

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

THE CANADIAN RESBYTERIAN

TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.

Vol. 17.—No. 12.
Whole No. 840.

Toronto, Wednesday, March 14th, 1888.

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

A Blue Cross before this paragraph signifies that the subscription is due. We should be pleased to have a remittance. We send no receipts, so please note the change of date upon address slip, and if not made within two weeks advise us by post card. No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

BOOKS.

PELOUBETS NOTES
— ON THE — 10/5-2
INTERNATIONAL S. S. LESSONS FOR 1888.
PRICE, \$1.25.

VINCENT'S COMMENTARY
ON THE INTERNATIONAL S. S. LESSONS
FOR 1888.
PRICE, \$1.25.

MONDAY CLUB SERMONS
ON THE INTERNATIONAL S. S. LESSONS
FOR 1888.

QUESTION BOOKS, LESSON LEAVES,
E.T.B., ETC., ETC.

JOHN YOUNG,

Upper Canada Tract Society, 102 Yonge Street
TORONTO.

THE CRISIS OF MISSIONS

OR:

The Voice Out of the Clouds.

BY

REV. ARTHUR T. PIERSON, D.D.

POSTPAID, \$1.00.

JAMES BAIN & SON,
Booksellers, - Toronto.

S. S. LIBRARIES. 18/5-2

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

W. Drysdale & Co.,

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

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

THE THREE LATEST NOVELS.

"A LIFE INTEREST."
By MRS. ALEXANDER.

"MARVEL."
By THE DUCHESS. 3/5-2

"A FALSE START."
By CAPTAIN HAWLEY SMART.
Canadian Copyright Editions. Price 30 Cents Each.

For sale by all Booksellers. The Trade supplied by
THE TORONTO NEWS COMPANY,
Toronto and Niagara Falls.
THE MONTREAL NEWS COMPANY,
Montreal, Publisher's Agents.

TWO GOOD MEN WANTED
to take agencies. Big money for the right man. Send at once for descriptive circulars, etc
P. O. Box 259, Toronto, Ont.

Books and Stationery.

- ONNALINDA. -

A POETIC ROMANCE.

7/13
By J. H. McNAUGHTON.

Illustrated with Ten Engravings designed by Wm. T. Smedley and engraved by Frank French.

Of this work Lord Lytton writes: "I read 'Onnalinda' with attention and pleasure, and without stopping till I had finished it."

John Bright writes: "I read 'Onnalinda' with great interest and pleasure."

Dr. Wilson writes: "I have been surprised and gratified by its epic force."

THIS ART EDITION IS AN EXQUISITE WORK OF

230 Pages, 8 by 11 Inches,

Beautifully printed on the best plate paper and from the same plates as the Artists' Proof Edition, and bound in white and gold.

It is issued to subscribers only. Vellum-cloth, \$2.00; Calf, with silk linings, \$3.00.

AGENTS WANTED

Either on Salary or Commission. None but well-bred persons need apply.

ONNALINDA PUBLISHING CO.,

27 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

WILLIAM J. BYAM,

Secretary and Manager.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR CANADA

"Mail" Building, Toronto.

Miscellaneous.

NORTH AMERICAN
LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y.

HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE, M.P., ex-Prime Minister of Canada, President. HON. ALEX. MORRIS, M.P.P. and JOHN L. BLAIKIE, Esq., Can. Land Credit Co., Vice-President.

"Much of the unequalled success of the North American Life as a Home Institution is to be attributed to its very liberal and varied forms of Insurance, combined with its liberal principles and practices, and especially to its prompt payment of all just and approved claims, upon maturity and completion of proofs—a practice introduced here by the Company, which has continued to afford the representatives of deceased Policy-holders the greatest satisfaction."

HEAD OFFICE, MANNING ARCADE, TORONTO, ONT.

WM. McCABE, Managing Director.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
157 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.
Capital.....\$500,000
Assets.....708,826
Income, 1885.....517,378

ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., President.
HON. J. R. THIBAUDEAU, Vice-President.
HARRY CUTT, ARCHD. NICOLL,
Secretary, Marine Underwrite
GEO. H. CHERRY, Manager.
GEORGE McMURRICH,
General Agent for Toronto and vicinity.

Miscellaneous.

RATES REDUCED. 5/5-2
The Standard Life Assurance Co'y.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Head Offices—Edinburgh, Scotland; and Montreal, Canada.

Total Risks, about \$100,000,000; Invested Funds, over \$31,000,000; Annual Income, about \$4,000,000, or over \$10,000 a day; Claims paid in Canada, \$1,500,000; Investments in Canada, \$2,500,000; Total Amount paid in Claims during last eight years, over \$15,000,000, or about \$5,000 a day; Deposit in Ottawa for Canadian Policy Holders, \$352,000.

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager.
THOMAS KERR,
240 Gerrard Street, Toronto,
Inspector.

THE LION 8/5-2

Provident Life and Live Stock Association.

CHIEF OFFICE—

47 YONGE STREET ARCADE, TORONTO.

INCORPORATED.

A MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT
Indemnity provided for SICKNESS or ACCIDENT and substantial assistance in the time of bereavement.

IN THE LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT
Two-thirds the loss by death of the LIVE STOCK of its members through disease or accident.

Also for depreciation in value for accidental injury.

Those interested send for prospectuses, etc.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

WILLIAM JONES, Secretary.

Professional. 4/5-2

R. HASLITT, SURGEON-DENTIST.
429 Yonge, Cor. Yonge and Ann Sts., Toronto.

DR. A. B. EADIE, DENTIST.
127 CHURCH STREET,
Opposite the Metropolitan Church.

DR. BARTON, 2/5-2
Office hours: 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; 8 p.m. to 10 a.m.
12 Louisa St. Telephone 925.

SPAULDING & CHEESBROUGH,
DENTISTS, 51 King Street East, Toronto,
Ont. A. W. SPAULDING, L.D.S. Residence: 43 Lansdowne Avenue, Parkdale. A. H. CHEESBROUGH, L.D.S. Residence: 23 Brunswick Avenue.

C. P. LENNOX, DENTIST, 3/5-2
Rooms A & B, Yonge St. Arcade, Toronto
The new system of teeth without plates can be had at my office. Gold Filling and Crowning warranted to stand. Artificial Teeth on all the known bases, varying in price from \$6 per set. Vitalized Air for painless extraction. Residence, 40 Beaconsfield Avenue. Night calls attended to at residence.

PROF. VERNON'S ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC INSTITUTION, 19 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

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

CHARLES REEVE, 4/5-2
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
131 YORK STREET TORONTO.

WM. R. GREGG, 4/5-2
ARCHITECT,
9 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO.

GORDON & HELLIWELL, 5/5-2
ARCHITECTS,
26 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Miscellaneous.

WATT'S AROMATIC TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds and all Bronchial difficulties. Price, 25 cts. per box. 2/5-2
98 Esther Street, Toronto.

J. ALLSOPP, Practical 4/5-2
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
Cleaning 75 cts. Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.
84 Queen Street West.

PROF. R. J. WILSON, 4/5-2
ELOCUTIONIST.
Classes daily 9 to 12 a.m. 2 to 4 p.m.
Evening Tuesdays and 1 hours days 7 to 9 p.m.
Instruction at pupils residence at special rates.
Highest references. 419 Queen Street West.

E. STANTON, 3/5-2
(Late Stanton & Vicars.)
PHOTOGRAPHER,
184 Yonge Street, - Toronto.

JOHN SIM & CO., 2/5-2
Plumbers, Steam, Gas and Hot Water Fitters,
17 Richmond St. West, Toronto.
Telephone 1349.

KILGOUR BROTHERS, 4/5-2
Manufacturers and Printers.
PAPER, PAPER BAGS, FLOUR SACKS, PAPER BOXES, FOLDING BOXES, TEA CADDIES, TWINES, ETC.
21 and 23 Wellington Street W., Toronto.

SHIRTS TO ORDER 3/2-5-2
At \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00. Or ready-made, at 50c., \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50.

A. WHITE, 65 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.
Send or Circular.

JOHNSTON & LARMOUR, 5/2-5-2
TAILORS,
ROBE AND GOWN MAKERS,
No. 2 Rossin Block, Toronto.

PHOTOGRAPHS. 4/5-2
Finest Cabinet Photographs, - \$2 per doz.
Four Ambrotypes, - 25 cents.

R. LANE,
147 YONGE STREET.

A. WADE, 4/5-2
349 SPADINA AVE.,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Family Trade a Specialty.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS
AND ORNAMENTAL
STAINED-GLASS OF ALL KINDS
FOR CHURCHES, DWELLINGS, ETC.
MCCAUSLAND & SON
517-519 King St. W. Toronto

EPPS' COCOA. 3/8-5-2
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING
Only Boiling Water or Milk needed.
Sold only in packets, labelled.
JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

ELIAS ROGERS & COY,

COAL &



WOOD

BRANCH OFFICES:—109 Yonge St.; 760 Yonge St. 530 Queen St. West, and 244 Queen St. East. YARDS AND BRANCH OFFICES:—Esplanade East, near Berkeley St.; Esplanade, foot of Princess St.; Bathurst St., nearly opposite Front St.

BUY YOUR COAL

FROM CONGER COAL COMPANY, 6 King Street East.

The Best is the Cheapest.

ARMSTRONG'S IMPROVED DEFIANCE GEAR.



Goos into complete ready to bolt body on. The handiest Gear for Carriage Makers to buy, and makes the Neatest, Lightest, and Fastest Riding Buggy on the market. All now hung with our Perfect Two Plate Springs in Swinging Chucks, allowing free motion without jerk. Every Spring Warranted Matt-factory. For sale by all the leading Carriage Makers. Send for descriptive circulars.

J. B. ARMSTRONG MFG CO. (Ld.), Guelph, Canada.

HAYWARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM
CURES COUGHS COLDS HOARSENESS, ETC.

SOHO Ornamental Iron Works.

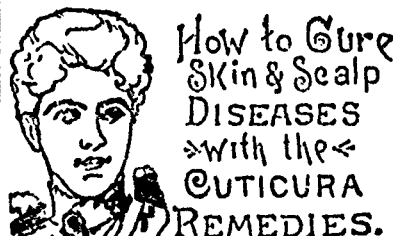
Manufacturer of Fencing, Iron Cresting, Gallery Fronts, Altar Screens, Sash Weights, Flower Stands, Finales, Seat Ends, Brackets, Statuary, Weather Vanes, Fountains, Aquariums, Lawn Seats, Cupboards, Carriage Steps, Sinks, Wire Goods, Etc.

T. J. NORMAN, 99 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. Prices and cuts on application. Special terms for church work.

GRANITE & MARBLE MONUMENTS, TABLETS, MAUSOLEUMS &c
F. B. GULLETT, SCULPTOR
100 CHURCH ST. TORONTO.

ALEX. BROWN'S NOSE MACHINE,
Applied to the nose for an hour daily, so directs the soft Cartilage of which the member consists that an ill-formed nose is quickly shaped to perfection, 10s. 6d.; post free for \$3, secretly packed. Pamphlet, two stamps—21 Lamb's Conduit Street, High Holborn, London. Hair Curling Fluid, curls the straightest and most unmanageable hair, 3s. 6d.; sent for 5s. 6d. Hair Restorer, 3s. 6d.; it changes gray hair to its original colour very quickly; sent for 5s. 6d. Every speciality for the toilet supplied. As Chemists keep his articles, see that you get his Hair Dye for either light or dark colours, his Depilatory for Removing Hair, and his Oil of Cantharides for the Growth of whiskers.

NATIONAL PELLETS are the favourite purgative and anti-bilious medicine they are mild and thorough.



How to Cure Skin & Scalp DISEASES with the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF skin and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remedies and methods fail.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c. SOAP, 50c. RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Relief in one minute, for all pains and weaknesses, in CUTICURA ANTI PAIN PLASTER, the only pain killing plaster 30c.

Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER" and Get Instant Relief. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

WRIGHT & CO.
ART FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS
DESIGNERS AND WOOD CARVERS,
MANTELPIECES AND ECCLESIASTICAL FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.
62 and 64 High Street, TORONTO.

CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND
Is effective in small doses, acts without griping, does not occasion nausea, and will not create irritation and congestion, as do many of the usual cathartics administered in the form of Pills, etc.

CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND
Is especially adapted for the cure of Liver Complaints and Bilious Disorders For Acid Stomach and Loss of Appetite For Sick Headache and Dyspepsia For Constipation or Catarrhes. For all Complaints arising from a Disordered state of the Stomach.

This medicine being in liquid form, the dose can be easily regulated to meet the requirements of different persons.

Extracts from a few letters received attesting its merits:

ST. FRANCIS, Que., 7th Aug., 1886.
I have great pleasure to state that I have used Campbell's Cathartic Compound with great success. It is a very recommendable preparation.
Yours truly, W. T. FOURNIER, M.D.C.M.

BRANDON, Manitoba, 21st Oct., 1886
I find Campbell's Cathartic Compound the best article I have ever used for Constipation or Biliousness, and easy to take. I am, yours truly,
A. N. McDONALD.

Sold by all dealers in family medicines everywhere.
Price 25 cents per bottle.

4 DECADES
HAVE COME AND GONE SINCE THE SUPPLY OF WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IS ON THE WRAPPER.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

Household Hints.

PERFECTLY CHARMING is what the ladies say about "Lotus of the Nile" Perfume.

FOR sore throat try a gargle of salt and water. A little swallowed will do no harm.

A REALLY good travelling companion—Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

To keep coloured calicoes from fading in the washing, make thin flour starch and wash them in it instead of suds.

If you have a cough do not neglect it; buy at once a bottle of Allen's Lung Balsam.

AVOID taking cold by not sitting or standing still out of doors in windy or exposed places, especially after severe exercise.

TRUE MERIT APPRECIATED.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHIS are world-renowned as a simple yet effective remedy for Coughs and Throat Troubles.

To remove mildew from cloth, dissolve a tablespoonful of chloride of lime in a quart of water; dip the mildew spots in this and lay in the sun. If not wholly removed by one application, repeat it.

R. FELLOWS, M.D., of Hill, N. H., says proved to be very reliable and efficacious in the treatment of severe and long-standing coughs. He says that it saved the life of at least one of his patients.

To clean black cashmeres and other all-wool goods, soak them over night in strong borax water. In the morning, hang them to dry without rinsing or wringing, and while damp press smoothly on the wrong side.

BOOKS vs. EXPERIENCE.—Books are useful to add to our knowledge, but practical experience teaches us that the best remedy for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Blood is easily to be had and is called B.B.B.

THREE is no need for the successful apiarian to bother his brain about the best remedy for stings, but little ones may be stung and parents not know the remedy. Sweet oil, ammonia or soda is best to rub on.

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE is highly endorsed by housekeepers and others who have tried it. No soap is required, and cleaning is done with a saving of much time and labour. All housekeepers should use it.

I HAVE a recipe for croup that I have had eighteen years—have given it to a great many persons and have never known it to fail to help them. It is syrup tolu, syrup ipecac and hive syrup, each one ounce; mix and give half teaspoonful every half hour until better.

WELL SPOKEN OF — can recommend Hayyard's Yellow Oil very highly, it cured me of rheumatism in my fingers when I could not bend them." Ida Plank, Strathroy, Ont.

A medicine for external and internal use in all painful complaints.

A FLEON is very painful, but may be very easily checked if taken care of in time. Should you feel a heavy, dull, aching pain in any finger, get a tin of hot water, let it stay on the stove so as to keep boiling, and dip the finger rapidly in and out. Repeat this two or three times.

COVERTOUSNESS in Disguise. The wonderful success of JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE has given rise to a flood of imitations with an "me" to their names, evidently to have them sound like Pearlina. Enterprises of this sort are quite liable to be more selfish than beneficial.

DEAN GRAY, JR., of Westfield, Mass., had a severe and distressing cough, followed by emaciation and night sweats. Many remedies were tried without avail, and his friends seriously doubted his recovery. He was completely cured by the use of two bottles of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Science publishes some valuable records, collected by Dr. Samuel Sexton, on the effects of boxing the ears. In fifty-one cases upon his records the ear has been injured by blows of the open hand or fist. One had inflammation of the ear, and the other had the running of the ear for twelve years. This patient died of brain disease. In another, the patient was slapped by his father on the left ear, and deafness ensued, with a bloody discharge, from which he was three months in recovering.

I HAVE had catarrh for twenty years, and used all kinds of remedies without relief. Mr. Smith, Druggist, of Little Falls, recommended Ely's Cream Balm. The effect of the first application was magical, it allayed the inflammation, and the next morning my head was as clear as a bell. One bottle has done me so much good that I am convinced its use will effect a permanent cure. It is soothing, pleasant and easy to apply, and I strongly urge its use by all sufferers.—Geo. Terry, Little Falls, N. Y. Apply Balm into each nostril.

DOZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER.
Imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. Removes all pimples, freckles and discolorations. For sale by all first-class druggists, or mailed for 16 cts. In stamps by J. L. DOZZONI, St. Louis, Mo.

STEELE BROS & CO'S SEEDS.
ALL LEADING MERCHANTS. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE. ADDRESS: STEELE BROS & CO. TORONTO ONT.

Pierce's LITTLE PINK PILLS.
The Original PLEASANT PURGATIVE LIVER PILLS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.
Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE.
Bilious Headache, Bizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their salutary influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WOOD'S GREAT PEPPERMINT MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

\$500 REWARD
is offered by the manufacturer of Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy, for a cure of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nostrils, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers, the voice is changed and has a nasal tinge; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of Zitzners, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache.
Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."
Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous memorist of Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."
THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 202 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.
ELI ROBINSON, Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

VOL. 17.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14th, 1888.

No. 12.

PRESBYTERIAN YEAR BOOK

—: FOR 1888, —:

Edited by REV. GEORGE SIMPSON.

The present issue of the YEAR BOOK contains, among other matters of great value, original articles, as follows:—

Home Missions. By Rev. W. Cochrane, D.D.

The Nova Scotia Centennial Year. By Rev. R. F. Burns, D.D.

The Early Ecclesiastical History of Picton, N.S. By Rev. George Patterson, D.D.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. By C. S. E.

Foreign Missions. By the Editor.

What we Owe the Country and the Age. By Fidelis.

The Schemes of the Church: 1877-1887. By the Rev. R. H. Warden.

Missionary Work in Manitoba and N.-W. Territories. By J. K.

History of Congregations.

Presbyterian Colleges in Canada. By the Editor.

Mr. Croil, of the *Presbyterian Record*, says of the YEAR BOOK:—

It is one of the best thumbed periodicals in our office. Every Presbyterian should have it.

The *N. Y. Independent* says: It is one of the best ecclesiastical periodicals published in the world.

For sale by all booksellers. Mailed free of postage on receipt of twenty-five cents.

—:—
PRESBYTERIAN PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY,
5 Jordan Street, Toronto.

Notes of the Week.

THE question of Ministerial Inefficiency, which has been creating so much discussion in Scotland, has not hitherto been publicly dealt with in the courts of the English Presbyterian Church. This silence is to be observed no longer. The subject is to be brought before the Newcastle Presbytery at its ordinary meeting in March by the Rev. James Mackenzie, of South Shields, who will move the transmission of an overture to the Synod thereon. Other Presbyteries are expected to move in the same direction.

THE South Clerk Street congregation of Original Seceders, Edinburgh, recently observed a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer in respect of the present "dark and threatening aspect of divine Providence, and the defections and sins which prevail." The recognition and encouragement given to Popery by the Queen and Government, without opposition, was specified in a document issued by the Session as a violation of the solemn vows of the Church and nation, and one of the primary causes of the serious tokens of the divine displeasure.

LOVERS of sacred song have lately been afforded many occasions of listening to the exquisite singing of Mrs. Agnes Thomson. The improvement in this lady's voice during the past year has been simply phenomenal, and musical critics are vying with each other in their commendation. One says "That exquisite pathos and sensitive feeling were the distinguishing features of her singing"; another, "That the chief charm is a happy joyous quality which reminds one of the birds and sunshine of leafy June"; another, "That she sings as if inspired," and they all record the fact that her pathetic ballads and sacred songs move the majority of her hearers to tears. After a brief tour, she intends proceeding to Europe to study under the best masters.

A MINISTER in Gourrock, Scotland, lecturing in his church on The Place of Music in Worship, said he had been in churches when not a soul except the members of the choir appeared to sing a note. The result of preacher and hearers was most chilling; rather, that, let them have the very roughest and rudest music in which all voices join. Sacred music in Scotland seemed at present to be in a transitional state. People were not pleased with the old forms, and yet they did not see their way clear to anything better. Scenic

display in a church service the minister denounced as a wretched burlesque of all that is grand in Christianity. The soul can rise to God from a bare hill top or from an upper room, but it is apt to be kept below by two great attractions of sight and sound.

THE gloom over San Remo deepens. Well informed persons generally never took a sanguine view of the Crown Prince's ailment, and their most melancholy anticipations seem likely to be realized. It adds additional and unneeded painfulness to the case to know that Sir Morell Mackenzie and the German doctors are at variance as to the mode of treatment to be pursued, and that the German method is being followed, contrary to the English physician's will. This must be distracting to the mind of the illustrious patient and his wife. Unfortunately the authority on which it is given seems to place it beyond doubt. The San Remo correspondent of the *Edinburgh Scotsman*, who is understood to be the Presbyterian minister there, states it as given from Sir Morell Mackenzie's own lips.

THERE are signs, says the *British Weekly*, that the Roman Catholic controversy may be vigorously revived. At Tunbridge Wells, on a recent Sunday the Rev. Father Searle delivered a lecture in reply to a recent address by Lord Robert Montagu, in the same town. In the course of his address he stated that the Queen's mother, the Duchess of Kent, as Cardinal Wiseman told him in 1862 at St. Leonard's in an interesting conversation, was received into the Catholic Church before her death. Father Searle went on to say that the Protestants had to fear the consequences of their own diseased condition. The dissenting churches had to fear what Mr. Spurgeon had so boldly spoken about their desertion of fundamental Christian principles, the coquetry of their ministers in imitating so many Anglican clergymen of broad views about the Divinity of our Blessed Lord, the Atonement, Eternal Punishment, and the inspiration of the Scriptures.

A LENGTHY discussion took place in Glasgow North U. P. Presbytery on two resolutions protesting against the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Vatican by this country. The first was moved by Rev. W. Barras, and the second by Rev. A. Oliver, who said he could not fall in with the motion of Mr. Barras because he could not consent that they should go to the Government and ask them to protect the Christianity of the country. Ultimately the movers and seconders of the two motions drew up a resolution protesting against any further steps being taken by the British Government in reopening diplomatic relations with the Vatican, because, in so far as such a policy recognized the Pope's claim to temporal power, it was inconsistent with the religious freedom of the Italian people, and any acknowledgment of the spiritual authority of the Vatican would be most prejudicial to the best interests of the United Kingdom. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE Scottish pilgrims introduced to the Pope by Archbishop Smith, of Edinburgh, numbered 130, of whom sixty were from Scotland, the others being Scotch people resident either in Rome or other parts of the world. The paucity of really distinguished people is indicated by the fact that special prominence is given in the list of leading members of the delegation to a couple of town councillors, one hailing from Stirling, the other from Dumfries. Of the five addresses presented one was from the Jesuits in Scotland and other from the monks who have so improperly got possession of Fort Augustus. The pecuniary offering from Scotland amounted to \$2,700; and the presents included an engraving in ivory of the so-called portrait of Queen Margaret from the Scots College in Rome. The engraving is after the painting, two centuries old, in the college chapel. Bishop Macdonald, of Inverness, was arrayed in the kilt with dirk and cairngorms, and the Pope seemed delighted

with the colours of the tartan. Mrs. Kinloch Grant, of Arndilly, was one of the lady devotees. Alluding to a passage in Archbishop Smith's address, asserting that Scotland was in times past the special daughter of the Apostolic see, Pope Leo hoped that what had justified such a title would be retained.

THE projected commemoration of the bicentenary of Renwick at his birthplace, the Dumfriesshire village of Moniaive, has been postponed until a more favourable season for an open-air gathering. It will be held on the site of the cottage in which the last of the Covenanting martyrs first saw the light. But a meeting, specially designed for children, was held on the 17th ult., and on Sunday a commemorative service was conducted by local ministers in the Free Church of Moniaive. In the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Nicholson Street, Glasgow, the bicentenary was celebrated on Friday evening by a large gathering, over which Mr. James Semple, of Crosshill, presided. Addresses were delivered recalling the fidelity of Renwick and engaging to maintain the doctrine for which he suffered by Revs. John M'Donald, Airdie; J. P. Struthers, Greenock; John Martin, Wishaw; and J. Kerr. The closing resolution deplored present-day defections and protested against the persistent and increasing public violations of the law and authority of the Governor among the nations. A juvenile commemoration service, held on Saturday afternoon in the Free Assembly hall under the presidency of General Nepean Smith, was largely attended by Sunday school children, with their teachers and parents, to whom Rev. R. B. Blyth delivered an address on "The Spanish Armada," while Dr. Gray, of Liberton, Moderator-elect, spoke on "The Covenanters and James Renwick."

QUEEN'S College trustees met last week, the Chancellor, Mr. Fleming, in the chair. The objects of the meeting were stated to be to consider the advisability of requesting the Principal to take rest and travel for the benefit of his health, and providing for the cost of the same; to arrange for the discharge of the Principal's college work during his absence; and to hear his report on the Jubilee fund. It was announced that the minimum sum of \$250,000 had been raised not including the \$10,000 given by Mr. J. Carruthers for a new science hall. The subscriptions when being taken averaged \$1,000 a day, and they number between 600 and 700. One third of them, and of the sums secured were obtained in Kingston. The students gave \$6,000 and they deserve a tablet in Convocation Hall in commemoration of their loyal services. The Principal reported that his health had not been good during the winter, and that he had not been able to do class or professorial work. He submitted the following recommendations: 1. the completion of the main college building, adding four or five class rooms at a cost of \$2,000; 2. the enlargement of the library to accommodate the large donations of books made to it; 3. the appointment of one or two professors to visit, at the close of the session, some of the buildings recently erected in the United States for instruction in practical science, mineralogy, zoology and civil engineering, and that on their return a committee be appointed to act with them in drawing up plans for the John Carruthers Science Hall, and entering into contracts for its erection and equipment. This building should be ready for the session beginning October, 1889; 4. the chair of English and history to be divided into two, Professor Ferguson to be appointed professor of history, and a professor of English language and literature to be advertised for in Canada and Great Britain; 5. a chair of French and German to be instituted and a professor advertised for. Hitherto the work in this department has been done by a lecturer and tutors; 6. tutors to be appointed next session in chemistry, mathematics, classics and other departments as the senate may think necessary; 7. a committee to be appointed to receive applications for the two new chairs, and that it meet not later than Sept. 15, and have power to call a special meeting of the trustees if necessary.

Our Contributors.

THE STILL HUNT IN HALTON.

BY KNOXIAN.

During the late contest in Halton, one of the speakers contrasted the stillness which prevailed on the anti-Scott side with the noise and display made in former contests, when Alderman Dodds drove in state through the county. The speaker evidently thought that the stillness was the stillness of death. He thought that the liquor interest was doing nothing because it was not making a noise. That gentleman, though a Queen's Counsel and a politician, was tremendously mistaken. The stillness was not the stillness of death. It was the stillness of machinery running smoothly, and doing its work only too well. Had the anti-Scott men been noisy and demonstrative, their work would not have been so successful, nor would the surprise have been so great when the ballots were counted.

In fact, the still hunt and the conspiracy of silence are among the most effective methods of modern electioneering. An active anti-Scott man who won't argue is, other things being nearly equal, a far more dangerous man than the fellow who blusters and abuses the other side. His silence disarms the Scott Act man. He thinks the silent anti-Scott man is not doing anything because he is not blustering. As a matter of fact, he is diligently working up the vote on the back concessions. The men on the back concessions have votes. Bluster has no vote. Noise never marks a ballot. The liquor interest has just made this discovery, and it is all the more formidable because the discovery has been made.

Noise is not power. The great Corliss engine that drove all the machinery in Machinery Hall, during the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, did not make as much noise as some sewing machines make. The engine that drives up the water supply for the splendid city of Cleveland does not make as much noise as a coffee mill in a corner grocery. We have heard a preacher in a backwoods schoolhouse make more noise in one evening at a "special effort" than Dr. John Hall makes in a year; and John Hall speaks pretty loud at times. But the noise had little power beyond the power of exciting some of the audience and giving others a splitting headache. We have heard "local men" on the stump who make more noise in one speech than Mr. Mowat has made in all the speeches he has delivered since he was a boy in Kingston. The noise hasn't made any of them Premier yet, and probably may not until Mr. Mowat's time is out.

Noise is not power. Why repeat that truism? Why? Just because many people think that noise is power. Not long ago there were fairly good men who thought that the Salvation Army would revolutionize this country! Why did they think so? Mainly because they could not distinguish between noise and power.

Noise is not work. Here are two pastors labouring in the same community. One is a buzzing, fussy, noisy man, who has always something on hand that serves for an advertisement. His church is more of an advertising medium than a teaching power. The man called the pastor—and there is a grim humour in calling a man of that kind a pastor—tries as hard to get something new that will draw as the manager of a theatre. Of his church it can be truly said "There is always something going on there," but the something though, like Dr. Guthrie's preacher, sometimes "animatin'," and sometimes "divertin'," and occasionally disgusting, is rarely edifying. The one thing that is always present, the one thing that never fails, the one thing without which the concern would collapse is—noise.

In the same community there is a pastor of the still hunt variety. He makes no noise, but he keeps up a still hunt all the year round. He looks out for new families, for Sabbath school children, for strangers, for people in trouble, for people under religious impressions, for young people, for every kind of people that need him.

Other things being equal, the congregation of the still hunt pastor will, at the end of five years, completely distance in numbers, in finances, in missionary effort, in spirituality, in everything good, the congregation of the noisy man.

But remember the still hunt pastor suffers most excruciatingly at times. Some of his own people

come to him every time there is a noise of any kind in the noisy church and say, "Why don't you get up a noise too? Our congregation is breaking up. Our people are leaving in hundreds. Why don't you get a man that can make a noise? Why don't you get a woman? Why don't you get an evangelist?"

The still hunt pastor must just suffer in silence and bide his time. Usually he has not to bide very long. The crowd who are making the noise can generally be relied on to do something that will weaken them so much that they cease to be formidable.

The still hunt is very effective in the Sabbath school. The superintendent who keeps up a still hunt for good teachers and office bearers always gets them. The teachers who keep up a still hunt for scholars always have them.

The still hunt is the only effective method of raising money for good purposes. The professors of Knox and Montreal Colleges went on a still hunt, and got money to erect fine buildings and make fair endowments. Principal Grant went on a still hunt for a quarter of a million for Queen's and got it. These esteemed gentlemen might have held meetings and headed brass band processions until the millennium, and they would not have money enough to pay their expenses. It takes a still hunt to bring in the money.

Some people who have a fairly decent regard for the memory of George Washington say that the still hunt is the only sure way of getting a call in a good vacancy, the hunt to be made by the candidate's friends of course. They say the still hunt explains how it is that the weakest preacher of a dozen or score is often chosen. There often is something mysterious about calls, and probably the still hunt is one way of explaining such mysteries.

NOTES FROM BOSTON.

The readers of THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN will be pleased to learn that the good cause of Presbyterianism is making substantial and gratifying progress in this Modern Athens. Within a few months past, some distinct features of growth have shown themselves. The St. Andrew's Church purchased a beautiful place of worship for themselves. For a good while, indeed for years, it seemed doubtful if the Church and congregation could be continued, or if it continued to exist, there was grave cause to fear lest it would require to connect itself with another body in order to obtain a church home. This has happily all passed away, and the pastor and people are in good and gladsome mood because of the happy circumstances of change. The pastor is Rev. Dr. McDonald, a Cape Breton boy, who is doing noble work in the Hub.

THE SCOTCH CHURCH.

This is a new congregation—a church organized less than a year ago. Still, it is now a great power for good in Boston. It is sometimes called the *Gaelic* Church. An old Jewish synagogue has been purchased at a cost of \$2,600—a large sum, but one which the people and pastor gladly and hopefully undertake. They are in fine spirits, and well they may, for their services are crowded every Sabbath. The Rev. Mr. Gunn, from Nova Scotia, has much to encourage him in his work.

SOUTH BOSTON.

This is often called the Fourth Presbyterian Church—its technical name; but is more usually known as the South Boston Church, because it is located in the southern part of the city. This is an old Church, having had a large number of pastors. For many years the people worshipped in a small, unattractive and inconvenient place. The building was about enough to give pastor and people the "chills" every time they would enter it, and for people to make their Church here, with its drawbacks and with the many and fine churches near by, required a people to be of the right stuff—true-blue Presbyterians. Thanks to the King and Head of the Church, there were some such in South Boston. But there was only a mere handful of people identified with this Church and worshipping in this building when the Rev. A. Burrows, of St. Andrew's Church, Truro, N. S., unexpectedly preached for them just four years ago. They were without a pastor at the time, and they were so much delighted with his services that they immediately extended him a unanimous call, which in due time was accepted, but he did not enter upon his work till the autumn, except for a few Sabbaths. Having to go to the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Belfast, Ireland, his

settlement in Boston had to be deferred. This the congregation readily assented to. From the time of his entering upon his work in this new field of labour, Mr. Burrows has worked with energy and zeal worthy of all praise. And in all his work he has been greatly aided by his excellent and energetic wife. In due time the congregation outgrew their old place of worship and bought a Methodist Church, which had become of no service for Methodists, as they amalgamated with another, finding it impossible to build up a new one. The building is quite new, and well equipped and arranged for all the requirements of a congregation. Securing this attractive church, and in a central position, the congregation has steadily increased. The building is virtually free from debt, as property included rents for more than the interest on the unpaid balance on the property. At the annual meeting of the Church, held February 3, it was unanimously resolved to add \$250 to the pastor's salary, making it \$2,000. At the time of Mr. Burrows' settlement there the congregation received several hundred dollars from the Home Mission Board. It will be gratifying to the many friends of Mr. Burrows to learn that his services have proved so successful and that he has an appreciative people. This is the first instance in the history of this congregation in which they increased the pastor's salary. Formerly, no increase was granted except to a new pastor. This is a new departure, and one of the right kind. The Church is now in a healthy and prosperous condition in all the departments of its work. SCRIPTOR.

THE McALL MISSION.

The monthly meeting of the McAll Mission was held on a recent Thursday in the parlour of the Y.M.C.A. building. A very interesting letter was read by the secretary, from M. Durreleman, the evangelist labouring at La Rochelle and Rochefort. The treasurer reports \$135.77 on hand. The following paper was contributed:

ROCHEFORT AND LA ROCHELLE.

These two towns, in which are two halls of the McAll Mission, the support of which has been undertaken by this auxiliary, are situated in the south-west of France, distant from Paris about 290 miles.

They are in the same department or province, La Rochelle being the capital, and lie about eighteen miles apart.

Rochefort lies nine miles from the sea on the river Charente, and has a population of 26,000, or about the size of Hamilton. It is of a great deal of importance both as a naval and military station, has a fine and perfectly safe harbour and large ship-building yards (ship-building being the chief industry), also a school of navigation and an arsenal, where between 5,000 and 6,000 men are employed. Besides these government establishments, there are barracks for infantry, artillery and marines, and a naval hospital containing 800 beds. One thinks this alone might be a great field for our missionary, and he reports last year having paid 262 domiciliary and hospital visits. I find also there is a soldiers' reading room open one night in the week, where, by last year's reports, 650 young men have passed their evening reading or writing to friends. Rochefort is a very old town, dating from the eleventh century, and has played its part in the wars between the Catholics and Protestants, though not to the same extent as its neighbour, La Rochelle. It (that is, La Rochelle) is a town on the sea, with the safest and most accessible harbour on the coast; the outer harbour is still protected by the dry stone mole or wall, constructed by Richelieu to reduce the unhappy Protestants whom the place then belonged, and to prevent the arrival of a friendly squadron from England. It is a place of 20,000 inhabitants, dates from the tenth century, and has some very fine buildings.

The town house, or, as we should say, the city hall has some very fine carvings, and the council chamber where the Mayor, Guiton, presided during the siege is now adorned with his statue. The old Episcopal Palace has a library of 25,000 volumes, many very ancient, and the industries of the place are saw-mills, copper and iron foundries. At the Reformation La Rochelle easily became one of the chief centres of Calvinism, and after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, held out for six months against the Catholic army, which was ultimately obliged to raise the siege after losing 20,000 men. The famous Edict of Nantes, granted by Henry IV., was the charter

Huguenot liberties, and in it certain cities of refuge, 150 in number, were named where they could openly worship. La Rochelle was one of these. After a quarter of a century of peace and quiet, by an uprising of the Huguenots incurred the displeasure of Richelieu, Prime Minister of Louis XIII., and he determined finally to subdue this town, and in spite of the assistance rendered by England, and bravely holding out eight months, one authority says, and another fourteen months, they were obliged to capitulate. It was during this time that Richelieu raised the wall to cut off the approach of the English. La Rochelle was the chief port of trade between France and Canada, till Canada became an English colony.

There is now a special Protestant hospital, and many of the old houses bear French or Latin inscriptions of a moral or religious turn, and mostly of Protestant origin. This is a short account of these two towns in which we are interested. Of their present religious aspects M. Durreleman speaks hopefully in his last year's report. The hall or station at Rochefort has 170 sittings, that of La Rochelle 195. He speaks of having commenced a fraternal society, eighteen members at first, now forty-eight; and you will please notice I am quoting from the report of 1886. That of 1887 (they are generally published in December), we ought soon to receive so probably the society is now much larger. These fraternal societies are for converts who meet together to perfect themselves in the study of God's Word and in prayer. He says: These converts meet regularly at the house of one of their number to read and meditate on a portion of Scripture, to exchange thoughts and to pray for the work God has committed to their trust, and each Sunday they meet in the mission hall to read and pray, and one day—Nov. 1—they spent the entire day together, many giving their testimony. This, M. Durreleman says, gives him great encouragement. At La Rochelle they have added to the usual evangelistic meeting and practices of hymns twice a week, fraternal meetings, weekly special meetings, meetings for women, and also special meetings for those living in the country who cannot attend at night. They have had in these two towns 289 meetings for adults; attendance for the year, 14,000; thirty-seven adult Bible classes and sixty-eight children's meetings. At La Rochelle they have had evenings with dissolving views, which have been made a recompense for those children who have been faithful in attending the meetings. They were much benefited by the arrival of the missionary boat, the *Mystery*, belonging to the Protestant Gospel Seamen's Society, which was placed at the disposal of Mr. McAll and his workers for a part of the summer to visit the seaports and present to the people the Gospel of glad tidings. It visited not only La Rochelle but Boulogne, Brest, Calais, Dunkirk and St. Malo. It was at La Rochelle for the month of July, and daily meetings were held, which were crowded. M. Durreleman hoped it would come to Rochefort the next year. One woman at Rochefort ascribed the impressions she had received to the visit of this boat. M. Saillens, in speaking of the visit of the missionary boat to La Rochelle, says: "This fine old historic town, which held out so bravely against Richelieu, has again become a stronghold of Romanism, but is opened now to the preaching of the pure Gospel, and who knows but it may become once more a centre of light."

Our missionary's life is a busy one. These towns are large. He needs our prayers and sympathies, and I think we all echo the wish of M. Saillens that La Rochelle may become again "a centre of light," that it may again rise to former bravery and courage, and that not by any bitterness of faction, but by the pure sweet truths of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

CANDIDATING.

MR. EDITOR,—Candidating is the curse of the Presbyterian Church. It degrades the ministers; it makes the members critical instead of teachable. It keeps many ministers idle and many congregations vacant. It is the cause of numberless quarrels, which lower the tone of the Church life, lessen its aggressive force, make it a laughing-stock to the world, and causes other Christian bodies to pity it. And what is gained by it? In this century and in this country nothing! In bygone days in Scotland, when there was often danger of an obnoxious, because godless, minister being forced on an unwilling people,

it was of the utmost importance that the greatest freedom of choice should be secured to congregations. And that freedom was probably worth more than the loss caused by the strife which accompanied it. But here and now there is no danger of the entrance of a godless minister; the danger is that freedom shall more and more degenerate into license and sap our life away. Why do we need candidating, when neither the Episcopal nor Methodist Churches require it? In the first the Bishop and in the last the Conference appoints. In both, every congregation has a pastor; and any minister has a charge as long he is able for the work, and when he is not he is definitely retired. The result of this system is energetic work without a break between each successive pastorate; and usually harmony. If, for any reason, the pastor proves unacceptable, he is exchanged, still without a break in the congregational work. How different our procedure, and how disastrous its results, are well known to every Presbyterian. It is not too much to affirm that if it had not been for this "curse" the Presbyterian Church would to-day have been the largest body in the United States and in Canada.

As the first step in getting rid of it I propose a law. (a) Absolutely forbidding candidating; (b) enacting that whenever a congregation has remained vacant three months, the Presbytery shall appoint a minister to it for one year, and with the understanding that if, at the end of that time, another has not been called, and if no objections, which the Presbytery considers weighty, have been made, he shall be confirmed as pastor; (c) and that all congregations formed after the passage of the said law shall have ministers appointed for them in the Presbytery, such appointments to take effect unless protested against by a majority of the church members. A. Y.

CENSUS OF MONTREAL CHURCH-GOERS.

MR. EDITOR,—In your issue of February 22 your Montreal correspondent criticises what purports to be a census of the church attendance of Protestants in Montreal, published in the last issue of the *Presbyterian College Journal*. We do not wish to accuse your correspondent of intentional unfairness; but in justice to ourselves, and that our action may be set before your readers in a truer light, we wish to point out a few errors which occur in his statements.

He says that "mistakes in counting are manifest," and "that the numbers do not convey an accurate idea of the numerical strength of the congregations is still more evident." Now, on the contrary, since the counting was done by reliable persons, the probabilities are very strong that the numbers are correct, especially since in direct opposition to the statement that the counting was done "from a seat or two," the people (except in a very few cases) were counted one by one as they entered the church.

In regard to the second statement, there was no intention of giving an accurate idea of the numerical strength of the various congregations; it is distinctly stated in the prefatory note that the numbers were obtained more as a comparison of the church-goers with the nominally Protestant population than as a comparison of the relative strength of the different churches, and what there was no intention of presenting we can hardly in justice be blamed for not giving. There may be, as your correspondent states, a difference of 1,000 between the morning and evening services in one of the Montreal churches; but this is altogether aside from the question, for the article calls particular attention to the fact that the statistics have no bearing on the evening attendance. We acknowledge that an error has occurred in our figures; the total should read 12,312 instead of 13,213; but it is hardly prudent to call attention to mistakes in printed figures until one can lay claim to some accuracy oneself. A set of figures are given which "purport" to be those published by us in our last issue; they are not accurate, though the correct copying of them would seem a simple matter.

Again, it is said the addition of these figures gives 12,812; this is incorrect by over 500, but supposing it to be correct, this leaves, the article states, a discrepancy of 901 between the correct sum, 12,812, and our sum, 13,213, to be accounted for; by his own figures the discrepancy is over 400 less than this. When an honest and, we claim, successful attempt has been made to obtain the church attendance of Protestants on an average Sabbath, and the conditions under which it was made have been stated, it is, to say the least, uncharitable to the students who lent their aid, to make such a criticism without ascertaining the methods on which the numbers were obtained.

R. McDOUGALL.

(By order of the editorial staff.)

Presbyterian College, Montreal.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION FOR 1887.

MR. EDITOR,—The question of religious instruction in the public schools can by no means be said to be a dead issue. For the last ten or twelve years, it has been, more or less, continuously before our people, in the Synods, in the public press, or both together; and not long ago even on the public platform, as it perhaps has not been for many a day. Evidently it has occupied a considerable share of the time and attention of the Government during the past year, of which the report submitted to the House of Assembly, at its present sitting, gives abundant proof.

The minister takes up fifteen pages of the report with this subject alone. He first seeks to define the position of our public school system in relation to the matter of religious denominationalism, giving the origin and reason for being of the separate schools—Catholic and Protestant. He next outlines the school laws of the other Provinces of the Dominion, in regard to religious instruction, and adds a summary of the history of legislation in Ontario, on this subject down to the present time. In this connection, the regulations now in force are referred to at length, and fully explained, as are also the views of the Government on the whole question.

In all this there is much that is very gratifying, not only in the evidence the report bears that the subject is receiving a good deal of earnest thought on the part of the Minister of Education, but also in the promise it seems to give of bringing this important matter more prominently before the minds of all public school officials, and thereby ensuring that the regulations thereon shall be less than ever the dead letter they have been. It is something to be assured that every public and high school must be opened and closed by devotional exercises and the reading of the Scriptures; that this regulation is not a mere lifeless recommendation, but a positive law; that the Scripture may be read from the Bible instead of from the Government Book of Selections, and that where the "Selections" are preferred, a new book has been prepared for the purpose that is intended to supersede the old, and lacks many of the most objectionable features that it had; further, that trustees may order the reading of the Bible by the pupils, as well as by the teacher at the opening and closing of the school, and the repeating of the ten commandments at least once a week; and also that the clergy of the various denominations may arrange with the trustees to give religious instruction to the pupils of their respective churches at any hour of the day outside of the regular school hours, at least once a week. Besides this, we are assured that "the Education Department has always recognized, and does still, that 'Christianity is the basis of our school system, and therefore its principles should pervade it throughout.'"

For all this, and anything else the report may contain, the tendency of which is to make the religious element a prominent one in our educational system, every person awake to the importance of the subject will be devoutly thankful. It is to be hoped too, that these regulations shall not lie a dead letter on the table of the department, but that diligence will be used to see that they are brought before the notice of trustees and teachers. It is to be hoped that the proper machinery is provided for ascertaining from year to year, whether or not, or to what extent these regulations are carried out in each school section; and if, in any case they are not, for ascertaining the reason why.

So far as the new Selections are concerned, I need hardly repeat that I disapprove entirely of selections in the circumstances. To select a portion of Scripture to be read on any given occasion is one thing; to have it ostensibly given out that the Bible, as it stands, is not a book fit for moral reasons to be put into the hands of the youth of our public schools, and for this cause, portions of it must first be clipped out, is quite another thing; and those who have lent their hand to such a work have done a thing that can bring them but little honour. Besides, this work was quite unnecessary, and so also the expense of it. "The Selections are so tabulated, that a list indicating their place in the Bible may be conveniently published in separate form." If so, the publication of such a list was all that was necessary to be done, and some thousands of dollars would have been saved and much honour. However, since it has been done, it is to be cheerfully put to the credit of the Government, that (1) "each lesson contains a continuous selection from the Bible, and its place in the text is indicated by chapter and verse; and (2) the historical portions of the Bible are given with greater fullness."

While there is so much that is favourable in the report, I am sorry that there also should be other statements, with which it is impossible to agree. It would neither be fair to the Minister of Education, nor to our people, to allow them to pass without notice. With your kind permission, I shall refer to some of them in a subsequent letter. Yours, etc.,

ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

Hyde Park, March 1, 1888.

Pastor and People.

FOR THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN

NOTES ON A MUCH ADMIRER HYMN.

"HAIL TO THE LORD'S ANOINTED."

BY THE REV. D. MORRISON, M.A., OWEN SOUND.

Ave, Dei Inundo
Permagni Davidi
Nato majori multo;
Et gloria regni!
Advenit ut frangat
Oppressionis vim,
Advenit ut solvat
Captivum miserum
Regnans justitiâ.

Sic pluvia in herbas
Descendet in terrâ
Et munera, sic flores
Ortura semitâ,
Coram illo in montes
Heraldus Pax ibit.
Tum æquitasque Fontis
Ab collibus fluet
Ad valles humiles.

Ab Arabiâ vel reges
In illo proident;
Et Ethiopis duces
Splendorem venient
Cum donis pretiosis;
A insulis naves
Profundent tantes opes
Tributo ad pedes
Beati Domini.

Et omnes civitates
Aurumque tus ferent;
Et tyranni diademas,
Illoque servient.
Ab ora usque oram
Regnabit, ab amni
Et terminos terrarum,
Quâ ala aquilæ
Volare poterit.

In dies orientur
Et thures et vota;
Fines regni tendentur
Tum ultra sidera.
Proles educta Fonte
Divino, nunc parva,
Nutrient rores monte
In numero herba,
Et semper ampliâns.

Undique victor throno
Sedebit inclytus;
Omni terrâ et homo
Beans, Hoc beatus.
Ævi amnis non franget
Statuta federa
Amoris sed modo stringet;
Idem per secula,
Nam manet Dominus.

James Montgomery, the author of this hymn of surpassing excellence, was born 4th November, 1771, in the little Scottish town, Irvine, on the Frith of Clyde, a romantic spot and well-fitted for the nurture of the fair-haired child that was destined in the providence of God to be a sweet singer in Israel. Designed by his father and mother for the Moravian ministry, to which his parents belonged, he was sent at the early age of six years to Fulneck—a Moravian settlement near Leeds, England,—and in the excellent Grammar School connected with that institution he was taught the necessary branches of learning, German, French, Greek, Latin, natural science, etc. But James was slow to learn and his teachers gave rather discouraging accounts of his progress from time to time. But one fine summer day when he and a few more of the boys were taken to the country under the escort of one of those teachers he enjoyed a treat which made that day memorable. In a shady spot in the fields this teacher read to them,—with no idea that he was going to kindle a flame in the heart of the young poet in the light of which many should rejoice,—read Blair's "Grave." Young Montgomery was delighted. He mused much on the theme, and while he was musing the fire burned, and nothing could restrain him from versification. As his teachers despaired of ever making much of him as a scholar, he was sent at the age of fifteen to serve in a huckster's shop in the vicinity; but even there, amid the prosaic surroundings, he found time to write quite a number of poems, and among others that much admired paraphrase of the 113th Psalm, "Servants of God in joyful lays," etc. By and by we find him in a newspaper office—1792—assisting the editor of the *Sheffield Register*, and in full sympathy with his chief's radical opinions. Shortly afterward we find him editor-in-chief, following in the same lines, advocating popular rights and

throwing the lustre of his genius over all his communications. For his plain speaking and strong advocacy of radical measures, under the shadow of the French Revolution, the Government of the day threw him twice over into the cells of York Castle; but the poetic faculty was irrepressible even here, and shortly after his liberation he published a small volume of poems under the title of "Prison Amusements." He published the "Wanderer of Switzerland" in 1806, which in spite of the savage attack of the critic Jeffrey, in the *Edinburgh Review*, was [received with great favour—12,000 copies having been disposed of in twenty years, not speaking of the American editions.

He had wandered about for many years; he had adopted Socinian and other errors, but the remembrance of his saintly father and mother, who died in the West Indies, and who had given themselves to the missions of the Moravian brethren, was fondly treasured by our author, and the little despised settlement of the brethren at Fulneck was still a green spot in his memory; and though more than thirty years had now passed since he, a mere child, had taken up his residence there—though none of its laurels had ever followed him—though none of its calendars made honourable mention of his name, he loved it, and at length determined openly and fully to identify himself with the disciples of Christ; and so, at the close of 1814, he was publicly received and recognized as a brother in the Lord and a member of the Moravian Society.

It was on the forty-third anniversary of his birthday that he wrote the president of Fulneck, making his request for readmission to the congregation, and it was at this time he wrote those impressive lines:

People of the living God,
I have sought the world around,
Paths of sin and sorrow trod,
Peace and comfort nowhere found.
Now to you my spirit turns—
Turns a fugitive unblest;
Brethren, where your altar burns,
Oh, receive me into rest.

Notwithstanding his success as a *litterateur*, he was poor; but in 1835 he was relieved from all anxiety as to a livelihood by Sir Robert Peel placing his name on the pension list for \$1,000 a year. Still he continued to be a voluminous writer (to the last—29th April, 1854,—when a stroke of paralysis spared him the pains of death, and made a way of escape for the bright spirit that had learned to sun itself in the eternal light. Like Watts and Cowper and Ken and Lyte he never married, and like them, too, he found his sweetest enjoyment in sacred verse and in a hope full of immortality.

Heard ye the sobs of parting breath?
Marked ye the eye's last ray?
No! life so sweetly ceased to be
It lapsed in immortality.

"When seriously ill and far advanced in years," Mr. Duffield says, "he once offered some of his hymns to the attending physician, and that on his reading them to the sick man, he became very much affected, saying to the physician that every one embodied some distinct experience—adding that he hoped they might be profitable to others."

The poet in his later years visited Edinburgh, and Hugh Miller, then editor of the *Witness*, gives the following description of him:

His appearance speaks of antiquity, not of decay. His hair has assumed a snowy whiteness, and the lofty and well arched coronal regions exhibit what a brother poet has well termed the clear, bald polish of the honoured head; but the expression of the countenance is that of middle life. It is a thin, clear, speaking countenance. The features are high, the complexion fresh, though not ruddy; and age has failed to pucker either cheek or forehead. . . . The figure is quite as little touched of age as the face. It is well but not strongly made, and of the middle size; yet there is a touch of antiquity about it, derived, however, rather from the dress than from any peculiarity of the person itself. To a plain suit of black, Mr. Montgomery adds the voluminous breast ruffles of the last age, exactly such things as, in Scotland at least, the fathers of the present generation wore on their wedding days.

A word now in regard to the genesis of this great hymn—the hymn on which his fame will chiefly rest. On the 14th April, 1822, there was a large and enthusiastic missionary meeting held in the Wesleyan Chapel, in the city of Liverpool, England. In those days the Church had little more than waked up as to its duty to the heathen world; and when a missionary meeting was announced, speakers of great name felt honoured in being called to take part in the proceedings, at least to a greater extent than now; and the Church as a whole took a warmer interest in this great question that had all but been neglected for ages.

Dr. Adam Clarke, the distinguished commentator, presided on this occasion, and among the speakers was the poet and *litterateur*, James Montgomery, now in the zenith of his popularity. He had made diligent preparation for this great meeting, and as a peroration to his speech the hymn under consideration, which he recited with grand effect to the great assembly. Dr. Clarke was so delighted with the hymn that he begged for a copy, and upon receiving it resolved to place it in his Commentary on Psalms 72, which he did. Now behold what God hath wrought! In his "Original Hymns," published 1853, this is No. 267, and is entitled, "Christ's reign on earth."

The theme of the hymn, "Christ's reign on earth," has doubtless contributed largely to its popularity; for there is nothing so directly appeals to all that is best and greatest in our nature—nothing so much engages our best sympathies—than the prospect unfolded in the visions of ancient seers, who from time to time were carried away in the spirit to behold and describe the glory of the latter day. Such visions do not only address themselves to our faith and hope, but our imagination, and serve in no small measure to lift the Church into a higher life and stimulate her flagging energies. Amid all her successes and reverses, the conflicts and confusions of time, the onsets of infidelity and the storms of persecution, this has been the hope of the Church, and when a hymn like this is sung, or simply recited, as in this case—a hymn so fragrant with the atmosphere of Isaiah and coloured with the prophetic symbolism of holy men that spake as they were moved by the Holy Spirit—we need not wonder at its great popularity.

Blessed be God, the hope of the Church in this regard is a hope that maketh not ashamed; for the whole history of the Church points in the direction of this hymn; and as age after age passes on, each one paying in a larger contribution to the evidences of the faith, we can see more and more clearly how all this is to end. In the first century there were 500,000 Christians; in the second century, 2,000,000; in the third century, 5,000,000; in the fourth century, 10,000,000; in the fifth century, 15,000,000; in the sixth century, 20,000,000; in the seventh century, 24,000,000; in the eighth century, 30,000,000; in the ninth century, 40,000,000; in the tenth century, 50,000,000; in the eleventh century, 70,000,000; in the twelfth century, 80,000,000; in the thirteenth century, 75,000,000; in the fourteenth century, 80,000,000; in the fifteenth century, 100,000,000; in the sixteenth century, 125,000,000; in the seventeenth century, 135,000,000; in the eighteenth century, 200,000,000; in the nineteenth century there will be probably, before its close, 400,000,000!

Such is a rough record of the past, and at the same time a prophecy of the future, when the handful of corn sown on the top of the mountains shall shake like Lebanon, and God's great sacramental host shall fill the earth, numerous as the drops of dew in the womb of the morning.

We cannot dispose of this hymn without adding a word in regard to its special excellency. Some notably J. Bird, claim that it is the finest in the language, and certainly for wealth of imagery, for splendour of diction, for its exquisite polish, its smooth verse and delicious rhythm, and, above all, for the Christian sympathy beating in its every line, we do not see how it could be excelled. We are cautioned by some to bear in mind that it is only a paraphrase, that the materials were all furnished and prepared for his hand—that all that was wanted was a clever versifier to round them off into a glorious whole. True, but it is not given to every one to catch the spirit of inspiration, and to write as if sitting under the sound of David's lyre or the golden harp of the guiding angel that ministered to the Seer in Patmos. The spiritual insight, the far-reaching eye, the aroma that these forty-eight lines breathe, is the gift of the few, and speak to us of a soul that drank much of the crystal river that comes from the throne of God and the Lamb. Paraphrase or no paraphrase, this hymn is a wonderful work, and comes to ordinary mortals with something of the strange sweet surprise of revelation. Any great work of art—a picture, a poem, a group of statuary,—appears to common people as nothing extraordinary. Many a one will walk through the Royal Academy, London, where the grandest works are on exhibition, and will see nothing calling for any great admiration. It takes genius to see genius and grace to see grace. No unctious like that of the Holy One. No magnet so powerful in the experience of the painter as a rare work of art, however unworthy the frame, for the moment his eye lights upon it he at once recognizes the hand of a master, and delights in the contemplation, with every true heart in sympathy with the Master. Such was James Montgomery. The 72nd Psalm to him was a great revelation, for in him was great susceptibleness, and to him was given not only the gift of spiritual insight, but the pen of description—a pen radiant with Pentecostal fire, and richly coloured with the symbolism and the aspirations of ancient seers who saw Christ's day afar off, and were glad. Because of this, God's special gift to James Montgomery, many will rise up and call him blessed, and his name shall be held in everlasting remembrance.

Our Young Folks.

GOING TO SLEEP.

How does the lily go to sleep
In its silver cradle smooth and deep?
Clouds of purple, crimson, gold,
Melt in azure, fold on fold;
Stars look down, so mild and clear;
Sweet winds whisper: "By lo, dear!"
So the lily goes to sleep
In its silver cradle, smooth and deep.

How does the robin go to sleep
In his leafy cradle, soft and deep?
Fainter shines the daisied hill;
One by one the songs grow still;
On the tree-top safe and high,
Leaves are lipping: "Rock-a-bye!"
So the robin goes to sleep
In its leafy cradle, soft and deep.

How does the baby go to sleep
In its downy cradle, warm and deep?
Pearly eyelids gently close,
As the leaflets of the rose;
Mother fondly watches nigh,
Softly singing: "Lullaby!"
So the baby goes to sleep
In its downy cradle, warm and deep.

Who is it watches while they sleep
In their nightly cradles, calm and deep?
O, the Father's loving care
For His children everywhere!
Baby, lily, robin rest
Safely on His boundless breast!
So He watches while they sleep,
In their nightly cradles, calm and deep!

GOLDEN GRAIN BIBLE READINGS.

BY REV. J. A. R. DICKSON, B.D., GALT.

HUMAN INFLUENCE.

"For none of us liveth to himself," Rom. xiv. 7.
Proclamation before the battle, Deut. xx. 8.
Saul, 1 Sam. xv. 24.
Corinthian Christians, 2 Cor. ix. 2.
Paul's conversion, 1 Tim. i. 12-16.
Jeroboam, 1 Kings xiv. 16.
Diotrephes, 3 John 9.
See also these references to this fact: Pro. i. 10; 2 Tim. iv. 16; Jas. v. 19-20; Heb. iii. 14.

A BIT OF MANNERS.

It was not because he was handsome that I fell in love with him. For the little fellow was not handsomer as the phrase goes. But he had clear, honest eyes that looked friendly into yours, and a mouth that smiled cordially if shyly, as my friend touched his plump little hand which rested on the back of the car seat. He was with his mother. She was plainly clad as was he. She had a thoughtful face, perhaps a little sad. I fancied she was alone in the world; that her husband might be dead and this little boy her sole treasure. He had a protecting air, as if he were her only champion and defender. But he could not have been more than five years old.

We arrived at our station and left the car. We waited for the long train to pass. As the car in which our little friend was seated came up, he was at the window. He caught sight of us, and with the instinct of established courteous habit his hand went up to his cap, and the cap was lifted. A bright smile on the bonny face and he was gone.

Is not a comment on the manners of ninety-nine boys that this little five-year-old fellow is the "one in a hundred" that we remember?

POLISH YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS.

I once heard a successful business man, the head of a large concern, declare that he never engaged a man or boy who presented himself with unclean boots. "Shabby clothing may be a misfortune," he added, "but muddy boots are a fault." The same notion is held, I have been told, by the principal of a celebrated private school, who is accustomed to remind his scholars that he who fails to black his boots in the morning can scarcely preserve his self-respect unimpaired. An eccentric friend of mine used to maintain that every bobtblack on the streets is, so far as a guarantee of order and stability in government, "History will bear me out in the assertion," he would go on to say, "that no man who polished his boots in the morning ever excited a mob to insurrection, or endeavoured to throw down the powers that be."

A LAMB AT SCHOOL.

Most of our young readers will be surprised to hear that the well-known nursery song of "Mary had a little lamb," is a true story, and that "Mary" is still living. About seventy years ago she was a little girl, the daughter of a farmer in Worcester County, Massachusetts. She was very fond of going with her father into the fields to see the sheep, and one day they found a baby-lamb which was thought to be dead. Kind-hearted little Mary, however, lifted it up in her arms, and as it seemed to breathe she carried it home, made it a warm bed near the stove, and nursed it tenderly. Great was her delight when, after weeks of careful feeding and watching, her little patient began to grow well and strong, and soon after it was able to run about. It knew its young mistress perfectly, always came at her call, and was happy only when at her side. One day it followed her to the village school, and not knowing what else to do with it, she put it under her desk and covered it with her shawl. There it stayed until Mary was called up to the teacher's desk to say her lesson, and then the lamb walked quietly after her, and the other children burst out laughing. So the teacher had to shut the little girl's pet in the wood-shed until school was out. Soon after this a young student, named John Rollstone, wrote a little poem about Mary and her lamb, and presented it to her. The lamb grew to be a sheep, and lived for many years, and when at last it died Mary grieved so much for it that her mother took some of its wool, which was "white as snow," and knitted her a pair of stockings for her to wear in remembrance of her darling. Some years after the lamb's death, Mrs. Sarah Hall, a celebrated woman who wrote books, composed some verses about Mary's lamb, and added them to those written by John Rollstone, making the complete poem as we know it. Mary took such good care of the stockings made of her lamb's fleece that when she was a grown-up woman she gave one of them to a church fair in Boston. As soon as it became known that the stocking was made from the fleece of "Mary's little lamb," every one wanted a piece of it; so the stocking was unravelled out, and the yarn cut into short pieces. Each piece was tied to a card on which "Mary" wrote her full name, and these cards sold so well that they brought the large sum of \$140 to the Old South Church.

THE MINISTER'S APPLES.

This is one of Mr. Puddefoot's stories. He told to me, and I will tell it to you. I wish I could tell it to you just as he told it to me, but nobody can tell stories just like Mr. Puddefoot, you know. I will do the best I can.

An old minister has been visiting Mr. Puddefoot lately, and he told him this story in the first place.

When this old minister was a little boy, his mother always gave him a big, red apple on his birthday. She never failed to do this. At last there came a day when the old minister was a grown-up man and had a family of his own, when his dear old mother had gone to heaven, and there was no accustomed gift from her as the birthdays came. Then the minister's wife took up the custom, and always when his birthday came she gave him the big red apple. After a while the minister and his family moved to the new State of Wisconsin. There were no orchards, and of course no fruit. So when his birthday came, there was no big red apple. It made the minister feel very sad, for he thought of the dear mother and all the days that were gone, and it was the first time in all his life the little gift was missing. By and by he said to his wife that he would go and visit such a family, mentioning their name, who lived three or four miles away. So he went there and made friendly call. When he rose to come away the man said,

"Here, wait a minute. I was over to the settlement a few days ago, and I saw a man with a basket of nice, red apples. They looked so good that I asked him to sell me some, and he did so. There are three or four left. I will give you one for yourself, and one for your wife, and one for your children." The minister took them thankfully, and felt that his apple was really sent to him.

Well, this was strange. But next year, the same thing happened on his birthday. There was no apple, and again he felt sad. Toward night he went out for a walk. He went down a road where that day a train of emigrant waggons had passed, going far-

ther west, and as he walked along in the trail of the waggons, all at once he saw lying in the road a large, nice, red apple, just like those his mother used to give him. He took it and went home, feeling again that it was really sent to him, and he thanked God for it. Since then his apples have never been absent on his birthday, but he says those two days made him realize more fully the loving care of our Father in heaven than anything that has ever happened to him.

IF I WERE A BOY.

If I were a boy again I would look on the cheerful side of every thing, for almost every thing has a cheerful side. Life is very much like a mirror; if you smile upon it, it smiles back again on you, but if you frown and look doubtful upon it, you will be sure to get a similar look in return. I once heard it said of a grumbling, unthankful person, "He would have made an uncommonly fine sour apple if he had happened to be born in that station of life!" Inner sunshine warms not only the heart of the owner, but all who come in contact with it. Indifference begets indifference. "Who shuts love out, in turn shall be shut out from love."

If I were a boy again I would school myself to say "No" oftener. I might write pages on the importance of learning very early in life to gain that point where a man can stand erect and decline doing an unworthy thing because it is unworthy.

If I were a boy again I would demand of myself more courtesy toward my companions and friends. Indeed, I would rigorously exact it of myself toward strangers as well. The smallest courtesies, interspersed along the rough roads of life, are like the little English sparrows now singing to us all winter long, and making that season of ice and snow more endurable to everybody.

But I have talked long enough, and this shall be my parting paragraph. Instead of trying so hard as some of us do to be happy, as if that were the sole purpose of life, I would, if I were a boy again, try still harder to deserve happiness.

CHARLEY AND THE PARCEL.

One day a father was walking homeward from a certain town with his little boy. Like a good many other boys, this little fellow was very self-willed; that is, he liked very much to have his own way. He thought he could do almost anything he wanted to do. His father was carrying a parcel in his hand. Charlie, the little boy, asked his father to let him carry the parcel.

"Oh, no, you are not strong enough," said the father.

"I can carry it very well, I'm sure," said Charlie, eager to show what a man he was.

"My dear child, I tell you it's too large and heavy for you."

"No, no, father; please let me have it."

"Very well; if you will have it, you may. The parcel is no burden to me, but I tell you again, it is too large and heavy for you. But if you resolve to have it, here it is."

The little boy took it, and at first got on with it pretty well. But soon it began to feel very heavy. He turned it over to the other arm. His father seemed to take no notice of it. He went on talking to his son about the weather, about their home, and about different things they were passing along the road. The little boy kept turning over the heavy burden from one arm to the other. But still his father didn't appear to notice it. At last the little fellow said:

"Father, what a heavy parcel this is!"

"I told you so before you took it," said his father.

"It's very heavy, indeed."

"I told you it was too heavy, and yet you would have it."

"It's very heavy—too heavy for me. Father, will you please carry it?"

"To be sure I will. Why didn't you ask me before?" Then his father took it up, and the little boy was very glad to get rid of it.

So God, who made this great and beautiful world in which we live, is willing to be our burden-bearer, and says to us, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He will sustain thee." But, like this little boy, we think can bear all our burdens alone, until they weigh us down. We then turn to God for aid.

The Presbyterian Year Book.

* PRESS OPINIONS. *

PRESBYTERIAN WITNESS, Halifax: It is an invaluable Hand-Book of Statistics and Facts, and exceedingly useful and convenient for reference. The arrangement of the contents is all that could be desired.

EMPIRE, Toronto: Its chief value, however, consists in its well-arranged Rolls of the Synods and Presbyteries, its Alphabetical List of the Presbyterian Church, and its Thoughtful Papers by various writers, on topics of great interest to all Christians, especially to those belonging to the Presbyterian Church.

GUELPH MERCURY: This "Year Book" . . . gives interesting facts, dealing with the progress of the denomination in Canada.

GAZETTE, Montreal: It certainly deserves support. Apart from the usual statistics, which are very full, it contains several essays on the history of Presbyterianism in Canada.

WORLD, Toronto: It contains all that is to be looked for in the way of rolls of Synods and Presbyteries, lists of ministers and other officers of the Church, Missionary organizations, various committees, etc. . . . On the whole, this "Year Book" ought to be heartily welcomed and well supported by the people of the Presbyterian Church.

KNOX COLLEGE MONTHLY, Toronto: Evidently no pains have been spared that it might be full and accurate. Besides the usual contents of the "Year Book," there are well written and useful articles on the different Schemes and phases of the Church's work prepared by specialists in the several departments. . . . The "Year Book" is well arranged and neatly printed, and should be in the library of every one who is at all interested in our Church's work.

WITNESS, Montreal: It contains a vast amount of denominational information, arranged to be easy of reference, and should have a very large circulation among Presbyterians.

THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN,

— PUBLISHED BY THE —

Presbyterian Printing and Publishing Company

(C. BLACKETT ROBINSON),

AT 5 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO.

TERMS: \$2 per annum, in advance.

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



TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14th, 1888.

Our Clubbing Arrangement with newspapers has been terminated. The offer of Book Premiums will be good until the 15th of March, when it will be withdrawn. We have to thank a large number of subscribers for their prompt renewals and for kind services in helping to extend the circulation of THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN. It is expected that those who have not yet remitted for the current year will do so at once, and thus be in a position to claim one of the valuable books offered to all paying \$2.00 in advance for 1888.

WE notice, from reports of congregational meetings, that a number of our congregations are giving up pew rents and adopting the envelope system. When worked by accurate, painstaking business men, the envelope system is perhaps the best in existence for raising money for congregational purposes. If worked in a slipshod manner by men of no tact or business ability, it is perhaps the worst. The best results or the worst failures can be brought about by the envelopes in a very short time. Everything depends on who handles them.

AFTER Bismarck, what? is the question on many lips. Something better than blood and iron it is to be devoutly hoped. After Bismarck perhaps may come constitutional government, more liberty to the subject, a smaller expenditure for fighting purposes, and less compulsion in the way of forcing young Germans to train for military purposes. There is nothing the world misses so little as a man. When the Kaiser and Crown Prince, Bismarck and Von Moltke have gone over to the majority, Germany will continue to be one of the Great Powers, and the world will go on pretty much as usual. The world can go on bravely even without much better men than Bismarck.

THE Dominion and Local Parliaments are in full blast. Though not exciting, the proceedings have not been dull. Several of the journals have adopted a descriptive style of reporting the proceedings, which is a great improvement on the old leaden reports

written in the third person, and sometimes almost verbatim. Sir John and Mr. Mowat are both safely in the saddle for another Parliament. Barring accidents, neither can be unhorsed until next election, and perhaps not then. Judging from the fact that there have been no long speeches or prolonged debates in either house, we conclude that useful work is being done in both. In deliberative bodies, both civil and ecclesiastical, the rule is—the more talk the less work. At all events, that is the invariable rule when there is no great question to be discussed.

THE coming summer will be a good one for clergymen to visit the Old Country. A General Missionary Conference will be held in London, beginning on the 10th of June. Forty-eight British societies engaged in foreign mission work will be represented. A meeting of the Presbyterian Alliance will begin in the same city on the 3rd of July. No doubt there will be other attractions for those who take an active interest in Christian work. We notice that two members of the Toronto Presbytery declined election to the General Assembly, on the ground that they expect to be in Europe when the Supreme Court meets. We shall be glad to notice that a considerable number in other Presbyteries decline for the same reason. The Assembly never suffers from lack of members, but a large number of ministers suffer from lack of a good trip to the old land. The stimulus, mental and physical given to a minister by a trip across the Atlantic, is worth a good deal to the minister and to the Church as well.

"LET the Church decline to be led by those ardent brethren who are so often ready with new Schemes, but do not trouble their minds much, if at all, with the question of providing the means." So wrote Dr. McDonald, of Hamilton, in our last issue. The advice is timely and sound. It is the easiest thing imaginable to draw up a Scheme on paper. Any talker can stand up in a Church court and say, "Let Presbyteries do this, and sessions do that, and congregations do a third thing." The men who know the least about the difficulty of working out Schemes, who have never raised any considerable amount of money for any purpose, are always the readiest to propose new schemes and tell others what they ought to do. Pastors and elders, and other office-bearers who know something about the work involved in raising a million and a half, are not quite so ready to cut out new work for others. It was a very easy thing to say that the calendar and ecclesiastical year should run concurrently, but a goodly number of managers and missionary associations have found out before now that making the change was not so easy. If the Church is to be led by anybody, let it be led in matters financial by men who have had, or have now, some experience in raising money.

THERE is no royal road to learning, nor is there a royal road to exemption from trouble. Perhaps the most afflicted family in Germany at the present time is the Royal family. The great Kaiser is gone, his successor is dying slowly with cancer, the heir to the throne is a mere inexperienced youth, a large element in the Empire is none too loyal, and Europe is armed to the teeth. How foolish for people in ordinary circumstances to suppose that high position brings exemption from trouble. Crowned heads and royal families have their troubles as well as ordinary mortals. Cancer destroys the larynx of a prince as easily as the larynx of a labourer. The highest medical skill in the world could do nothing to stay the power of that fell disease. No doubt the eminent men who attended the Crown Prince did something to lessen pain, and perhaps their treatment prolonged life, but in regard to the main issue they were powerless. No one has any doubt now that the disease will prove fatal. Here is a lesson for those people who continually say that "Money can do anything." No, money cannot do anything. In the greatest emergencies of life money can do nothing. Emperors die like other men; cancer cuts down a Crown Prince as fast as a poor man; and the family of the greatest monarch in Europe has troubles just as acute as the troubles of any family in the realm. Never hug the delusion that money can do anything.

OUR neighbours over the way are getting ready for a battle with the modern financial institutions called

"Trusts." The *Christian at Work* says that they are as numerous as the sand on the seashore, which, we presume, is a figure of speech. Our contemporary furnishes this list.

Indeed, the question is not, What lines of business are controlled by Trusts? but, What departments of industry are free from them,—for already we have the great Standard Oil Trust, the Cotton-Seed Oil Trust, the Linseed Oil Trust, the Castor Oil Trust, the Steel Trust, the Steel Rail Trust, the Iron Trust, the Iron Ore Trust, the Nail Trust, the Stove Trust, while the business in paper bags, in oil cloths, in glass, in salt, lumber, paint, pork, beef, coffee,—all have their great Trusts putting up the price of their wares to the consumer. Not only so, but in this State even milk and honey, and cheese and butter and eggs are produced and sold on terms prescribed each by its respective Trust; so that the sand on the seashore is not more abundant than the "Trusts" in the country.

If all the industries represented in the foregoing list have formed combinations to put up the price of their wares; the question which troubles an outsider is, Who are left to fight the trust? The popular notion is that the fighting must be done mainly by the farmers. But you notice that producers of pork and beef and cheese and butter and eggs are in the "Trust" business as well as others. It would seem that labourers, skilled and unskilled, clergymen, doctors and editors, are about the only citizens who are not connected with "Trusts." The lawyers perhaps, have a little "Trust" of their own. If the farmers' vote can be counted on the side of the "Trusts," it will take our neighbours longer to wipe out the Trusts than it took to put down the rebellion in the South.

THE DEAD KAISER.

WHILE universal interest was centred on the Villa Zirio at San Remo, waiting intently what important events a few hours might disclose, eager attention within the last few days was diverted to the chief figure in the stately palace on Unter den Linden, Berlin. While all the world was in suspense as to the probable fate of the Crown Prince of Germany he has succeeded to the glorious heritage to which by birth he was destined. From disposition, character and ability he was regarded with high esteem by his own people and by citizens generally of other nationalities. The best expectations were formed of his imperial rule should he be called upon to exercise it. With deep sorrow it was seen that the impress of death is on him. The long and weary illness he has undergone is looked upon as certain to terminate fatally at no distant date. Meanwhile an additional sorrow has fallen upon him and his people, not unexpected certainly, yet none the less severe when it came. Those acquainted with the facts have stated for months past that the aged Kaiser has been in a dying condition, and that the end might come at any moment. Possible contingencies were in a measure provided for, and Prince William, the late Emperor's grandson, was entrusted with some of the functions of regency.

In the case of Emperor William suspense did not last long, but it was intense during the time he was known to be in a critical condition. On Friday morning last the end came, and the aged monarch passed peacefully and unconsciously away. His eventful earthly life is over; his record is completed and he has entered the presence of the King of kings, where, like the humblest of his subjects, he will receive the righteous award that is his due.

When William succeeded his brother, Frederick William IV. King of Prussia, Germany did not occupy the place nor wield the influence she now does on the destinies of Europe. Frederick William had come through the excitements of the revolutionary movement beginning in Paris with the expulsion of Louis Philippe. He made concessions under compulsion and gave promises of constitutional rule which he did not keep. He was besides subjected to personal infirmities that well-nigh destroyed respect for him. When William IV. of Prussia died, the late Emperor succeeded to the throne. In personal character the departed monarch has through his exceptionally long life maintained an unblemished reputation, which has, in spite of his autocratic tendencies, endeared him to the German people. His eventful reign has appealed strongly to the patriotic feeling so characteristic of the citizens of the Fatherland. In this he was ably seconded by Prince Bismarck, who, throughout the reign of William I., has virtually ruled Germany and largely controlled the destinies of Europe. The long contention with Denmark

over the Schleswig-Holstein duchies was settled by the sword in favour of Germany. This was followed soon after by the contest with Austria for supremacy in Germany, when victory again perched on the Prussian banners. Then came the greatest of the struggles during William's reign, between France and Germany. Here again the able generalship, the wise counsels of statesmen and the splendid discipline and valour of the German soldiery triumphed all along the line from Saarbrück to Sedan, where the ill-starred Napoleon III. yielded himself a prisoner to the victors. Soon after William was proclaimed at Versailles Emperor of Germany. The Fatherland had regained the Rhine Provinces, achieved the long-desired national unity, and become the first of European Powers.

And now the august ruler under whose auspices these great results have been achieved lies in state in the Royal Palace at Berlin. He has taken his place in history. The deep affection in which he was held by the German nation has found unmistakable expression, and rulers and people throughout the world have been moved to sympathy by his death. In this is seen how the genuine worth of the man, more than the splendid achievements of his reign, has been recognized. Rank and power are no doubt dazzling, but death obliterates all distinctions, and though the fact that the august dead occupied an imperial throne is not overlooked, the deeper fact of his humanity is what moves the universal heart.

For a time there will be anxiety and unrest in the German Empire. What the outcome may be no one can predict. Kings may rise and fall, but He by whom kings reign and princes decree justice lives and rules eternally. Stirring events may be near at hand, ruinous wars, and national desolations may fill men's minds with fear, but over all in benignity and mercy the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth.

IS VOTING BY BALLOT SINFUL?

IN no matter under Governmental control is there greater public interest manifested than in popular education. Everything affecting the instruction of Canadian youth is watched with keen attention. All that is related to the system of education, its administration, down to the minutest details, is fully and freely discussed. Perhaps, because they are thoroughly impressed with the importance of rightly training the young morally, religiously and intellectually, ministers of every denomination take an active part in discussing all that pertains to education. They by no means all think in the same groove or say the same thing, yet all are deeply interested in the moral well-being of the public schools, since the future of the country is mainly dependent on the character and attainments of that large class, who in a few years will be the most active and energetic citizens of the Dominion. The wide divergencies of opinion between different denominations complicate matters very considerably, and these cannot find satisfactory solution by summarily cutting the Gordian knot.

A new phase of the education question has presented itself in the earnest strife among the supporters of Roman Catholic Separate Schools over the question whether their trustees should be elected by ballot or by open vote. The latter method has been followed since the institution of Separate Schools in Ontario. For some time there has been a growing desire for the introduction of the ballot in the election of trustees. It is believed to be general among Roman Catholic people. Then why is so reasonable a desire denied? Simply because the Roman Catholic Archbishop is opposed to the change. The desire in itself is eminently reasonable. The Separate Schools are supported by the people's money. These supporters are the proper parties, where free institutions prevail, to say how their schools are to be controlled. The ballot obtains in all other elections in which Roman Catholics take part. They vote by ballot for members of the House of Commons, for representatives in the legislative assemblies, and for those who reside over municipal affairs; but for trustees of Separate Schools the line is drawn. Why, it is difficult for any one of lower than archiepiscopal rank to perceive. Surely if it is legitimate to vote by ballot for those who control our national affairs, it cannot well be a mortal or even a venial sin to elect school trustees by the same method.

But the Archbishop, in the plenitude of his authority, says it must not be, and there, according to him and his supporters in this matter, the affair should

end at once and forever. There it is certain, however, the contest will not end. The time is swiftly passing when mere authority in Church or State can arbitrarily silence the clearly-defined demands of the people. Subserviency to autocratic rule is no longer possible among a free people. 'This is clearly emphasized by the attitude assumed by the advocates of those who champion popular rights. They profess entire submission to their ecclesiastical superiors in matters spiritual, but in the exercise of their functions as citizens they claim that to which they are entitled, the freedom to think and act for themselves.

Some who enjoy the precious heritage of civil and religious freedom, gained not without death-struggles, may fail to realize the heroic courage of the champions of popular rights pertaining to the supporters of Separate Schools.

The reasons contained in the Archbishop's pastorals and communications may be far from cogent, but his authority at least over the members of his flock is still very powerful. To remain undismayed and unyielding under the denunciations of one of the highest dignitaries this side the Eternal City requires some degree of moral courage and confidence in the right. That these men have hitherto displayed a resolute front in face of all threats, and are able to give clear and convincing reasons for the ground they have taken, entitles them to respect and sympathy. The triumph of the principle for which they contend is only a question of time. To concede a demand so reasonable as the use of the ballot in Separate School trustee elections, after taking such a high-handed course, may be very distasteful and even humiliating to so exalted a dignitary, but lofty assumptions often lead to a ridiculous decline.

Books and Magazines.

OUR LITTLE ONES AND THE NURSERY. (Boston: The Russell Publishing Co.)—In every respect this is a most admirable little monthly for little readers.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. (Boston: Littell & Co.)—From week to week this most valuable publication supplies its readers with all that is most interesting in current literature.

THE HOMILETIC REVIEW. (New York; Funk & Wagnalls; Toronto: William Briggs.)—The Review department is specially strong in timely papers by eminent writers. The like can truly be said of the Sermonic Section, while the miscellaneous contents are rich, varied and profitable.

THE CANADIAN METHODIST MAGAZINE. (Toronto: William Briggs.)—The March number of this excellent Canadian magazine presents its readers with a fine selection of papers, original and other, copiously and well illustrated. The editor contributes a genial and appreciative paper on "Recent Canadian Poetry."

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE. (New York: The American Magazine Co.)—This new candidate for popular favour is making creditable advances in pictorial excellence. The frontispiece is a fine engraving of Horace Vernet's "Judith and Holofernes." One of the merits in the estimation of many readers of this magazine is, that the papers are generally short; none are spun out to weariness. The contents are varied, bright and attractive. The March number is one of great excellence.

THE NEW PRINCETON REVIEW. (New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.)—In no respect does the March number of this masterly review fall beneath the high standard it has set up in previous issues. The number opens with a capital paper on "Emerson," by Gamaliel Bradford, Jun. Professor Calderwood, of Edinburgh, himself a master in mental science, and withal an earnest Christian philosopher, contributes a clear and cogent paper on "The Present Ethical Relations of Absolute Idealism and Naturalism." The Rev. R. S. MacArthur writes on "Christianity and the Secular Spirit"; Alexander Johnston, on "Law, Logic and Government"; Wendell P. Garrison, on "Practical Politics"; E. H. House, on "Foreign Jurisdiction in Japan." Frances Courtenay Baylor continues "Hidalgo, the Washington of Mexico"; "Some Aspects of Modern Literature," by Hamilton Wright Mabie, and the "Marriage of Marie Modeste," by Grace King, together with usual departmental contributions, make up a number that the readers of the *New Princeton* will greatly relish.

THE MISSIONARY WORLD.

FAREWELL WORDS.

While on board the *Parthia* at Vancouver, two hours before sailing, the Rev. Jonathan Goforth sent the following note to Rev. J. Mackay, of Knox Church, Scarborough, through whose kindness it is now placed before our readers:

Just a few words before our pilot leaves us, and more when we reach China. We start almost five days behind time on account of snowslides, etc. We felt a little impatient, but as it allowed us to set things a little more in order, and allowed other passengers to reach the boat in time, we should not mind. We took on deck this morning at seven o'clock, and watched the ship loosed from her moorings. It cut the bridge behind us. We had not the slightest wish to stay, though strong emotion filled us at the thought of leaving "native land"—more properly those of you, our friends, who have made this Canada a dear spot to us. I never saw Mrs. Goforth more happy than now as we turn out into the ocean toward our future home. Let us leave no stone unturned in the effort to move God's people to speed the message to every creature. I know that many eyes are fixed upon this movement. It rests with us largely either to inspire or to discourage the host of God forming our Church. We have the aid of many prayers. The means sufficient shall certainly not be wanting. Let us win 10,000 Chinese souls. It will please Him, our Lord. Write us to Chefoo. With best wishes for your success your fellow in the fight, J. GOFORTH.

JOPPA MEDICAL MISSION, PALESTINE.

The following paragraph from the report of the Joppa Medical Mission, Palestine, says the *Medical Missionary Journal*, will give our readers an idea of the character of the work prosecuted in this hospital:

The medical mission is carried on five days in every week, the patients often beginning to gather round the gate as early as six a.m., in their eagerness for the nine o'clock opening. The total number of attendance, from November 1, 1885, to December 31, 1886, was 11,176. During the same period 231 patients have been nursed in the hospital, of whom twelve have died, seven being admitted in a hopeless condition. Of in-patients eight were Jews, ten were Maronites, three Latins, six Protestants, nineteen Greeks, one Armenian, one Copt and 183 Moslems. The increased accommodation of the new hospital has admitted of a ward being set apart for women, already occupied by five patients; and on this branch of the work we hope for much blessing.

The Word of God is read and explained in the wards in Arabic each evening, accompanied with prayer, and deep is the interest of this little service. Such of the patients as are able to rise generally gather round the lady, sitting on the nearer beds or squatting Eastern fashion at her feet. Others sit up in bed, each wrapped in his blanket, their dark eyes fixed intently on the reader, as if they would drink in every word, and the reverent stillness during prayer is a continual source of thankfulness. It is touching, too, to hear the benedictions that follow the ladies as they leave the wards after the evening prayer, "Maasealamee" (my peace go with you) passing from lip to lip, often in tones of real earnestness and gratitude.

The Sunday school is carried on with still increasing numbers, and it is an ever-recurring source of thankfulness that the authorities place no difficulty in our way, for nearly every week there are above 120 scholars, comprising both children and young women—the great majority of whom, being Moslems, are forbidden by their religion to receive any Christian teaching, and who nevertheless come gladly and willingly for this sole purpose. Daily we pray, and now we earnestly ask the prayers of our friends, that we nothing may be permitted to stop this blessed work.

The mothers' meeting also is still held every Friday, about forty women gathering around their dearly-loved friend, Miss Nicholson, to hear "the old, old story," new to them, "of Jesus and His love." It must be this that attracts them, for no other inducement is offered, except, indeed, the singing of the simplest Gospel hymns. Miss Nicholson also visits constantly in the neighbouring villages, going from hut to hut, or gathering an audience of these utterly untaught uncared-for women, under some shady tree; and these visits are often pressingly invited and eagerly welcomed.

Choice Literature.

SALEM: A TALE OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

BY D. R. CASTLETON.

CHAPTER XXI. (Continued).

At last, baffled and worn out by repeated disappointments, he accepted the invitation of his friend, Sir William Phips, to try to forget his trouble in the excitement of visiting the New World, to which Sir William, in his new appointment of governor, was about to embark. In very hopelessness he consented to make the trial; and here, where he least expected it, and under circumstances stranger than fiction could invent, in the streets of Salem he found his long-sought child.

But even now the loving father felt he was not sure of the safety of his darling child, until he had her under the shelter of his own roof and the protection of his own country. He was eager to take her home; and as neither Alice nor her grandmother were reluctant to leave the land where they had suffered so much and had attained such an undesirable notoriety, preparations were made for their speedy departure for England so soon as Alice was able to bear the fatigue of the voyage.

But although it was fully decided that Grandmother Campbell was to cross the waters with them, her own practical good sense showed her that she could not hope or expect to retain her place at her grandchild's side when Alice should assume her true position in her father's home; and it was her decided and openly-declared intention to return to Scotland.

Alice, who, in spite of the pleadings of her own heart, saw the propriety of this step, strongly urged upon her a return to the Hillside Farm, of which she still retained a very pleasant impression as the well-remembered and happy home of her own childhood. But Mrs. Campbell did not wish it. The six years they had passed there, and which to the happy child, so petted and indulged, seemed in memory all one unclouded day of enjoyment, had to the grandmother been long years of the most intense grief and constant anxiety, and she had no pleasant associations with the place.

The little Lowland farm, once occupied by her parents, and which had been her own patrimony, was now again, she had learned, for sale. It was the scene of her own childhood and youth. It was consecrated to her by the tender memories of her parents and her only child. Here she was born. Its kindly roof had given her a shelter when she came back to it a deserted wife or desolate widow.

It was near enough to England to enable her to see and hear from her beloved grandchild regularly, and the quiet grave-yard where her parents slept was now to her the dearest spot on earth. She would return there, to await the close of the eventful week which had there begun; and at her request an agent was authorized to make the purchase for her.

CHAPTER XXII.—THE PARTING.

"Sometimes beneath exterior rough
A loyal soul is hidden,
That questions not the Master's will,
But does the task that's bidden;
For lowly lot and form uncouth
May yet perchance inherit
A grace the mighty Cæsar lacked—
A calm, contented spirit."

The person most aggrieved in the prospect of the departure of the little family was our humble friend, the faithful old Winny.

To her it was a loss to which nothing could reconcile her, and though (unlike herself) she bore it in silence, still it was a pain to see that she drooped under it.

One day Alice found her sitting upon an inverted wash-tub in front of the hen-house, with her poor woolly head in her hands, in a very despondent attitude. Supposing she was grieving for her coming departure, Alice, who in the fulness of her own happiness longed to see every one else happy, said to her:

"Why, what is the matter, Winny? you seem to be in trouble. Tell me what it is, and see if I can help you."
"So I be, ruther," said Winny, raising her dejected face; "but it ain't nuffin' to trouble you wid. I wuz kinder 'flectin' like—dat's all."

"But I am afraid your reflections were sad ones," said Alice, kindly.

"Wal, dey was; I'm kinder puzzled like, Alice. Yet jest sit down here, will yer? and as she spoke she upset another of her tubs, dusted it, and, throwing her apron over it, signed to Alice to sit beside her; and Alice, who loved to humour the simple-hearted old woman, gravely complied, and sat *te-a-tea* with her, prepared to listen.

"Yer see, Alice, the trouble is here. I'm feared I se done wrong—kinder cheated like.

"Oh, no, Winny—no, indeed; I am sure you never cheated any one of a penny."

"Oh, no, it ain't no money, an' I didn't mean to do nuffin' wrong; but I'm feared 'taz all de same, unbeknownst to me. Yer see, Alice, de care o' hens and chickens is a mighty great sponsonity. Didn't yer neber tink so?"

"Why no," said Alice, laughing. "I never have thought so; but still it may be—but how do you mean?"

"Well, dat are is what I'm goin' to tell yer. When dese 'ere hens dey fust begin to lay—little Speckle, she wuz de fust to begin, an' it wuz wery pretty o' her, an' I tort it wuz wery good manners.

"But yer see, little Speckle, she were a pert, forth-puttin', no-count sort o' critter, an' her eggs—well, I s'pose she done her best—but her eggs, dey warn't nuffin' to speak ob—little tings, not much bigger dan a robin's eggs. So, as

dey wasn't by no means fit to be sot, I jest use dem in de family as dey come along. But bime-by Brownie, she begun for to lay. Brownie is a real, gen'rous sort o' her, an' her eggs, dey wuz sum'pen like—big again as Speckle's wuz. I tell you dem was good measure, a creuit to any hen, an' I kept dem to set.

"Ob course, Speckle, she habin' begun to lay fust, wuz de fust to want to set. She was alters a kinder forward young ting; an' as we was impatient to have some chickens,—an' I neber tort on't—I went an' sot her fust."

And here the speaker paused, and looked up at Alice, as if she had reached the point of the story.

"Well?" said Alice, wonderingly, for she did not understand; "is she not doing well with the eggs now, Winny?"

"Why, bress, yes. She's a doin' well enuff; but—"

"But what is the trouble then, I do not see."

"Why, poor Brownie, ob course—don't yer see? Whose chicks will dey be, Alice?"

"Why, Speckle's, of course," said Alice, "if she hatches them—won't they be?"

"Dere, dat's jest it; yes, I s'pose so. Dey'll be Speckle's chickens, an' dey didn't ought to be. Brownie, she laid dem eggs, an' now I've give um to Speckle, an' I'll bet dat per: young ting she'll go a trouppin' round wid um, as proud as you please, right under Brownie's nose an' eyes; an' poor Brownie, she won't know dey're her'n; she'll tink dey are only her neffers an' nieces. Now aint dat too bad? an' I done it!"

"Probably," said Alice, laughing at the old woman's troubled face, "Brownie will never find it out; and you know 'what the mind does not know the heart will not rue. I guess she will stand it. But Winny, I want to ask about your father—how is old Drosky?"

"Oh, bress us! he's well enuff—strong as a horse, he is."

"I am glad to hear it. I have never seen him since the day he built this hen-coop."

"No, nor before eep. Don't yer remember how s'prised yer wuz to find I had 'em? An' yer neber knowed yer had one yerself. I guess yer wuz more s'priseder yet when yer own come along. He is jest a beytuy, your'n is. I'd swop wid yer any day, I 'clare I would, on'y I dun'no as he'd be so becomin' to me as old Dad is; an' like as not I shouldn't be as becomin' to him as you be. So I s'pose, on the whole, we had better each on us keep to our own."

"Yes," said Alice quietly, "I think so too."

"But, Alice, I don't like yer goin' home to do old country; I don't see how I can spare yer. I don't brame yer, nuther; I'd go wid yer if it wuz not for my old pardner here. If old dad would on'y die, now I but he won't—he ain't got no proper feelin' for me, dat ole man haint. He wouldn't inconvenience hisself—he wouldn't jest die—no, not to oblige de best friend he haz in de world—and dat's me—no he wouldn't. An' I don't jest like to tarn my back on him after keepin' him on so long, but I really tink he grows tougher an' stronger ebery day he licks. And why shouldn't he, when he eats all he can get, right hand an' left hand, fit to beat all water?"

"Oh, Winny, Winny! do let the poor old man have enough to eat."

"Enuff' yes, ob course—but what is enuff? I'd like to know dat; you don't know, and I'm sure he don't. Why, he'll eat all I can sot afore him, an' den, if anoder chance comes along, he's ready for it—he'll jest turn to an' eat jest as much more. Enuff' I 'clare, 'neber 'lowed he had it yet, an' I guess he neber will."

Still Winny did grieve deeply the loss of her friends with a genuine sorrow, for not all the liberal provision they had made for the support of herself and her father in their declining years could compensate. Not even Alice's last laughing injunction to her to "be sure and let old Drosky have as much to eat as was good for him," could bring to the dark face of the sorrowing old woman one of her broadly good-natured smiles.

CHAPTER XXIII.—THE CONCLUSION.

"Through all its varying scenes our tale has run—
The story's ended and the play is done;
Let fall the curtain and put out the light—
Then 'excute omnes'—and to all 'good night.'"

And now, having disposed of the more important *dramatis personæ* of our story, but little more remains to bring it to its conclusion.

The terrible delusion of witchcraft, upon which this narrative is founded, had a sudden rise, but it had a still more sudden termination; the monstrous evil had sprung up and swelled, until it burst by the innate force of its own virulence; it was like one of those vile poisonous fungi which spring up in a night, scattering sickness and death around, and disappear forever.

Perhaps the wretched girls who figured so prominently in its horrors, and whose demonic performances had so shocked the public mind and dethroned all the calmer powers of reason, had become wearied of their deadly sport; or else, confiden, in their success hitherto, they had become reckless of consequences; but it is certain they went too far and struck too high.

They had accused the wife of Philip English, one of the most prominent merchants of Salem, who had escaped from jail and saved her life by flight; and also the Rev. Samuel Willard, minister of the Old South Church in Boston; and the mother-in-law of Justice Corwin, an estimable lady residing in Boston (probably because he was too passive at the trials to suit them), and now, in October, they ventured to accuse Mrs. Hale, the wife of the minister of the First Church in Beverly; her genuine excellence and sweet womanly graces and virtues were widely known, the community, through undoubting faith in her, became convinced of the daring perjury of the accusers, and their power was at an end. "Never was a revolution so sudden and so complete, and the great body of the people were rescued from their delusion."

All the previous trials had been held by a special court, which was now superseded, and a permanent and regular tribunal, the Superior Court of Judicature, was then established. They held their first court in January, 1693, and

continued their sessions until May—although no new condemnations appear to have been made by them; and in May, Sir William Phips, the governor, by a general proclamation, discharged all the prisoners.

The number thus set free is said to have been about 150. Twenty had been executed—some had died in prison—a considerable number had broken from jail and made their escape; and, it has been estimated that the whole number of persons who had been committed on charge of this imaginary crime amounted to several hundreds.

But even after this legal acquittal the prisoners were not set at liberty until they had paid all the charges for their board while in prison, and all the court and gaoler's fees; by this cruel refinement of extortion, these helpless beings, who had already had their homes and possessions despoiled, were reduced in many instances to utter impoverishment.

In looking back upon this terrible tragedy, even after the long lapse of years, there seems to be no way to account for it by any of the known and recognized laws of the human mind; the actors in it seem to have been utterly reckless of consequences to others, and totally incapable of human feeling. These is no mention on record of their being once moved by natural pity for the sufferings they wrought; and in one instance one of the girls explained her unfounded charge as having been "only in sport"—we must have some sport." And they seem to have been in a giddy, frolic state of mind, as if totally unconscious of the death-dealing nature of their accusations; and even after the delusion had passed by, although some few of the older and more important persons involved in this fearful loss of life have left a noble record of their true repentance and remorse for the delusion into which they had suffered themselves to be drawn, the girls do not give any evidence that they had any realizing sense of the enormity of the sin they had committed. In their subsequent confessions they speak of their conduct by such mild terms as "error of judgment, a strange delusion of the devil," rather than in a spirit of heartfelt repentance for their terrible guilt, and its widespread and irremediable effects.

Even the Rev. Mr. Parris appears himself so entirely devoid of natural human sympathies that he was positively unable to realize their existence in others: "He could not be made to understand why the sorrowing family of Rebecca Nurse felt themselves so much aggrieved by her cruel and unjust execution; he told them in plain terms that while they thought her innocent, and he believed her guilty and justly put to death, 'it was a mere difference of opinion; as if he regarded the fact of her life or death as an altogether indifferent matter.'"

THE END.

A GAMEY BISHOP.

A few years ago the Episcopal diocese of Kentucky appeared to be torn up with dissensions about high and low Church views. The bishop unfortunately allowed his sympathies to be drawn out to one of these parties as against the other, and thereafter, becoming disheartened and discouraged, resigned the bishopric.

The present bishop, when called to the diocese, was determined to ignore these dissensions, and if possible to harmonize his people, and bring them into the broad, liberal views of the Church.

For some time neither of these parties was able to discover whether his sympathies were with one or the other party, until, an occasion presenting itself in a social circle, a lady (with the curiosity of the sex) said, "Bishop, what are your views? We cannot find out. Are you high Church or low Church?"

Instantly the bishop replied, "Madam, I am high, low, Jack, and the gamey."

It is needless to add there are no dissensions now. The game has been won; Jack is forgotten. High and low, rich and poor, are in harmony under his ministry.—*Harper's Magazine for March.*

WOMAN IN THE ORIENT.

In travelling eastward through Europe and Asia, overland via Vienna, Belgrade, Adrianople and the Bosphorus one begins to see scattering specimens of the "mysterious veiled lady" of the Orient, in the towns of Southern Serbia. These are the women of Turkish families who have found it to their interest to remain north of the Balkans after the doubtful blessings of Ottoman Government had departed to the south. At Sofia and other Bulgarian cities one sees more in proportion, in Koumelian cities still more, and then reaching Turkey proper, the ladies of the *yashmak* become the rule, and unveiled faces the exception.

Constantinople is essentially cosmopolitan; its population can scarcely be called Turkish, for were a race census taken the Osmanli would probably be found to be in the minority. On through Asiatic Turkey, through Anatolia, Sivas and Koordistan is a mixed population of Turks, Kurds and Armenians. In the cities the Turkish ladies wear *yashmaks*, but the Armenians are often in the majority, and so there is small lack of female faces abroad, and no lack at all of female forms. In the smaller towns, exclusively Turkish, all the women wear face veils, but the simple villagers of all religions go uncovered.

Much the same state of affairs prevails in Persia. The Persian city ladies go abroad closely veiled, but the Armenian and Guebre females walk the streets with but mere suggestion of concealment. In the villages the ladies of the Khan's household ape their city sisters, but the wives and daughters of the ryots affect no face covering whatever, and cluster about the Ferenghi traveller without restraint. Even in Holy Meshed, where Shiab fanaticism is supposed to come to a fierce focus, and the whole population are enthusiastic Mohammedans, women through the streets, and often caught a passing glimpse of an inquisitive female face revealed by a partially uplifted veil. So, along all the Mohammedan trail from the Bosphorus to the Meccah and Persia I saw plenty of women.—*Thomas Stevens, in Women for March.*

MY ROSES.

"I see you've been in the garden,
You've been in the garden, miss"—
Surprised at the words from a stranger
I glanced around to see
Who it was that was talking,
And why he should speak to me.

In my hurry to meet an engagement
I was hastening up the street,
Unconscious of aught around me,
Not thinking a friend to meet,
When I heard these words close to me,
Just at my side as I went,
And turning I only discovered
An old man, feeble and bent;
But his face had a smile as he nodded
For he meant to say nothing amiss—
"I see you've been in the garden,
You've been in the garden, miss."

The words, for the moment, surprised me,
But their meaning I instantly felt
As I glanced at my Jacqueminot roses,
The beauties just pinned at my belt.
Ah! their freshness and sweetness and glory
Had not been alone made for me,
For here in these very few moments
They had been pleasant for others to see.
And since I have always been sorry,
That ere tho thought came to my heart,
'Twas too late to give him the roses,
We had each gone our way far apart.

But other things came to me later,
When I thought of this, during the day,
That this little scene simply might teach us
A sure and effective way
Of shedding the gladness and sweetness
Of a happy look or a word
Which we cannot fail to gather
From the garden of the Lord
—Mary Breck Talmage, in *New York Observer*.

THE SAGUENAY RIVER.

The river is probably the deepest stream in the world; excepting in a few places the general depth is from 600 to 900 feet; and the bottom of the Saguenay at its mouth is 600 feet below the bottom of the St. Lawrence. Thus a low point of rock at the shore on an island is really the top of a great hill springing up steeply from the bottom, and many of the cliffs are not half out of the water. As the spring tides rise about eighteen feet, the currents of the river are violent and eccentric; in some places the ebb stream runs from four to six miles an hour; the eddies along the shores are like those on a rapid; and the undercurrents sometimes lay hold of a vessel and turn her about or hold her still in spite of a tow boat. Before the use of tow-boats a vessel left helpless by a calm sometimes drifted against the rocks, lodged on a ledge, and when the tide fell capsized in deep water. As anchorage is very rarely found, large iron rings were let in to the rocks, and vessels even now sometimes tie up to the cliffs and await a fair wind. The tide, for some unexplained reason, advances with extraordinary rapidity in the Saguenay; thus, notwithstanding the fact that the ebb current very rarely ceases to flow out of the river, yet high tide arrives at Chicoutimi only forty five minutes later than at Tadouac—seventy miles. On the St. Lawrence the tide advances in the same time only from Tadouac to Murray Bay—about thirty five miles. The source of the Saguenay, Lake St. John, seems like a Northern sea. The pale twilight lasts far into the night—until the aurora borealis hangs its mystic veil across the sky. The beaches, a mile or more wide in summer, the sharp waves raised by a wind on this very shallow basin, the screaming gulls all make you look for a tide and for white-winged ships. But only a bark canoe now and then comes along from one of the thirteen rivers descending by many falls and cascades from the forest-covered mountains; and the pinched up farms scattered along the shores add to the arctic sentiment, felt even on a summer's day. The Saguenay comes into being as lustrous twins, the Little and the Grand Discharge—deep narrow channels worn in the rock. They run on separately for some miles through rapids and pools, and finally come together at the foot of Alma Island, at the Vache Caille. There begin the Gervais Rapids, three or four miles long; at their foot the river enters a smooth, quiet stretch of fifteen miles to the Grand Remous—the most furious cascade and the most turbulent eddy of the river; and then, after a few more miles of falls and cascades, the Saguenay ends its rapid career where it meets the tide near Chicoutimi. With the exception of a few clearings the forest still covers the abrupt hills crowding upon the river. The Grand Discharge is a beautiful region; the stream is filled with an archipelago of small islands, some black bare rocks, others tree-crowned or decked with rich mosses; it has all the virgin seclusion and quiet of a lake, enclosed by a shore of bold picturesque bastions and walls of rock, surmounted by stately balsams that rise like sentinels above the birches, poplars, cedars, and woods full of tender green grass. But this quietness is full of life; the islands divide the river into a labyrinth of streams; the water runs silently and swiftly in many opposite directions down, across, even up the general course of the river, one is amazed, surprised, at its coquetry and shyness. And farther down it leaps away in the form of rapids of the Maline. The Little Discharge is so rapid that it destroys logs in its falls and cascades; the Government therefore built an aqueduct, "the Slide," for turning the timber over these dangerous places. After fishing a few days for the active wamnoniche—said to be the landlocked salmon—and exploring the waters of these twin Discharges, I joined the men driving logs at the Vache Caille, and began my acquaintance with the voyageurs.—C. H. Farthing, in *Esper's Magazine for March*.

LITERATURE AND LIFE.

Our interest in the great fact of life has become so intense that we are impatient of all the conventions and traditions that conceal it from us. Our novels to-day are full of studies of men and women in the most primitive conditions and relations, and he must command the very highest resources of his art who would interest us in a character swathed in the trappings of royalty. These things seem tawdry and unreal to a generation that has caught even a glimpse of the awful meaning of life as it works out its purpose in every individual soul. If Shakespeare were living to-day his Lear would not be an uncrowned king, but the kinsman of that lonely, massive peasant-figure whose essential and tragic dignity Turgenieff has made so impressive in "The Lear of the Steppes." Genius is the highest form of sympathy, and in modern literature this supreme quality has made itself the interpreter of the whole vast experience of humanity. It has been irresistibly drawn to that which is lowly and obscure because it hath discerned in these untrodden paths a beauty and a meaning essentially new to men; it has become conscious of the pathetic contrast between souls encompassed with limitations and the eternal elements of which they are compounded.—*Hamilton Wright Mabee, in the New Princeton Review for March*.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

In a paper on the Beginning of the American Revolution, John Fiske says: The political attitude of George III. toward the Whigs in general, and toward Pitt in particular, explains the fierce obstinacy with which he took up and carried Townshend's quarrel with the American colonies. For if the American position, that there should be no taxation without representation, were once to be granted, then it would straightway become necessary to admit the principles of parliamentary reform. The same principle that applied to such commonwealths as Massachusetts and Virginia would be forthwith applied to such towns as Birmingham and Leeds. The system of rotten boroughs would be swept away; the chief engine of kingly corruption would thus be destroyed; a reformed House of Commons, with the people at its back, would curb forever the pretensions of the Crown; and the detested Lord Chatham would become the real ruler of a renovated England, in which George III. would be a personage of very little political importance. In these considerations we find the explanation of the acts of George III. which brought on the American Revolution, and we see why it is historically correct to regard him as the person chiefly responsible for the quarrel. The obstinacy with which he refused to listen to a word of reason from America was largely due to the exigencies of the political situation in which he found himself. For him, as well as for the colonies, it was a desperate struggle for political existence. He was glad to force on the issue in America rather than in England, because it would be comparatively easy to enlist British local feeling against the Americans as a remote set of "rebels," with whom Englishmen had no interest in common, and thus obscure the real nature of the issue. Herein he showed himself a cunning politician, though an ignoble statesman. By playing off against each other the two sections of the Whig party, he continued for a while to carry his point; and had he succeeded in overcoming the American resistance, and calling into England a well trained army of victorious mercenaries, the political quarrel there could hardly have failed to develop into a civil war. A new rebellion would perhaps have overthrown George III. as James II had been overthrown a century before. As it was the victory of the Americans put an end to the personal government of the king in 1783, so quietly that the people scarcely realized the change. A peaceful election accomplished what otherwise could hardly have been effected without bloodshed.—*March Atlantic*.

BITS FROM BEGGARDOM.

Are there, then, we may be asked, no genuine beggars? And the answer is, Not one. My old soldier was a humbug like the rest; his ragged boots were, in the stage phrase, properties; whole boots were given him again and again, and always gladly accepted; and the next day, there he was on the road as usual, with toes exposed. His boots were his method; they were the man's trade; without his boots he would have starved; he did not live by charity, but by appealing to a gross taste in the public, which loves the limelight on the actor's face, and the toes out of the beggar's boots. There is true poverty, which no one sees; a false and merely mimetic poverty, which usurps its place and dress, and lives and above all drinks, on the fruits of the usurpation. The true poverty does not go into the streets; the banker may rest assured, he has never put a penny in its hand. The self-respecting poor beg from each other, never from the rich. To live in the frock-coated ranks of life, to hear canting scenes of gratitude rehearsed for two pence, a man might suppose that giving was a thing gone out of fashion; yet it goes forward on a scale so great as to fill me with surprise. In the houses of the working class, all day long there will be a foot upon the stair; all day long there will be a knocking at the doors; beggars come, beggars go, without stint, hardly intermission, from morning till night. And meanwhile, in the same city and but a few streets off, the castles of the rich stand unsummoned. Get the tale of any honest tramp, you will find it was always the poor who helped him; get the truth from any workman who has met misfortunes, it was always next door that he would go for help, or only with such exceptions as are said to prove a rule; look at the course of the mimetic beggar, it is through the poor quarters that he treats his passage, showing his bandages to every window, piercing even the attics with his nasal song. Here is a remarkable state of things in our Christian commonwealths, that the poor only should be asked to give.—*Robert Louis Stevenson, in Scribner's Magazine for March*.

British and Foreign.

THE new Romish chapel erected at Linlithgow to the memory of Mary Queen of Scots has been opened.
M. STAPPER, for nine years M. Bersier's colleague, has left the Eglise de l'Etoile to take sole charge of another parish.
MR. CEIRIOG HUGHES, "the Welsh Burns," whose widow has been put on the civil list for \$250 a year, was a Baptist.
MR. J. PATTERSON has given \$2,000 to bring out a minister from Scotland for the West Melbourne Presbyterian congregation.
THE Belfast Presbytery have arranged to celebrate the centenary of Dr. Cook, the Chalmers of the Irish Presbyterian Church.
THE association of North London choirs, representing twelve congregations, held a service of praise recently in Stoke Newington Church.
THE St. Andrew's University has conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon Rev. Charles Beard, of Liverpool, the well-known Unitarian.
THE authorities of Constantinople are trying to shut up drinking places kept by Christians within 250 feet of the Turkish places of worship.
IN the confusion reigning in the halls at the Vatican containing the gifts sent to the Pope, a large number of the most valuable presents have been stolen.
PROFESSOR LINDSAY gave a lecture in S. Matthew's Church, Glasgow, lately, on "The Wanderings of a Church Historian in the Austrian Highlands."
LADY GLENORCHY'S Church, Edinburgh, has now a communion roll of 1,020, the additions during the past year numbering 142, and its income is \$4,500.
A DEBATE in the theological society at New College, Edinburgh, terminated in a majority of four for the view that tests should be imposed on the theologians' professors.
SIR MONIER WILLIAMS of Oxford has been appointed Duff lecturer for the ensuing four years, and is to deliver a course of six lectures on Buddhism in Edinburgh next month.
THE Rev. Alexander Marshall's resignation of his charge at Inveresk, consequent on his acceptance of the pastorate of the Scots Church, Melbourne, has been accepted by Dalkeith Presbytery.
A CLASS for girls engaged in factories has been opened in connection with the Boatie congregation. It gives them a much-needed opportunity to meet for pure social intercourse and religious teaching.
THE Moderator of the Church of Scotland complains that the proposals of that Church for union with other Presbyterian bodies have not been met by the other denominations in the same spirit in which they were made.
MR. JONES, the missionary expelled from Mare by the governor of New Caledonia at half an hour's notice, has resumed his literary labours in Sydney. He gives it as his opinion that his banishment is a deed of reprisal, in consequence of the French having to vacate the New Hebrides.
THE Rev. M. M. McNeil, of the second charge of Dysart, has, to the great satisfaction of his flock, declined a unanimous call from a Presbyterian congregation in America. A stipend of \$3,000 was offered him, more than double the sum against Mr. McNeil's name in the Year Book.
THE series of choral services at St. Paul's, Edinburgh, was agreeably varied on a recent Sabbath evening with the introduction of a service of song, "The World's Redeemer," by the juvenile association of the Church. A crowded and sympathetic audience rewarded the efforts of the 140 young singers who formed the chorus.
MADAME HEISS, superintendent of the Syrian Mission Schools, lectured lately in the East Church, Arbroath. At first she experienced great difficulty in gaining admission to Moslem homes, but now she has a kindly welcome everywhere. The bitterest opposition she has to bear comes from the Roman Catholic missionaries.
THE minister of Yarrow having issued a circular asking help to plant a mission station in the vicinity of St. Mary's Loch, a correspondent of the *Scotsman* protests against a little commonplace meeting-house being planted in that peaceful glen. Mr. Ruskin, he declares, never would permit so heinous and flagrant a desecration.
IN Scotland the estimated number of Temperance ministers is—Established Church, 300; Free Church, 600; United Presbyterian Church, 312; Congregational Churches, seventy; Evangelical Union Churches, eighty; Baptist Churches, sixty; Original Secession Church, twelve; Reformed Presbyterian Church, six; other denominations, fifteen; Total, 1,455.
THE Rev. James Niblock Stuart has been fined \$25 for mutilating books in the British Museum. He did not appear in court, and the plea was urged that ill-health and over pressure of work rendered him hardly responsible for his actions. One of the excuses offered on the offender's behalf was that he had undertaken to deliver a lecture on Burns at short notice.
THE Rev. Mr. Donald of Moulin, on his arrival at Pitlochry station with his bride from Toronto, was welcomed by a great crowd of his parishioners, who yoked the horses in his carriage and drew the newly-married pair to the manse. All the houses in the village were illuminated, and a beautiful arch, decorated with evergreens and lit up by Chinese lanterns, spanned the road leading to the manse.
THE annual report of Knox Church, Dunedin, shows that there are 1,000 members, 1,230 seats let, 700 scholars, and 120 taking an active part as elders, deacons or teachers. The premises have cost nearly \$100,000, of which less than \$20,000 remains unpaid. At the meeting it was evident that the congregation felt the necessity of sustaining Dr. Stuart's strength, so that he might be long spared to carry on the work.

Ministers and Churches.

THE last number of *Life and Work*, published by Epine Church, Montreal, contains brief but valuable information respecting the Christian activity of that vigorous and prosperous congregation.

THE annual sermon in connection with the Toronto Irish Protestant Benevolent Society was preached Sabbath at noon in Cooke's Church by Rev. William Patterson. There was a large congregation present.

THE Rev. Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, New York, is to lecture, under the auspices of the Men's Missionary Society in connection with St. Andrew's East, on the 20th inst. in Association Hall on "Trifles."

THE Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, M.A., of St. John, N. B., lectured to the students of Pine Hill College, Halifax, last week on "George Buchanan, the Scottish Vigil." This was one of a series on "Heroes of the Scottish Reformation," delivered by several ministers of the Church at the request of the College Board.

AT a meeting of the Presbytery of Whitby, held in Bowmanville on the 6th inst., Mr. Fraser, of Orono, was loosed from his congregation, that he might accept an appointment from the Home Mission Committee of the General Assembly to Comox, Presbytery of Columbia. Mr. Fraser will preach his farewell sermon on Sabbath, the 18th inst., and will leave for Vancouver's Island in the beginning of April. Mr. Drummond, Newcastle, was appointed Moderator of Orono Session.

THE congregation of Chalmers Church, Kingston, has decided to build a \$25,000 edifice on a new site, and to sell the old building. The work of construction will be begun as soon as \$15,000 have been subscribed. The people of St. Andrew's are also arranging for a new church, and \$10,600 have been subscribed therefor. The cost of the rebuilding of Cooke's Church has been fully met by subscription. The congregation, under the pastoral care of Rev. S. Huston, has made steady and encouraging progress. Mr. Huston has been delivering a series of theological lectures to the students of Queen's College.

THE Toronto Presbyterian Council met last week in Knox Church. The attendance was a representative one, though not very large. The question of how best to support and carry on several of the outlying missions in new districts was referred to the executive of the council, to be reported on at an early date. Rev. R. P. McKay, of Parkdale, reported the erection of a new mission hall in Parkdale, at a cost of about \$3,000. A paper by Mr. Caswell on the "Limited Term for the Eldership" provoked an interesting debate, which was taken part in by the Rev. Messrs. Parsons, Macdonnell, M'igan, Wallace, Barnhill, Burns and Elders Merryfield, Y. J. O'Leary, McMurchy and Smith. The almost unanimous finding of the council was in favour of life term.

THE annual election of officers of Knox College Metaphysical and Literary Society and the *Knox College Monthly* staff, held on Friday evening, March 2, resulted as follows: General Committee: George Needham, B.A., president; M. C. Rumball, B.A., first vice-president; John Robertson, second vice-president; John Crawford, B.A., critic; P. J. McLaren, B.A., recording secretary; J. M. McLaren, B.A., corresponding secretary; J. Drummond, B.A., treasurer; John McNair, secretary of committee; H. R. Horne, curator; John Little, Wm. Ross, W. A. Bradley, councillors. *Knox College Monthly* staff: J. Crawford, B.A., business manager; W. A. Bradley, treasurer; J. McD. Duncan, B.A., T. R. Shearer, B.A., M. C. Rumball, B.A., Thomas Nattress, B.A., J. McP. Scot, B.A., H. E. A. Reid, B.A., editors.

ON Sabbath, the 19th February, Rev. W. J. Dey, of Hamilton, preached the anniversary sermons in Knox Church, Jarvis. The audiences both forenoon and evening, more especially in the evening, were large, and the sermons able and impressive. On Monday evening a most successful tea meeting was held in the basement, followed by a musical and literary entertainment in the church. Speeches by the Rev. Messrs. Croll, Hamilton, Jackson and Thynne, and by the pastor of the congregation, the Rev. Mr. Wells. Excellent music was furnished by the choir, whilst the solos rendered by Mrs. Richardson, of Fergus, and Miss Ed ar, of Hamilton, fairly took the audience by storm. Miss Workman ably presided at the piano. On the Tuesday evening the social specially for the young was a great success. The proceeds amounted to fully \$200.

A LADIES' Aid Society has been formed in East Toronto, in connection with the Presbyterian Church, that bids fair to become a power for good. Its officers are Mrs. T. T. Johnston, president; Mrs. D. Liddle and Mrs. Fred Monteith, vice-presidents; Mrs. Dr. Shaw, secretary; Miss Jeannie McCulloch, assistant secretary, and Mrs. J. McPhadden, treasurer. An illustrated lecture on the Southern States was delivered under their auspices recently, by the resident minister, Rev. T. T. Johnston. Music and refreshments were also provided, and the proceeds realized were \$25. During the evening, Mrs. Fred Monteith presented the congregation, through the Ladies' Aid, with a handsome clock, and received a hearty vote of thanks as a response. The ladies, besides acts of benevolence, have recaptured the pulpit platform of the church, and furnished the vestry in a comfortable manner. Schemes of usefulness have been devised for the future that will afford ample scope for their zeal and patience; but, judging by the past, these will be successfully accomplished.

THE most successful mission concert of the season was held on Friday evening, March 9, under the auspices of the Young People's Christian Association of the Duchess Street Mission. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by friends and strangers living in the vicinity of the mission. An excellent and entertaining programme of songs, recitations and readings was furnished by the following ladies and gentlemen. Misses Ritchie, Winnett, Living-

ston and J. Sinclair, and Messrs. G. W. Grant, P. Kleiser, C. Major, S. Martin, W. McDougal and Fraser and Robertson, of the Varsity Glee Club. Miss Greig was the accompanist of the evening. The Knox College Glee Club with their humorous songs "Way up on Mountain Top," and "Kingdom Comin'" contributed largely to the success of the entertainment. Mr. Fraser was honored repeatedly, and favoured the audience with his humorous stump speech, "Woman's Rights"; but the climax of the evening's amusement was reached when Miss Ritchie and Mr. Grant sang the "Crookit Bawbee," and in response to an encore gave "When ye gang awa, Jamie." After a vote of thanks being tendered to the friends who furnished the programme, the evening was brought to a close by singing the doxology.

THE Rev. Dr. Jardine, of Prince Albert, has forwarded for publication the following card of thanks: Having about accomplished the work committed to me by the General Assembly, I desire, through THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN, to express cordial thanks to many kind friends who have assisted me in my undertaking. In many a hospitable manse I have been most kindly entertained; from many a minister and elder of the Church I have received hearty sympathy and encouragement; and the numerous friends who have given of their means to establish the Nisbet Academy of Prince Albert have done so in a spirit and with a heartiness which shows that the future interest of Presbyterianism and Protestantism in our Dominion will find brave supporters in time of need. If the congregations which have yet to respond to my appeal do so with a reasonable degree of liberality, I feel assured that we shall be able to start this new institution of the Church under favourable auspices and without the encumbrance of debt. The people of Prince Albert will be rejoiced and encouraged when I report to them the manner and spirit in which this cause has been sustained. And I earnestly hope that, in connection with this academy, we shall be able to do work which will be a help to the onward progress of our Church in the Saskatchewan, and a blessing to the town and district in which it is situated.

THE anniversary services of St. Andrew's Church, Huntingdon, Quebec, were conducted on Sabbath, 4th March, by Principal MacVicar, D.D., who preached two admirable sermons on the occasion. In the morning from Gal. vi. 2, "Bear ye one another's burdens; and in the evening, from Gen. xxi. 1, "And it came to pass, after these things, that God did tempt Abraham." The attendance of members of the congregation in the morning was good. Owing to the giving up of their evening services by two of the ministers of other churches in the place, the attendance was unusually large. The Rev. Mr. Spaulding (Methodist) led in prayer, and the Rev. Mr. Watson (Presbyterian) read the lesson, there being, in all, five ministers present. In connection with the above, the ladies of the congregation held a social in the Methodist Hall on the evening of the 5th, which was largely attended. After an excellent tea, the meeting was called to order by the Rev. J. B. Muir, M.A., pastor of the church. In his introductory remarks Mr. Muir mentioned that fourteen years had now elapsed since he preached his first sermon in Huntingdon. He also stated that within the past year twenty-five additions had been made to the membership of the church, thirty-eight baptisms and eight marriages had been performed and nine deaths had occurred. The programme, which was a varied and good one, consisted of vocal and instrumental music, readings and addresses. Miss Cameron presided at the piano, and acquitted herself to the satisfaction of all present. The program, with one exception, were young people of the congregation. The readers were Rev. Messrs. Spaulding and Rowat. The addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. G. Emery, Watson and MacCannan. The social was in every respect a decided success.

THE anniversary services in connection with the Egmondville Presbyterian Church were held on Sabbath week. The sermons were preached by Rev. Dr. Battisby, of Chatham. The congregation were large both in the forenoon and evening, on both occasions the church being filled. All were highly pleased with the services, the sermons being earnest, practical and instructive. Dr. Battisby is not what might be termed a showy preacher, but he is one who will wear. He has a fluent, deliberate delivery and is eminently practical, while he gives one the feeling that he is intensely, in earnest and feeble and believes every word he says. His discourses on Sabbath were of a high order, and were well calculated to have a lasting and beneficial impression. The tea meeting on the following Monday evening was, as usual, successful, although the attendance was scarcely equal to some former years, but in every other respect it was fully up to the mark. The tables, which were spread in the basement, were bountifully provided with the best the land could afford, and the spread was a credit to those who got it up. The chat was taken in the audience room at the appointed hour by the pastor, Rev. Joseph McCloy, and it is needless to say he performed the duties with urbanity, skill and ability. Mr. McCloy enters upon the tenth year of his pastorate in this congregation, and the success which has attended his ministry must be encouraging to himself and satisfactory and beneficial to his people. Short but pointed and useful addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Simpson, of Brucefield; Musgrave, of McKillop, Martin, of Exeter, Howell and McDonald, of Seaworth, and Dr. Battisby. A choir under the leadership of Mr. St. Johnston gave several nice musical selections in a manner that showed good musical ability on the part of the several members and careful training by the leader. The proceeds of the Sabbath collections and the tea meeting amounted to something over \$130.

AT the annual meeting of First Presbyterian Church, London, lately, after devotional exercises by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Proudfoot, Mr. D. Campbell took the chair, Mr. J. I. Anderson officiating as secretary. The pastor's statement showed that he had made 350 calls in the year; twenty nine had been received into the church fellowship; three had removed from the city and six had died. The Mission Committee's report by Mr. N. T. Wilson showed large subscription increases and the formation of two new

societies for church work; missionary contributions, \$90.43; total church contributions, \$4,147.43; running expenses, church and Sabbath school, about \$2,400; receipts from all sources about \$4,200. Mr. W. Hamilton reported for the Literary and Musical Society, and Mr. John Anderson for the Board of Managers. The latter congratulated the congregation on the continued success of the weekly voluntary system of giving, introduced in 1885. Number of contributors, 120; amount raised, \$2,825.42; being \$39 more than in 1885, though the number of contributors was ten less. Average raised per member, \$18.84; per family, \$34. Church debt has been reduced by \$600, leaving a new \$1,700. Christian activity and success was reported in all departments. The reports were adopted, and a vote of thanks passed to the choir for its efficient and gratuitous services. The managers were empowered to ascertain the cost of frescoing, carpeting and re-seating the church, and report to a special meeting of the congregation. Managers were elected as follows: Messrs. R. Reid, sen., A. M. Hamilton, J. Anderson, J. H. Fraser, M. D. Fraser, George M. Reid, A. Sharp, H. Bapty, A. Smbert, A. Horson, H. M. Elliott, N. T. Wilson and W. J. Craig. Mission Committee: Messdams J. B. Elliott, R. Reid, George M. Reid and Pattullo; Misses Fraser, Robb, J. Wilson, Fleming, Ferguson and Mills; Mr. J. Baillie and Mr. N. T. Wilson, convener.

THE fifth annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Mission Presbyterial Society of Lanark and Renfrew was held in St. Andrew's Church, Smith's Falls, a short time since. The attendance was very large, there being delegates and friends present from Pembroke, Arnprior, Carleton Place, Castletford, Ramsay, Pakenham, White Lake, Renfrew, Baiderson, Oliver's Ferry, Perth and Ottawa. In the absence of the president, Mrs. McKenzie, of Almonte, Mrs. Robertson, first vice-president, presided, who opened the meeting with devotional exercises, assisted by Mrs. Neilson, of Arnprior, Mrs. McDonald, of Perth, and Mrs. Peacock, of Almonte. After the opening services, an address of welcome was read by Mrs. F. T. Frost, and replied to by Mrs. Scott, of Carleton Place, and Mrs. Irving, of Pembroke. The president's address was read by Mrs. Robertson. In the absence of Mrs. Farrell, secretary, the reports of the secretary and treasurer were read by the treasurer, Miss Stark. The reports were very gratifying, showing a decided increase both in membership and contributions. During the year thirteen Auxiliaries and five Mission Bands have been organized, making a total in the Presbytery of twenty-eight Auxiliaries and fifteen Mission Bands, there being only two congregations in the Presbytery not represented. The contributions amounted to \$2,175.34, being an increase of \$400 over last year. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Neilson, Arnprior, president; Mrs. F. T. Frost, Smith's Falls, first vice-president; Mrs. McLean, Arnprior, second vice-president; Miss Russell, Arnprior, corresponding secretary; Miss Sewall, Renfrew, recording secretary; Miss Stark, Carleton Place, treasurer. Mrs. Farrell was appointed delegate to the annual meeting of the General Society to be held in Guelph. A vote of thanks to the ladies of Smith's Falls for their hospitality, was then moved by Mrs. Irving, of Pembroke, and seconded by Mrs. S. M. Hunter, and the meeting was brought to a close with singing and prayer.

THE able Nova Scotia Presbyterian evangelist, William Meikle, has held a series of special evangelistic services at Ottawa lasting over seven weeks. These services were held under the auspices of the Presbytery of Ottawa, and were opened in Knox Church on Sunday, 8th January, and continued the following week. Then a week each in Bath Street, St. Andrew's and St. Paul's Churches, after which all the meetings were held in Knox Church, which was crowded every night for over three weeks with audiences of from 1,500 to 2,000 people, several hundred being unable to gain admittance on many nights. Services of this kind are entirely new to Ottawa Presbyterians, it being about seventeen years since any special meetings were held. There was naturally a certain amount of prejudice to overcome, and William Meikle overcame it. His discourses are, to a large extent, Bible readings, and he is certainly one of the most gifted and versatile minds in Canada, presenting the Gospel in the most simple, powerful, and convincing manner. His power with the young men is something remarkable, and hundreds in Ottawa will ever remember his visit in connection with the opening of their Christian career. Every Sunday afternoon, Mr. Meikle held "meetings for men only" in the Opera House, having crowded audiences. By this means he reached hundreds of men who hardly ever see the inside of a church, and scores stood up every Sunday to be prayed for. The closing service Tuesday evening week in Knox Church was a most memorable occasion. Ottawa Presbyterians never saw such a meeting before, the common Knox Church was unable to hold the multitude. Living testimony to the blessings God had bestowed on Ottawa through Mr. Meikle's instrumentalities were given by Rev. W. Moore, D.D., and W. D. Armstrong, Ph.D., and Rev. Messrs. Clark, Whyte, Whillans, Farries and Wood, after which the evangelist delivered a touching and effective address, especially to the new converts. Our churches have been greatly and truly revived, and a deep and spiritual interest is felt in our city. Rev. H. M. Scott, of Macoutick, greatly assisted at the meetings in the service of song. The young men presented Mr. Meikle with a handsome gold watch, and a well filled purse for Mr. Meikle, as a substantial token of their esteem. He left Ottawa on Wednesday, and is conducting services in St. Andrew's Church, London.

PRESBYTERY OF LANARK AND RENFREW.—This Presbytery met at Union Church, Smith's Falls, Monday week, and sat until noon Wednesday. Nineteen ministers and twelve elders were present. Rev. R. McNab, of Beachburg, was elected Moderator for the ensuing six months. A minute was made of the death of Dr. McFarlane, of Almonte, a member of the Presbytery. Missionaries were appointed to the fields in the bounds of the Presbytery, and an application for aid from the mission board received at

tion. It was decided to transfer the whole field embracing the Kitley congregation, to the care of the Brockville Presbytery. Rev. Mr. Porteous presented the resignation of his pastoral charge at Toledo, and it was decided to hold an adjourned meeting next week, when all parties interested should be present. Rev. Mr. Mylne's resignation was also received, and, after examination, accepted, the separation to take effect immediately. Mr. Mylne has been pastor of St. Andrew's, Smith's Falls, for thirty eight and a half years, and is highly esteemed by his congregation. Permission was granted the trustees of the same church to sell their present manse the proceeds to be devoted to a new one. In the evening a public meeting was held, when the report of the Committee on the State of Religion was presented by Rev. Mr. Mylne. The report on Sunday Schools was presented by Rev. Mr. Stuart, of Halderson. On Tuesday the following were elected communicants to the General Assembly: Revs. Dr. Bin, Campbell, and Messrs. Mylne, Bayne, McFarlane, Nixon, McLaren and Ross; and the following elders: Messrs. R. Bell, F. T. Frost, R. Dodds, D. Shew, W. Russell, J. M. Clark, S. Bryson and A. Stewart. Dr. Grant, of Kingston, was nominated as Moderator of the General Assembly. On Tuesday evening, the reports of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and that on Temperance were presented. R vs. Messrs. Stewart and Bayne spoke for the ladies, and Rev. D. M. Donald, of Carleton Place, presented the report on Temperance. The latter was very full and vigorous. The Presbytery adjourned on Wednesday for a week, when the call of Mr. Scott, of Owen Sound, to Perth, will be moderated, and the resignation of Mr. Porteous accepted. The next regular meeting of Presbytery will be held in Zion Church at this place on the 29th of May.

PRESBYTERY OF TORONTO.—This Presbytery met in the usual place and for ordinary business on the 6th inst. In terms of application duly made, leave was given to Rev. D. Mackintosh to moderate in a call from St. Andrew's Church, Markham, etc., at such time as they may be ready for the same. Pursuant to appointments set forth in papers which were read, several delegates from the congregations of York Station and York Township appeared, and were heard on the question of a union between these congregations, and the practicability of a joint movement in calling a minister. On motion made it was agreed to appoint a committee, consisting of Revs. W. Frizzell, R. P. Mackay, and J. Muir, to visit the congregation of York Township, in order if possible to effect a union with the other congregation, and if successful to moderate in a call to be issued at next meeting of Presbytery. On behalf of a committee previously appointed, Dr. Gregg submitted and read a draft minute appointing the late Rev. John Smith; the minute was unanimously adopted, and copies thereof were ordered to be sent actively to Mrs. Smith and the Session of Erskine Church. The brethren appointed at last meeting to visit supplemented congregations within the bounds reported thereon; and as each case was reported on, the Presbytery resolved on the amount of aid to be asked for it from the Augmentation Fund. In one case, however, further aid will not be required; the congregation of L. Stevie, influenced materially by their Board of Managers, having recently resolved by a unanimous vote that the grant from the Augmentation Fund be in the future dispensed with. On behalf of a committee previously appointed, Dr. McLaren submitted and read a draft minute appointing Rev. P. McF. McLeod and his recent charge of Central Presbyterian Church; said minute was unanimously adopted. Reports were made of a favourable and hopeful kind in regard to the Sabbath schools and mission services at D'Arcourt and Seaton Villages; and in the special circumstances of the case, it was moved and resolved to apply to the Home Mission Committee for the sum of \$120 to each of these missions for this year, in order to efficiently carry on the work. Considerable time was spent in connection with the appointment of commissioners to the next General Assembly. It was stated by the Clerk that this year the Presbytery is entitled to appoint eleven ministers and eleven elders. It was then moved and agreed to, that in appointing ministerial commissioners, eight shall be appointed by rotation, and three by ballot. The eight who were found to be appointed by rotation were Revs. W. Meikle, J. Alexander, Dr. Caven, Dr. McLaren, G. E. Freeman, J. Gibson, J. Murray and Walter Reid; but as Dr. McLaren stated that he expected to be out of Canada at that time of the Assembly, Rev. J. Carmichael was appointed to take his place. The three ministers appointed by ballot were Revs. Dr. Reid, R. P. Mackay and H. M. Parsons; but as Mr. Parsons made a statement similar to Dr. McLaren's, the Presbytery substituted the name of Dr. J. Macdonnell. The appointing of elders to act as commissioners was next proceeded with; five of these were nominated by Sessions, viz. Alderman Carlyle (St. Andrew's Ward), Mr. A. Robertson, Oakville; Alderman Carlyle (St. Thomas Ward), Mr. William Mortimer Clark, Toronto, and Mr. Henry Walsh, Weston. Six others were appointed by ballot, viz. Rev. William Burns, Dr. McCurdy, E. H. Bauld, all of Toronto; Mr. G. Smith, B. Ito; Mr. D. Fotheringham, Toronto, and John Henry, Scarborough. The committee appointed on the Book of Forms submitted, through Dr. K. Hogg, a second report, proposing changes on said book additional to those submitted previously. The report was approved of in a general way and ordered to be transmitted, together with the previous one, to the General Assembly's Committee on this matter. A circular was read from the Assembly's Committee on Systematic Beneficence, and agreeably to request expressed in said circular, a committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. William Burns, Convener, R. P. McKay, John McKay, J. A. Grant, G. E. Freeman, Messrs. D. Fotheringham, S. S. Duncan Clarke, J. K. Macdonald, R. Kilgour, and D. D. Christie, to take special charge of the matter within our bounds; and to see that suitable and adequate arrangements are made in all our congregations for promoting systematic beneficence. The next ordinary meeting of Presbytery was appointed to be held in the usual place on the 3rd of April, at ten a.m.—R. MONTREAU, *Pres. Clerk.*

MONTREAL NOTES.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Presbytery of Montreal takes place in the Convocation Hall of the college here on Tuesday next, the 20th inst., at ten a.m.

On Sabbath last the ordinance of the Lord's supper was dispensed in several of the city churches, there being large additions to the communion rolls. In Calvin Church, Rev. Dr. Smyth's, twenty-three new members were received, eighteen on profession of faith and five by certificate.

The congregation of Chalmers Church, Rev. G. C. Hine's, contemplate an extension to their building. The Sabbath school is greatly cramped for room, and in the church proper it is difficult for the new families connecting themselves with the congregation to obtain pews. A committee has been appointed to attend to the matter of extension. Plans for the proposed addition have been prepared, and it is expected that the congregation will go on with the extension so as to have the work completed in the fall of this year. The Protestant population of that section of the city is increasing rapidly and the day is not far distant, if it has not already arrived, when another congregation should be organized in the north east, in the Cote St. Louis suburb.

The Rev. C. A. DuRoi recently visited Toronto, Hamilton and one or two other points in Ontario, addressing meetings in the interest of French Evangelization work. While in the West he received nearly \$1,000 from friends on behalf of the extension of Pointe-aux-Trembles schools. A gentleman in Hamilton has generously offered to give \$500 as soon as \$9,500 has been got in for this purpose, thus completing the \$10,000 required. If the proposed extension of the buildings is to be available for next session of the schools, the contracts should be let within a month. Nearly \$4,000 have already been received, and it is known that in several districts efforts are being made to aid in the work. The Montreal Woman's Missionary Society are vigorously prosecuting their effort to raise \$5,000, and it is hoped that the returns received by the end of this month will justify the board in at once proceeding with the contemplated alterations and additions. Mr. DuRoi's congregation on Tuesday evening welcomed him home after his three weeks' absence, at a social gathering in the church which proved a most gratifying success.

The annual reports for 1887 of Knox, Crescent Street, and Erskine Churches have just been issued in printed form. In Knox Church, Rev. J. F. Fick, B.A., pastor, the Session numbers ten and the communion roll 451. During the year thirty-five were added on profession of faith and twenty-nine by certificate. The Sabbath school—Mr. W. Paul, superintendent—numbers 277, including teachers and scholars, the pastor's Bible class for young men having seven y-two on the roll. The receipts for ordinary purposes amounted to \$5,444, including \$4,306 from weekly envelopes, and \$930 from plate collections. The contributions for the new or an placed in the church last year was \$2,459, with unpaid subscriptions of \$641, more than sufficient to meet the entire cost. The congregation contributed \$1,636, and the Sabbath school \$350 for missions during the year. The missionary contributions of the congregation are hereafter to be taken up by district collectors. The Ladies' Aid Association rendered efficient service to several city charities, and the Temperance Association is in good working order. The total receipts for 1887 amounted to \$9,355, an average of about \$20.75 per communicant.

Crescent Street Church, Rev. A. B. Mackay, pastor, reports twelve elders and twelve deacons, 559 communicants and the Sabbath school, with sixty-three teachers and 729 scholars. The receipts for the year from weekly offerings amounted to \$9,580, and from pew rents, \$4,387. A piece of ground suitable for a manse has been purchased on Dorchester Street, adjoining the church. The amount allocated to missions was \$1,800, together with \$495 from the pastor's Bible Class and \$733 from the Sabbath schools. The congregation also employ two students or missionaries in the Continent. The total contributions of the year were \$17,095, an average per communicant of about \$30.58.

The Session of Erskine Church, Rev. L. H. Jordan, M.A., B.D., pastor, numbers fifteen, and the membership of the Church is 585. Last year forty-eight new members were received by profession and sixty by certificate. The Sabbath school includes thirty-four teachers and 233 scholars, and the pastor's Bible class, sixty pupils. The receipts for congregational purposes were \$7,020, and for missions, through the Missionary Society of the Church and the Sabbath School, \$4,479. In connection with the congregation there are in active operation a Young People's Association, a Band of Hope, a Deacons and Ladies Aid Society. The total contributions for 1887 were 14,002, an average of about \$24 per communicant.

Mr. J. Murray Smith presided at the monthly meeting of teachers on Tuesday night in St. Gabriel Church, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Sabbath School Association, and gave an address on the classification of teachers. Professor Scrimger spoke on the training of infant classes, and Mr. W. Drysdale on the selection and Mr. Fair on the case history of the library.

Professor Moyses, of McGill College, lectured before the Young People's Association of St. Paul's Church, on Monday evening, his subject being Tennyson's "In Memoriam." The course of lectures this winter under the auspices of this society has been both interesting and profitable, and the interest well sustained.

A kermesse for the benefit of the Notre Dame Hospital is announced to be held in June, and the citizens generally are being appealed to for contributions. Among the committees advertised is one for the "lottery table" another for the "fish pond," etc. The sooner this kind of gambling is stamped out, and the less respectable people have to do with it the better.

Sabbath School Teacher.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

March 25, 1888.

REVIEW.

[Matt. 14: 1-20
[Matt. 21: 2-9]

Herod and John the Baptist.—Herod's opinion of Jesus. The imprisonment of John the Baptist, its reason and effect on John himself. The Baptist's death, and how it was brought about. His disciples go and tell Jesus.

The Multitude Fed.—On the death of John the Baptist Jesus and His disciples withdrew to a desert place on the north-eastern shore of the Sea of Galilee. Thither, vast crowds followed Him to hear His instructions. Evening was drawing near and the people were hungry. To feed them the Saviour multiplied miraculously five loaves and two fishes, all the food in their possession, into sufficient to feed 5,000 men, besides women and children. After all were satisfied, twelve baskets of fragments remained.

Jesus Walking on the Sea.—While the disciples were returning by boat to the western side of the lake, Jesus betook Himself alone to a mountain to pray. The disciples were met by contrary winds. While they were struggling, Jesus approached them walking on the water. His reassuring words. Peter's confidence and his mistake. The storm ceases when Jesus enters the boat. The effect produced on the minds of the disciples by Jesus' words and works.

Jesus and the Afflicted.—The earnest plea of the Canaanitish mother on behalf of her afflicted daughter. The trial of her faith and its reward. Her daughter healed from that very hour. Thereafter multitudes were healed of their various diseases. The wonder and praise of the people on beholding Christ's marvellous cures.

Peter Confessing Christ.—In answer to Christ's question, Whom say ye that I am? Peter says: Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God. The confession of Christ the rock on which the Christian Church is built. Christ foretells His sufferings and death to the disciples. Peter's rebuke and Christ's stern reproof. The followers of Christ must exercise self-denial. The worn of the soul. The coming of the Son of man.

The Transfiguration.—Christ accompanied by Peter, James and John, ascends a high mountain apart, where he was transfigured before them. His face was illuminated with a heavenly beauty and splendour; and His garments became re-piendent. Moses and Elias visit Him. He talks with them of the decease He is to accomplish at Jerusalem. How the witnessing disciples were impressed. The voice from out the cloud expressing the Father's approval, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased: hear ye Him." The coming of Elias fulfilled in the ministry of John the Baptist.

Jesus and the Little Ones.—The disciples disputed about being greatest in the kingdom of heaven. A little child the pattern of humility. The exceeding great sin of causing stumbling blocks in the way of Christ's little ones. The nature of self-denial. Christ's mission to seek and save the lost. The good Shepherd leaves the ninety and nine, and seeks the lost sheep. "Even so, it is not the will of your Father which is in heaven that one of these little ones should perish."

A Lesson on Forgiveness.—When Peter asked how often he should forgive an offending brother—seven times—Christ replied, "I say not unto thee, Until seven times, but, Until seventy times seven." The example of the debtor who, unable to pay his lord, after pleading is forgiven. The conduct of this pardoned debtor towards his fellow-servant who was in his debt. The indignation of his fellow-servants and his lord's anger. The punishment inflicted on the heartless and ungrateful servant who had been himself forgiven. The debt of sin, and how its forgiveness can be obtained.

The Rich Young Ruler.—The amiable and rich young man comes to Jesus asking what good thing he can do to inherit eternal life. He tells him that to gain heaven by works he must keep the law of God perfectly. This the young man thinks he has done. As a test of his sincerity, and to show the young man the deceitfulness of the human heart, Christ tells him to sell all his possessions, give to the poor and become a follower of Himself. The young man goes sorrowfully away. He turned his back upon Christ. This mournful incident gives occasion for Jesus' warning against the danger of riches.

Christ's Last Journey to Jerusalem.—On the way to Jerusalem, whither great multitudes are thronging to keep the Passover week, Christ takes His disciples aside and tells them plainly of His sufferings now near at hand. The request of Salome, the mother of James and John, for prominent places in the coming kingdom. It is not rank and favour that confers distinction, but suffering for Christ and service for Him that receives the divine approval. Christ's own example.

Christ Entering Jerusalem.—In fulfilment of the prophecy, Christ enters the city in triumph. The multitude did Him homage by spreading branches by the way and cried, "Hosanna to the son of David! Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord; Hosanna in the highest." After reaching the city He enters the Temple, and for the second time drives forth buyers and sellers from the sacred place. In this triumphal entry of Jesus the children took a prominent part. They joined with heart and voice in the hosannas to the Son of David.

The Son Rejected.—The parable of the vineyard. It was fully equipped and protected, then let out to husbandmen during the lord's absence. Servants sent at the proper season for fruit. How they were treated by the wicked husbandmen. Other servants sent similarly used. Then, the Son is sent who is cast out and slain. This applied to Christ. The people who abuse their privileges are rejected. The folly and danger of those who reject the Saviour.

Sparhles.

If told to take a "back seat," one will invariably take affront.

THE envy of her friends, a lady who uses "Lotus of the Nile" Perfume.

MRS. MOTLEY, says a New Zealand paper, has rooms to let for gentlemen with fire-places.

SICK Headache and Dyspepsia are quickly dispelled by Campbell's Cathartic Compound.

VIOLIN playing is the present fashionable female accomplishment. The girls like to get a beau on the string.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—If everything has failed, try Allen's Lung Balsam and be cured.

FATHER: Come, Bobby, you are all tired out, so hurry off to bed. Bobby (with a slow and reluctant movement): Pa you oughtn't to tell a boy to hurry when he's all tired out.

"DON'T you think organized charity a good thing, Mr. Blunt?" "Oh, yes, of course, where the organization isn't nine-tenths of the thing and charity the other tenth."

VISITOR: Your new house is very pretty, but you will have trouble to do anything with the garden, it's so small. Country host: Yes, it's small, but then I shall put in folding beds.

WATSON'S COUGH DROPS will give instant relief to those suffering from colds, hoarseness, sore throat, etc., and are invaluable to orators and vocalists. The letters R. & T. W. are stamped on each drop.

BOOK agent (to little boy): Sonny, is your ma in? Little boy: Yes, she's in; but I guess you don't want to talk literature to her now. Book agent: Why not? Little boy: 'Cause dinner's been ready half an hour an' pa ain't got home yet. Hasty departure of agent.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES. For Children and Pulmonary Troubles. Dr. W. S. Hoy, Point Pleasant, W. Va., says: "I have made a thorough test with Scott's Emulsion in Pulmonary Troubles and General Debility, and have been astonished at the good results; for children with Rickets or Marasmus it is unequalled."

"PUNCH" is a picture of a couple of old gossiping Scotchwomen who are talking, while their pastor is coming along the road on a tricycle. One gossip says: "I canna think what's come over our kirk. I dinna like to see the meenester goin' about the country on a cyclopa-lian."

ANOTHER ITEM.—Mrs. J. Thompson, of Elma, Ont., writes that she suffered from general weakness and was so reduced that at times she became almost unconscious. Three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters completely cured her, and she now recommends B. B. B. to her friends and neighbours.

It was said of a worthy minister that when a deacon called on him for advice about a quarrel that had sprung up in his church concerning the dogma of the "perseverance of the saints," he replied, "Here we have no difficulty on that score; what troubles us here is the perseverance of the sinners."

In a letter from HON. MRS PERY, Castle Grey, Limerick, Ireland, they are thus referred to:

"Having brought your 'BRONCHIAL TROCHES' with me when I came to reside here, I found that, after I had given them away to those I considered required them, the poor people would walk for miles to get a few."

Dead People are walking around in our midst all the time; dead to ambition, enterprise and progress, they never get on, and live and go down in obscurity and poverty. Live people should write Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, and learn how to make \$1 and upwards per hour. All is free, and, after learning all, should you conclude not to engage, no harm is done. You can live at home and do the work. Either sex, all ages. A great reward awaits every worker. Write and see. Capital not needed; you are started free. All can do the work. No special ability required.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:— Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured; I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

Respectfully, DR. T. A. Slocam, 37 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry. 500 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

Scars—Fever, Convulsions, Inflammation. A. A.—Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever. B. B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism. C. C.—Diarrhoea, Nasal Discharges. D. D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms. E. E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia. F. F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache. G. G.—Ailments, Hemorrhages. H. H.—Furinary and Biliary Obstructions. I. I.—Fracture, Dislocation, Sprung. J. J.—Diseases of Digestion. Stable Cane, with Specifics, Manure, Witch Hazel Oil and Mediator. Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), Sold by Druggists or Sent Prepaid on Receipt of Price. Wells & Richardson Co., Agents, 64 McGill St., Montreal.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. \$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for \$5. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS OR SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. Wells & Richardson Co., Agents, 64 McGill Street Montreal.

COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY THE CURE HAY-FEVER. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 236 Greenwich St., New York

Have You Nasal Catarrh?

Use DR. JAMES' three preparations of EAST INDIA HEMP: they will prevent the Catarrh entering the Bronchial tubes or lungs, thereby warding off consumption, and keep the disease located until positively cured. Put yourself fully under the influence of these remedies, and as sure as the sun shines upon you a complete cure will be made of that loathsome disease.

N.B.—This remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most sceptical, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours.

Ask your druggist for DR. JAMES' CANNABIS INDIANA, and if they fail you, send us direct. \$2 per bottle, or three bottles for \$5.00. Pills and Ointment \$1.25 each. Address: HADDON & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

\$93 Sewing Machine Free!

We want one person in every village, town and township, to keep in their houses a line of our ALL SAMPLES; to those who will keep and simply show these samples to those who call, we will send free the very best sewing machine manufactured in the world, with all the attachments. This machine is made after the Sixteen patents, which have expired. The patents run out, this style machine, with the attachments, was sold for \$27. It now sells for \$27. However, if you see to you the most WONDERFUL THING ON EARTH, but you can secure one of these machines ABSOLUTELY FREE, provided your application comes in first from your locality, and if you will keep in your home and show to those who call, a set of our elegant and unequalled samples. We do not ask you to show these samples for more than two months, and then they become your own property. The set of samples are sent to you ABSOLUTELY FREE, if you can do it all?—easily enough! We offer \$25 as well as \$2.00 or \$3.00 in trade from every small place, after our set of samples has remained where they could be seen for a month or two. We need one person in each locality all over the country and take this means of securing them at once. Those who write to us at once, will secure FREE the very best Sewing Machine manufactured, and the finest general assortment of works of high art ever shown together in America. All particulars will be sent to you FREE. Write at once, a postal card on which to write us will cost you but one cent, and after you know all, should you conclude to go no further, we will not harm to do. Wonderful as it seems, we need no capital—all is free. Address at once. THE E. CO., ALBERTA, CANADA

28/5-2 CURE FOR ALL!! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. FOR DISORDERS OF THE CHEST IT HAS NO EQUAL. FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS. Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases. It has no rival, and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm. Manufactured only at THOMAS HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78 New Oxford St., London; And sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World. N.B.—Advice Gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE. DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN.

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE FERRY'S SEEDS. D.M. FERRY & CO. are admitted to be THE LARGEST SEEDSMEN in the world. D.M. FERRY & CO.'s Illustrated, Descriptive Price-List SEED ANNUAL For 1888 Will be mailed FREE TO ALL applicants, and to last season's customers without ordering it. Invaluable to all. Every one using Garden, Field or Flower Seeds should send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

PARTIES HOUSE-CLEANING FOR SPRING! SHOULD CALL UPON MACDONALD BROS., CARPENTERS CABINET MAKERS, AND UPHOLSTERERS, 51-2 KING ST. - TORONTO.

Carpets made, cleaned and laid. Hair mattresses renovated and made over. Furniture repairing and upholstering neatly and promptly done. All work sent for and delivered free of charge. Please take notice that we make a specialty of doing over Parlour Suites and all kinds of Upholstering work equal to new; also Furniture Repairing and Jobbing Carpentering. Prices moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call and be convinced before going elsewhere.

H. WEAVER, 328 QUEEN ST. W. Fresco and General Decorative Artist. Public Halls, Churches, etc., decorated in the most artistic manner. Satisfaction guaranteed. Church Work a Specialty.

ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS. Popular Nos.: 048, 14, 130, 333, 161. For Sale by all Stationers. R. MILLER, SON & CO., Ag'ts., Montreal.

VIRGINIA FARM and MILLS SOLD and exchanged. Free Catalogues. R. B. CHASE & CO., Richmond, Va.

OPIMUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. C. Stephens, S. C. - nno.

GOLD Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address: THE E. CO., ALBERTA, CANADA

TRADE MARK REGISTERED. DR. STARKE AND PALEN'S NOT A DRUG.

1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. CANADA DEPOSITORY. CHAS. G. KING, 38 Church St. Toronto. No Home Treatment of Compound Oxygen genuine which has not this trade mark on the bottle containing it. A Well-tried Treatment for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders. Treatise on Compound Oxygen free on application to CHAS. G. KING, 38 Church St., Toronto.

GAS FIXTURES For Churches and Public Buildings. We are manufacturing a choice lot of these Goods AT VERY LOW PRICES. Below anything that can be imported. Estimates Given on Application. KEITH & FITZSIMMONS, 107 King Street West, Toronto.

ORGAN FOR SALE. BELL CHURCH ORGAN WITH PIPE TOP. NEARLY NEW. Reason for selling putting in a Pipe Organ. ALSO LARGE CIRCULAR STAINED GLASS WINDOW. Apply to KNOX CHURCH, Knox Church, St Catharines Ont. Box 14.

G. N. W. TEL. CO. Special Messenger Department. MESSENGERS FURNISHED INSTANTLY. Notes delivered and Parcels carried to any part of the city DAY OR NIGHT. Special rates quoted for delivery of Circulars, Handbills, Invitations, etc. Rates, etc., apply General Office, or 12 KING ST. EAST, - - TORONTO. TELEPHONE NO. 1144.

SAFE INVESTMENTS Capital, \$750,000 Surplus, \$355,018 In our Savings Department, in sums of \$5 to \$200. 4 3/8% annual interest. Savings Certificates are exchangeable for Securities mentioned below, and are also payable in cash on demand. In the MORTGAGE DEPARTMENT in amounts of \$300 and upwards, at interest, payable half yearly. In the 16 years and 10 months we have been in business we have loaned \$11,158,431 and \$5,742,020 of interest and principal was returned promptly to investors. Principal and interest fully guaranteed by Capital and surplus of \$1,103,016. In other departments, up to 10% is assured. More than a Million Dollars have thus been invested, returns on which average largely in excess of Ten per cent. J.B. WATKINS LAND MORTGAGE CO. LAWRENCE, KANSAS. New York Mgr's. HENRY DICKINSON, 243 Broadway. A URGING EYE.—Children are often fretful and ill when worms are the cause. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup safely expels all Worms.

224-5/191
5/12

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CO.,

TORONTO, ONT.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

DIRECTORS:
Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., M.P., President.
E. A. Meredith, Esq., LL.D., Vice-President.
Hon. Alex. Morris; W. H. Beatty, Vice-President
Bank of Toronto; Wm. Gooderham; Wm. Elliott;
A. B. Lee, Merchant; Geo. A. Cox, Esq., Vice-
President Bank of Commerce; James MacLennan,
Q.C.; Robert Jaffray, Vice-President Land Secur-
ity Co.; Emilius Irving, Q.C.; J. C. Scott, Q.C.,
Master of Titles; T. S. Stayer, President Bristol
and West of England Co.; J. J. Foy, Q.C.; J. K.
Kerr, Q.C.; Wm. Mulock, M.P.; B. Homer
Dixon, Consul-General for the Netherlands; H.
& Howland, President Imperial Bank.

9/16 EOW—
This Company is authorized under its Charter to
act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver,
Committee, etc., etc., and to receive and execute
Trusts of every description. These various positions
and duties are assumed by the Company either un-
der Deeds of Trust, Marriage or other Settlements
executed during the lifetime of the parties, or under
Wills, or by the appointment of Courts. The Com-
pany will also act as Agent of persons who have as-
sumed the position of Executor, Administrator, Trust-
ee, etc., etc., and will perform all the duties required
of them. Their avo. ment of money in first mortgage
on real estate, or other securities, the collection of
interest or income, and the transaction of every kind
of financial business, as agent, will be undertaken by
the Company at the very lowest rates.
For full information apply to

J. W. LANGMUIR, Manager.

Guaranteed to give Perfect Satisfaction.

James' Dome Black Lead

The Best Stove Polish Manufactured

19/26 EOW

Beware of common Imitations.

- Use James' Extra French Square Blue.
- Use James' Royal Laundry Washing Blues.
- Use James' Prize Medal Rice Starch.

MANUFACTURED: Plymouth, England.

EDWARD LYE & SONS, ORGAN BUILDERS,

18 St. Alban's Street, Toronto,
Builders of the Organs in St. Andrew's Church, Peterboro'; Cook's Church, Toronto; Presbyterian Church, Parkdale; St. Andrew's Church, Perth, Ont.; Central Presbyterian Church, Toront; John Street Presbyterian Church Belleville.

H. SLIGHT, 26/26 EOW

CITY NURSERIES,

407 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

The Floral Palace of Canada.

An exceedingly well-grown stock of Ornamenta. and Fruit Trees of all the choicest varieties. NEW ROSES—Bennet, Sunset, The Bride, Her Majesty. A large stock of all the standard sorts. Choicest Flower Seeds.

M'MASTER, DARLING & CO.,

12/26 EOW WHOLESALE

Woollen and General Dry Goods Merchants,

4 TO 12 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO

Offices—34 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

W. Short McMaster, London, Eng. HENRY W. DARLING, Toronto.

FOR CORRECT TIME AND GENERAL SATISFACTION

CARRY A

"WATERBURY" WATCH

FOR SALE BY

JEWELLERS THROUGHOUT CANADA

FOR \$2.75.

"WATERBURY" WATCH Co., CANADIAN OFFICE, 81 KING ST. E., TORONTO.

39/52 A WEIGHTY OPINION.

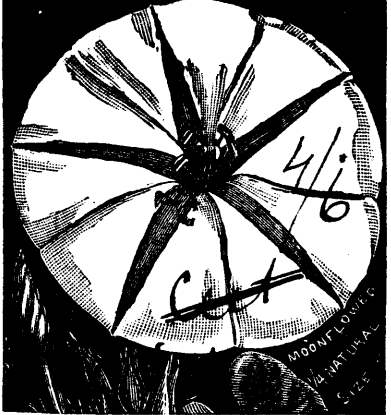
The *British Medical Journal*, the recognized organ of the medical faculty, says:— It is well-known that the usual extracts of meat, such as Liebig's, do not contain the Albumen and Fibrine of Meat. In

Johnston's Fluid Beef

the solid Fibrine is reduced to a fine powder and added to the extracted juices so as to supply all The Nutritious Elements which The Meat Itself Contains. This has been verified by many analyses, and there is no doubt that it constitutes a just element of favour for this preparation.

Analysis by Dr. J. Baker Edwards, Professor of Chemistry and Inland Revenue Food Analyst, Montreal: Salts of Flesh and Moisture, Beef Tea Food, 33.30; Albumen or Egg Food, 29.50; Fibrine or Meat Food, 35.50; Mineral or Bone Food, 1.70.

OUR MANUAL OF EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN



is this season the grandest ever issued, containing three colored plates and superb illustrations of everything that is new, useful and rare in Seeds and Plants, with plain directions of "How to grow them," by PETER HENDERSON. This Manual, which is a book of 140 pages, we mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents (in stamps.) To all so remitting 25 cents for the Manual we will, at the same time, send free by mail, in addition, their choice of any one of the following novelties, the price of either of which is 25 cents:—One packet of the new Green and Gold Watermelon, or one packet of new Succession Cabbage, or one packet of new Zebra Zinnia, or one packet of Butterfly Pansy, or one packet of new Mammoth Verbena, or one plant of the beautiful Moonflower, (see illustration), on the distinct understanding, however, that those ordering will state in what paper they saw this advertisement.

PETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 & 37 Cortlandt St., NEW YORK.

THE TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL Life Assurance Company.

3/52 HEAD OFFICE: Manning Arcade, TORONTO.

THE INSTALMENT BOND, SEMI-ENDOWMENT AND GRADUATED PREMIUM.

Plans of this Company are meeting with universal favour among the insuring public. Special advantages given to Total Abstainers.

HON. GEO. W. ROSS, Minister of Education, PRESIDENT.
HON. S. H. BLAKE, Q.C., ROBT. McLEAN, Esq., VICE-PRESIDENTS.
HENRY O'HARA, Managing Director.

"DOMINION" PIANOS AND ORGANS.

9/52 RUSE'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC—THE PIANO AND ORGAN METROPOLIS OF CANADA
The Best Place in Canada to Buy Pianos and Organs.

RUSE'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC 68 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

MICHIGAN FARMERS

Have no trouble in finding a ready market for their products at their doors, no large or expensive freights, blizzards, tornadoes or early frosts, but health, rich soil and easy payments.

Best Farms 300,000 ACRES FOR SALE

at lowest prices. O. M. BARNES, Lansing, Mich.

PURE GOLD GOODS ARE THE BEST MADE.

ASK FOR THEM IN CANS, BOTTLES OR PACKAGES

THE LEADING LINES ARE

- BAKING POWDER
- FLAVORING EXTRACTS
- SHOE BLACKING
- STOVE POLISH
- COFFEE
- SPICES
- BORAX
- CURRY POWDER
- CELERY SALT
- MUSTARD
- POWDERED HERBS & C.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED GENUINE
PURE GOLD MANFG. CO.
31 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO.

BAILEY'S COMPOUND

Light-Spreading Silver-Plated CORRUGATED GLASS REFLECTORS! A wonderful invention for LIGHTING Churches, Halls &c. Handsome design, perfect durability & price list free.

BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., 113 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEEDS

RENNIE'S Seed Catalogue, containing descriptions and prices of all the best varieties of VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS now ready and will be mailed free to all who apply by letter. Send for it.

WM. RENNIE, - - TORONTO, ONTARIO.

EVERYBODY READS THE BIRTH MARRIAGE AND DEATH ANNOUNCEMENTS IN The Mail

TORONTO CANADA

50c. each Insertion

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

10/26

A life long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

Dr. H. G. ROOT, 37 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERY.

QUEBEC.—In Sherbrooke, on Tuesday, March 20, at eight p.m.
BARRIE.—At Barrie, on Wednesday, March 21, at eleven a.m.
TORONTO.—In the usual place, on Tuesday, April 3, at ten a.m.
LINDSAY.—At Wick, on Tuesday, May 29, at half-past ten a.m.
WHITBY.—In Bowmanville, on Tuesday, April 17, at half-past ten a.m.
OWEN SOUND.—In Division Street, Owen Sound, March 20, at half-past one p.m.
SARNIA.—In St. Andrew's Church, Sarnia, on Tuesday, March 20, at one p.m.
LANARK AND RENFREW.—In Zion Church, Carleton Place, on Tuesday, May 29.
MIRAMICHI.—In the hall of St. James' Church, Newcastle, on Tuesday, March 20, at ten a.m.
KINGSTON.—Next ordinary meeting in Cooke's Church, Kingston, on Monday, March 19, at three p.m.
MONTREAL.—In the Convocation Hall of the Presbyterian College, on Tuesday, March 20, at ten a.m.
GUELPH.—Next ordinary meeting at St. Andrew's Church, Guelph, on Tuesday, March 20, at half-past ten a.m.
HAMILTON.—In St. Paul's Church, Hamilton, on Tuesday, March 20, at nine a.m. Session records called for.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.
NOT EXCEEDING FOUR LINES, 25 CENTS.

DIED.

In Hamilton, on Wednesday morning, March 7th, 1888, Isaac Baldwin McQuesten, M.A., barrister-at-law, aged forty years.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

2/2 REV. DR. REID, GENERAL AGENT.
Have been removed to
15 TORONTO STREET, - ROOM NO. 3.
P.O. address as before. Drawer 2607.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

(WESTERN DIVISION.)

THE Twelfth Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in Knox Church, Guelph, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 10th and 11th April, 1888.
The Ladies will meet on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., and on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m.
The General Board of Management will meet on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. A Public Meeting will be held in the Church on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock when addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, Rev. Dr. MacIaren, Rev. James Robertson, Superintendent of Missions North West, and other gentlemen. Every branch of the Society is invited to send delegates, for whom homes will be provided on application to Mrs. Lock, Box 636, Guelph. Mrs. Campbell, 194 Richmond Street, Toronto, will furnish certificates to travel at reduced rates, which must be signed by the Railway office at the starting point, and by Mrs. Campbell at Guelph.
Toronto, March 13, 1888.

CELEBRATED THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.
PURE, HEALTHY, RELIABLE.
Retailed Everywhere.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, SILVER PLATED GOODS, CUTLERY, ART POTTERY
One of the Finest Stocks in Canada.
PANTECHNETHECA, 116 Yonge St., Toronto.

J. YOUNG, THE LEADING UNDERTAKER, 347 Yonge Street, TELEPHONE 679.

TORNOVE DANDEUFF.—Cleanse the scalp with Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap. A delightful medicated soap for the toilet.

R. R. R. Radway's Ready Relief.

In from one to twenty minutes never fails to relieve Pain with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer, Radway's Ready Relief will afford instant ease. It instantly relieves and soon cures Rheumatism, Coughs, Cold in the Head, Asthma, Pneumonia, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Sciatica, Inflammation, Congestions, Difficult Breathing, Radway's Ready Relief is a cure for every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the first and is the only

PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs by one application.
INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water, will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.
Where epidemic diseases prevail, such as Fevers, Dysentery, Influenza, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Pneumonia and other malignant diseases, Radway's Ready Relief will, if taken as directed, protect the system against attacks, and if seized with sickness, quickly cure the patient.

Malaria in its Various Forms Cured and Prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
R. R. R. not only cures the patient seized with Malaria, but if people exposed to the Malarial poison will every morning take twenty or thirty drops of Ready Relief in water, and eat, say a cracker, before going out, they will prevent attacks.

Price 25 Cents a Bottle.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Send postage stamp for our book of advice to
RADWAY & CO. (Limited),
419 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

DOMINION LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

Table with columns: Liverpool Service—Dates of Sailing, FROM BALTIMORE, FROM HALIFAX.
*Sarnia, Tuesday 28th Feb.; Saturday 3rd March
*Oregod, " 13th Mch. " 17th "
*Vancouver, " 27th " " 31st "

*The saloons and staterooms in these steamers are amidships, and they carry neither cattle nor sheep. Special rates for clergymen and their wives. Cabin Rates from Baltimore or Halifax \$50, \$60, \$65 and \$75, according to position of stateroom, with equal saloon privileges. Apply to GZOWSKI & BUCHAN, 24 King St. East; or to GEO. W. TORRANCE, 18 Front St. West, Toronto.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL. CURES RHEUMATISM.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

LAWSON'S CONCENTRATED FLUID BEEF. Makes most delicious BEEF TEA. It is a great strength giver, as it contains all the nutritious and life-giving properties of meat in a concentrated form. Recommended by the leading physicians.

SOLE CONSIGNEES; LOWDEN, PATON & CO. 55 FRONT ST. W., TORONTO.

FOR NETTLE RASH, Itching Piles, Ringworm, Eruptions, and all skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap.

30 CHURCH PEWS WITH IRON ENDS AND EXTENSION SEATS, All in nice order, for sale at a bargain. For further particulars apply to GEO. F. BOSTWICK, 56 King Street West, - Toronto, Manufacturer of CHURCH SEATING, PULPITS AND OTHER CHURCH FURNITURE.

HISTORY OF THE Presbyterian Church in the Dominion of Canada. BY WILLIAM GREGG, D.D., Professor of Apologetics and Church History in Knox College, Toronto.

This work is now ready, and, as only a limited number has been issued, it will be sold entirely by subscription.

PRICES: In extra fine English cloth, gilt back, red burnished edges, \$4. In half Morocco, gilt back and burnished edges, \$3. An energetic canvasser wanted in each congregation, to whom liberal remuneration will be given. For further particulars please apply at this Office, personally, or by letter. G. BLACKETT ROBINSON, BOOK DEPARTMENT, Jordan Street Toronto.

LEPAGE'S THE ONLY GENUINE LIQUID GLUE. Used by the makers of first-class Manufacturers and Mechanics of the world. Its success as a bonding material is attested by every one who has used it. THE ONLY GENUINE LePage's Liquid Glue is manufactured solely by the RUSSIA CEMENT CO., GLOUCESTER, MASS. Sample by mail 20c stamps.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO. SUCCESSORS IN BLYMYER BELLS TO THE BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS. 200 CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE ALARMS.

McShane Bell Foundry. Finest Grade of Bells. Chimes and Pells for Churches, Colleges, Towers, Clocks, etc. Fully warranted; satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price and catalogue. H. Y. MCSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. Mention this paper.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of every size for Churches, Schools, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

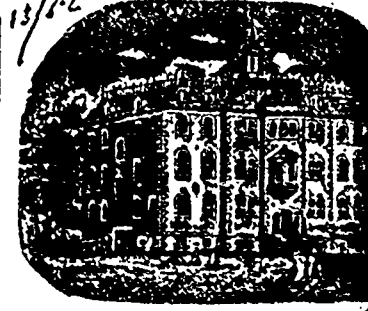
CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY TROY, N.Y., MANUFACTURE A SUPERIOR GRADE OF Church, Chime and School Bells.

MENEELY & COMPANY WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS Favorably known to the public since 1830. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells, also, Chimes and Pells.

COLEMAN Business NEWARK, N. J. Open all the year. Best course of Business Training. Best Facilities. Pleasantest Location. Lowest Rates. Shortest Time. Most Highly Recommended. Write for Catalogue and be convinced. H. COLEMAN, President.

Literary REVOLUTION. STANDARD AND NEW PUBLICATIONS; lowest prices ever known. NOT sold by Book sellers; books sent for EXAMINATION before payment, on satisfactory reference being given. 64-PAGE CATALOGUE from JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 283 Pearl St., New York, or Lakefield Building, Chicago, Ill. Mention this paper. 30 Adelaide Street East, up-stairs.

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



Ottawa Ladies' College Chartered 1869. Situation healthy, beautiful and commanding. Spring Term begins March 30, 1888. Apply to REV. W. D. BALLANTYNE, B.A., PRINCIPAL.

KEITH'S Gardener's Assistant and Illustrated Catalogue of Garden, Agricultural and Flower Seeds NOW READY, and will be mailed free on application to any address. GEORGE KEITH, Seed Merchant, 124 King Street East, TORONTO.

Illustration of three children. We are children who cheerfully join in the cry: When Breadmaker's Yeast is the subject before Mamma tried all the rest, So she knows it's the best. 'C use her bread is the whitest, her buns are the best. And we eat all the pancakes she dare set before us. BUY THE BREADMAKER'S YEAST. PRICE 5 CENTS.

THE CYCLOSTYLE DUPLICATING APPARATUS. From one writing gives 2,000 fac-simile copies. Indelible black ink of any circular, drawing or text. To merchants requiring price lists, circulars, etc., to colleges and schools requiring examination papers, to railroads, offices, banks and insurance companies, and to all professional men, the Cyclostyle offers the readiest and simplest method of duplicating from one writing. The price of No. 2 model size 14x9, which prints any commercial sheet in 1/2 complete, consisting of black walnut frame, Cyclostyle roller, paper, ink and polished black walnut case. CYCLOSTYLE, 16 King Street East, Toronto.