sabbath. Early in the morning the music of the church bells reminds the church-goer of his duty, and promptly is the call responded to. Welldressed crowds can be seen at an early hour wending their way to the sanctuary.

The Presbyterian Churches of Montreal are a credit to the denomination, and they are all well manned; and the difficulty with a stranger on Sunday is to decide where to go, where all are so good.

Then the principal churches are all so pear each other that one would like to take them all in. This can be done ty a glance, but that is all. However, hearing that the sacrament of the Lord's supper would be dispensed in St. Paul's Church at the morning service, I availed myself of this privilege and, with a number of other strangers, had a warm invitation from the popular pastor, Rev. James Barclay, to participate. We responded. The services throughout were of the most interesting character. The sermon was a model of its kind, appropriate to the solemn occasion, abounding with rich thought and clothed in that chaste but simple language of which the reverend preacher seemed to be a perfect master. The services did not exceed the usual length, and were brought to a close with a short, suitable address.

The latest addition to the strength of our Presbyterian pulpit in Montreal is the settlement of Rev $F$. Dewey in Stanley Street Church. Mr. Dewey had a record in his former charge of which any minister might be proud. It may well afford a sufficient guarante of his success in Montreal.
bathurst, N. b.
Since the settiement of the present minister, Rev. A. i. Thomson, the Church has been prosperous. A revival started in the Sabbath school, but was by no means confined to it, having spread throughout the congregation, and it is confidently hoped and believed that a large number have been savingly converted. Over forty have been added to the Church. The prayer meetings are still kept up, and are well attended.

WINDSOR, N. S.,
is a very pretty town, located on an arm of Minas Basin, and is an important station on the Windsor and Annapolis Railway. It is the county town of Hants, and is surrounded by a lovely country. It is the scat of King's College, which has the oldest charter in Canada, and was the home of "Sam Slick" (Judge Haliburton). A large shipping and banking business is done in Windsor. It is aiso the centre of a large Presbyterian population, whose spiritual wants are well looked after by the esteemed pastor, Rev: T. A. Nelson. This congregation is in a Rourishing state. The church has been renovated, and a new organ supplied, also amanse for the minister near the church.
Windsor is a pleasant place to drop into on a Saturday evening. One is sure to meet with warm friends, and. hear a good sermon on Sunday. The town is improving. A new post office has been opened lately, and scveral new residences are in course of erection
There are two banks doitig a good buxiness, and
bolls agents are Presbyteriano. Mr. J. A. Russell, the agent of the Halifax Bank, is a son of the manse. His father is an honoured minister of the 1rish Presby. terian Cluurch, and he has a brother a professor in China ana another a wrangler of Cambridge.

5T. JOIIN, N. Is.
St. Andrew's Church, vacant since Februnry last by the removal of Rev. Dr. Smith, has been filled by the settlement of the Rev. L. G. Macneill, late of St. John's, Nfd. Mr. Macneill will be a decided acgui. sition to the Presbyterian pulpit-power of St. John. His popularity as a preacher and lis success in for mer charges give assurance of a suleessful ministry in this important congregation. Mr. Macneill made his mark in St. John's, and both as a preacher and a platform speaker he held a foremost place, whilst as a social reformer and general member of sociely he was held in high esteem. The expressions of regret at parting, confirmed by substantial .okens of regard, showed in the clearest manner the place which Mr. and Mrs. Macneill held in the aftections of the people. It is but simple justice to say that Mrs. Macneill took her full share of such work as Christian women can and are expected to do.

## FREDERICTON.

This little city, formerly called St. Ann's, was founded one hundred years ago, in 1786. It now has a population of about 5,000 . It is situated on the west side of the St. John River, and is about tuo miles from the Bay of Fundy. The river is navigable for small vessels. Fredericton is the capital of the Province. In it are located the Provincial buildings, Government House, and several other hanisome edifices, including the University, which is beautifully situated on the stde of a hill in the outskirts of the cily. The head office of the People's Bank is here, and there are three branch banks, one of whose agents, Mr. D. R. Forgan, is a prominent member of

## St. Paul's churcir,

of which Rev. A. J. Mowat is pastor. About a year ago this congregation entered their new church, which was opened under the most favourable circumstances by the Revs. Dr. Burns, of Halifax, and Dr. Macrac, of St. John. The church appoiniments are complete in every particular, and the edrfice is not only a credit to this old and respectable congregation, but is an ornament to the part of the caty in which it stands, the emblem of "order," having a Baptist Church on each side of it. The old church is now being fitted up as a lecture hall and a babbath school room, and will be a valuable addition to the church property. The attendance at the Sabbath school and prayer meetings is steadily increasing, and the membership at present is about 200, having neaily doubled since the settlement of the present pastor, who is well known to be one of the most vigorous preachers in hose Provinces.

No Church in Christendem was ever blessed with a more fathful and laborious ministry than the Presbyterian Church in Canada. In view of all this it is no wonder she is at present occupying such an enviable position. Her Home Missionary work now extends frem the old settled Provinces by the Atlantic to the new and ever-widening fields on the Pacific. As her cords are being rapidly lengthened, may her stakes be proportionately strengthened.
K.

Fredericior:, December, 1830
PRESBYTERIANISM SCRIPTURAL.
BX THE REV. NEIL M'NISH, B.D., LL D, CORNWALL

## (Concluded.)

It is high tirre that, out of deference to the Christian intelligenee of our day, an end should come to the well-worn habit of citing the case of Paul and of the other apostles, in order to justify the insufficient stipends which are paid to our ministers. These early heralds of the cross were in a very difficult and, from our point of view; in a very apomalous position. It does immense honour to Paul that-fully cognizant of the delicacy of his mission, and of the receessity under which he lay, of commending by precept and example the Gospel of Jesus Christ to those who had no traditional knowledge of it and no sympathy with it through early associations-he laboured repeatedly with his own hands that be might earn his, own subsistence, and be entirely free, as orcasion demanded, to censure and admonish those who were led by him to embrace the Gospel: If it wóre the
expectation of Paul that after the Christian Church had made a powerful name and a lohy influence for itself among the nations of the earth, and after the Christian Church had travelled over almost nineteen centuries-proving jitself to be the active, influential, progressive nurse of the highest names thatshine in the calaxy of human story, and the queen of the realm of benevolence and charity-Christan ministers were to recelve and to be content with receiving for their sefvices such an acknowledgment, as, alas, in too many cases, is barelysufficient to satisfy the demands of a very modest respectability, would he have written these unmistakable words, "Even so hath the Lord ordained that they which preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel"? "The plain ordinance of Christ," renarks Hooker, "appointeth as large and as ample a proportion out of His own treasure unto them that serve Him in the Gospel as ever the priests of the law did enjoy. According to the ordınance of God Hımself the cstate of teachers of the Gospel of Christ for worldy mamiennnce ought to be no worse than is granted unto other sorts of men, each according to the degree they were placed in." It is gratifying to reflect that $n$ vast improvement has taken place during the last twenty years in the support of Canadian ministers, and that an effort, which is worthy of generous cooperation, is made so to increase the supends of our munisters that while they are faith. fully, and to the best of therr strength and ability, breaking-up the fallow ground of our Church in many cases, they shall be free, to a certain extent at least, from the gnawing cares and grave anxieties with which the occupants of not a few of our manses in their large hospitality and unmurinuring self-sacrifice have had rather a painful familiarity. We shall agree with Richard Hall when he says "that the labour cannot want dignity which is exerted in improving man in his highest character, and fitting him for his eternal destination. For no man ever excelled in a profession to which he did not feel an altachment bordering on enthusiasm, though indeed what in other professions is enthusiasm is in ours the dictate of sobriety and truth." The question however recurs, Why should so much self-sacrifice be exacted from ministers, and why should not the members of the Christian Church cultivate and exhibit a larger spirit of selfsacrifice? Do not commor sense, the greatest fairness and Ciristian intelligence demand that in the Cliristian Church, and in the support and advancement of its spiritual aims and blessings, the spirit of selfsacrifice should pervade all its members?
No faur-mınded man will dispute the accuracy of the contention that whenever a minister has entered the service of the Chu stian Church-whenever on the strength of the examiadions to which he has been subjected, and on the evidence which has been adduced with regard to his punty of character and apparent fizness, he has been admitted into the ranks of the Christian ministry-he is entitled to look for continuous employment from the Church and in the Church, so long as be has the strengitrand the inclinauonto labour. Is notan injustice dene toa minister who -while his character is blameless and his desire is atrong for discharging the functions of his sacred office-does not receive the recognition which he has every right to expect from a Church that has many vacant congregations, and that has need of his services in many respects? The admission has to be mad that, so far as our own Church is concerned, there is an urgent necessity for devising some belter and more equitable method than now obtains for the filling of our vacant charges, and for respecting the rights and feelings of our ministers. What would be regarded as almost a literature in itself has already appeared in connection with the best methods of filling vacancies, and of extending honourable treatment toward our ministers and probationers. It is surely the reverse of what is right and what ought to obtain that in the common batte of lite, and in the enjoyment of the independence and manful satisfaction which must be dear to every human heart, a Christian minister is doomed to occupy a very inferior position indecd, and to be at times without any official cm . ployment whatsoever, though it may be true of him that during his career at college be far excelled another who chose a different sphere in life; and tc whom affluence, infuence and abundant cömfort bave accrued. "Yoü are awàre" exclaimed Robert Hall; "that moral delinquency in a minister produces 2 sensation 25 when an armour-bearer fainteth. Even
when there is no moral delinquency on the part of a minister, so strongly has the conviction that he pught to devote all his strength and all his years to the duty of his sacred calling affected, imperceptibly it may be, the social life of the world that if he is one of seve ral candidates for a secular position for which he has an acknowledged aptitude, his success is materially injured owing to the fact that he is a minister Nations are content to entrust their political interests and the admiluistration of their laws to statesmen and judges, who, as modern experience amply testifies, have passed threescore and ten years, and have approximated fourscore yeurs. An avowed or a tacit deference is here paid to the wisdom and experience which years bring with them, and why should not the same value be attached in the Christian Church to the wisdom and experience which years are presumed to bring ? Is it not anomalous ard harmful in the ex reme that the feeling should be abroad in our orm land, and in other lands as well, that whenever a mimster has reached a certain number of years, his experience is to be disregarded, and the confidence and consideration are to be withheid from rim which are lavished on judges and statesmen? The time has fairly come in our Church for stemming a tide of opinion and of practice that, unfair and unreasonable in itself, threatens to do grievous harm in more respects than one to the present and future stability and prosperity of our Church. Near me, writes an American minister, is a Church seeking a pastor. The scorn with which the suggestion of a man over fifty years of age-with no other objection whatever-has been met, would be amusing if it were not so unjust and wrong. Now, the effect of this is not very helpful to a pastor who would persuade young men to enter the ministry, or who would ask his people to aid in their education for the ministry. We are wont to speak warm words in praise of our Presbyterianism. Let us as a Church avail ourselves of the elasticity which enters into our polity and betake ourselves to the re moval of all the real or imaginary incongruities that obtain in the government of our Church. Having a wide diversity of ecclesiastical labour to perform, and pessessing, to an extent that few Churches do, fields of labour and of usefulness that are as numerous as they are rapid in their increase, let us honour the legitimate claims and expectations of all our ministers Let us utilize, and be glad to utilize, in our easier and smaller charges the labours of our venerable breth ren who are in the evening of their days, after spena ing their strongest vigour of heart and spirit, and their richest possession of physical sobustness and endur ance for the giury of our common Lord in the bosom and under the direction of our Church. Let our Church hasten with rapid and earnest footsteps to make something like an adequate provision for the comforts of our ministers when the hours of feeble ness of old age are upon them. Let our Church, as the kindly and generous genius of the Gospel com mends, and indeed commands, show, with liberal gra citude and appreciation, proper regard for the old age and the natural feelings and wishes of sensible old men over the centuries; let our Church, with an alacrity and a thoughtfulness and a munificence which have not hitherto been displayed, honour our vener able fathers who take a pardonable pride in dwelling on the goodly proportion' which our Church now en jcys, and who car. never orget that, true to their calling as ambassadors of Jesus Christ, they thought, in other and stronger and more youthful days, little or nothing of physical satigue and of endurance in their ardour to preach the Gospel to those who, mith stalwart arms, were felling the primeval forests of our country, and making bomes for themselves and for their children in (isis new and great.land of civil and feligious freciom. Let us as a. Charch rise betimes to the lufty plane of magnanimous conviction that in honouring our aged ministers and in extendingsympae pathy and kindly affection to them, we are merely honouring ourselves and the God-Man whose Human ity is one of the most precioun blessings of the hus man race. Let us as a Church with stern resolve refuse to be affected and suided by the feeling whether silent or avowed, that, with the decline of mental and physical vigour, and with the presence of the snow of years, there may come or there ought to come, a decrease of regard for those of whom it has been said that they have forever ceased to be active combatants in the battles which be Church of Christ is waging on this carth. Let us the rather smooth the pillow of their old age, and, so far as we may be able, bring about that serevity of look and heart which forms so graceful an ornamen of the aged Christian, as be is about to see light.in God's light, and to enter the heavenly Jerisalem where there shall be no nigbt, and where they need no candle, neithce Jight of the sun ; for she Lord God giveth them light : and they shall reign for ever and ever.

## pastor and lieeple.

## THE PUBLIC READING OF THE SCRIP. TURES.

ay S. H. RELI.UGG, D.D., TORONTO.
It is the custom in all Protestant Churches $t o$ read a portion of Holy Siripture at cach public service. In most congregations, however, lutule secms to be made of it, and it is doubtiul it, on the whole, there is any part of the service from which the people generally derive less benefit. A chapter more or le"s is indeed read, sometimes well, too often poorly: Very commonly a passage is sclected which contans the text of the sermon which is to follow, or it least, has some bearing upon it. But, as the congregation do not know what is comung, they do not have much advantage from this. As a gencral thing, whatever be the reason, the public reading of the Scriptures is a part of the serv we in whah must of the people secm to feel little concern. In too many cases it is impossible to mistake, as one louks over the congregation, the manifest lack of attention and of interest in the Word which is read.
Feeling and deploring this, many have introduced a system of responsive readings. Against this we are by no $m$ ans concerned to argue, but rather 10 suggest another semedy for the evil which so many, with reasca, lament. Let the minister who is troubled by this inattention of the people to the reading of the Word try to return to the old fashion of exposition in connectluns with the public reading, and, in many cases at least, we venture to predict, he will be de. lighted with the result. If rightly done, it will be found to work adnairably in keeping the attention and interest of the congregation awake in the reading of Scripture.

Such exposition will naturally be, to a great extent, explanatory, It will have regard now to the force of a particular word; now, to the rendering of a phrase ; now, again, it will call attention to the logical relation of a statement to that which precedes or follows. Those who, with the nost, still use the version version of the Old and New Testamentsaninvoluable aid for this part of the service. All renderings of any importance which, in the judgment of the minister, bring out more clearly the sense of the original should be given to the people in the public reading. More persons than we think will not have noticed such variations, especially in the Old Testament;
and, if they have, the comparison will interest them none the less. Reference to other illustrative Scrip. tures should also be freely made. The more of this the better, so that the references are realiy pertinent. We not only can thus teach the people the meaning of the passage which we read, but also show them how to search the Scriptures to good purpose themselves. Where, as often, there is no occasion for explanatory exposition, a single pointed word will often be of great use in calling attention to the lesson of the passage, or emphastzitg to the hearer the force of a warning, promise or precept.
To succeed in this expository mode of reading, as in everything else, $1 t$ must, of course, be done aright, and this means study an 1 hard work. Remark must be brief, clear and to the point. Long drawn homily and exhortation are in this connection wholly out of place. They will kill the so-called exposition outright. What is sad must also be fresh and pertinent. To deliver trite conmonplaces and pious platitudes under the impression that, because shese accompany the reading, they therefore consutute an exposition of the Word, will be fatal. Exposition is, indeed, most desirable, but such remarks expound nothing, and no one will thank us for them. Betier by far hold to the usual fashion and say nothing.
But in order to secure this bievity, pointedness and freshness, prefaration must be made for this part of the service no less than for the sermon. We should never read in the pulpit a passage which we have not thoughtfully and prayerfully read over first in the
common version in our study. This is necessary for common version in our study. This is necessary for
most of us even in order to proper clocution. To most of us even in order to proper clocution.
this should be edded the carefuyserting and study of the passege selected for public cadigg, in the original Greek or Hebrew. This also will often enable a man without any necessary appearance of pedantry, to cast a welcome light on many a word and phrase. To this, again, may with great apvantage be aidded the reading of the chapter selected in uther verstons than the English, as the Greek, German, French, or Whatever clse the minister may ic ou happy as to be
able to use. Lastly, as already suggested, the careable to use. Lastly, as already suggested, the careful comparison of the Scripture chosen with re!ated Scripture will be a most helpful part of preparation for the public reading.
Objections. will no doubt be made to these suggestions. It may be said that it will add maternally to the minister's work thus to prepare for this piart of the service. This is truc. But it is work that will repay ricialy, both to the profit of the people and of the minister himself. Indircctly all this will in time tell
powesfully on the preparation of the sermon, if the powesfully on the prep
work only be well done.

It will be suggested, perhaps, that in thesc days of mutuplied commentaries; the people, having all these helps, do not need this exposition with the public reading of the Scriptures as they did in former days. But this is much to be doubted, at least as regards a large part of our congregations. Compariregaras a arge part of our congregations. Compari-
tively few in most of our Churches have our best commentaries; fewer still among our busy men have, or think they have, the leisure to use what helps they do possess, in any thorough way. And then, in any case, thoughts which we hive worked out for ourselves in the manner indicated will have a freshness and force to the minds of our hearers which the mere reading of commentaries can never have. We nust not forget the power of the living voice over that of ne printed page.
It will be satd, again, by some, that this plan will make the service too long. The answer is, that this depends upon the man. The service certainly mest not be made 100 longr. But it need not be. We can well afford, if need be, to shorten some other parts of the service to secure thereby better and more profitable attention to the reading of the Word. Then we must study and prepare for the expository reading till we can be brief. And then, if it still occupies too large a pregortion of the time of worship, we have a remedy in reading a shoter passage than is common. It is better so to read ten or fifieen verses that the people shall really listen and take in than to go in a perfunctory way through a long chapter without a word which shall rouse listless occupants of the pews $t 0$ think what it is to which they are supposed to be listening.

For Thie Canada Prejbytakian.

## CHRISTMAS.

BY T. K. uENDERSON, TORONTO.
"Lift up your heads, $0 \overline{\text { ye gates. '-Ps. xxiv. } 7 .}$ Lia up your heads, ye gates
Upon the thrashold of tis wor
pon lie comes, but not with poup Ihe comes, but not with
Of clation and trump,
And banners to the winds unfuried.
No ruthess monarch IIe
In war's proud panoplye.
And bleeding nations in llis train; Had laid aside his rod,
When bounteous peace came down to reign !
Far n'er that sceptered land, Where Cassar stretclied his hand,
And votive incense dimmed the skies, The Pagan on his knee, And Faiths's fair moroing star arise. So may it ever shine, Oreader of this simple lay reader or this sinple lay.
And guide thy st'uggling feet And guide thy stuggli, Through doubt and sorrow's darkest day.

Up. up beyond the blue
Beyond the changeful things of tume,
Swelled the grand chour of pratse
Where hys were tuached with fire Jivine:
And soon the heavenly strain
Fen the thirsty soul of man
pon the thirsty soul of man;
And ancels on the wing
The gladdest tidings bring
II: heard since Adam's race began.
Then fing the portals wide :
He comes, for whom they cried-
Mercy on us, O David's son
On which Thou had'st Thy birth,
C Son of God ! in triumph come !

## BISHOP BEVERIDGE'S RESOLUTIONS.

1. I am resolved, by the grace of God, to walk ty rule, and therefors
rules to walk by
2. I am resolved, by the grace of God, to make the divinc word the rule of all the rules I'propose to myself.
3. I an resolved, that as I am not able to think or do anything that is gnod without the influence of the divine grace ; so $I$ will not pretend to merit any favour from God, upon account of anything I do for His glory and service.
concerning ay behaviour in general.
4. I am resolved, by the grace of God, to make Christ the pattern of my life here, that so Chnst may be the portion of my soul heceafter.
5. I am resolved, by the grace of God, to walk by faith, and not by sight, on earth, that so I maylive by
sight, and not by faith; in theaven.
6. I am resolved by the grace of God, always
to be looking upon $G$ od, as always looking upon me.
concerning mi thoughts.
7. 1 am resolved, by the grace of God, to watch as mach over the inward motions of any heart, as the outward actions of my life.
8. I am resolyed, by the grace of God, to stop every thought at itz first entering into my heart, and to examine it, thence it comes and whither it tends.
9. I ain resolved, by the grace of cod, to be as rearful to let in vain, as careful to keep out sinful thoughts.
10. I am resolved, by the grace of God, to be nlways exerrising my thoughts upon gool objects, that the devil may not exercise them upon bad.
11. am resolved, by the grace of God, so to marshai my thoughts that they may not one jostle out another, nor any of them prejudice the business I am about.

## CONCERNING MY AFFFCTIONS.

1. 1 am resolved, by the grace of God, always to make my affections subservient to the dictates of my understanding, that my reason may not follow, but guide my affections.:
2. 1 am resolved, by the grace of God, to love God as the best of goods, and to hate sin as the worst of evils. 3. I ain resolved, by the assistance of divine grace, to make God the principal object of my joy, and sin the principal object of my grief and sorrow ; so as to grieve for sin more than suffering, and for suffering only for sin's sake.
3. I am resolved, by the grace of God, to desire spiritual mercies more than temporal ; and temporal inercies only in refere- -e to spiritual.
5.1 am resolved, by the grace of God, to hope for nothing so much as the promises, and to fear nothing so much as the threatenings of God.
4. 1 am resolved, by the grace of God, to arm myself with that spiritual courage and magnanimity as to press through all duties and difficulties whatsoever for the advancement of God's glory and my own happiness.
5. Iamiresolved, by the grace of God, so to be angry, but sin.

## INTELLECTUAL LOYALTY TO CHRIST.

When a person is converted he enters not only into a new way of living, but into a new way of thinking. His intellert, as well as his conscience and affections, hegins to work after a Christian fashion. His mind is "born again," and "born of the Spirit." No new faculties are given him, and the dunce is not made a philosopher. But the new life makes itself felt in all the mental operations, and he who once "thought as a child," now thinks as a son of God.
This is due to the fact that Christ lives in the disciple and possesses his whole nature. The "new ureature is redeemed intellectually as well as ethically and spiritually. This does not ensure his infalliblhy, but it does ensure his inheritance of the promise, "ye shall know the truth."
The Christian should recognize the obligation which comes with the inheritance-the obligation of intellectual loyalty to Christ. For his co-operation is as necessary in using his mental faculties to tive glory of God as in eating or drinking or whatsoever he does. He must work out his own intellecever he does. He must work out his own intellec-
tual salvation while Gui wurks in him. How shall tual salvation while Guu wudis in him. How shall te place and keep himsel intenectually under the
leadership of Christ? By thinking in a Christian spirit and by taking Christ as authority.
There is a worldliness of the intellectual, as there is of the practical, life. It is self-confident, self, ufficient, impatient of opposition, disputatious. The Christian mind is docile, receptive, humble, patient, sincere. Truth is not something that we master; it is something that nasters us. It is not the coat we put on and off; it is life. Its power to sanctify us depends upon the heartiness with which we surrender ourselves to its sway. The Christian will be der ourselves to is some persons seem to be exceedingly fearful lest they shall believe too much. Not by reducing truth $t 0$ its lowest terms shall we be sanctified. We must believe all we can. Dr. Bushnell said the would sign the crecds if they would bring him enough of them.
Take Christ.as Lord of the intellect. He speaks "with authority." It is painful in the midst of discussions of great doctrines and great duties to observe now rare is the appcal to Chis as unimate allthority. If a biblical truth does not accord with somebody's "feeling he dismisses it as unreasonfor refusing it "The true Christian lights his candle at the Sun. "One is your Master." D" "man guesseg at truth are worth little. What saith the Lord? If the faithful disciple is troubled as to duty or doc: will te wing go formon by the to spake as man never spake. If his conscience or neat becomes restless under the pressure of solemn truths, hic will renewedly submit his faculties to the trutbs, hic will renewedly submit
sway of Chisis!-GGolder Rulc.

## ૬parkles.

Before the wedding day she was dear and he was her treasure ; but afterwards she became dearer and he treasurer.
Teacher: "How many wars were waged with Spain?" Pupil: "Six." Teacher : "Enumerate them.", Pupil: "One, two, three, four, five, six."
The definition of an English curate, as given by Sidney Smith, is as follows: "A curate is the poorest and most respectable man in the parish."
" My doctor's bill for the past four years has not been $\$ 10$," writes F. G. Bailey, of Vertigo Indigestion, Dayton, O. He had Inflammation of the Bladder, Kidney Disease and Bleeding Piles. Eighteen bottles of Warner's safe cure permanently ourled bim, as be will tell you if you writes and enclose a stamped envelope. Ask your friends and neighbours about Warner's safe cure.
The New' York Times figures that 7,000 less by the change of one text in the Revised
" Damp
"Dried tongue" was the laconic answer made by a minister to the question, "What have you in that packet?" The contents two old sermon
Impertant to all Who Work for a living. Write to Hallett \& Co., Portland, Maine, and they will send you full information, free, showing you how you can make from $\$ 5$ to $\$ 25$ and upwards a day and live at home, wherever you are located. Some have made over $\$ 50$ in a day. Capital not required; you are started free. All ages ; both sexes. All is new. Great incomes sure from the start. Fortunes await all workers who begin at once.
Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes used to be an amateur photographer. When he presented a picture to a friend, he wrote on the back of it, "Taken by O. W. Holmes \& Sun."
The New York Examiner says: Every mother and housekeeper must often act as a family physician in the many illnesses and accidents that occur among children and serDavis' Pain-Killer, and consider it an indispensable article in the medicine box. In diarrhœa, it has been used and effected cures. For cuts and bruises, it is invaluable.
"When is a man in his prime?" inquired somebody of Lord Palmerston. "Old
Pam" replied quickly : "At about seventynine; I am past my prime, for I am just eighty."
The History of Hundreds.-Mr. John Morrison, of St. Anns, N. S., was so seriously afficted wi-h a disease of the kidrieys that dropsy was develuping and his life was
despaired of. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him after physicians had failed.
"Did you carry that prescription to old Mrs. Smith last night,", said a doctor to his office boy." "Yes, sir." "Did she take it?" "Yes, sir." "How do you
Mrs. J. J. Bayne, 52 Lake Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., will tell you if you write, enclosing stamp, that this wonderful story is true: "In 18821 was taken to the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, in a most deplorable condition, with congestion of liver, constant cold hands and feet, rushing of blood to the head, purplespots on my face, and my skin as yellow as a lemon. The slightest food could not be taken, without such distress and spasms that my screams oould be a long distance. I had prolapsus very severely, profase leucorrbcea, and uterine ulceration so that I could not wear a sup. porter. The doctors said that I had the worst case they ever saw. In two months I lost 40 pounds of feeh, and suffering all the time from intense headaches, and anable to obtain sleep, while cold, clammy sweats would break out over my body frequently. Under the operation of Warner's saie cure my skin cleared up and I began to gain fesh, and was able to waik one full mile. My case created such an interest at the Sinee been proscribed for its patients has good results. I never was so healthy in my good
life.
"My dear boy, I am waiting for a vacancy," said the dude when asked why he did not adopt some employment. "Then you need wait no longer," was the "reply.
"You have one right under your hat."
ou have one right under your hat.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
In Indigention, and na a Nerve Food. Dr. H. O. Hirchcocr, Kalamazoo, Mich. savs:
"i have used it in many cases of indigestion depend. ing upon neervous exhaustios, with, marked benefit
it appears to be a good nerve food.'

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Charity, attached .to St. Mary's Infant Asylum, Dorchester, Mass., certify to the nestimable value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the treatment of sore eyes and skin diseases, among the many unfortunate children under their care. Mrs. S. D. Bodwell, Wilmington, Mass., writes concerning the treatment of her daughter who was troubled with sore eyes, as fol lows: "I gave A yer's Sarsaparilla to

## My Little Girl,

and must say that she never took anything that helped her so much. I think lier eyes never looked so well, as now, since they were affected, and her general health is improvihg every day. She has taken but half a bottle." A. J. Simpson, 147 East Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass., writes: "My weak eyes were made strong by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla." C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H., writes: "For a number of years I have been troubled with of years I have been troubled unable to obtain any relief, until I commenced using

## Ayer's Sar

saparilla. I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers."
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age. May be used in place of Seidilizz Powders
Citrate of Magne ia, Effervescing Soda or Potash Cige, May Me Med
Citrate of Magne ia, Efferevescing Soda or Potash
Water, and is not so expensiye. II does not lower the Water, and is not soe expensiye. It does not lower the
system, and may be used in any condition as a ree system, and may be used in any condition as
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Notice to Contractors.
TENDERS will be invited in a few days for the Railway extending from the Grand Narrows to Sydney, a distance of about forty-five miles. This
preliminary notice is given in order that Contractors preliminary notice is given in order that Contractors
desiring to tender for the work may have an opportunity to examine the location before the winter sets in.

[^0]Ottawa, 26 th Nov., 1886 .
WOBNB often deatroy chlldrem, bat
Preeman'm Worm Powderi, dentroy

THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN, - publisued by the -

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TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1886 .
special notices.
Attention is invited to the following very liberal com' bination offers: The Casada pprsuytrrian and Weckly Globe for $\$ 2.00$; Tie Canadn Prebyterian and the Rural Canadian lor $\$ 2.00$; Tur Canada Prrsuyterian and the Weckly Mail for $\$ 2.00$; Tils Canada Presuyterian and the Lomdon ddecriser for $\$ 2.00$; und The Prespytbitin and Dr. Gregg's "History of the Presbyterián Church in Canada," for $\$ 4.00$. These combinations will prove most advantageous to our teaders; and that such is being generally recognized is evidencea by the large number of new subscriptions and renewals daily recetved at this office. Might we respectiflly request our readers to draw the allention of their friends to thesc offers?

Our Saubatil Scheol Papers for 1887 will be unusual'y attractive to young people. Alreally arrangements are perfected for illustratuons for the cuming jear. Why send your money abroad uhen you can do bettes at home? Our publications cumpuse tic following. Sabbath School Presbyterian, golden hours, Early Days. The latter is published tuice a month, and is intended for the infant class. Specimen copies free to any addiess.

Lesscn Schemes, especially prepared for Presbyterisn schools, now ready for mailing, 60 cents per 100 copies.

Some interesting facts are being brought to ligitt in the discussion about the office of the elder, to which we have several times referred. Dr. Gray, of the Interior, states that the Presbyterian Church of England elected Dr. Collingwood Bruce, a ruling elder, to the moderatorship; that the Scottish Assembly elected Mr. George Buchanan, a ruling elder, and that the chair of the Free Assembly was offered not long agoto.Mr. Murray Dunlop, M.P. for Greenock, but he dec, ned. The Cumberland Presbyterian Chusch elects elder moderators, and its form of government is Prestyterian, though its doctrines are not highly Calvinistic. If these facts are correct, making a ruling elder armoderator is not, atter all, much of an mnovation.

Wouls it not be 4 grand thing if the Church could be waked up for a few weeks un Augmentation, on the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund, to something the suine extent as Ontario is now aroused on political questions? Of course we do nut mean it would be a good hing to wake the devil to the same degree of activity that he now manifests. We simply mean that it would be a great thing ifthe mind of the Church could be aroused for a shc.. ume about some of the more needful of our Schemes as the mind of the Pro vince is now aroused aoout politic. Nobody nould like such a condition to become chronic, tat if people would only wake up long enough to give one or the Schemes a rousing good start. The fault does not al!' lie with the people. If the Churah used as like') means to wake up the people as polticians use, Aug mentation ard the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund would be in a more prosperous condition.

We hope that our readers, espectally the ministers and elders among them, have reat, manhed and in wardly digested the practical, and tu every waty admırable, letter of Rev. Mr. Bayne, in our last issue. We ask them to turn up last weck's Presbyterian
again, and meditate for a little on that paragrapli in which Mr. Bayne says that the improved meilhod of holding missionary meetings filled the churches, created missionary enthusiasm, and raised the contributions for the Schemes thirly per cent., and the contributions for Augmentation scuenty fivepercent. Is there any reason why other Presbjteries might not do the same thing? Has the Presbytery of Brockville a monopoly of ability in the way of bringing our Schemes before the people? If all the other Presbyteries made similnr efforts, would not the same result have followed? If other Iresbyteries had increased their contributions seventy five per cent., would there liaze been a defict in the Augmentation F'und ? There would have been a surplus. We ask any candid man who has attended a few meetings of almost any l'res. bytery, if precious hours are not often frittered away in useless discussions, that might be given to the more important business of devising methods for informing our people about our Church work.

Ler those good people who think that Presbyterianism in Canada should be modelled as nearly as possible after some of the "Churches at home" read the following:
At a meeting of Wigtown Preshytery, at Wigtown, or Tuesday, Rev. James Cullen, Wigtown, moved, in accordance with previous notice, That the Preslytery find that the members of Presbytery who have been employing students of divinity during this year, and since the 23rd of Feloruar) last, have trangressed the law of the Church with respect to the employment of divinity students at the usual hour of service in churches, as all manisters within their bounds are bound to carefully abstain from employing unlicensed men. An amendment setting forth that the law only referred to "the preaching of the Word," and that students, when conducting services, did not preach the Word, but merely gave "missionary addresses," found no seconder. What would the l'resbyteriamsm of Canada amount to to day had there been a law in force forbideing divinity students to preach the Word? Possibly we go to the other extreme, but we lave an idea that our plan is the better of the two, not only for the Church, but for the student. Apart altogether from the necessities of the Church, there are some things about preaching that a student can learn only by preaching. Is it not better to learn these things while a student than learn them 'ater on, perhaps at the expense of some congregation?

To those who do not look upon a missionary meeting as an "rntiquated fiction, a concomitant of saddle bags and corduroy roads," we commend the follow. ing recipe for maliing speeches at a live missionary meetings :

The addresser were prepared. No mar was allowed to tulk at random. Each member of the depusation knew what he wanted to say', as.d said it within proper time

Able, practical laymen discussed the suljects of Augnentation and F.ance generally. The propriety of this arrangement must be apporent. Paul tills us of certain people "whose mouths must he straped." This is the way to do it . Put the laymen forward on the questions of Fi nance and Augmentation, and the support of our honuured and retired velerans. Ever since the meetiags were held, in the hiss listrict al lea, $n$, the ruice of the crank, who ctuain eth a'out "ministers preaching for money." has leero hushed as in the siler.ee of the tomb.
Yes, that is the way to stop the mouth of the crank who cioaketh about the Schemes. Able and prastical laymen can lay these matters beforf the people better than many clergymen. But if the minister in any case is secretly or openly opposed to a Scbeme, or if a Presbytery spends hours whittling at small points and minutes, or no time at all in considering the best methods for bringing the Schemes before the people, what able and practical layman can be expected to trouble himself about such matters? The laity can hardly be expected to go before the clergy in doing Churrh work.

Dr. Curler has written about 3,000 cusabutions to the religious press of the United States. He pos. sesses the rare faculty of writing just whal the average reader likes to read. The whole number of copies of his contributions, published in the Uinited States and elsewhere, he thinks amounts tu about 100,000 ,$\infty$. Though one of the most usetul preeshers in America, $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{r}}$. Cuyler thinks the labour of his pen has been more useful than the labour of his tongue. In a recent contribution to the Christiun-ai. Whoti the worthy Doctor gives the following sound advice to writers for the religious press :

Always itm at the needium mind; never too high, never 100 low. Take the colloquilif vein, and imagine sometody siting eeside you, to whim you are lalking Horace topics- - hie descriptive and the narralive with the didactic; orelse you will bore your eeaders wib mone or else you will bore your zeaders whi monotony. Tow casy writing makes sometimes very hard reading ; you can condense with the pen more effecively than jou ean with the tongue. Take practical topics and write at a mark; write to instruct and to kindle. Write to do good, to save be implanting precious, helpful and quilckening ! thoughts be implanting precious, helprol and quickening
which may echo at the judgment seat of Christ.
The foregoing reveni's the secret of Dr. Cuyle:'s great popularity as a writer. He nims at the average man, takes live practical sopics, and writes as if he ware talking to st mebody sitting beside him. To write as if talking to somebody at your side seems the casiest thing in the world, but sit down and try to do it. T-!ling a writer to write in this way is like telling a speaker to "be natural." Easily enough said, but not so casily done.

## A AFEMORABLE DAY.

IT is the commonest of commonplaces to say that time knows no pause. And yet it is none the less wonderful and striking when we zive it the slightest consideration. We are ceasclessly going forlvard in the journey of life. We cannot retrafe our steps nor undo the wrongs of the past. We are powerless to relume the lights that have gone out. Neither is it possible for us to recall vanished joys and unfulfilled hopes. The past, with its light and shade, its joys and its sorrows, is now a sealed book. Tise present, with its duties and its enjoyments, claims our a:tention, and the future beckons us onward.

When coming to the landmarks of the revolving ycar we cannot help reflecting on the past, and anticipating the future, but meanwhile Christmas, with its manifold associations, is here. Mere controversial quibbling as to the specific date of the Saviour's birth, when " the Word was made ficsh, and dwelt among us," in no way invalidates the fact that

A little child the Saviour came:
The Mighy God was still llis name;
And angels worshipped, as He lay,
The seeming infant of a day.
This stupendous fact in world-history has shed a purer and a more joyous light on childhood. No wonder, then, that throughout Christendom the cinildren hail with delight the coming of Christmas. It may be that they do not understand the full significance of the Incarnation; tut who is able to comprehend the meaning of that wonderfal manifestation of God's love to mankind proclaimed in the Angels' Song, "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, and good-will to men"? No wonder that home is brightened by unwonted joy and gladness on that most eventful day of all the year. Should it not be the wish of every Christian heart that all the children everywhere may enjoy the privileges and the pleasures it brings? There are thousands of children, even in this highly-favoured Canada of ours, to whom many dark and dreary days are appointed. There are young inmates of hospitals and orphan homes who, despite all that is done for the:n by a considerate charity, beave many a sigh and drop many a tear over the sorrows and.trials with which their young. lives are burdened. They have many kind frierids and might, were there simply a little more consideraton, have many more. There is no need for any one being overlooked, and it is sincerely hoped none will have to complain that the hand of Christian kindness has not reached them with it: blessing and its benefaction.
In Ontario, and indeed throughout the Dommion, the keen concention and no less keen feeling incident to election contests do not altogether harmonize with the spirit that should prevailat this season. For that matter, however, bitterness and hatred are not suited to any season of the year, and if the kindliness that ought to prevail should in any degree soften poitical asperities, something will be gained. The business outlook is apparently more favourable than it ras this ume last year, prosfects are encouraging, and all this will tend to make the season joyous and hopetul.
On the European continent the prospect is shaded by forebodings of confict. The Great Powers say they hope for peace, but they are at the same time ma ${ }^{\text {in ing }}$ c.ormous warlike preparations, and appea!ing to their respective legislative assemblies for extraordınary credits for the equipment of their naval and militaryiforces. Some are of opiaion that many.
months will not elapse before gigantic armics art confronting one another, and the dread scourge of war be let loose. If the Almighty Ruler of the universe in His infinite wisdom permits contending na. tions to join in the shock of battla we may be sure that the conflict of lise nations will be overruled to haster. the coming of the beller and none peaceful days when the kingdom of God, the reign of righteousness, shall be establishad; when the nations shall not learn the nrt of war any more.

In this goodly land of peace, pienty and progress, let us enjoy with thankful hearts the blessings bestowed, and, while desiring their continuance, may the reflection that God having sent His Son, the Saviour Christ, into the world, we ought to do what we can that others may share the blessings lie came to bestow. Th its evereextending circle of readers, old and young, Tule Canada Presoytlerian extends most cordially the compliments of the scason, and the wish that the blessing of God may abide with our Church and country.

## A COUPLEE OF CJKCULARS.

From the Hume Mission executive the following circulars have been issued. They are entitled to careful farusal, and it is confidently expected that the Church will not be behind in contributing all that is required by the Home Mission Committee for the visorous prosccution of the important work with which it is entrusted. It is no less confidently ex. pected that the liberality of the Church will this year supply all that is needed to mect the claims of the Augmention Scheme. The circulars speak for themselves.
home alission comaititre (whstern saction).
The many appeals alceady issued by Conveners of important Schemes bave led me to postpene the annual circular in behalf of llome Missuns to a sumewhat later date than usual. I feel, however, that this great work of our Chureh
is so decely root:- in the afections of ofice-bravers and is so decelly roots in the affections of offece-brarers and metribers that it necels hardly any appeal
prayers and therr hileral conitibunums.
prayers and therr literal conuibuuluns.
This year $(1886 \mathrm{~S})$ the sum of $\$ 36$
or llome Alissiuns, ins adition to $\$ 36,000$ will be required fucmentations. Of this sum 523,00 is $\$ 30,000$ needed for Alanitoba and the North West alune. For British Columbia some $\$ 4,000$ or $\$ 5,000$ will be required, leaving only about $\$ 8,000$ for the older Provinces. Uniess, indeed, our own cortributions are supplemented by the kind dunations of the British Churches, it is to be feared that the expenditure for the year cuill excred she revenue.
Since last General Assembly the new Presbytery of Columbia has been ercted, and several additional missionaries sent to that distant Province. Other names are before the Conumittee for appointment. The salaties of those missionarios are, of necessity; guaranteed for the fist year by the Commultee, as the fields are new, and the amount that the people can give not easily detcrmined. Desides this, the the people can give not easily detcimined, besides this, the
travelling expenses of the missionatics and their wives, to thareding expective fields of labour, have to be borne by the their respective heeds of labour, have to be borne by the
commitice. The prospects in British Columbia for our committec. The prospects in british Columbis for our only sespoid to the uigent calis that are made for addi-

The number of mission stations reported by Yresbyteries last June, as under the care of the commitiee, was 650, with an averape aitendance every Sallath of 27.112 , and a membership of 8.520 . These stations contribute them I ned add nothiny mure tor the support of ordinances.
Inzed add nothand mure. Every well wisher of the Presbyterian Charch will, 1 feel certan, make the cause of th me
Missions pruminent in his prayiss and in his aqurtionment Misslons pruminent in has prayers and in his appurtionment of moneys, that out beloved Zionmay not only mai. tain the honourable place she has already attained, but go forward I call spectal atteraton
ical spectal alteriuon to Mr. Macdonnells circular on behall of Augmentatuon, which is herewich appended.

Convener of Bome Nission Committer.
Bransford, Dic. 7, 3886.
N.b.-Contribi: funs from congregations, both for IIume Missions and Stipend Augmentation, should be remilted as promptily as possible to Rev. Dr Reid, Post Office Drawer 2,607, Torouto.

## augakntation or stjpends.

Ny Dear Sle,-In yiete of the full setting foth of the claimy of the Augmentaion Fund an the pastoral issued by the Moderator ut the General Aocemuly, it is unnecessary that I should do more than ask you to bring the matter I ein order to seuture a gence as contibution to thas object.
There are thas year 159 curgricgations in the Vestern
There are thas year 159 cingregations in the Viestern
Secuon of the Church receiving aid, and the whole anount Sectuon of the Chutch recevigg and and the whole amount
required is $\$ 30,000$. This amrunt has been appnrtioned by required is $\$ 30,000$. This amyunt has been apprrtioned by
the Committee amerng Prestyrteries, in the arae that each the Committee ancry! Prestivieries, in he hore that each Presbytery will endeavour to sy zure the nmount asked rom it. It rests with sainisters ani sessions to adopt plans for the actual raising of the money in the several congregat
May I rely on your hearty co-operation in this matter?

 gregaiton realizes sts cyugatiun io cunulibut iss fait stare. When I remind you, however, that the total receipts frem
congregations last year weere under $\$ 24.005$ you wili see congregations last year were under $\$ 24.000$ you wili see
that there is need of increased liberality if the, honourable
position which the Church has taken on this question of milisterial support is to be maintained.
Kindly beat in mind that the Augmentation Fund, while administered by the thome mission Comanittee, is entirely dislinet from the fund for llome Mission work.
Should you wish to use special envelopes, they may oe oblained fom the secretajy, Rev. R. H. Warden, Monireal. I am faithfully yourte. ij. J. Macdonnelh,

Conterner of Suh. Commilles on Ansmentation.
Toronte, DC, 27, 8886 .

## Thooks and ninaazínes.

Tile Home, and School, Supplement. Scymour Eaton, editor; Thomas Gibson, búsinass manager. (Detroit and Toronto.)- Shis is a bright educational monthly, beautifully illustrated and beautifully printed.
Manitoba College Jouknal. (Winnipeg: Jas. E. Steen.)-The spirt of, enterprise is characteristic of the West. The young college of Manitoba is determined not to be outrun by her older compecitors in the East. The Maniloba College Journal is a proof of this. We welcome with pleasure the first number of the second volume of this most creditable literary enterprise.
Jesus. By C. F. C. (Toronto: S. R. Briggs, Willard Tract Depositcry.)-This is a little volume of verse in which a number of devout spiritual meditations find expression. It was written by a lady who, from a singularly happy station, was called upon to pass througli succerssive and sore trials during which she found consolation and support in the contemplation of the Saviour and His truth. It may prove a blessing to others.
The Pulpit Treasury. (New York: E. B. Treat.)-The noted Episcopal preacher, Dr. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, supplies a sugestive sermon. The illustrations are a portrait of Phillips Brooks and a view of Trinity Church, Boston. "Leading Thoughts of Sermons" are given by Drs. Morgan Dix, William M. Taylor, Moses Hoge, R. S. Macarthur, Henry M. Scadder, and Rev. T. B. Meycr, B.A. The other contents of the number afford profitable and instructive reading.

Four Thousand Scripture Questions with Answers. For the use of parents and teachers. LLondon, Eng.: Samuel Bagster \& Sons; Toronto: S. R. Briggs, Willard Tract Depository.)-Not only those for wham this excellent little work was primarily designed, but every one who uses it will find it a valuable help to the clear understanding of the sacred Scriptures. Its general use would tend to dispel much of the ignorance of Bible truth that in many cases unhappily prevails.

Readings from Milton. With an introduction, by Bishop Heary White Warren. (Boston: Chautauqua Press, Rand, Avery \& Co.)-This is a handy and handsome book, including Bishop Warren's critical introduction and biographical sketch, the whole of "Paradise Lost," the " Hymn on the Nativity;" "Lycidas," "L'Allegro," "11 Penseroso," and a cluster of Milton's incomparably beautiful sonnets. It is safe to say that whoever rends carefully this volume wil! have a clear idea of the greatest English poet, and will have enriched his mind with sonie of the grandest and most exalted ideas in our language.

Recelved:-Knox College Monthly for December (I oronto, Janies Murray \& Co.), DCMinion Alalanal for $188 \%$, illustrated (Toronto: Toronto Lithographing Co.)

## "PROBATIONER" CORRECTED.

Mr. Edrtor,-Permit me to correct an error or :two in the communication of "Probationer" in your last issue.
I. I am not Convencr, as he states, of the General Assembly's Committee on Supply and Distribution. The Rev, Mr. Laidlais, of Hamilton, was appointed to that position and still occupies it.
2. Those probationers who have sent in their names to the Committee for appointments to Presbyteries are not "Dr. Torrance's men." They are men who lave consecrated themselves to sarve Godin the Gospel of His Son, and given themselves to be servants of His Church.
3. It may be presumed that "Probationer" is correct in the judgment he has, formed of himself. He as best qualified to come to a conclusion in sie matter.
G:silhh, Dectorber 10, 1886.

## THE MISSSIONARY HOIRLD.

AN ANECDOLE OF DR. MOFFATT.
The following insi-uctive anecdote was told by the late Rev. Robert Moffatt, D.D., at one of the London Missionary Socicty mectings:
He and his companions had travelled in the interior'all day and night, weary and without food. They approached a village inhabited by the Coraumas, who were accustomed to bloodshed and mpine. An individual who met them warned them against entering the village ; they would do so at their peril. He pointed them to the heights beyond the town where he said they could sleep for the night. We tied about us the fasting girdfe to prevent the gnawing of hunger. We looked at each other, for we were fungry and thirs;' and fatigued beyond measure. At last an individual camel We asked iur water. It was refused. I offered two or three buttons remaining on my jacket for a little inilk. It was refused with scorn, It was evident that something was brewing in the minds of the people, and we had good reason to be alarmed. We lifted up our hearts to God. There we sat ; and as we gazed saw a woman descend from the heights. She approached with a vessel in her hand and a bundle of wood. The vessel contained milk. Having set them down she immedietely retired, and shortly came back, bringing a vessel of water in one hand and a leg of mutton in the other. She sat herself down, and cut up the meat. We asked her name, and if there was any relative of hers to whom we had shown any kindness; but she ansrered not a word. I again asked her to tell to whom we were indebted; and after repeating the question three or four times, she replied: "1 know whose servants you are, and I love Him who nath told me, 'He that giveth a cup of cold water to one of My disciples, shall in no wise lose his reward.'" Her words secmed to glow, while she wept profusely to see one of the servants of Christ. On inquiring into her history I found she was a solitary lamp burning in that village. I asked her to tell me how she had kept the light of God alive in her soul. She drew from her bosom a Testament, and, holding it up, said: "That is the fountain from which 1 drink-that is the oil which keeps my lamp burning in this dark place !" I looked at the book; it was a Dutch Testament, printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society. It was given her by a missirnary when she left school; and it was that book that was the means of her conversion, and had kept alive her piety, without any teaching, save that of the Holy Ghost, or any Christian fellowship except communion with God. "He that goeth forth weeping bearing precious seed shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."
ar. Marion Oliver, ou. medical missionary to Ind:3, having salled recently from Liverpool by steamship Persia for Bombay, her arrival in India is cooked forward to with much pleasure by all our missionaries, particularly by Dr. Beatty, who is greatly in need of assistance.
The following, written by Miss Lorimer, of the Ladie.' Missiona. Society connected with the Free Church of Scotland, applies as well to the ladies' societies of this country as if it had been written for them. We have the workers ready and anxious to go, if we could send ibem. Jur income is far below what it should be, and wh it rould be if only all our congregatious would give, little or much, according to therr means. W: should then be able to have the happiness of responding to the applications. It is just the blessing and success which have attended the work that cause the need for increased supplies ; and is not that a checring state of matters? This is true woman's work, woman's mission to women, and in every congregation there are women whose duty and privilege it is thus to take part in it. Truly we women of Scotland have received freely. let us cive.

Union Seminary, New York, has celebrated the completion of the first half century of its exisience. The venerable and accomplished Dr. Hitchcock presided, and Dr: George L. Prentiss was the orator of the occasion. The career of this institution has been eminently successful. From a small beginning it has rusen to great usefulness, and exercises a wide infusence It numbers mien of well-known repuiation among its professors, and many of its alumni now oc-
cupy prominent and "infuential positions.

## Cboice $\mathbb{L i t e r a t u x}$.

## MISCNDERSTOOD.

by floresile montiumiery.

## chapthe ix.

There was all unusual stir in the quiet household of waseham Abbey that cvening; for at nearly euph oclocl: the wo tittle boys had not returned home.
Virginie had not been vers much concerned at their altsence during the first few daurs, as thry very often ran on
before her, and then betook themelves to some of their favourite huants.
Rot when tea-time came and passed, she got uneass, and reat to look for then. Her uneasiness changed to alarm when she had visited in vain the dairs, lauadty, suing and dogitennel. Then, when it canse on to rath her an-
xiety increased; and whice from duze.ng $1 t$ changed 10 a xiety increased; and when from duzz.ang 18 changed to a steady down-pour her " nerves" kave way completely, and
she returned hume so consult with the oftier servants as to what steps had best be taken.
She weat into the housekeeper's room, wringing her hands, and prognosticating all surts of evils to Slites. "Never, never, vould he recover from the effects of such a welling ! "
The gardener was despatched one way and the coachman another, bearing umbrellas and guloshes.
The two little culprits were soon discovered sitting in a damp ditch, sheliering themselves under a hedge.
Humphrey fouk greal credit to himself tor having hit upon this plan.
"The lac" was," he said, "the pond and the water likes had been so engrossing, that he had forgotien all about the time till he sww the sun beginning to sumk; then startung off
in 3 gieat hurry, they had taken the wrong turning out of in a gieat hurgy, they had taken the wron
the field and los their way in the wood.
They were wandering on in the wiong direction, when hey raet a boy, who had pointed out their mistake and brought them back to the lugh road. Here Humphrey had suddenly recollected th..t ratn was apt 10 gire his litile brother culd, and with great pride in his own lorethought had established him, dripping wet as he alteady was, under he hedge where they bad been sutting for about half an hour befure the coachmon found them.
It was no use 'irginie venung her wiath upon Humphrep:
All that could be done now wes ? All that could be done now "as : ge: Miles into bed as quickly as could be, and ward off i c ellects if possible.
But the taischicf was done. Mites iusssedaboat all night, and wole next morning with an oppr wion on bis chest,
which was alwiajs with him the forcsunner of an attack on which wiss
The dretor came to see hiar, and ordered him to be kept in bed.
Humphrey spent the morning with his hattle brother, but as dismissed $2 t$ lant, as aiking only made Miles cough.
In the afternoon Miles got worse, and Virginie seat off In the afternoon?
again for the doctor.
gain for the coctor.
Humphrey kept out of her way, feeling that he was in diggrace, and sent out inio the garien. Ile telt dull and solitary withrut his litule lirother, but, chuldike, he had not and had aluays got well inato Sull there uns no fun in ad had always got well 2gain. Stall shere was no fun in nythicg withont him, no expluit any sarifactiun, wathuert is appiause 1 amplire fire ardeas, where he dad a friend in the person of Dully, the 20adity maid. The gazdens were close to the laundiry, and oren, when she the chilusea at their play, and overheard thrir long
 conrersations. She was, perhaps, the only person wo had she had witnessed one of his rare bursts of fecling at the time of his mother's death, and after that, she had been ane of his saunchess sapporters. She could nerer forget he had sown for his matier and which harl come up ioolate! The weather hail been diy for sume time previoesly, and The weather hald been diy for sume time previously, and
thad shown no sign oi coming ap. Every day he had visited it, that he minht cut 18 lor her 10 cal with ner ofteroon tea, bot ever, wint had becn in win. Then, on tral sad daj, when the faneral irain had borne away all shat temained of her, he had come 50 his garden in his restless had niet his cye was the greca A. D. mocking him uhth ats reshness and luxuriance.
had never come nof " " Dolly had heard ham sob; " 1 मish This ner come vp.
This Was the very day he had been chasing the goung the window and this was how it had ended.
Jiumphrey found a gond deal to do in tus gerden, and worked awas be ly lor some sime : he then asisited Dolly bubble blowing. ile also mformed her of the honour in store for her al the harvesi home. and anxtonsis asked hes
 every smart, he side awfulls smart! Lolls confuded het himation of incesing in a new print dres, and consulted
hiong. Causing the colovs.
Cationg his thoashis back to the smaziest shing be had ately seen. they rererted to the ciar case, and he sageseried 1) ily and foid.
..Iy look rather seared, and expressed her doabis as 10 lhe prosabilitilage
sold in the rilage
"Y'ellow would do.
would the like the carn
Ss Doily promsed to try and procure a rith a red simpe or spor : and, if shat wete ampoasilic, 2 plain jellow me curuld no derate be forind.
Time slipped bry very quickls, bas sill litamphrev raihet rondered a: last that no one shonld call him anto his tee; and.anter geod-bje.

He gathered a few young radishes for a ireat for Miles, and then ran home.
He was surpriseri, to find the nursery door locked, and began to kick it.
"Mhles!" he called out, "l'se brought you some rad-
ishes. Ouvrez, Virginie, c'est mui! " ishes. Ouvirz, Virginie, cesst mui l"
The door was opened with an angry jerk, and Virginie flounced into the passage.
Hunphrey saw at a planee that she was in one of what
he and silles called "o her stater," but whether it was of he and shiles called "her states," but whether it was of
anger or alarm, he could not at Girst make out always a bad sifn when her face wast enveloped in flannel, as was now the casc. Virginie always tied up her face on the smallest provocation, though to what end the children had never discovered. But anyhow, she was sure to be out of temper wheo she did so, and II umphrey waited rather anxinus)y to hear what she had to say.
She burst into a voluthe flow of talk, which, owing to her
excitement, the boy found it difficult to follow. He man excitement, the boy frumed it difficult to follow. Hie man. aged however, to gather that Mhles was very, verry ill, that
the toctur was very much alarmed abuut him. that it was the foctur was very much alarmed about him; that it was
all has (Ilumphrey's) $f$. It; that he had woke Miles by kick all his (llumphey's) f. It; that he had woke Miles by kick-
ing 2 the door just as the had hoped he was going to get ing $2 t$ the door just as he had hoped he was going to gel
some sleep; that he was to go away and keep away, and that everybody, including the doclor, was very angry with
tho ${ }^{h i m}$.
Then she retreated into the room and shut the door, leav-
ing himin standing in the passage, with his bunch of radishes in his hand.
All the light faded out of Humphrey's face, as he tried to think over what he had just hea:d.
"Ahiles so ill that the doctor was frightened."
That was the most prominent idea at first, and in his dicad and apprelension, Humphrey hardly dare move.
Somicames he put his cye to the keyhole, to sec if he Sometames he put his eye to the keyhole, to see if he
could discover what was going on in the room, and then, could discover what was going on in the room, and then,
lying down on the door mat, he listened wath all his might. 1yirg down on the door mat, he histened wath all his maght.
The silence withn, only broken by whappering voices, The siteoce withun, only broken by whaspering voices,
Irighened him, and his hear: becan to beat loudly. Irthenened him, and his heart becan to beat loudly.
If only the child could have looked into the room and
seen his latle brother dying in bed half asieep, and Virginie seen his lattle brother iying in bed half asieep, and Virginic
patting a linseed poultice on his chest, or whispering to jane to bring her his coolng draught, his fears would have van shed.
But it is ever so with sudden illness. Those who are kept in the dark always have the worst of it ; for mystery and suspense are, like anticipation, always worse than reality: Imagination rens siot, and brings great suffeting to the outsider. How much are children to be pitied on these oxcasions! Every one's thoughts are necessarily with the inviald, and no one has time to bestowa a wurd on the poor luttic trembling thangs standing outside the sick room. They feel they are useless., and considered in the way; and do not dare make inquiries of the maids who $n$ in and out st the room with maportant faces, who prolzs y could
not stop to answer even if they did; and so are left to no: stop to answer eren if they did; and so are left to
magnily evers suund srto some terrbie sugnificarce, which magnily every suund snto some terrbble stgnificance, which
nrotably has no foundation but in their own disotdeied nrotably
fancers.

There 152 terror in whispering voices, agony in the sharp naging of a bell, mystety even in the calling lor spooas and glasses. and their jii gling as they are handed in.
All thas, ard more, was expersienced by little liues.phrey Dancombe. I syy more, because his fenrs were nri those of ordinasy children. The dread I hare iren dascribing is
for the most part a namiless dread ; the children know not for the most part a namiless dread ; the children know not
why they feat, nor what; it is all vague and uodefined, beWhy they feat, nor what; it is all rague
cause the: have :o experience of sorrow.
Cause the have noxperience ol sorrow.
Bat remeraler that ths child was no stranger 10 sickness and drath : that into his litie life they had alieady entered; that the grim risitos had Jwept through the walls of his home, and left it very empis. What had happened once
might happen again. So he gave it all up at once, "Alites might happen again. So be gave it
was dying! perfops already cead!"
was dying ! perthaps alrecad dicant
A child of Humphrey's disposition safiers intensely when face to face with sorrow. Granted that the powes of being easily distracted is a mitugation, it does not alter the feeling
for the ime. Life, past and fulure, is grafied into the for the ime. Luic, past 2and folure, is gralied
misery of the ptrseni, zod cxistence itself is 2 blank.
miseny of the present, and existeace itself is a blank.
He was so ?
 morsefal fo. his errors, so sensiure 80 any unkind word. Yet, 25 we have seen, with $2 l l$
thoughtiess and vola:ile that po we was sould give heede credre for any deoth of feeliag; and esen his father though he lor any doth of feeling; and esen his father (though he
woold not have had it iherwise, though he rejoiced that he should tave the capatihucs of torning in onjoyment both for himself and Milles. erery evens of th ir lonety child life) had mareceled at has, and had more than oace said to him
sell. "The boy has no heart ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ " sell. "The bey has no teant
保 pwor hitile heart is silles to burs:ing.
Stong by Viaginicis harsh wiods, urang with fear for his hutic inother, alarmed as moch tor his fathri's grief 28 his father's anger, and remorsetal at the thought of his owa
broken promise, Humphrey sink down on the ground and brolien promise, hamphrey sank
cried as if his heatt woald break.

In adjation 10 grief, it was soch a dreadial fecling, that, in a trucble like thas, no one cared so help hime ; that he was looked upoa as the caese of it all; thas: his hand sectaed againss every man, and every man's hand agains: him.
lizs sotrour mass be greater than theirs, he jefieted. Wess sot Miles morc 10 him than 10 Virginic
they left him- wobinng and crying-cnhecded.
they left him- otbung and cryind-cakience.
 of lonelineas curie down apon the bof's soal. In the hoa of has ifoable he dee ${ }^{\text {ecd piry so moch, and no one gave }}$ to tim. Then there arose in his heart sare a lerrible lonking for bis mother: such a searning that woald col be qaiced, all that he had had. and all hat he had lost, such az ceci ahelmaser sense of tae roin in has hife, that he conald zoa scar 18, and
moss $=$ crs.
Thus iceliing mast go, he cosild not bear it, and he fough: wilh is with fespciation; sor it was an old cncriy; one nith
and upon whose attecks he always looked back with horror Deep down in his henst it had lis leing, but it was only
Crefy now and then that it rose up to trouble him. weaker, and occurring at much longer intervals. Why has it risen with such zesistless force now? How is he to resist it? How is be to fight with it
feeling, how is he to drive it awa? feling, how is he to drive it away?
He tried to think of his garden, of has games, and of all the things which constituted the joy of his young existence Children or a larger prowth, but childrea in understand ing still, do not many or us wrestic with this undefined feel ing in the same way? This mysterious thing, which we with our maturer experience, call sorrow, is not our first thought when it assails us, "How shall we drive it away": Call it grief, despair, disappointment, anxiety, cara-call it
what you will, do we not try to drown it in change of what you will, do we not try to drowa it in change of thoutht of sume kand ? Does it not drive the rich to society, travelling or excitement, and the poor to the public house? Hiere were the passages where he had romped with Miles ; here were the staits down which he had jumped that very' morning, and the balustredes down which he bad slid; why did they look so difterent?
God belp hima the emptiness in his heart was so great, that it was repeaing isself on all around. There was no help to bo gol frum the feeling of his recent happiness in the old house. Never had it secmed so dreaiy ; never had he realized before what an empty house it was, occupied only in one corner by a nurse and two litle beys.
There was no sound, no life anjwhere ; the twilight was creeping over the silent hall and staiscase, and he knew' it was de:pening in the uninhalited rooms below. And then as if 10 mock him with the contrast, came before him so vivid a recollection of life with his mother in the house; of her voice and ber laugh upon that stairease; ut her presence in those rooms ; so clear and distinct a vision of her sof cyes and genile smile, that the motherless child could b:a it no longer, and covering his face with his hateds to shut out the sight of the emptiness, be fied away down the pas
sage, as if he thought to leave the desolation behind. sage, as it he thought to leave the desolation behind.
The the empliness was with him as he went ; all down the stairs and through the hall it pursued him; it gainer upon him as he stood with his hand upon the drawingroom
door ; it preceded him into the darkened soom, and was door; it preceded him into the
waitirs for him when he entered.
The light that came in through the ehinks of the shutters was tery faint, but his longing cye sought the picture, and he could just distinguish the sweet face and the smiling babe in hers arms.

IIe ran forward, and threw himself on the sofa beneath it.
"Mother 1 " he sobted, "I "Mother I" he sobted, "I want you back so much Every one is asary with me, and I am so very miserable!
Cold, blank silence all around ; mother and child smiled Cold, blank silence all around; mother and child smiled
on, unconscious of bis words; even as be gazed the light on, unconscious of his werds; eren as he gazed the light
faded away from the picture, and he was left alone in the faded away frome th
gathering darkness !
gathering darkness.
the piann he ; in vain to fancy himself once more the child in the picture ; in vain he tried to fancy be felt ber arnis around him, and ber shoulder against his head. It would here, and the mermory of bis mother had soothed him and here, and the memory of bis mother had soothed ham ane
sent him away penitert ; but in this dreanful sense of lone liness he wanted comfort, and of comfort he found none

Yet was there comfort near, if be wouid but ask for it, and of the very kind he aanted: "As, one- Whom his
unother comforted, so will I comfort your." Hie knew it
 not; he cried rot for it. He was not ignorant of God's
ormaipresence ; in ordinary times the boy believed with a omnipresence ; in ordinaty himes the boy believed wit
child's simple faith that God was always near him, but in the hour of his trouble he was incapable of deriving any the hour or his iroubie he was incapable of desiving any comort frox th
Children of a larger growth, bat children in underaznding still, do not many of us, in spite ol our maturer expericnce, do hisewise? "Thete is no help. We say; nar troub and despaising and God, tho as other times we fel so be and cesparig, and God, tho alther so near, seems hidden from us altrgethe
30 near, seemx hidden irom us altrgether.
Bat thatk God it is only seems, Dot is.
 able and unaffected by orr changeabilitip. Hiddden, it may be, by the cloud tre have ourselves raised, the cark cluyd we reflize sa fulls in happice moments. "10se presence we scalize so fulls in happice moments. "sec. says ${ }^{2}$ while we are differet exery bours. What Ile is in blimself While we are difercat erces hour. What tie is in himselt, the great ynallerable I Atn, not what wig
montent feel Him to be, that is our hope."
The comfor, then, for us and foo the siricken child is, that though we mas not at sech times do our part, He is
 were proviaing Ior this state of feching when wis safs, "Be the chila in the will answer. but Ged tnew The liele here was open belore nim. and He knew that bis sorrow woeld fice al morning inght, and that he only wanteci comport fre the pricent momirnt. So, lookirg piringiy down apon the loady child, He sent him the only thing that conld help hin-thid cenils upoa his heary eyelids ihe only gift that do him any geod- Liviog him the peace of nneonscimasnese till the hosr of sortow and sighires should pass away 1
There one of the maids foend him an howr or so later, (To de cerfisued.)

The Rer. John Nf. Joknson, retor ol Seoshon, Aiorfolk, Who died the nither day, yerred in the youth lor many years the age of hhirar-one.
Mx. Thousas Coon; the founder of the zainway exeraios system, in a brochcte, giviag 20 me of his pirsonal zeminss-
 iag from whikfo.

## CHRIS TMAS.

If the imagination of the child-and "a boy's thoughts are long, long thoughts"-could reveal its Christmas seare long, long thoughts -could revea 1 to his wonder the strange woods of Santa Claus, in which the verdure is all of strange woods of lites with tiny tapers, and blossoming, beyond apple trees in June, with rare and beautiful gifts, while yet from out that blooming realm of everlasting green the monarch, muffed from the colid comes ging airy reindeers tinkling in the chilly moon. To share that midnight ride, to behold the multitudinous stockings, and to return to the realm of eternal Christmas gifts, is a vision not beyond the daring imagination of the boy who, in the joy of the Christmas morning twilight, as he feels the forms, before seeing the beauty of his gifts, looks beyond the kifts to the region whence they come, as in touching ivory and beholding pearls and smelling spices he is rapt into a far Persian and Arrican and Ind sees birds-of-paradise, and saunters under palms.
"Christmas comes but once a year" was the old Eng. lish open sesame to the heart and hand of charity, To that
appeal what lord or lady could be deaf? Let it be gold to day, your honour, instead of silver or copper; howing ale for limpid water ; capon instead of crust ; to-day let us own the equality that we profess ; for one honest hour let us be brethren-for Christmas comes but once a year. To-mor row selfishness and meanness, and class and pride and hard inhumanity; but to-day generosity and hospitality and kindliness and human sympathy and brotherhood-for Chistmas comes but once a year. We cannot, inceed, re turn with Santa Claus to his magical realm of gift-blossoming groves, nor step into that swift chariot and follow in the moonlight the soft music of fairy bells. No, wistfu youth, we cannot stay the fleet angel, but we can compe his blessing. We can bow to the laying on of his hands and rise his disciples and vicegerents, and make his happy benediction real through all the year-" Merry Christmas to all. and to all a good-night."-G
in Harper's Magazine for December.

FIRST SINGING OF "HOME, SWEET HOME."
Perhaps the most thrilling quarter of an hour of John Howard Payne's life was that when Jenny Lind sang "Home, Sweet Home," to him. The occasion was th Jenny Lind concert in Washington, the night of Decembe 17, 1850. The assembly was, perhaps, the most distin guished ever seen in a concert room in this country. The mmense National Hall, hastily constructed for the occasion on the ruins of the burnt National Theatre, was filled to overflowing. Among the notables present and occupying Clay, General Scott and John Howard Payne. Jenny Lind Clay, General Scott and John Howard Payne. Jenny Lin "Flute Song " (in which her voice contested rivalry to Flute Song" (in which her voice contested rivalry for purity and sweetness, with a flute in the duet), then the amous "Bird Song," and next on her programme the "Greeting to America." All the pieces were applauded apparently to the full capacity of an enthusias lic audience, and Webster, who was in his most genial after-dinner nood, emphasized the plaudit by rising from his seat and making Jenny a prolound bow, as if responding for the
country to her "Greeting." But when the "Swedish country to her "Greeling." But when the "Swedish
Nightingale" answered the encore by turning in the direcNightingale" answered the encore by turning in the direc-
ion of John Howard Payne, and giving "Home, Swee ion of, John Howard Payne, and giving "Home, Sweet
Home," with all the wonderful tenderness, purity and simHome," with all the wonderful tenderness, purity and simplicity fitting both the words and the air of the immortal song, the ditference was at once seen between the mechani-
cal applause called out by a display of fine vocalization, and that elicited by the "touch of nature that makes the whole that elicited by the "touch of nature that makes the whole
world kin." Before the first line of the song was completed the audience was fairly "off its feet," and could scarcely wait for a pause to give expression to its enthusiasm. Peo ple ordinarily of the undemonstrative sort clapped, stamped and shouted as if they were mad, and it seemed as if there would be no end to the uproar. Meantime all eyes were urned upon Payne, a small-sized, eleganily-moulded, grayhaired gentleman, who bluched violen'ly at finding himself the centre of so many glances.-Brooklyn Magazine.

## FOX AND CROMWELL.

The early Friends refused to bow or to take off their hats to any one, justifying this by the plea that it would be an acknowledgement of superiority, whereas God had made al matter of fact, the sect by no means neglected to give honour where honour was due, only they showed it by tangible actions rather than lip service. Thus, when Fox called on Cromwell, he scrupulously kept his hat on his head, though both by word and act he showed the Protector that he respected his office. Instead of being offended Cromwell remarked: "Now I know there is a people risen hat I cannot buy either with gifts, honours, offices, or places, but all other sects and people I can." Nor was Charles II., with all his faults, offended when Edward Borrough, with scant courtesy, went to him to complain of the persecution the Quakers were undergoing in New England.-Belpravia.

## THE PATHANS.

The Pathans are a very different race in figure, in face and in disposition. The Sikh is a long-bodied and rather lightly-made man, whereas the Pathan is short and sturdy. The Sikh has a rather handsome, grave, regular set of feaures, while the Pathan is merrier, if less good looking. But it is in disposition that they differ most. The characer of the Sikh somewhat resembles in its taciturnity and doggedness that of the Scotchman, while the Pathan has more of the lightness, carelessness and dash of the Frenchman. The Pathan race lives almost entirely on the other side of the Indus, some in the hills beyond the Khyber Pass, and in the Takht-i-Suliman Mountains, and some in the plains which lie between these mountains and the river.

The country, the life, the bringing up of a young Pathan ad all tend to foster and develop in time the qualities which go to make up an ideal soldier, such as our native army, consists for the most part of rugged bare hills with a few consill vall ys in part or ragge care hows support the inhabitants. The villages are generally perched on some hilltop, and surrounded by tower.flanked walls; for pretty nearly every tribe has some vendetta of many years' standing with its neighbours on every side, and every years standing with its neighbours on every side, and every
man, even when carrying on his rare agricultural duties, man, even when carrying on his rare agncultural Thy es,
goes armed as fully as his purse will allow him. They are poorly clad and dirty in their habits ; seldom if ever taking poorly clad and dirty in their habits; seldom if ever taking
a regular bath, and keeping their clothes on them as long as they will hang together. They lead an out-door life, and have all the appearance and springy walk of the mountaineer. Those who live in the hills and lead this free life make the best soldiers ; but those who I ve in the lowlands have not yet become too much softened by our civilization to have lost their military qualities, though they have taken to clean clothes and ablutions.-Macmillan's Magazine

For The Canada Presbytrrian.

## HAIL TO THE XING.

by george inglis, b.a. TORONTO.
Praise the Lord, ye mighty mountains, Shout thanksgivings ! O ye hills, Lift your heads, and raise your voices, For a universe rejoice At the coming of its King. All the starry spaces ring With glad pæans worshipping Hallelujah! shout it loudly, Peak to peak re-echo proudly, Lo, He comes ! the King of Glory Look, how His splendour all things fills Hark, how adoring Nature thrills
With exulting expectation,
As she haily the consummation Of her thousand thousand ills,All the blood and all the tears Of these sorrow-laden years.

Praise the Lord ! ye mighty waters, Praise Him! all ye welling fountains, Lakes and rivers swell the chorus, Full, majestic and sonorous, To the King who reigneth o'er us Deepest depths of furthest ocean Safe from warring winds' commotion, Giant billows, tempest-driven, Thunder clouds by lightnirg riven, Torrents dizzy crags o'erleaping, Wavelets in the moonbeams sleeping, Rivulets o'er pebbles dancing Merrily in sunlight glancing, Tides retreating or advancing, With one accord take up the strain, Shout the glorious glad refrain Hallelujah! tell the story, Lo, He comes! the King of Glory.

Praise the Lord I ye mighty cedars Praise Him! all ye woods and forests,
When sweet Spring your buds unfoldet When sweet Spring your buds unfoldeth When your Summer birds are singing Autumn your rich lead leaves still clinging Winter your delights withholdeth, Winter your delights withholdeth Let your solemn arches ring
Praise the Lord! ye mightr mon.
Praise the Lord ye mighty monsters Join with them in their devo One and all, ye brute creation One and all, ye brute creation, Praise the Lord I ye men and maidens, Shall the tongue of man alone Fail to join these mighty voices Wherein Nature loud rejoices, And in pealing anthems sings Welcome to the King of Kings.

## LINCOLN AS POSTMASTER.

In the spring of this year, 1833 , he was appointed Postmaster of New Salem, and held the office for three years. Its emoluments were slender and its duties light, but there was in all probability no citizen of the village who could have made so much of it as he. The mails were so scanty that he was said to carry them in his hat, and he is also eported to have read every newspaper leading inducement alogether on his taking the office. His incumbency lasted untin the mail went by to Petersburg. Dr. Holland relates a the mail wis byial perience which illustrates the quaint equel to the man Several years later, when he was a honesty of the man. Seent of Post-office Department praction him, and asked for a balance due from the New called upon he , Lincoln arose, and Salem office, some seventeen dollars. Lincoln arose, and opening a took from the it sum requiret "I never use any man's meney but my sum require i. "I never use When we consider the pinch. ing poverty in which these years had been passed, we may apprecte the self-denial which had kept him from making appre a temporary use of this little sum of government money.-Nicolay and Hay, December Century.

The Lord Mayor of London unveiled a statue of Queen Anne, in front of St. Paul's, 15 th inst.

## TBrttisb and Foretgn.

FORTY officers from England have joined the Salvation Army in India all at once.
The Newcastle magistrates have resolved to grant no more licenses for the selling of drink at bazaars.
Mr. Francis H. Underwood, American Consul at Glasgow, is engaged on a popular history of British literature.
IT is stated that it was the late Samuel Morley who set Mr. Axel
Death."
The family of the late Mr. James Arthur, of Barshaw, have er
Abbey.
THE prison population of England, on 3Ist March, 1878 , The prison population of England, on 31st March, I878,
was 20,833 ; at the same date this year it had decreased to was 20,8
15,375.
1
The Baptists have resolved to start a college for ministers' daughters, similar to the Congregationalist college at Milton Mount.
THE Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce has proposed to public bodies that there should be a uniform observance of fast days in Scotland.
THE sheriff officer, instead of seizing the furniture of those found liable for the Abbotshall manse tax, has arrested the rents payable by their tenants.
The sorely tried Dr. Vartan is doing good at Nazareth, in spite of the Turk, and his latest letters give most interestirg information regarding it.
Decree has been given against twenty-four feuars, at Dingwall, for the manse assessment. They refuse to pay, and will allow their effects to be sold.
The liquor traffic in Great Britain has a larger share of titles than any other trade-not fewer than three peerages, and about a dozen baronetcies and knighthoods.
At the Sunday evening service in St. Stephen's, Glasgow, selections are being perlormed from Handel, Hay
THE Wesleyans have acquired what used to be Dr. W. M. Taylor's Presbyterian Church, at Bootle, and recently M. Taylor's Presbyterian Church, at Bootle, and recently
it was formally opened by Dr. Young, president of the Conit was for
ference.

The Rev. Mr. Sommerville, of Irvine, remarked at a suiree lately, that he had married in his time nearly 2,000 people, and none of them had ever come back to say it was not well done.
DURING the past year, the English Presbyterian Stu-
ents' Missionary Society collected $\$ 1,100$, in aid of the dents' Missionary Society collected $\$ 1,100$, in aid of the work carried on by Dr. and Mrs. Morrison, at Rampore Bauleah, India.
IT is proposed to make use of electricity in cremating dead bodies. The process is much more rapid than any yet introduced, and is free from any of the objections met in the other methods.
While alterations are being made on Largs Free Church, the congregation worships along with the United Presbyofficiating alternately.
A WesLey scientific society has been formed, to proW. H. Dallinger, F.R.S. is president, and it is proposed to issue a monthly journal.
Dr. Story of Rosneath, on presenting his commission to the senate of Glasgow University, as professor of Eccle siastical History and teacher of Civil History, read a Latin essay on a prescribed theme

The Rev. P. Carmichael, Dr. Edmond's colleague, at Highbury, is attr-cting large congregations by his specia Sunday evening lectures on such theme

Rev. James Stewart, Peterhead, has given notice in his Presbytery of a proposal to establish a judicial tribunal of the Church, so as to relieve Presbyteries from the
lous position of being both prosecutors and judges.

A AALL, with accommodation for 250 , has been opened free of debt, for the mission work carried on by Dr. Thain Davidson and his congregation. Special services are being
conducted in it by members of Mr. Spurgeon's evangelistic conducted
Ir has been proposed to restore the nave of Dunblane Cathedral as a place of worship. One of the heritors has made a liberal offer toward the cost, on condition that the others contribute a certain sum. The amount required will be about about $\$ 20,000$.
Professor H. M. Baird has issued two more volumes of the series in which he is doing for the history of the Huguenots in France, what Motley has done for the Dutch. They continue the story from the accession of Henry of Valois to the Edict of Nantes.
Mr. George J. Romanes, in the second of his seven Rosebery lectures in Edinburgh University on "The Philosophy of Natural History," said the agreement, between Genesis and geology was so remarkable, that
only be explained by the hypothesis of inspiration.
The Rev James Cullen, Wigtown, carried a resolution in his Presbytery, finding members who had employed students to preach, guilty of trangressing the law of the Church.
Mr. A lan, of Mochrum, appealed to the Synod, on the Mr. A lan, of Mochrum, appealed to the Synod, on the ground that the law referred only to the preaching of the addresses.

A colonial and international congress on inebriety, with special reference 10 legislation for habitual drunkards, is to be beld in. London after Parliament has assembled next year Papers have been promised by distinguished Continental and American experts, and a report will be submitted
Dr. Norman Kerr of a special inquiry which he has made into Colonial legislation for the inebriate.

## Thinisters and Gburches.

Tas Rev. Dr. Bealue, of Brantford, has been re-appointed examiner in Oriental Literalure in the Unversity of Tozonto.
Achnowlengment.-Dr. Keid has received from I. Siomes.
The Rev. Bishop Usher, of the Relormed Episcopal Church, Montreal, preached the anniversary sermons in rus sof
Tur services in Cote St. Antuine, Montreal, were conducted on December 12 hy the Rev Falter Reid, of Whes-
ton. The rev. gentlemans discourses were listened to with ton. The rev. rentleman
great pleasure and profit.
The bualdang occupred by Rev. D.C. Juhnsun, Oit Syrings, was destroyed by fire un the mutning ul Nutember is. The hre ungmated in a nelghbuung house, and wuth
were burned, but the cuntents uere musti, saved.
THE nineteenth anniversary of the Preshyterian Church, Georgecown, was celebrated recently by sermens by :lev:
li. D. Fraser, A.A., of Bowmanville. The Methodists withdrew their morning service to attend the anniversary:
Tue zommunion was observed last Sablath in First
Chureh, Brantord. There was the largest attendance in the history of the congregation. Ten bew members were

Tux Rev. Alexander McDonald, pastor of the Presby-
terian Chure., Duntroon, on has arrival home from Europe, terian Churc.i, Duntroon, on his arrisal home from kurope,
after an absecfe of four months, was presented with a cordial address of welcome. Alter a gracelul acknowledgment by Mr. ArcDonald, the companj sal down to dunez and spent 2 pleasunt evening.
The usual fortnighly meeting of Knox Church Young People's Christian Association, of this caly, was beld on
Friday eveniot last. The programe consisted of 2 Friday evening last. The pregramme consisted of 2
paper on the" Life and Character of Rev. Thomas Chal. mers, D.D." which was prepared and read by Mr. James Knuwles, jun. A very unteresting sketch was plice of the
life and work of this ilustrivus duvine, and was much enjuyed life and nork of
by all present,
On the evening of Wednesday, Sth inst, the Presbyterian Church. Underwood, was filled to the door, to hear the
Rer. Mir. Howic, 2 natire of Palesune, Iecture on "I Jerusa Rer. Mr. Howie, a natire of Palesune, lecture on "Jerusa-
lem to Bethlechem", The lecture was highly interesting and lem to Bethictiem, The lecture uas highly meresting and the second night, then Mr. Hioure aganniectured on " Joppa to jerusalem."
of these lectures.
Recenstly $a$ number of the congregation of West Winchester called at the manse and read an address to Rev. Dr. NfoEat, and preseated 2 very handsomely- Eilled purse io
buy 2 valuable fur overcoat and grunilets, as a Christmas buy a valuable fur overcoat and gruntets, 25 a Chistmas
present. Since the Doctor was sethed m his new charge he presen. Since the Doctor was sethed in his new charge he without and within, and added swenty-fite new members to the congregation.
Ar the manst. Hoxick, Que., a very emjoyable evening Has spent on the abth day of Norember, we:ng the tureny-
fifh anniversary of the maniage of the Rer. C N. and Mrs. Mackerache:, iwenty jears of which ume hare been pleasinlly spent ai Howich. Qate 2 number of friends assembled toofier thoir congratulazuns, bivang expression to Afier tea came readings and music, and at a late boas the Ahter ica came realings and
happy company lispersed.
Drep interest wes masifested in the special services held in Chalmers Charch, Woodstoci, last wech. The spacious lecture ronam was cromded. Rev. Mr. Boyle, uf Paris, preached 2 serman of great camsinges and power. Mr.
Boyle is an excellent singer, and singing as a sulo the hyma, Beeking for Mis," produced a prolound imuresson. Ret. Mr. Netay icat the names of nincten persons who are
zniting with the charch for the frat time twelve by cer tificate and seven on profession of faith. It was intended o coainac the spest serices an Hite week
Tuis first annazl meting of the Firkwall auxiluary of the Woran's Forcign slissonary Soc:eif was held in the Sabbath school room or. Tvesdap, the 1 sth inst. A large number of the ladics of the consecgatuon ucre present. Mrs.
Grant and Mrs Fle:cher, of 11 anmana, were also present, and took part in the mecting. The anneal zeports of the
 been 2 s:cady inctease in the membersinp, which is 20 w foriy foar. From members' fecs, monthly coninianaons, milte boxer zod 2 contribauon of $\$ 9$ fom the Rer. licgh
McKay's meeting last fuly, the coodly sum of $5 i 05$ has been raised. Inas Icly the secery prexeated a box of books to Mr. Mckay for the indian chidrene, and, last Scpwas seat so Broadrien for Mr. AcKiar's miswon. For the concing pear the following were elented tine cificers of the socatis: Mra Currathes, president; Mra R. Mchren, 3 Iiss Robertion, sectetary; Miss Cowie, treasurer.
The andizersary services of Chion "hurch. Breceficid, were cosderted ty whe Rev. John Gras, of Windsor, Sab beth, Decentret 5, who preached vers practice and exce!
 The following Monday crening was held the re-opening rea. mecting, which was also verty largely antenced, the charch being silled 10 iss foll capseaty, Execticat adiutesse werce


n.D. Hensall. Excellent vocal and instrumenial music was furnished by the Church choir, under the leavership of Mr.
I. B. Jameson. The chair was taken by the pastor, Kev. - B. Jameson. The chair was taken by the pastor, Rev. about $\$ 125$. The new gallery just completed, and occupied at these services for the first time, along with the new pulpit trimmings, add very much to the appearance and comfort of the church.
Tus financial statement for the year just closed of the Presbytecian Church of Lakefield and North Smith, Rev. John McEwen, pastor, contans some items of considerable interest to themstlves and, we trust, to the Chutch in general. Alvou two jears ago this charge was drawing
irom the Augmentation Fund $\$ 300$ per annum. In the iront the augmentation Fund $\$ 300$ per annum. In the
statement above relerted to we find that last jear over statement above reletred to we find that last jear over
$\$ 900$ was contributed for stipend purposes: $\$ 400$ for current expenditure; $\$ 100$ for missions, and $\$ 200$ for cancelling a debt on church property. In addution to this the bablath school, which may be regarded as a model une, with an average altendance of akout 100 , gave $\$ 100$ lus
missurins, and a sumilar sum wis given to mett the curtens expenses of the school. We have also a fluurshing branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and Ladies' Aid Societies, each of which raised handsome amounts for their respective objects. We believe many other supple-
mented congregations might, with much profit to theraselves, imitate thas example.

Ti, Presbytery of Sarnia met at Forest on the 25 th ult, charge of the cungregation there and was constituted A large cungregation being assemiled, inlimation was given that if any had olyections to the life or doctrine of Mr. ohijection, the Preshytery has now ready to her of yetrolea, proceed being offerel, and preached an able and appropriate sermon from Zech. iv. 4. The sermon being ended, the Moderator gave a narrative of the various steps taken in the call, and puit the questions usual in such cases to the minister, which were satisfactorily answered, and after the solemn prayer, inducted Mr. Pritchard into the charge of the congregation of Forest, in token whereof he gave him
the righi hand of fellowship, as did also other members of the court present. Rev. Dr. Thompson addressed the minister, and the Rev. George McClenn2n addressed the people in sutabie terms in relerence to their respective duties. Mr. Prichard recelved a hearty weicome from the congregation as they relyed from
with the benediction.
The congregation of Erskine Church, Hamitton, held a specal business mecting last weet, for the purpore of appointing representatires to appear before the liamilion Westmaster. B. C., will be considered. Mr. James Brown was appointed chairman. The following resolution brown was appointed chairman, The following resolution
was moved by Mr. Janes Newiands, seconded by Alr. Was mored by Mr. Janes Newiands, seconded fyy Mir.
Samuel Cfawlord: That in the opinion of this meeting the Samuel Crawlord: That in the opinion of this mee:ing the
translation, at the present time, of the Rer. Thomas Scouler iranslation, at the present tame, of the Ret. Thomas Scouler
from the pastoral charge of this congregation would tie eerirom the pastoral chatge ot has congregation would ve eer.
ously detrimental to its highest interest ; that, while ac. ously deximental to ats highest interest; that, white ac-
knowledging with gratitude to the Great Head of the Church ite spintual and temporal prosprisig He tas hatherto, under the minisiry of the Rev. Thomas Scouler, vouchto, uncer the minisisg of the keve and destring that similar pros. peraty, but in increased measure, mas be conunued to us in perity, but in increased measere, mayelings of affectionate estetm 25 well as by a sense ol dets, to use every effort con. sistent with the rales of the Church to retam the Rec. Thomas Scouler as our pastor, and we therelore resolve for this end to appoint ortain of our number commassioners so represent us before the Presbrtery of hiamilon, to answer their cilation and to urge our claims. This resolution, being sub-
mitted to the meeting, was unanimously carried mitted to the meeting, was umanimously carried.
The Thisonkurg Lidurat comes oat in ruve Presbyterian
bue in a recent number, which pives a mostinieresting hisioribluc in a recent number, which gives a mostinieresting histori: cal accuant of the rise and progress of the Charch is that enterprising litte town. The iatefol and commodious new building xas opened for divine service on the $5^{\prime \prime}$ hinsl. The Rev. G. M. Milligan, of Tornnto, preached in the moming, the Rev. G. G. McRobbie, a former pailor, now of Ridge. town, was the afternoon preacher, and Mr. Milligan 2gain occapped the pulput in the erening, large audiences wectic in atiendance, and the colliection lot the day amoanted to the handsome sum of Szzo. On Monday eveniaz a largely antended tra-mecting was held, Mr. Tuhn Challon, M. P., pre siding. Addresses were delisered by Mr. C. Thomson, chair man of finance coramittec ; the Rer. Miecers. Hamithon, of Lyndoch; Michell, of Tilsontarg; Millipan, of Tomnato; Dr. Cochranc, of Bransford, and G. G. McRnbisic, of Ridge town. The mesung uas cnlivened by excellent masic by accomplisice rocalists The likera/adds: were all sitd and instrective, and free from that fearue, which has lefit sea-meeting eddierses ju.ily open 10 re proach." The effient and raithfol pasior. Rev. M. to be congratulated on the compregation of Tilsonbarg ate randsome nex charch. May their spinital prosperits so on axgmenting.
Tuse Gify-rinth pablic detate of Kinox Collefe Metaphysical and Literary Society was held in Conrocation Ilall! on Friday erening, December 20, when 2 haghly calkered
and appreciaiive axdienee 2ssembied to listen io an interes. ang apprectl prepared programme. The president, Mis. C. Wh. Go:don, Be A., invited Rer. Principal Sberaion to pre side orer the erecting, who, on conaing lorward, was cordialty receirel ty the zudience Arter a fer well chosen words, he called upon ihe Glee Clab for a mamial selection, and Comzades in Arms kas well rendered. Mir, A. R.
Barron, B.A., read 2 well propared essay, the subject being Barron, B.A. read z well prepared "wsy, the subiect being
"Thoma De (zincers." A trio, "Oh, Shylank, for thy



The Glee Club then sang "Cheer up, Companions." The subject ior debate was, "Reselved, That superstition is more was viporoucly maintained by Aiessers $\mathcal{J}$ G Steater and J. Dobltin, and the negative was well supported by Messe
 the debate was then made by the chairman, and the audithe debale was then mauc by he chairmun, and the sudi-
ence decided in favour of the affirmative. The usual votes of thanks being passed, the meeting was brought to a close, Principal Caven pronouncing the benediction.
Tue foundation stone of the Presbyterian Sabluath school in connection with the contemplated church at the comere of 11 oor and Iluron Streets, Turonto, having been auspicious dy laid recently, last Friday evening a very successfu 155 St . Geurge Sircet, in aid of the novemrm. The attendance was very large, including many prominent mem bers of Churches of other denominations. The leape draw ing ruom uf. Mi. Scult's residence has ia tefully decorated fur the occasion, and an almirablye programme of recita tiuns, readinas and vocal and instrume tal selections was funnished liy meminers and well wishers of the new congre-
gation. Prof. MeLaren occupied the chair, and Prof. Gation. Prof. Mircharen occupiet the chair, and Preceded the programme with prayer. The Misses
Grent Kerr cave a piano duet, "hich was warmly received; Mr Fieid sang "Dearer than Life," with admiralle effect Mr. Ehiott, of Knox College, read "The Roll-call at Fredenckslurg"; the Knux College Clee Clutis sang "Bring
Back My Barney to Mc," in a naanner that was more than Back My Barney io Me," in a manner that was more than
salusfactory. Mr, G. W.'E. Field, whu has a remarkably fine tenor voice, sape "The White Syuall," in a mannet that deserved and clicited the heartiest apphuse; and Prof. Reiggar pave a piano solo which, though brief, showed him to be a brilliant and accumplished perfomer ; but the most marked success of the evening was Miss Maggie J.ester's
reading of a delightual litle poem, supgrsted by Millais' well-known piciure, "The Huguenots." Ohher numbers Ellowed, one cf the most amusing heing a zeading by Mr. Elliott, enti-led "A Journey by Telegraph." At the con-
clusvon of the progismme refreshnenis were served, and 2 clusson of the progismme tefeeshments wete served, and a
delightual evening sentertainment was brought to a close.

Presaytery of Winnileg. - This Peesbytery met it Gordon, Convenet, lrincipal King, Dr. Bryce, Professor Gordon, Convenet, rincipal hing, Dis Bryce, P:oressor
Hat, and Messis. Qunn, Douglas, I Iauience, Bry don, Hast, and Messls. Cumn, Dorghas, Laurence, Bridon,
MeLaren, Fibladn, Whmster and Robertson, SuperinienMeLLeren Pitbladn,
dent of Missions, ministers; ; and Honourable Justice Taylor, c. 11 . Campleil and R. Alacbeth, elders. On motion of
dent Dr. Bryce, Mr. MicLasen was authorized to proceed to the lection and ordination of elders in Mnllbrook. Rev.
Messrs. Farquatarion and Rose, veing present, were invited to sits. an cortesponding members I/r. Bryce seported that o sit as corresponding mernuers
he had orcanized the congregation at Niverville, and dishe tad organized the congresation at Nivervine, and dis-
persed the communion there. Rev. Mr. AlcIaren reported that he had dispensed the communon at Clear Spring. He stated further that the peeple there were anxious to oblan the serrices of a catechust, and were rilling to pay herefor at the rate of $\$ 160$ per annum. The Superintendent of Massengs reported anent his visit to Greina, 25 folows : If at all practicaine. 12 is most desirable that a mis
sionary should be secured for Gielna, for the future, that sonary shoald be securca for Greina, for the future, that can speak English and German. There is room for missien The hampets on the Alennonite reserife are swarming with The hamiets on the Mennonite reserye are swarming with
children; in many of these villages there are no sehools, children ; in many of these villages there are no sehoois,
and whete schuols do exist the teachers are very inefficien. and wheteschuois do exist the teachers are very inefficient. The young people among the Mranonites are breaking
away from the faith and cus oms of their fathers; and quite away from the gaith 2nd cus oms of their tathers; and quile
a number of Germans of the Lutherun laith are setuling 2 number of Germans of the Lutheran laith are setuling among them. For a German-spealung missionary of the Gretna. Cocrerpondence has leen opi ned with Dr. Herrick Johnson, Dr. Hitcheock and olliers, with the vere of get ang a suitabla missionary for the roakk. The Presingery him of is hearty co-operation in the matuer. The Presty cery's Home Missua Commilice, in conjunction Chatch and Manse Buanl, was authotized to tahe all neces sary legal stens, in name and on bebalf of the Prestritry;
 br. Bryces neport anent his sisit io siontwal, trating that mere amounimg to $\$ 225$, liuchuood, $\$ 150$, Sipacwall, $\$=00$ was presenied. Itr. hing muved, and at was agreed to That Ur. Byece's repurs be secersed, and be has alinence, and that the Presbytery ask the Assembly try S=j per annum. Principal kung natoclueed Mr. Isaze Melluzald, a stedent of Mannoba Cullegc, and asked that the Presbriery examine him, and certify him to the Senate o the College 25 a theolos:cal siudent. The matter was se ferted to the Commatice on the Exiamation of Siudeats, which, at a later stage, after exanunauon wath him, cordi Zlls cernifed him. The Clerk submined the teport of ate Presheterys inome Mission Commiltec ; it was received and its recommeniations were adopied. The Saperinten102 and Mr. C. 11 . Wilsor, to labour within the bounds of this Fresbricrj. A pecition was presenied from Ia Salle, asking and also that the name of ard in support of thange 10 Blythfiedd. Thete appeared in sxpport of his peli
tion Mesrr. J. A. McKac and George Patker, who ad dressed the Preshytert. Mir. Pithado then moved, and it uras sceonded an' afrerd io, That the prajer ol this pe:ition be granted ; hasi De. Bryce be appoiased 10 preach ithere
 the 27 ih intt, at cleren $2 . m$. The Presinters also author ized ihe charge of name reques!ed. Jier. James llamilio

 mitted and scad a report of the coramittec appointed to
draft a minute expressive of the feelings of the Presbytery in regard to the death of Mrs. King. The minute, paying a just tribute to the many Christian excellencies of Mrs. King,
was adopted. A circular from the Convener and Secretary was adopted. AA' circular from the Convener and Secretary of the Assembly's Augmentation Committee was read, in which it was stated that $\$ 750$ was allocated to this Presby-
tery for said fund. It was resolved to divide the above ery for said fund. It was resolved to divide the above
sum among the congregations as last year, and the Clerk sum among the congregations as last year, and the Clerk
was instructed to notify tach congregation of the amount was instructed to notify each congregation of the amount
expected from it. The P:esbytery instructed its Home expected from it. The Presbytery instructed its Home
Mission Committee to appoint deputations to visit augMission Committee to appoint deputations to visit aug-
mented congregations, also to arrange for missionary meetmented congregations, also to arrange for missionary meet. ings to be held within the bounds. Hon. Justice Taylor the constitution of the North Church, Winnipeg, and laid the constitution of the North Church, , innipen, and laid certain amendments. The Presbytery received the report, and resolved to approve of the constitution as thus amended, and to instruct the Clerk to certify it and transmit it to the North Church. Mr. Whimster tendered his resignation as Clerk of the Prestytery; the resignation was laid on the table till next meeting. The Presoytery then adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday in March next, at half-past
seven o'clock. in Knox Church.-D. B. WHMMSTER, Pres. Slerk.

## AGED AND INFIRM MINISTERS' FUND.

In view of the approach of the season when congregations make allocation of their contributions to the Schemes of the Church, the Committee on the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund would call attention to the action of the late General Assembly, in reference to an immediate increase of the annuities of fathers and brethren, who have
except what they receive from the fund.
except what they receive from the fund.
The proposals to discriminate against those who derive The proposals to discriminate against those who derive
income from other sources, though strongly pressed by some of our people, are, it is ascertained, so largely disapproved of as to forbid their adoption. The Assembly, however, has instructed the committee not to exceed the present maximum ( $\$ 220$ ) in the indiscriminate granting of annuities, and, if
possible, to use the interest of the capital (of $\$ 14,600$ ) in possible, to use the interest of the capital (of $\$ 14,600$ ) in
making an addition to the annuities of thuse whose circummaking an addition to the annuities of those whose circum-
stances are such as to render such additions very desirable. stances are such as to render such additions very desirable.
That the conimittee may carry out this instruction, it is That the conmittee may carry out this instruction, it is
necessary that congregations should, far more more genenecessary that congregations should, far more more gene-
rally than herelofore, follow the good example of those whose contributions indicate a genuine interest in the fund.
The committee would respectfully urge all, in accordance with the solemn entreaty of the Assembly, to take to their with the solemn entreaty of the many aged ard infirm ministembly, of Christ who are hearts the many aged ar.d infirm ministers of chent almost entirely dependent on this fund for their support, and not to allow their Christian liberality to be restrained
by the fact that there are two or three who, they have by the fact that there are two or three who, they have
reason to think, might well refrain from taking advantage reason to think, might well refrain from taking advantage
of a fund especially designed for those who cannot dispense with its aid. Our people may be well assured that such cases as are apt to operate injuriously, in weakening their
interest in the fund are exceptional, and that their contril uinterest in he fund, are exceptional, and that their contrilutho would otherwise be in straits. And they may be equally well assured that there is an earnest desire, and will be a sustained endeavour, to bring the administration of the fund into harmony with the general mind of the Church. The committee fervently hope that there will be a general
and cordial response to the call of the Assembly, and that and cordial response to the call of the Assembly, and that no congregation will content itself with a merely nominal $\$ 10,000$ is required to pay annuities up to the same figure as last year, and that their contributions must average eleven cents per memlier, if he wishes of the Assembly are to be
carried out. With this amount from congregational concarried out. With this amount from congregational con-
tributions, the committee will be able to report the wiping out of a reproach, by giving to those who need it an annuity worthy of the Church.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { James Middlemiss, D.D., } \\ \text { J. K. Magodonald, }\end{array}\right\}$ foint Conveners.
Toronto, December 9, 1886.

## OBITUARY.

john linton.
John Linton died suddenly in Galt, on the forenoon of Wednesday. Novemier 24. Up to that time he had been in his usual health; but he was, without any warning, called in a moment to go home. He was well prepared. He was not only a professing Christian; he was a possessing lieved. He was an obedient Christian. He sought to carry into actual practice the commandments of his Master. Lord, sympathizing with everything touching the advancement of His kingdom and seeking earnestly to further its work among men. He was an exemplary Christian. He embodied the truth in a character that was attractive and
impressive, and in a blameless and holy life. He took great delight in religious meetings that sought the conversion of the ungodly, and the upbuilding of the believer in
the faith of Christ and the life of God. He shall be missed, but he being dead yet speaketh. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church in Canala over forty years. Thirlyeight years ago he was an elder in Knox Church, Ayr,
filling that office there for twenty-five years. He was an elder subsequently for about ten years in the Doon congregation. under the pastoral care of the Rev. George Haigh. On his coming into Galt, he connected himself with the Central Church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. A. R. Dickson, B.D., of which congregation he has been a faith. ful and worthy member. He was born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, February 25, 1813 , so that at his death he was seventy-three years of age. He was married forty-two years
ago. His wife survives and three children, two sons and a ago. His wife survives and three children, two sons and a
daughter, the daughter being the wife of the Rev. William daughter, the daughter being the wife of the Rev. William
Armstrong, offHillsburg, Ont. The bereaved family have the sympathy of all their friends in their sudden and unexpected loss.

## MONTREAL NOTES.

A considerable number of families have identified themselves with St. Gabriel Church since the congregation moved to St. Catharine Street. To give these an opporChurch, a social was held under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society on Thursday of last week, when a very pleasant evening was spent. Short addresses were delivered Robertson and James Stuart.
The Rev. R. Campbell was recently presented by the ladies of his congregation with a handsome pulpit gown etc., made by Messrs. Middlemass \& Co., Edinburgh.
At the communion in Stanley Street Church on Sabbath last, thirty-two names were added to the membership roll, about one-half of whom were received on profession of faith. A social was given by the Willing Workers' Society
of this Church on Friday evening. The Rev. Mr. Dewey and Sir William Dawson delivered short addresses.
The Salvation Army are having a somewhat unpleasant experience in Quebec City. At first their meetings were disturbed by the rowdy element till the civic authorities tended by a number of French.Canadian Roman Catholics, who seemed interested in the services. This, of course, could not be tolerated even by that liberal ecclesiastic, Cardinal Taschereau, and he issued a mandement, read on Sabbath last in the various Roman Catholic Churches, forbidding all Catholics, undar penalty of committing mortal purch, from attending the Salvation Army seivices, and from purchasing or accepting gratuitously any of the Army's such publications which they had in their possession. Comment is unne eessary. The attendance at the Salvation Army services has very perceptibly diminished since the order was issued.
The Rev. James Barclay, of St. Paul's Church, has been risy. It is his room for several days by an attack of pleurisy. It is hoped, however, It he will soon be out, and
able to resume his duties. It is an open secret that Mr . Barclay has recently had a tempting offer made him from Scotland, which, however, he has declined, to the great delight of his congregation here.
The congregation of Ormstown, in the Montreal Presbytery, has made most substantial progress since the inducNot only has the membership largely increased , B.A. Not only has the membership largely increased, but the
contributions of the people for the Schemes of the Church contributions of the people for the schemes of the Church
have gone up from about $\$ 100$ to fully $\$ 600$ per annum. To accommodate the increasingly large number attending To accommodate the increasingly large number attending
the services, the congregation has just completed the erection of a gallery in their beautiful church at a cost of $\$ 700$. Instead of their annual Christmas festival, the Vankleek Hill Sabbath school resolved this year to have a juvenile missionary meeting, each of the scholars to bring a Christmas offering for missionary purposes. This meeting was held on the evening of Saturday last, when the large church was filled to its utmost capacity, the aisles being so crowded that the collection plates could not be taken round by the teachers, but had to be passed from pew to pew. The chair was taken by Mr. McInnis, the superintendent of the schcol, and appropriate addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. M. McInt! re, Oliver (Methodist) and R. H. Warden, of Montreal. This Sabbath school now supports two pupils at Pointe-aux-Trembles. Special evangelistic services were or six weeks last summer, and were largely attended. Since then a Bible class has been conducted weekly on Friday evenings by Mr. McInnis, the Sabbath school superintendent, and it is attended by about 250 . The congregation of Vankleek Hill is at present without a settled pastor. In all this section of country the French-Canadians are makirg rapid inroads, and a large convent has just been built in the village, which is to be opened next month.
The quarterly communion was administered in Knox Church, Montreal, last Sabbath morning. The addition to and sixteen by certificate.
The social given by the ellers of Erskine Church, last Friday evening, was largely attended, and proved most successful. The lecture room was tastefully decorated, and the There was quite a profusion of plants, cut flowers, etc., on small tables, scattered through the room. The members and friends were received on entering by the elders. A short programme was gone through, consisting of several hymns, solos with chorus, and addresses from Messrs. Warden King, Davis and the pastor, who presided. After a pleasant hour spent in social intercourse, refreshments were social gathering brought to a close about eleven o'clock.
The Protestant Ministerial Association of the city has now The Protestant Ministerial Association of the city has now
been fairly launched. At a meeting on Monday last the folbeen fairly launched. At a meeting on Monday last the fol-
lowing office-bearers were elected by ballot:-President, Rev. Dean Carmichael ; vice-president, Rev. G. H. Wells; secretary-treasurer, Rev. Dr. Smyth; assistant-secretary, Rev. James lienderson.
Dr. F. W Kelly lectured on Thursday evening before the Young People's Association of St. Matthew's Church on the Colony under French and English rule, and predicted the Colony under French and English rule, and predicted hat in the lifetime of many now living there would be an English-speaking population on the continent of $150,000,-$
000 . He pointed out what in his opinion would tend to the improvement of the country, and to its material and moral improvement of the country, and to its material and moral
prosperity. The lecture was highly appreciated by the present, and at its close a cordial thanks, on m
to Dr. Kelly.

THERE is a movement in the German universities to place the students under severer discipline, and to lay down more rigid rules, with a view to making them more indus-
trious.

## Zabbath $\mathfrak{m c b o o l ~ T e a c h e r . ~}$

INTERNA TUONAL LESSONS.
Jan ${ }^{2}$ ?
188, ,

## THE BEGINNING.

Golden Text.-"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."-Gen. i. I.
shorter catrchism.
Questions I and 2.-This unsurpassed summary of Chris That purpose was the manifestation of God's glory. Con formity to the will of God is the only way in which man can fulfil the end of his being. Though man has sinned, the purpose of God is unchangeable. It is seen in the work of redemption. God is gloritied by man's salvation. The inseparable consequence of living to God's glory is the vision and enjoyment of God here and forever. Question 2. -The Word of God in the question means the Holy Scriptures as we now have them. God inspired the men who the opinions of men ; therefore they are the all-sufficient and only rule for instruction and guidance.

## introductory.

Creation is a divine work. Man can make and fashion; he cannot create. The word create signifies, in regard to material things, their formation out of nothing. (Matter was not pre-existent.) It is so used three times in the first chapter of Genesis to denote the origin of matter, the origin of ife and the origin of soul. Between the Bible and the results of scientific discovery there is no real conflict. Up to the present science has not been able to set aside the plain teachings of Scripture. After describing creation and its
I. The Creation of Man.-From the Scriptures we learn that man is the crowning work of God's creation. His body was formed of the dust of the ground. God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life. He was made in the image and likeness of God. This refers to his moral and spiritual nature, for God is a spirit. Created in a state of innocence and purity, man's moral and spiritual nature resembled in kind, though not in degree, the divine perfections so far as the finite can resemble the infinite. (Verse 27.) In the creation of man and of the family. Forms of national government may change ; but the family relation is permanent, and the divinely ap-
pointed God Bless C
II. God Blesses Creation.- When creation was completed God looked with complacency on the result, and man was entrusted with dominion over all inferior nature,
thus affording him a field for the exercise of his faculties, thus affording him a field for the exercise of his faculties, made for the sustenance of man and the lower animals. The earth's uninterrupted productiveness to the present time, and in no degree is it impaired, is a constant witness of the wisdom and goodnes of God whe When God finished His crefect in its hind and fited for good. Everything was perfect in its kind, and fitted for the world it did not come from God. All that comes from Him is good and only,good
Him is good and only.good.
end chapter informs us that the them. These seem simple finished, and all the host of comprehending is the meaning they convey ! All in the earth and air and sea is God's handiwork. But glorious and beautiful as is man's dwelling-place, it is only a speck amid the vastness, magnificence and beauty of the material and spiritual creation. The material heavens, with their unnumbered suns and systems, the morning stars that sang together and all the sons of God that shouted for joy, came into being at God's creating word. They were finished. No alterations and subsequent improvements. Perfectbecause they came from the hand of a perfect Creator. Keen-eyed science has been unable to trace any striking alteration in the order of nature, or even the discovery of a new species of existence.
crowned man with blessing.
III. The Institution of the Sabbath.-On the seventh Gay, through all the ages, been upholding all things by the word of His power. And God blessed the seventh day and sancti fied it. This is the sure and absolute foundation on which the Sabbath rests. Some argue against the keeping of the Sabbath and say that it is only a part of the Jewish ceremonial, and therefore no longer binding upon us. But then, it is not a part of the ceremonial, but of the moral law, therefore binding on men through all time. Here we see that it was given to man in Eden, and has the divine sanction from the beginning. On that day we are to rest hours to the worshipping of God, our spiritual improvement and the spiritual welfare of others.
practical suggestions.
The personal God, who is above, and who was before all things, is the Creator of all.
God the Father willed the creation; God the Son was the revealer of the Father in creation, for all things were made by Him; and without Him was not anything made creativas made. God the Holy Ghost was also active in brooding) upon the face of the waters." So in the new creation God wills our salvation, Christ redeems us from all iniquity, and the Holy Spirit sanctifies us, so that the divine image may be restored within us.
Between the Word and Works of God there is perfect harmony, which the progress of science makes manifest.
manent, and we ought to devote it to God's worship, and the moral and spiritual improvement of ourselves and others.

# Out Doung Jfolks. 

## CHRISTMAS BELLS.

Hark I the merry, merry bells,
Christmas chimes are ringing ;
Ench tho bame glad story tells
Angol heste reere singing
When on far Judea's plaiu
Shephords heard their aweet retrain From the wolkin ringing.
"Peace on earth, good-will to men,"
Tidinga glad ineg'ro tolling ;
"Blessed Christmas comu again,"
On tho air is swelling.
Nom lot notos of praiso ascond,
Voices altogethor ulend,
Joy fill every dwelling.
"Christ is born, the Prince of Peace," Bolls aro now repoating.
Let all trtifo and aiacord ceaso,
Givo all hindly grecting.
Let thin das of Jesus birtia
Bind together hearts on earth :
Timo is all too deoting.

## ANGER.

In a moment of anger a man may do what he wili regret during all his after life. The following is an illustration of this fact. Tro boys, Jerre Blunt and Will Hamlin, had been playfellows from babyhood, going to school together, and studying from the same books. They rarely dissgreed.

One morning the two boys started off to school as usual. On tho way a dispute arose about a jackknife. Will had, the previous day, horrowed Jerre's knifo, and when he returned it the rivet was loose. Jerre said little at the time, but this unfortunate morring it was alluded to with great bitterness
"You tried to spoil my knife, 'causo you ain't got one yoursclf?" said Jerre, angrily.
"I didn't!" said Will; "an" ycu lie if you say so!"

More angry words followed, then blows Neitiner of the boss could tell who struck the first blow; but they fought like wild beasts. Will was throrin to the ground, and befers he could rise Jerry's coppered-toed boot hit him twice in the back. He cricd out'sharply with pain, and then lay very still. He was lying partly on his face, his back toward Jerre, and as he did not more, Jerre cried out with boyish scorn-
"Want to make believe I've hurt you awful! I hopg I have, so't you'll let my jackinife alone!" and he turned and walked toward the school house. After going a short distance he looked back, and, seeing that Will bad not mored, exclaimed-
"You'd better be comin' along; jou"ll be late ; " and then he walked slowly back, and, bending down, took Will's arm, snying, more gently, for he had become somerhat aidrmed at his friend's silence, "Get up and come along to school. I didn't mean to hurt you."
"Oh, my back!" said Will, as if recovering from unconsciousness, and, moving slightly, turned a white face toward Jerre. "It feels so bad!" He tricd to rise "I can't I I can't !" he moaned, and sank back. Jerre was thoroughly alarmed now, and tried to assist him, but Will only groancd with pain at each effort. A neighbour's team came along at that moment, and the driver, secing that sowething was wrong, lifted Will into bis waggon, and told Jerre to go and call the doctor.
For long, painful weeks and months poor Will las helpless; then he began to sit in a chair, and at last to welk wath the aid of cratches. When at last the sorrowful decision was given, "Will can nerer walk without his crutches" poor Jerre was perhaps the most unhappy one of all concerned. Gladls would he have exchanged his own sound body for his friend's crippled one, for he felt ho was the cause of his misfortuna.

Had the two lade been the bitterest enemies they could havo wished no worse fato for cach other, tho one a pitiful cripple, tho otber a lifelong regret-all for a moment's anger.

## A FIVE INSTINCE ON SELF.SAGRTEYCE.

"I have nothing to regret," said a young man, as ho stood looking down upon the still, white face of his dead mother. "No, I havo nothing to regret, now that sho is at rest," ho repeated. "I feel that overything that could bo done to make hor comfortable was done, but my heart bleeds when I remember that in all the years to come her corner will bo empty."

Ten years before Benton Gibbons had entered college, full of ambitious plans for the future. At the beginning of his junior year his father died, but his mother, anxious that he should complete his education, insisted that he should keep up his studies, but before a twelvemonth had passed away this precious mother was laid aside by an incurable disease. The older children wero all married and gone, so Benton chearfully gave up his loved studies and came back to assist his young sister in caring for the helpless invalic.

Securing a subordinate position in a store in the village, the young man had spent the last seven jears of his life in ministering to his mother. All his bright visious of a grand life had been set aside, that sho might lack for nothing, and now at the end of these shattered years, he could look hack and say he had nothing to regret. His own disappointed hopes counted for nothing. The best years of his life were not lost when they were devoted ta mother. He had no regrets for the might-have-beens or the would-have-beens, if things had been different. No self-denial was a sacrifice when it was made for mother, and all his after years will be blessed by the knouledge that he did his duty, expecting no reward, but an approving conscience and a mother's benediction. The whole current of bis life was changed when he turned his back upon his college friends; but the aching roid in his heart at sight of the empty corner was all that troubled him, when the dear mother was called up higher.

## CHMISTMAS DAX.

Tho Christmas chimes ara pealing high Bencath the solemp Christmas aky. And glowirg winds their notes prolong.
Liko echres from an angel's snns;
-Good.will and peaco, praco and good. will,"
Rips out the carcle giad and cay.
Telling tho hearenly mesesgo still,
That Christ the Child was born to-day.

## HOW THE DOG HAD HIS LIKEMESS

 TALEN."Cossar" was a fine Newfoundland of great intel. ligence. One morning his mistress took the dog, with some of the children of her family, to a photographer, with a view of baving the picture taken of the group. For nearly an hour the lady tried to place "Coesar" in a posture suitable for the purpose oi getting a hleness; but when she thought he was all right he would slowly get up, shake his buge body, and of course spoil the picture.

Annoyed at his conduct, the lady opened the door, and in a stern roice said to "Casar," "Go home, sir! Yon have displeased me very mach; you shall not stay with as any longer." Hercupon "Casar" slunk awray with a crostfallen look; and bis mistress made no further attcmpt to pot him in the picture. But the next das, much to ber sur. prise, "Cassar" camo home with a box ticd round has neck. What could it mean! He necmed iv be greatly pleased and wagged his tail expressively, while maiting for the opening of the box. Mis mistress was still more surprised when she found
that it contained a fino photegraph of "Cresar" himbelf.

At her earliest convenience sho called on the photographer to inquiro how he had succeeded in enticing the dog into his room and keeping him quint. He said that on the morning following tho failure he heard a noise in the ontry, as if some one was thumping on the door. On opening it, ho found "Ceesar" standing there, with wistful and eager face. Ho tried to drive him away ; but tho dog insisted on entering; then walked to tho olu place directly in front of the instrument: and sat quictly down, as much as to say, " jow, sir, I'm ready to made amends for my undignified behnviour of yesterday."

As soon as he saw that tho artist had dong with hm, "Ceesar" rose and stretched himself, with the astisfaction of one who had wiped out a disgrace by making reparation. Ho then waited for the photograph which was tied around lis neck, and he trotted home with it to his mistress.

## THE RESINER.

There was once a little bit of gold lying hid in the earth. It had lain hid so long that it thought it should never bo used, and it said to itself :
"Why do I lic idlo here? Why am I not picked up, that men may see ma shine?"

One day a man dug it up, and looked at it, and said:
"There is some gold in this lump; but I cannot use it as it is; I must take it to the refiner."

When the refiner got it, he threw it into a melting-pot, and heated his firo to melt the gold. As soon as the little piece of gold felt the heat of the fire, it began to tremble, and cried:
"I wish I had lain quiet in the earth."
But the fre grew hotter and hotter, and at last the gold melted, and loft all the earthy part of the lump by itself.
"Now," said the gold, " my troubles aro over; now I shall shine."

But its troubles were not over yet. The man took it once more, and began to hammer it into some shape.
"Ah," said the gold, "what a trouble it is to be gold; if I had been drass or common earth I should not have been puit to all this pain."
"That is true," replifid the man!" if you bad been dross you would not have had all this pain; but then you would not have become what you are now-a beantiful gold ring."
The piece of gold is a little child. The dross or common earth means the child's faults and weaknesses. Jesus is the Refiner. He sends trials and troubles to us to make us good and strong, and to take away our weakncsses and faults.

Pain is one of the little child's trials. If we bear it patiently, Jesus will make us better by pain. He rill make you brave and gentle. Next time when you have to bear pain, say to yourscle :
"Jesus is taking away my faulto; I must bo patient."

## THE BEST FRIENDS.

"I wish I had some good frierds to help me on in lifo!" said lazy Dennis. "Good friends? Why, you inave ten," replied his master. "I'm sure I haven't half so many ; and those $J$ have are too poor to help me" "Count your 6ngery, wo boy," said his mester. "I havo; there are ten," said the lad. "Then never say gou have not ten good friends ablo to help you on in life. Try what thoso ten friends can do beiore you go to grumbling and frettiag becs 150 you do not get telp from others."
(Discellaneous.
The pupil of one's eye is made to attend to business by the lash that is held over it. Ir Seldom Fails.-J. D. Cameron, of Westlake, Ainslie, Cape Breton, had inflammatory rheumatism which Hagyard's Yellow failed.
The curiosity of a child of five had been aroused by seeing a magnifying glass. "How many times does it magnify ?" asked a gentleman, thinking to puzze him
many times as you look through it the quick reply.
Consomption is often only an indirect result of deranged kidneys. "Over two years ago 1 became a conirmed invalid.
$M y$ friends all thought $I$ was far gone in Consumption. I was sure the time had well nigh come when I must leave my helpless little children motherless. With this dreadful fact staring me in the face, I resolved to try Warner s sife icure. My hu band tried to dissaade me, thinking I was too far gone for anything to help me. But I took it, and in two weeks urme was was able to cresture ; and household duties abt this resume
writing I am perfectly well." Mrs. ${ }^{\text {and }}$. J. Wring wife of the Rev Prof T Wolf D. D. editor Lutheran Quarlerly, Gettrsburg Pa, editor Lutheran Quarlerly, Gettysburg, Pa. will tell you the story is true.
"What a lovely woman!" was the exclamation of an eminent judge upon passing a beauty, when walking on a fashionable avenue with a friend. "What an excel'ent judge !"
said the lady, when her sensitive ear caught the flattering decree of the justice.

## THE FAITH CURE.

If you do not value your health, and your time is not worth anything, pin your faith to the "anointing oil," or the mortar from Kealth and have not time to waste in useless health and have not time to waste in useless en Medical Discovery; on the appearance of the first symptoms of consumption ; which are a loss of appetite and flesh general de. are a loss of appetite and flesh, general de-
bility, slight, dry, hacking cough, etc. Every day you defer treating your case in a rational manner, makes the disease harder to commanner, makes the disease har ier to com,
bat. Fend ten cents in stamps to World's bat. Send ten cents in stamps to Bornds N. Y., for Dr. Pierce's Treatise on Consumption.
"Young man," said the professor, "you should not allow yourself to be guided altogether by your own opinions., You should " "But the to opinions of others." Studentdefer." "Mrotessor-" True ; but the poet defer.' "Professor-- "True ;
was young when he said that."

These celebrated artistes will arrive here in the coming season to give us pleasure however prefer a different kind of pleasure, and that is to furnish a home of their own, and have music, cards and games to while away the hours. Jolliffe's is the place to furnish these homes, and 467 to 473 Queen Street West contains an enormous variety for you to choose from.
"Yes," said Mr. Jones to the minister, "I am proud of that dog. Why, he knows he different days of the wist then the dog began to run to a gun that stood in the corner, then back to his master, and wag
his tail. "He's made a mistake this time, Pa," said young Bobby. "He thinks it's Sunday."
Mrs. Ruth Brown, Coldwater, Mich., if you write, enclosing a stamp. will tell you it is true that in July, 1885 she "was suddenly Paralyzed, and became entirely Blind, as her doctors claimed, from an Enlargement and Inflammation of the Kidneys and Liver. She was in an unconscious state for two weeks ; face and body bloated, with agonizing Pain ; could not keep anything on her stomach; irregular action of the heart. Physicians prononnced her case incurable. Within a few weeks the Paralysis left her, Bloat went down, En. largement of the Liver Subsided, action of the heart became regular, and she became well in three months, and has felt in good condilion ever since." Warner's safe oure tell you so.
Buttered Potatoes.-Boil with skins on ; peel carefully; lay in a heated bake dish ; butter plentifully ; pepper and salt; cover and set in the oven ten minutes, rolling them over in the melted butter, several times. Remove with a split spoon to a hot, deep dish; add half a cup of hot milk to the butter left in the bake dish, stir well and pour boiling hot over the potatoes.


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## MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERY

Montreal.-In the David Morrice Hall, Montreal, on Tuesday, January ir, 1837 , at ten a.m.
WHitay.-In Oshawa, on Tuesday, January 18 , I887, at half-past ten p.m.
nary $\mathbf{~ 8 8}$, I887, at eleven a.m. uary 18, ${ }^{1887}$, at eleven a.m.
PARIS.-At Tilsonburg, on January in, 1887, at half-past twelve p.m.
STRATfORD.-On January ir, 1887 , at half-past ten a.m.
Orangeville.-At Shelburne, on Tuesday, January ir, at eleven a.m.
HURON. -In Seaforth
Huron.-In Seaforth, on Tuesday, January i8,
at eleven a.m. at eleven a.m.
Regina.-At Moosejaw, on the first Tuesday of March, 1887.
GueLph
GUELPh.-In Knox Church, Elora, on Tuesday, January 18, at ten a.m. Conferences on the State of ing of the same day, and on Sabbath Schools on the forenoon of the day following.
Peterborough,-In Mill Street Church, Port
Hope, on the second Tuesday of January, at ten a.m. Lindsay.-At Lindsay, on Tuesday, February 22. ${ }^{\text {1888, }}$, at eleven a.m.
BARRIE.-At Barrie

1887, at cleven a.m.
Toronto - In the , January ${ }^{25}$, Church, on Tuesday, January II, at ten a.m. ton Place, on the fourth Monday of February, 1887.

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## MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, 1887.

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Ladias and GBNTHEMEN,-Your Yote and Inter
est are respectulty soficited for the re-election of

## C. A. MACDONALD

## ALDERMAN FOR 1887

The Elections will be held on Monday, January 3, 1887.

GAT ${ }_{\text {so }}$ ARR reat is our faith we can curc you , dear sufferer, we will mail enough to convince, free.

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