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# Presbyterian Record 

FOR THE

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

VOL XIII.
JUNE, 1888.
No. 6.

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## Tiln cifutis 刃ny.

$\$$the "Ten Words" delivered by God to Moses, none is weightier or more explicit than that which enjoins the sacred observance of the Sabbath. The form of expression is full of meaning,-" Remember the Sabbath Day," reminding us that the Sabbath is an institution coeval with the race, to be observed joyfully and perpotually in remembrance of the completion of God's Creation. "The Sabbath was made for man"-not for the Hebrews only, but for mankind in all countries and in every age. The fourth commandment did not institute the Sabbath. Neither did the coming of Christ do away with it. "Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets: I am come not to destroy but to fulfil," are His own words, and we know how the Lord Himself recognized and honoured the day and purified it from the superstitions with which Jewish ceramonial had overlaid it.

Far be it from us to wish to see the Sabbath observed as a day of gloom, or to dictate to any one how it is to be observed. Enough that wo insist on the right of every human being to onjoy the privilege of resting one whole day in seven from ordinary occupation, and having the opportunity of sponding that day in the way that com-
mends itself to an enlightened conscience. Many of us know what a Continental Sabbath is. We do not want that in Canada. We enter a protest against Sunday nowspapers, Sunday railway traffic, and steamboat excursions; Sunday delivery of letters from the post office, Sunday theatricals and balls, pleasure parties and kindred "pastimes;" against the opening of museums and art galleries-which are the thin entering edge of the wedge ; against Sunday fetes and Sunday funerals; against every kind of unnecessary Sunday work that makes one man toil for the recreation of another, and this because we beliove such things to be a desecration of the Lord's Day and inimical to the physical and spiritual welfare of man. Nature demands rest one day in seven, and nature's God commands it.

We notice with pleasure the steps taken at Ottawa, a short time ago, to give expression to the opinion of representatives of all the Christian Churches of Canada in this behalf-sentetors and members of Parliament joining with ministers and elders in favour of Sabbath observance. Rov. Dr. Armstrong, the Convener of the Assembly's Committee on Sabbath Observance, was in the right place when he put himself at the head of this movement. Rev. Dr. Moore mado a good point when he said :-"We are not striving to force Sabbath observance upon any man. We are simply contending.
that no man shall be forced to work upon the Sabbath Day." Mr. John Charlton, M.P., was xight when he said that the most powerful argument in favour of Sabbath observance was the condition of the Christian nations of the earth compared with other nations. Archdeacon Lauder, representing the Anglican Church, very cordially and emphatically ondorsed the object in view. "Take away the Lord's Day," said he, "and you may bid good-bye to the whole Christian religion." Thanks to the vigilance of our Churshes, we believe there are few countries in which the Lord's Day is more decorously observed than in Canada, aud yet there is need for continual watchfulness and co-operation, and for all the influence that can be exerted by the pulpit and the press to educate and strengthen public opinion in regard to this matter.

## getissionary candiat.

Mrs. Mary Gedde Materson.

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He number of Canadian women who have consecrated themselves to the cause of foreign missions is remarkably large. A considerable number of these have already entered upon their everlasting rest and reward; more still remain and occupy spheres of usefulness, teaching by procept and example, and helping others to teach and preach the Gospel. Miss Frame of Shubenacadie, N.S., is engaged in preparing biographic sketches of some who have laboured or are still labouring in the foreigu field. The subject of one of these sketches we have now ithe pleasure of laying before the readers of the Record.
Mrs. Matheson was born at Pictou, N.S., in October, 1837. She was the daughter of Mr. James Johnston of that place. Her mother was a daughter of Mr. John Geddie and sister of the late Dr. Geddie of Aneityum a woman of deep personal piety and greatly interested in the work of foreign missions, of which her only brother was the Canadian pioneer. Mary was ten years of age when her uncle bade them good-bye; she was taught to remember him in her prayers and to pray for the conversion of the heathen, and from his letters she learned the wants and the woes of the savages who inhabited the Now Hebrides. She was of a sweet and amiable disposition, and rapidly aequir-
ed and retained knowledge, secular and religious. At sixteen, she taught a private school ; two years later, she profossed her faith in Christ and united with the Church as a communicant. As a teacher, her tact and ready sympathy endeared her to young and old. Three yoars of earnest work were followed by a seyere iliness, which confined her for months to her room; but the summer of 1857 brought her a measure of restored health. In October of that year she was married to Rov. J. W. Matheson, and accompanied him in his visits to the churches previous to their departure. On the 2 gid of November they sailed from Ealifax for Liverpool. They arrived at Sydney, N.S.W., on the 3rd of March, and reached Aneityum in July. Her husband, never robust, had been very ill on the voyage. At Sydney the physicians pronounced his lungsaffected and forbado him to preach, while tine missionaries hesitated to let him go to a new station ; but go ho would, and was settled on Tanna, at a point fourteen miles distant from the stations occupied by Messris. Paton and Copeland on that island. Mrs. Matheson immediately begon housekeeping, learning the language, and tenching, but when spring camo, her husband was so ill that Messrs. Geddie and Inglis came in the mission vessel "John Knox" and took them back to Aneityum, where his hoalth improzed. Sioon after this they went to Eromanga, spent four months with the Gordons, and then returned to thoir former station on Tanna. A new house was built and sat in order; her girls return, and new ones come in ; she learns Tannese, and teaches them to read; she also terches them to thread a needle and to sers. Meanwhilo Mr. Mathoson is better and very busy, and the time passes pleasantly. Suddenly, a succession of violent hurricanes, accompanied by drenching rain, causes serious damage to fences and buildings, to food, clothing and bedding-even the boat is xuined; the oarth is covered with ashes from the active voleano, though it is twenty miles distant; all around are wretched, helpless heathon, dying of measles, and howling's sayagos threatening death to tho white men, who they believe have brought this plague upon them,-Death by famine-for the misguided natives have resolved to starve them out! Mr. Paton sends five men through the bush with a pot of flour, and while the
missionaries are consulting whether to eat the last morsel or keep it till to-murrow, the nativos are heard to shout "Sail ho!" The vessol proved to be from Sydney, stored with fresh provisions; their wants were supplied and the 'rannese were convinced that thoir teacher's God is one who can send His poople food, and that the teacher is seoking only their welface. This is but a sample of the trials they endured among tilese excitable savages. On the 21 st of November, 1861, a little daughter was born. She lived only eight weeks. While the mocher watched her dying babe, snother fearful hurricane swept over the island. Famine now stared the natives in the face, and incited them to war with one another. Mr. Paton's station was first attacked, and his church burned; then that of the Mathesons, when a vessel was again seen off the harbour, in which the missionarios made good their escape to Aneityum. But the shock hid proved too much for Mrs. Matheson in her delicate state of health. She gradually grew weaker, and on the 11 th of March, 1863 , she gently fell asleep-to awake with Jesus. "Sho died," said Dr. Geddie, "rejoicing in the Saviour whom it was her delight to serve." Her husband survived ouly three months, when he too sank into an marly grave, and no white face was left on lanna-only the dust of Mrs. Paton and hor baby-boy, of the Rev. S. F. Johnston, and baby Matheson remained hostages for the return of the heralds of the Cross. Surely if anything is wanted to awaken our sympathy in behalf of those who, not counting their lives dear to them, leave the comforts of home and the society of friends that the perishing heathen may know the way of salvation, it is to be found in the perusal of such a touching memorial as this.

## Titr Cilurch af Gervua.

## The Free Evangelical Churof. Part IV.

Hor some time after the death of Calvin, things went on very well under the leadership of his accomplished successor, Theodore Beza. After his death, skepticism and rationalism began to appear, and soon made rapid strides. In tho beginning of the XIXth century, Geneva was saturated with the infidel views of Rousseau and Vol-
taire. In 1817, Robert Haidane arrived from Scotland, and was the ineans of effectingan awakening. His lectures were greatly relishod and, altogether, his work in Geneva was eminently successtul. Haldane's work was followed up by C'esar Malan and Dr. Gaussen. Both preached with great power. The city ministers bocame alarmed. A resolution was passed by the company of pastors, nominally in defence of religion, but really to close the pulpits of the canton against these evangelicals. This led to the formation of a students' association and the organization of an independent congregation. In 1824, Malan formed another congregation on strictly Calvinistic lines, under the name of " the Church of the Testimony." Numbers were drawn towards these new churches. Trouble arose. Malan and Gaussen were frequently molested. The worst came in 1825, when a violent diatribo was delivered by one of the city pastors against the " dissenters," which fanned the popular excitement. Then there commenced a long and severe struggle, which ended in the deposition of Giausson, \& man of grand intellect, a preacher and theologian of the first onder; bus it also led to another important event-the establishment, in 1832, of the "Evangelical Society of Geneva," which was destined to exert a powerful influence not only in Geneva, but also in France.

This society immodiately founded a third congregation and, in the next year, a theologrical college. The first three professors of the collnge were already famous men-Dr. Gaussen, Dr. Merle D'Aubigny, and Antoine Gallard. The results of this new departure were a great awakening in Geneva and the erection of a large church-The Oratoirewith offices and class-rooms attached to it, which has ever since been the headquarters of the evangelical movement. Out of this grew the Free Evangeliual Churoh, formed in 1843 by a union of these three "dissenting" congregations, along with a few others which were already at one with them in regard to essentials. This Church adopted a creed of seventeen articles and a constitution detining the duties of pastors, elders, and deacons. The first "Presbytery" was constituted 14th January, 1849. As they could not, in the nature of things, proceed by imposition of hands themselves, they convened a meeting of the "General Assembly," which was composed of ail the
mombers of the Church. At this meoting, when the Confession of Faith had beon read,-the olders or presbyters standingthe entire Assombly, through its President, "implored on them the imposition of the hands of the Lord." In 1883 the Evangelical Church entered on a new epoch. The constitution was revised. Instead of tho First Confersion of Faith was substituted the Apostles' Creed, with a brief proface and appendix. The proface declares the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the inspired Word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith; it aeknowledges the doctrines of the fall of man, and of salFation through the redemption ef Jesus Christ. The appendix is in these words :-
In the person of all its members, the Church renders homage and consecrates itsolf to the thrice-holy God ; to the Father who has loved us; to the Son, who by His sacrifice has redeemed us from eternal condemnation; to the Holy Spirit, who regenerates and sanctifies the believer. To whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen

Whosoever assents to this creed becomes, at his own request, a member of the Church. No further questions are asked. "The judgment of hearts is left with God, who only knows them that are His." In respect to baptism, liberty is accorded to the members as to the time and mode of administering it. All the members, male and fomale, have the right to nominate candidates for the offices of pastors, elders and deacons, but the olection of such rests with the male members eighteen years of age and over. The pastors are elected ad vitam aut culpam, the elders retire in rotation and are eligible for re-election. Pastors, olders and deacons are alike ordained by imposition of hands. The elders may join in the laying or of hands at the ordination of pastors; they may preside, ir so elected, as moderators of presbyteries, and they may even preach, if they can. The statistics of this truly evangelical and active little Church for 1887 were as follows-
Pastors in active service............... ..... 4
Ordained missionaries and evangelists ..... 3
Pastors Emeritus ..... 4
Elders ..... 10
Dearons ..... 8
Communicants (nearly threa-fourthsbeing females).................... 500500
Sunday-school teachers (female, 70 ; male, 20).......................... ..... 90
Sunday-school scholars ..... 945

## gyture gliasiont.

## Mgbsora, Parry Sound, and Alcoma,

 T HROUGH the reports that have been $\sigma$ submitted from time to time and published wore or less fully in the Reconn, our readers are so far familiar with this field as to know that it is a very large and interesting one, and has been for many years under the fostering care of the Home Mission Cummitteo of the General Assombly. Comparativoly fow, however, know any thing about the indefatigable missionary upon whom chas devolved the duty of superintonding the work in these romote districts, and whom we now beg to introduce to our readers,

Rev. Allan Findlay.

Mr. Findlay is a sou of the manse, born at Princetown, N.Y., in 1841, and came to Canada in 1846 with his father, Rov. James Findlay, who became minister of the congregation of Waterdown, and who died there in 1863. Mr. Findlay studied for the ministry at Knox College, Toronto, was liconsed in 1865 and inducted into the charge of Granton, 31st January, 1867. In 1875 the Presbytery of Barric, in conjunction with the Assembly's Home Mission Committee, secured Mr. Findiay's services to take orersight of the work in the districts of Parry Sound and Muskoka, giving him a
genoral commission to open new stations in the needy and destitute parts of the country, his headquarters in the meantime being at Bracebridge. The country was now and rough. In many places the settlers bad got beyond the roads; still, the work of visiting thesu now settlemonts becamo a source of pleasure which more than compensated the missionary for the fatigues and hardships incident to the work.

After soven years continuous labour in this fiold, Mr. Findlay found it necessiry to relinquish the work for a time. But in 1884 he was re-appointed, with the oversight of all the mission work in conuection with our Church in the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, and Algoma, as far west on tho Canadian Pacific Railway as White River, and to the Sault, at the foot of Lake Superior. Mr. Findlay's work consists in visiting the mission stations, exploring terra incognita, where now stations may be planted, and stirring up those for whom so much is being done to do for themselves and others all that they can. The result is seen in the fact that while last vear the grants from the Home Mission Committee were reduced by about $\$ 1000$, this year the contributions from the field to the Home Mission Fund are considerably over $\$ 1000$. The extent and importance of this field will bo appreciated, whon it is stated that about fifty missionaries will be employed during the present summer in making known the glad tidings of salvation.

## gransituld giturls.

## THE TIME OF CONVERSION

989 S an occasion well worthy of remembrance. Whether we can point to tbe moment or the circumastances matters little. If the change has been a genuine one, there will be associated with it memories that never can be forgotten. You were going onward towards the bar of the Eternal-guilty, impenitent, and helldeserving; unprepared for and reckless of future wrath reserved against unpardoned souls. Then Omnipotent graee took compassion on you. followed you with overtures of love, arrested you by loud calls of providence ard grace, and finally mado you a captive to His sovereign will. You who have undergone such a change cannot doubt its reality, or the efficient cause. Like many others, the world was your idol; tangible and perishing delights engrossed your mind; you had no interest whatever in anything appertaining to the spirit-
ual or unseen. Nothing short of a divine porer was ablo to arouse you from this sinful apathy, and make you think of the necessity of salvation. But divine constraint was exercised on your behalf, and now you stand in the liberty of the sons of God, adopted into His family, and heirs of an eteralal inheritance. And ever since that happy moment, what manifold causes you have had for erecting memorial stones all along life's highway When oppressed with doubls and fears, God has dispolded them and imparted full assu. ance. When beset by temptation, he has onabled you to resist. When backsliding, He has gone after you, and led you back to the fold. From tinie to time you have also enjoyod unusual rovelations of the glory to come, and forotastes of the highor fellicities of the heavenly world. At the sacramental table, in the closet, around the family altar, and upon heights of vision you have beon carried far beyond and above this lower plane, and. gazed upon what mortal eye has never seen, and mortal ear never heard. Each day has brought with it new and bettor tokens of His favour. The lines have fallen unto you in pleasant places, and yours is a goodly horitagu. The cup overflows with mercies, and life is radiant with the light of God's counienance!
Does not all this demand a memorial stone! We may not, like Samuel, erect a matorial pillar, but surely in our inmost hearts we shall. record the loving-kindness of the Lord.-Dr. Cochrane, Brantford.

## DOING THE WILL OF GOD.

"Not every one that saith unto me, Lerd, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Father who is in heaven." From these words thero can be no appeal. Christ came to seek and to save the lost, to die, the just for the unjust, to bring us to God; those whom he excluded from heaven cim have no hope of entering there. The position of the words in this discourse, and the menaces with which they are confirmed, invest them with great solemnity. The striking imagery in which our Lord proceeds to contrast the destiny of the men who keep his commandments with the destiny of the men who fail to keep them, deepens the solemnity and makes it appalling. We must do the will of God, if we hope to enter at last the kingdom of heaven. Christ's words are clear. We aro none the better for knowing the will of God: we must obey it. Reading the Bible is a good thing in itself; listening to sermons is a good thing in itself; but if our conduct during the day is not governed by what we read in the Bible in the morning, and our conduct during the week is not governed by what wo heard on Sunday in the sermon, we shall not be suffered to enter into the kingdom of heaven. We must do the will of God, if we want to enter into God's kingdom. It is rot enough that we are very sorry that we have not done the will of

God, are ashamed, are stung with self-reproach because we have not done it. Doing God's will is one thing, being surry for not doing it is a different thing altogether. Sorrow for wrong-duing is admirable if it stops the wrongdoing; but to suppuse that sorrow cancels sin is one of the most common and maliganant and yet shallow forms of self-deception by which men ruin themselves in this world and condemn themselves to eternul death in the next. But suppose we resolve to do better-is not this satisfactory? Satisfactory? No; not unless we actually do better as the result of our good resolutions. Christ dues not say that the man who resolves to do the will of Gud will enter the kingdom of heaven, but the man who does it; and between good resolutions and good deeds there is apt to le a very precarious connection. When a man comes to find comfort and satistaction in his good resolutions, he is getting into the hands of the devil.-Rev. R. Wr. Dale.

## NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME.

The day will come when you and I will have to quit this life. We may be stalwart today, we may not have an ache or a pain, we may be exuberant in our physical health, bat our common sense tells us that there will have to come a time when we will put our head to the pillow and die. Oh! if in that hour you hear the upbraidings of conscience, and the reverberatings of a broken law, and the thunders of God's anathemas, you will wish you had never been born. Why not come out tonight and have this matter gloriously settled ? If there be anything in Christ, and a bright hope of heaven, why not come and get it? It is yours if you will have it. In the name of my Lord Jesus Christ, I plainly offer it. Pardon for all your sins. Comfort for all your trouble. Help for all your burdens. The Gospel that I preach is not one of destruction, but a Gospel of salvation.

Partinax heard one night pounding at his palace door, some messengers who wanted to get in. He said to himself: "They have come to take my life," and trembled, and he refuse, to open the door. They kept on pounding and pounding away until he almost fainted with fright; but after a while, pluciing up courage and girding on his sword, and putting his hand on his hilt, he had the door opened, when lo! the messenyers had come to offer him a crown. They said: "The king died one hour ago of apoplexy, and you have been chosen to be his successor, and we have come to offer you the crown." Oh! I thought how much like that is our rejection of the Gospel, as chough it were a matter of overthrow, when it is a matter of coronation. Not to slay, but to enthrone. If, this moment, by giving up your sin fairly and squarely-I do not take the responsibility of saying what your sin is, I do not know-if you would honestly and before God this moment give up your sin and take

Christ, the news would fly heavenward, and would strike seraphic harps, and angels bending in the sky, and ministering spirits tlying on errands of salvation, would join wing to wing, and wing to wing, while they cried: "Behold ! he prays !"-Talmage.

## F BEGIN A NEW LIFE.

They tell us that on a certain dangerous seashore there is a man who lives in a queer house built entirely of wrecks. The floors are made of a ship's deck, the kitchen out of an old ship's galley, and the walls are the cabin panels of wrecked packets and steamers. The w'sole structure is composed of the smashed remnant of better things. Such are the lives and characiers of thousands of unconverted souls; such may yours be, my impenitent friend. One part of your character is made up of broken promises to your Saviour that, you would repent and serve him. The whole fabric shows broken commandments of God in every wall. Your heart-house caunot stand inspection, and God will put it to the flames M.ove out! Now is a good time to begin a new structure that will be storm-proof and fireproof, and will be a habitation of Jesus Christ to dwell in with you. Dig deep; lay your foundation on the Rock. The first thing you do to please conscience and Christ will be the first material put into the structure. Don't lose an hour; don't stop with wishing and praying to do better; put prayer into practice, and in God's strength begin a new life. Christ is ready to come unto you; are you ready for him?-Cuyler.

## GROW IN GRACE.

In every description of life. While it is healchy, there must be progress. Does any one inquire hor high attainments in the life divine are to b $\mathfrak{m}$ made? I answer: "By growth." The child of God, like the natural offspring, may be born in a moment; but, like the child, he must achieve spiritual manhood by the proceis of growth. True Christian growth may be more or less rapid, according to watchfulness, study of Scriptüre, diligence, sacrifice, prayer; but, however rapid, it will still be growth. The Scriptures tell of thousands converted in a day; but high attainments are never, so far as I know, represented as being thus made, but always as something gradually obtained. The church groweth into a holy temple of the Lord; individual Christians are said to grow up into Christ; the Christian babes need the sincere milk of the Word, that they may grow thereby; the faith of Christiaus is said to grow exceedingly; the kingdom of God is like leaven which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal until the whole was leavened. It spread gradually, and thus operated like a growth. Indeed, necessarily, growth is the soul and the meaning of the progress of any and every form of
life, and the Christian who does not grow holier will never on earth be holier. By means of this growth the child of God may vie in holiness with the apostles and martyrs of past ages. But he will never reach the point where he can refuse to pray, "Forgive us our trespasses;" where he can refuse to join in the confossion of the sa ramental service, "We acknowledge and bewail our manifold sins;" where he can stand before the most holy law of God, and say that he is with:out sin. But we may reach a point, not merely of high faith, but of deep saintly humility, when we will feel that we are less than the least of all saints, and at the same time feel that we are complete in Christ, that his grace fills us with holy, perfect love; when his service will be perfect freedom and joy; and when his atonement -sinful though we be before the holy law-will secure us perpetual pardon and redemption. B. H. Nadal, D.D.

## value of minutes.

Pacing the deck of his vessel, which was bearing up the Bristol Channel with all canvas spread, the captain strode the deck in a state of great anxiety. His ship had to round a certain headland, and it must needs be done before the turn of the tide. The captain strode rapidly up and down the deck, marking the time by his watch, while he gave his commands to the man at the helm. Presently came a sigh of relief.

Said one of the passengers to him, "Captain, what has been the matter? What has agitated you so?"
"You see," he replied, "we have just rounded that headland, and if we had been five minutes later, we should have been lost; the tide would have turned and drifted us back into the bay, and we should have been lost."
Five minutes later! How precious minutes are sometimes! Reader, while you read this, some have only a few minutes to live. "Now" is ours ; but "now" is ever groing from us. If you are yot unforgiven, come at once to Jesus. "Seek ye the Lord while He may be found; call ye upon Him while He is near; let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts; and let him return unto the Lord, and He will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for Me will abundantly pardon." . Sel.

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Letter from Rev. Robt. Canmbars, .
Erzingan, Jan. 24, 1888.
Dqar Record,-This city, where with my family I am spending the winter, is about 100 miles to the south-west of Erzroom. It was the eeat of the worship of Annahid (Diana); and here Gregory the Enlightener withstood Tiridates, refusing to present the king's offering to the goddess, and for tinat reason was subjected to the celebrated ten tortures. The Turk has
replaced Tiridates, and Protestantism, the Enlightener; and so the conflict continues, and will continue until Tiridates, Turk and Tenfel are beaten "all round about the town." Four years ago a howling mob of about 100 men with guns and clubs surroundod the newlypurchased missionary house, tore down an outside wall, beat some of the brethren and vowod to clear she land of the pestilential Protestants. The colport pur was beaton repeatedly in the streets and his books cast into privies. The missionary house was often stoned, and the preacher's wife, with her two little ones, and shortly expecting a third, used to barricade the doors as best she could, commit herself to God and then await the retum of her husband from his daily visits to comfort the brethron and preach in the market. To day we are everywhere received with honour (except by the ecclesiastics) and gladly listened to. The Protestants all told are about 100 in number; but ten times that number are Protestants in heart. There are groups of Bible readers in various parts of the town, and the priests themsolves confess that the church needs reform. The national spirit, however, is so strong and every "withdrawal from the nation," as a change of religion is called, is so bitterly resented and persecuted that few have courage to join us openly. That is of course a matter of indifference to us, so long as we have the privilege of preaching and distributing the Scriptures. We lately started a "Blue-ribbon Society " among the Gregorians. Already there are twelve members, all of whom were hard drinkers. With what joy they and their families received our preacher and colporteur in their rounds on Christmas Day ! One poor woman could not contain her joy. She every day prays for and blesses all who have had a hand in reforming her husband. Her husband scarcely believes his senses now. Before this change he used to return home half-drunk to a cold room, poorly cooked meal and sour-faced wife. Now, on his sober return every evening directly from his shop, he finds a cheery-faced wife, clean, warm room, a delicious dinner and an extra cushion to recline on. And yet scarcely one of these dare to attend chapel. Already it is bruited abroad that this is only one of the underhanded methods of these pesky Protestants to gain converts! But let the leaders of the "nation" curse us, so long as one poor woman finds it in the depth of her heart to bless the " pesky Protestants."

Meantime things political are growing worse and worse. One young man (a Christian) was killed the other day by a soldier. A householder standing at his gate was struck at and slightly wounded by another soldier. The Christian religion is cursed daily and the curses received in silence. Murders of Christhans in the provinces are of frequent and pitiless occurrence. When the weekly mail reached this town last Wednesday, the Turks all received their letters and papers, but the Christians' mail was seized aud taken to the Government House for examination. R.C.

## 2ifsus Crurified.

Jund 3.
A.D.30. Matr. xxvir. : 33-50. Golden Text, Phrl. 2 : 8.
ETOMP. Mark 10: 24-37; Luke 23: 18-46; John $19: 18-30$. Although the Jewish Councll had sentenced Jesus to death for blasphemy, ch. 26 : v6; the priests had not the right to carry out the sentence, John 18: 31. Early in tho morning thoy bound bim, and took him to Pilate, the Roman governor of Judæa, ch. 27: 1-2. They charged him with " perverting the nation and forbidding to pay tribute to Cæsar," Luke 23 : 2 ; a false accusation, Matt. 22-21. When Pilate found that Jesus was from Galilee, he sent him to Herod, the King of Galilee, who was then in Jerusalem. Herod grossly insulted him and sent him back to Pilate, Luke $23: 6-12$. Pilate, although convinced of the innocence of Jesus, feared the Jews, and after baving had him scourged, delivered him to be crucifirs. This was on Friday, the 7th of April, A.II. 30. V. 33. Golgotha-also called Calvary in Luke $23: 33$, both words meaning "the place of a skull," probably because it was the usual place of executions. It was outside of Jerusalem, Heb. 13:11. V. 34 . Tinegar-mingled with gall, or myrrh, a stupefying drink, that made the condemned insensible to pain. This in why Jesus refused to drink it. V. 35 . Cru-cified-nailed to the cross, through his hands and feet. The cross was then raised, and the sufferer was left to die slowly of exhaustion, hunger and thirst. It was the punishment of slaves and murderers. Parted lis garmentsin such cases the clothes were given to the executioners, see John 19:23. That it might be fulfilled-Psalms 22 : 18. V. 36. Watched him-so that his friends should not take him down and carry him away. V. 37. His accu-sation-Pilate wrote it, John 19:19. It was in Hebrew, Greek and Latin. This accounts for the slight difference in the wording, as given by the four evangelists. V. 38. Two thievesrobbers. V. 39. Reviled him-abused him, Ps. 109:25. V.40. Destroyed the temple-another false charge, see John 2 : 19-21. V. 42. He saved others-Ps. $35: 15-16 ; 3: 2$. V.44. The thieves also-one of them repented, Luke 23: 39.41. In his teeth-reproached him. V. 45. Darkness-from 12 o'cluck noon to 3 p.m. the sun was darkened, Luke $28: 45$, as if Nature mourned over the Saviour's death. V. 46. Eli! Eli! etc.-Syro-Chaldaic words, quoted from Ps. 22-1. V. 47. Elizs, Elijah. V. 50. Fielded up the ghost-died, expired. Thus Jesus, the innocent Lamb of God, was offered a Sacrifice for the sins of men, the Just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God, 1 Pet. 3:18. What return can we give him for such great love? Believe in him, John 14:1. Love him, 1 Cor. 16 : 22 Sorve him, John $14: 15$-21. And confess him before men, Rom. 10 : 9.

## 

A.D. 30 . Matt. xxviri. : 1-15. Golden Text, 1 Cor. 15 : 20.
©OMP. Mark $10: 1-8$; Luke 24 : 1-11; John 20:1-2. After the doath of Jesus on the cross, Josuph of Arimathea, a wealthy disciple, obtained leave from Pilate to take his body and bury it. It was intended to embalm the corpse, but as the following day was the Sabbath, and it was already late, this was put off till the first day of the week. In the meantime, Jesus was put in Joseph's now tomb, which was liewn out of the rock. A great itone was rolled to the door to make all secure. The priests pretending to believe that the disciples intonded to steal him away, and then say that he had risen from the dead, put a watch over the sepulchre, and sealed the stone at its entrance, Matt. $27: 57-66$. V. 1. The end of the Sabbath-in the night following the Sabbath. As it began to daun-just before the sunrise. John says: "It was yet dark" ( $20: 1$ ). The first day of the week--our Christian Sabbath. Hence that day came to be called the Lord's Day, Rev. 1 : 10. Magdalene-from whom Jesus had cast out seven devils, Luke 8:2. The other Mary-the mother of Jnmes and Joses, Matt. 27 : 56-57. There were also two other women, not mentioned by Matthew; Salome, Mark $16: 1$, and Joanna, Luke 24 : 10. These four women came with sweet spices, to anoint the Saviour's body. V. 2. There wasfor, "there had been," for the sepulchre was open and empty when the women came, John 20:1-2. The angel of the Lord-a special messenger from Heaven, sent to release Jesus from the prison of the grave. V. 4, Fur fearEven saints cannot bear to look at the splendour of Heaven, much less sinners, see Dan. 9: 17-27; Luke $5: 8$. V.5. Fear not yeFriends of Tesus have nothing to foar from angels who love them, Heb. 1:14. They are sent to them for good, Acts $12: 7 . Y e$ seek Jesus-it is still when we seek the Lord, that we find blessings. V. 6. He is risen, as he said-Matt. 12:40; 16:21. In Galilee-Ch. $26: 32,1$ Cor. $15: 6$. V. 9. Jesus met them. He had first appeared to Mary Magdalene when alone,John 20:14. All hail 1 -a joyful greeting. Held him by the feet-prostrated themselves at his feet to worship him, 2 Kings 4:37. V. 10. My brethren- 8 ee Heb. $2: 12$, Rom. 8:29. V. 12. Large money - large sums of money. Matthew is the only Evangelist who mentions this bribery of the watch. V.15. Until this daywhen Matthew wrote his Gospel, about thirty years after the resurrection. Mark that if the Jews had really believed what they said, they would have had the disciples severely punished, which they never did. Many witnesses, intimately connected with Jesus, constantly daclared that he had risen indeed, 1 Cor. 15: $4-8$, Luke $24: 34$, Since Christ died to save us, from our sins we should give our hearts to Him.

## Thit brant Commissima.

Jund 17.
A.D. 30. Matt. xxvif. 16-20. Gnlden Texs, Pse 68 : 11.
few days passed after the resurrection, before the disciples could go to Galileo, as he had cormmanded them, Ch. $28: 7$, and in fulfilment of the promise given, $\mathrm{Ch} .26: 32$. During this time, Jesus showed himself to $\mathrm{Pe}-$ ser, 1 Cor. $15: 5$, to the two disciples as they were going to Emmairs, Luke 24: 13-32, to the apostles in the absence of Thomas, Luke 24: 36 , and again to them when Thomas was present, John 20: 24-29.

It is not known whereabouts in Galilee, Jesus mot his disciples. We know by John $21: 1-14$ that he appeared to Yeter, Thomas, Nathaniel. James, John and two others at the sea of Tiberias, but the place he had appointed was, as we see here, v. 16, a mountain. Some have thought this was the coccasion referred to by Paul in 1 Cor, $15: 6$. Altogether, Jesus remained on earth forty days, and finally ascended up to Heaven from the Mount of Olives, near Bethany, Luke $24: 50$, Acts $1: 12$. V. 16. The eleven-Judas had killed himself, Ch . 27:5. V. 17. They worshipped him-as the Son of God, the Messiah. Some doubted-as Thomas had done, John $20: 25$. This slowness to believe an apparently incredible fact, shows their honesty and caudour. V. 18. All power is given unto me-authority over all things, Phil. 2: 6-11, as Mediator between God and men, King and Head of the Church, he redeemed with his own blood, Eph. 1: 20-23. V. 19. Teach all natiens-R.V., make disciples of all nations. The Gentiles now, as well as the Jews, were to share the benefits of Christ's Redemption, Acts 10 : 45. Baptizing themwith water, a symbol of the new birth, showing the cleansing efficacy of the blood of Christ, and being a token that benceforth the baptized have Christ for their Master. In the name ofR.V., into the name nut only" by the authority of," but into covenant relations with Father, Son and Holy Spirit. The three Persons of the Trinity are here mentioned, a proof of their equality. V. 20. Whatsoever I have commanded-the teachers are limited to the teachings of the Gospel. They must not add to them, they dare not take away from them, Rev. 22:18-19, Mark 16:15. I am with you always-at all times, everywhere. Therefore Jesus ị Divine, for none but God could do this. To the end of time, Christ will help, guide and prutect r s disciples. Amen-the R. V. omits this word nere. If spoken by the Lord Jesus, it is a solemn confirmation of the promise just given; if by the Evangelist, it is a prayer, meaning "So be it." Sce Rev. $3: 14 ; 22: 20$. All cannot engage in the work of "teaching the nations," but all can help by their liberality to missions, and by their prayers for the advancement of Christ's Kingdom.

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July 1.<br>B.C. 1491. Exod. xxiv, 1-12.<br>Golder Text, Fieb. 8 : 10.

St this time the Israelites were camped at万om the foot of Mount Sinai, a mountain situated in the southern part of the peninsula between the two arms of the Red Sea. It was about three months after their departure from Egypt, Exod. 19: 1. God had given Moses a number of laws on Mount Sinai. We find them in Ex. 20:22 to 23:33. They include the Ten Ccmmandments. They formed the "book of the Covenant," which was read to the people, and to which they promised obedience. V. 1. Come up-on the mountain. God revealed himself at the top, amid thick clouds, smoke, thunderings and lightnings, Ex. $10: 9$, $20: 18$. Aaron-the brother of Moses. Nadab ar.d Abihu-the two elder sons of Aaron, Ex. 6: 23. Elders--chiefmes of the tribes of Israel, Ex. 3:16. They were to be witnesses of the glory of God, and of the favour he showed to Moses, so that their testimon; might confirm the people's faith. V.2. Moses alone-In this, a type of Christ, our Mediator, through whom alone we can have accers to the throne of grace, Heb. $4: 14-16$. V. 3. Told the people all the words-Nothing was kept back, God's words are all profitable, 2 Tim. $3: 16-17$. The people, if they entered into covenant with God, must do it with their eyes open, add to faith, knowledge, 2 Pet. 1:5. V.4. An altar- -a symbol of Jehovah. Tuelve pillars-types of the twelve tribes, Moses acting as mediator between God and them. V.5. Burnt offerings and peace offer-ings-in expiation for sin. V. 6. He sprinkled the altar-with the blcod of the sacrifices. Without blood, there is no remission of sin, Heb. 9:22,1 John 1:7. This was a symbol of Jesus offering his blood in ransom for sinners. V. 8. Sprinkled on the people-or on the pillars that represented the people. It would remind the elders how, three months before, the blood of a lamb protected cheir first-born, Ex. 12:22-23. Blood of the Corenunt-A token that God will be your God and you will be his people. Christ probably alluded to this in Matt. 26 : 28, when he speaks of the "blood of the New Testament," com. Heb. 9:19-20. V 10. The God of Israel-they had some glimpse of his glory in light and fire, but $8 \uparrow w$ no manner of similitude of which an image or picture could be made, Dout. $4: 12-15$. No man hath seon God at any time, John $1: 18$. Sapphrea clear blue gem. V. 11. He held not his hand -he spared them, strengthing them, so that they could bear the sight of his glory. Did, eat and drink-feasted upon the sacrifice, as the custom was when covenants were made. Believers also eat and drink with Christ at his table, Luke 22:30. We are here taught to reverence the Word of God, to read it carefully, and to make it the guide of our conduct. The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all $\sin$. 1 John 1:7

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Qecotland.-A memorial from all lands,
amounting to $\$ 5,000$, with a suitable address, has been presented by Sir Wm. Muir, President of Edinburgh University, to Dr. Horatius Bonar-a small recognition of his great services as a Hymn Writer and Author, on his retirement from the work of the ministry: There are few names better known, than that of Dr Boner, and it is very remarkable that three brothers should have held such prominent places and for such a length of time in the Church of Christ.

Dr. Walter C. Smith, preacher and poet, received a gift of $\$ 1,250$ from his congregation on the eve of his departure for a sojourn in america. He calls it a "retaining fee," so that he may be the better able to resist the blandishments of the Transatlantic cousins. Among the notables Who eupply his pulpit are, Principa.E ’aird and Cairns, and Dr. Cameron Lees-a little example of the Doctor's Catholic spirit, and a remarkable sign of the times. . . An articlo in the F. C. Record calls attention to the allotment of University Degrees. Apart from Professors there are 100 "D.D's." in the Established Church; and in the Free Churcionly 30,twenty of whem are pre-disruption miristers, over 70 years of age!.... The income of the U. P. Church for the year amounts to $\$ 500,000$. A very fine total, and showing an increase of $\$ 15,000$. This revenue includes nearly $\$ 85,000$ of special contributions towards clearing away the debt of $\$ 100,000$ on the Foreign Mission Fund. The Stipend Augmentation Fund has so it "reasod, however, as to cause a reduction in the minimum from $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 900 \ldots$ The increase in Church of Scotland Mission Funds in $\$ 46,000$; of which $\$ 25,000$ were from Legacies. i $\because$. Mr. Spurgeon is to retire from the London 'Baptist Association ...In Glasgow there are 126,000 one-roomed honses! Imagine the indecencies and immoralities,even, necessarily included in such a state of thinge. Yet many buildings thus rented are said to belong to Syndicates of men of means and respectakility, who must lose sight of the sourees whence their incomes proceed, and look mainly to the fact that the interest is paid; while women receivo nine cents as their full pay for making trelve articles of dress! The terrible results of the Gheupness of our mercantile exploits....Dr. Mozey retires from the charge of the Scottish Evangelistic Association, and is succeeded by Mr. Copplestone of Bishop Hannington's African Mission ....There is gold mining in Sutherlandshire; but the Government claims all the gold..... The U. P. Divinity Hall closed with an address by the Rev. J. B. Smith, on "Student Life in the Hiall forty years ago." He claimed that the chisf reason of their "existence as a sepsrate organization, is their voluntaryisw. From the beginning they have been a Missionary Church".... There has passed array James H.

Stoduart, LL.D., for many years the able editor of the Glasgow. Herald.....Rev. James McCaul, formerly of Montreal, has been called, we understand, to Birmingham. He has done valuable work in and around Glasgow. Matthew irnold, poet and critic has passed away ....The Glasgow International Exhibition will contain, among other curiosities: 1. The Bible of the martyrerl Captain Paton, ${ }^{*}$ which he gave to his wife from off the scaffold, when he was executed for the cause of Christ at Edirburgh, May, 1684." 2. A covenanter's Cag, made of white cloth, and stained with what appears to have been blood. In the centre of the flag is the motto, "Phinigh for God and country, and covenanted work of Reforination." (Phinigh stands for Fenwick. 3. A printed copy of the Solemn League and Covenant with autograph subscriptions to it. 4. A sword carried by Matthew Craig, at the battle of Bothwell Bridge. 5. A bonnet and cockado worn by Prince Charlie. 6. A copy of the Glasgow Courant, containing a description of the battle of Culloden. 7. The Brooch of Lorne, by far the most important relic of Scoto-Scandinavian art existing in the country. It is said to have been worn by Robert the Bruce at the battle of Methven, where he suffered defeat; and in his retreat he was compelled to abandon his plaid together with the brooch which fastoned it, to rid himself of the giasp of a wounded assailant. These will bs placed in the Bishop's Palace, among a collection of curiosities such as Scotland only can produce, and which now for the first time, are being brought togivier for exhibition.

## D.

England.-The New York Independent, in announcing that Mr. Spurgeon has resolved to resume his relations with the Baptist Union, characterizes his secession as a hasty and illcousidered act "In a burst of impatience, due more to the lax expressions of individuals of other denominations, he said things of his own brethren which he could not prove and which he could hardly justify in his cooler moments. The course of the discussion since Mr. Spurgoon's withdrawal has clearly shewn that the Union would never yield to his peremptory demand that it take up the tasik of examining and excluding members not in accord with the Tabernacle type of theology." The whole affair only shows that the eminent London divine is a man subject to like passions with other men of sanguine temperament, and now his withdrawal from tne hostile attitude he had assuned toward his brethren in the ministry pill be hailed with joy by his friends and admirers, who are to bo found in every part of the world and in all denominations. The possible breaking up of a Church that has so gond and honourable a record as the Baptist Vnion were a calamity too serious to be regarded with indifference by Curistians of the nineteenth century, and we may well
rejoice that the division has been healed.... Active preparations are going on in the metropolis for the great ecclesiastical and missionary Councils and Conferences which are shortly to taise wiace, and which are sure to draw crowds of delegates and visitors from the United States and Canada. It cannot be doubted that these meotings will have the effect of drawing eloser the bonds of Christian brotherhood, and be helpful in promnting united and vigorous offorts for the speedy evangelization of the world. Since the above reference to Mr. Spurgeon was penned, later news, alas ! contradict the report of the reconciliation.

Indland.-The colleges that in Belfast which is purely a theological school, and that in Londonderry which has a department of science and art, as woll of theology, closed their sesslons during the first week of April. The closing exercises were of the usual character. In both the work done was of a most encouraging nature. In Belfast, Professor Martin gave a most elaborate and erudite closing lecture, in which some of the most profound proviems of Ethical science wore discussed. In Londonderry Professor Witherow discussed education, especially in reference to supposed changes which the Government has in view. As the closing exercises wore on successive days the Moderator of Assembly was able to be at both, and in his official capacity spoke to both professors and students. Five brethren received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity. Three of the five are professors, two in Belfast, the third in Londonderry. The other two are ex-Moderators. Dr. Whigham presided in the ecclesiastical year of 1885-6, and Dr. Ross in that of 1886-7. Two were already Doctors of Literature, namely, Professors Pettigrew and Leitch. The fiftl is Professor Robinson, who has just completed his second session in the chair that Dr. Cooke so long filled. Speaking of Dr. Cooke, this is thę centenary of his birth, and arrangements have been made to celebrate it in a becoming manner. A great, meeting $\begin{gathered}\text { ill }\end{gathered}$ be held in the Ulster Hall and several orators are preparing to treat the several phases of the life, character and services of the great main. The Religious Tract Society has just issued a Tract on his biography from the pen of Dr. T. Hamilton, and the Rev. Dr. Porter is bringing out a Centenary Edition of the Life which he wrote a number of years ago. TLe Sustentation Fund has had the most successful year it has had for some time. The zeal, wisdom and perseverance of the new Convener, Dr. Whigham, have borne good frait. The result is that the equal dividend is this year two pounds in advance of what it was last. Thus, in the midst of mach that is trying and discouraging, one of the trying things being adecrease of population through emigration, the Church holds on its pay with marks of Divine favour manifest.

The Presbftarian Councila - The Fourth General Council of the Alliance will be held in London, England, and consinue in session from the 3rd to the 12th of July. 1888. The Council will assemble in Regent Square Church, on the morning of July 3rd, and be opened with public worship, when a sermon will be proached by the Rev. J. Oswald Dykes, D. D., London. The opening businoss meeting.will be held immediately afterwards in the same place. A reception to the delegates to the Council by the Presbyterians of London, will he held in the evening, at Argyll Lodge, Camden ifill, Kensington, the residence of the Duke of Argyll, who will give an address of welcome. The ordinary meetings of the Council will be held in Exeter Hall, Strand, W. C., commencing each forenoon at 11 o'clock, a. m. The office of the Council will be in the "Presbyterian College," Guilford street, Russell Square, W. C., London, to which address, letters for the delegates may be forwarded.

Canama-The whole country mourns the lozs it has sustained by the death of the Hon. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior, which took placa on the 21st of April last, in his 58th year. The highest compliment that can be paid to his memory is simply this, that few public men ever attain the confidence and respect of so large a number of their fellow citizens, of all ranks and shades of politics, as were enjoyed by Mr. White during the entire course of his administration. He was a good churchman, too, as well as an able and accomplished statesman....The Methodist Church has to lament the early death of another of its foremost ministers, Dr. Samuel J. Hunter, who died after a very short and severe illness at Hamilton, last month. He was well known both in Montreal and Toronto as a preacher of great power and eloquence.... Rev. Malcolm MacVicar, brother of the Principal of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, has been elerted the first Chancellor of the new McMaster University, Toronto. He is an alumnus of Knox College, Toronto, and was ordained to the ministry in the Baptist Church, in IS56. The new Chancellor has for many years occupied 2 very distinguished position as an educationist ....The session of the Montreal Wesleyan College was brought to a close on the 1st of May. Tne number of students (thirty-two) is larger than in any former year. The newly acquired power of conferring degrees in divinity has necessitated the forming of a new curriculum and a general enlargement of the educational work of the institution. The Montreal Methodist Conference and the Congregational Union meet in Montreal, early this month.... J)r. Courtney has been consecrated as Bishop of Nova Scotia. The Methodist Conference of the Lower Provinces meets in Halifax, about the same time as the Presbyterian General Assembly. It is proposed to open a Methodist Theological Callege in Winnipeg next autumn.

United Statig-The one hundredth Genoral Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (North) met in Philadelphia on the 15th of May, and the Southern Assembly at the same time in Baltimore. At the date of going to press we can only conjecture that the Foreign Mission Board were able to report the receipt of a round million of dollars, and the committee for the relief of aged and infirm ministers, a like sum. It will not be surprising to hear that the union of the churches has been postponed to "a more convenient season," for Rev. Dr. Dabney, who is a typical representative of Southern Presbyterianism has a!ready announced, "that he is prepared for immediate action if such an event is accomplished, and assares all staunch Southern Presbyterians that their church shall continue to exist, if with diminished numbers, with increased purity and moral power." In the face of such a declaration it were worse than useless to seek to force a union the time for which has, unfortunately, not yet come.

Temperance Notes.-The report that no less than seven counties of Ontario in one day voted for the repeal of the Scott Act by overwhelming majorities has, without doubt, dealt a serious blow to local option in that province and shaken the confidence of many earnest advocates of prohibitory legislation in other parts of the country. It is fair to assume that either the Act in question has been fairly tried in these seven counties for threo years and, baving been found wanting, has been deliberately abandoned, or that the Act is so radically defective in some of its provisions as to be inoperative. If it can neither bo amended nor administered, the sooner it is removed from the statute book, and something else substituted for it, the better. The indiscriminate sale of intoxicating liquors in bar-rooms and saloons, groceries and taverns, all over the country, cannot be defended upon any sound principle as boing either a physical necessity or conducive to public morals, and if the inhabitants of a given district, or a majority of them, are desirous of seaing the evils arising from intemperance ameliorated, there ought to be some way of affording them relief, and a grave responsibility rests upon those who put needless obstarles in the way of constitutional reform in this :agard. Another lively discussion has taken place in the Presbytery of Toronto on this question, the chief point of contention being as to the right of the Church "to rerommend to the earnest consideration and active sympathy of its members, or to the State, any specific lemislation that may seem to it at the time most likely to accomplish the end in view:" The Presbytery by 2 vote of 22 to 7 recugnized the right of the Church to make such recommendations.

## (1)

$\int_{G}^{\text {en }} \mathrm{HE}$ Treasurers of the missionary of schemes of the Church will be able to exhibit a clean balance-sheet at the General Assembly, with the possible exception of the Stipend Augmentation Fund for the Western Section. Why that fund should be the only one to fall inio arrears, can only be explained on the supposition that a false modesty has prevented the ministers from advocating it so stronuously as they might have done. Certainly, it is not the least descraing of support. It does not look to be the right thing to support foreign missions at the expense of a mission that lies very near our own doors. Our eastern friends seem to understand this matter better than we do, and they are ahead of us in this department. The contributions for Home Missions-east and west-are \$52, 241.32 ; for Stipend Augmentation, $\$ 34$, 316.81 ; for Foreign Missions, $\$ 76,907.72$, to which may be added for our share of running exponses of the mission vessel, "Dayspring," \$4026.48. Compared with last year, there has been an advance all aloug the line, and we shall enter upon the new ecclesiastical year free from debt.

PERSONAL: Sir Donald A. Smith, of Montreal, has signified his intention of supplementing his alraady princely gift by a donation of $\$ 250,000$ iur the establishment and endowment of a college for the higher education of young women, to be locaied in Montreal, under the name of the Royal Victoria College. It was only the other day that the same gentleman gave $\$ 150,000$ for similar purposes. Rev. John Willcio and Mrs. Wilkie, of Indore, Central India, have arrived in Ontario. Rev. Roberi Chambers, of Erzroom, Eastern Turkey, hoped to be in Edinburgh at Assembly time and to attgnd the Presbyterian Council in London, and also to visit Canads later on. Mr. W. J. Mackenzie, of the Presbyterian College, Halifax, has gone to Labrador to engage in missionary work during the summer months. Rev. C. A. Doudist has ontered upon his duties as agent for the Board of French Evangelization. Rev. Louis L. Jordan, of Erskine Church, Montreal, has gone to Enrope with
four months leave of absence. Application will he made to the Genoral Assembly in behalf of the following to be received into the ministry of our Church:-Rev. Messrs. Mousseau, Henry Goddard of Milton, N.S., and L. R. Gloag of Rotherham, Englandministers of the Congregational Church; Rev. Mark Scott of the Free Church of Scotiand ; Rov. W. McGregor of the Baptist Church, and the Rev. John Wilson of the Church of Scotland.

Delegates to tab Presbyterian Councll The following are the names of the delegates from our ehurch who are expected to go to London: Rev. R. $\bar{x}$. Burns, D. D., Kev. D. H. MacVicar, I. D., LL.D., Rev. William Caven, D. D., Rev. William Cochrane, D.D., Rev. G.D. Mathers, D. D., Rev. William Maclaren, D.D. Rev. Robert H. Warden, D.D., and Rev. Neil MacNish, Llı.D. The Eiders are: Hon. Chié Justice Taylor, Messis. John Charlton, M. P., W. B. MacMurrich, James Maclennan, Q. C. David Morrice, J. K. Munnis, Geo. Hay, and Dr. Fraser, of Tondon, Ont.

How to Rux a Chunce.-A mell-known elder of the Church, who has reached the top of his profession, and enjoys his otium cum dignitate in the suburbs of one of our rising western cities, has given us the following interesting account of $\lambda_{i}$ - Church and how it is run:-" It is in a growing part of the city for residences. Thirty houses went up last year, and, as we are two miles from the nearest city church, I thought it would be a wise thing to secure a site, and have a small cherch builh. It is the day of small things with us yet, but we have an average attendance of about sixty on Sabbath and about twenty at the prayer meeting. Our church when seated will accommodate 200; at present we have only some chairs, and it is so built that it can easily be enlarged to hold 400 . It is run cheaply. Miy wife has charge of the singing, one of my girls plays the organ, another sweeps out the church; some of my boys kindle the stoves and light the lamps. I am trustee of the property, and until a few weeks ago was sole board of management. Most of the people are in bumble circumstances, so we will have to content ourselves with a student, waiting until our numbers increase for a minister of our own. We are hopeful, and God has been blessing our effort. At our Communion we had five new communicants from the Bible Class, and Te hare got some to attend cinurch who rere going nowhere."

Nien Hebrides.-The Dayspring was to leave Sydney, Australia, for the islands on the 29th March. Our missionaries Mr. and Mrs. Mackonzio wero propared to retura to thoir island home both largely benefited in health by their
brief stay in Australia. Mr. Mackenzie leaves three children at school in Australia Mr. Mackenzie expresses great gratification at the retirement of the French. Regular steam communication between Australia and the New Hebrides is now established, and letters may be sent at any time, addressed direct to the islands. Rov. C. Murray has reslgned his cunnection with the Mission, on account of his severe and prolonged illness. Mr. Mackenzio had news of the sudden death of one of his best pupils-a boy of 16, who had been nine years at school, and who helped to translate "Peep of Day."

## INDUCTIONS AND ORDINATIONS.

Bressers, Maitland:-Rev. G. B. Howie was inducted into Knox Chureh on the 7th of May. Montreal:-Mr. Frederick H. Larkin was ordained by the Prosbytery of Montreal, with a view to his induction as minister of the Westminster congregation at Lowell, Mass, U.S.

Dexonestiilif, Kingston:-Mr. John A. Snodgrass, son of Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, of Canonbie, Scolland, was ordained on the first of May, and appointed missionary at this place for a year.

Nissouni, Stratford:-M1r. D. Perrie was ordained and inducted on the 29th of May.

Ossabreck, Glengarry:-The Induction of Rev. John J. Cameron, of Pickering, was to take place on the 29th of May.

Beifast, P. E. Island:-Rev. A. McLean Sinclair, formorly of East River, Pictou, was inducted on the 16 th of May.

Calls-Rev. F. A. Maclennan of Dunvegan, Glengarry, to South Kinloss, Maitland, accepted. Rev.J.A. Anderson, of Whitechurch, Maitland, to Knox Church, Goderich, accepted. Rev. C. H. Cooke, of Baltimore, U. S., to St. Andref's Church, Emith's Falls, accepted. Kev. J. C. Smith, son of Dr. J. K. Smith, of Galt, has received a call to Huron St Church, San Francisco. Rev. A. McLean Sinclair, of East River, Pictou, N. S., to Bolfast, P. E. I., accopted. Mr. A. McWilliams, B. A., of Montreal College, to Heciston and South Mountain.

Rev. A. Givan of I'Amable, Kingston, to St Andrew's Church, Williamstown. Mr. Thomes Corbett to West Cape, P. E. Island. Fiev. W. A. McKonzie of Grafton to First Presbyterian Church, Brockville.

Denissions.-Rep. John Fairlie, of L'Orignal and Hawkesbury,Ottava. Rev. J. K. Smith,D.D, of Galt, under call to St. Jobn's Church, San Francisco. Rev. W. C. Calder, of Woodstock, N. B., Rev. J. Ross, of South Richmond, N. B.

Licensunes.- By the Presbytery of Montreal, Messrs. Joseph Higgins, B. A. Andrew MacWilliam, B.A., John C. Martin, B.A., Frederick H. Larkin, James A. Macfarlane, B. A., Joseph F. Langton, B. A., and Andrew S. Grant, B.D. By the Presbytery of Halifax, Mr. Thomas; Corbett- By the Presbytery of Stralford, Mir. Robt. \#eaderson.

## The Collegrs.

$\stackrel{9}{P}$RESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, HALIFAX. The session closed on Wednesday, April 25 , the closing exercises being held in Chalmer's Church, in presence of a large audience. Twenty-seven students attended during the session; 2, boarded in the institution. Five complete their curriculum, namely, A. L. Geggie, J. D. McFarlane, David Sutherland, F. C. Simpson and Thomas Corbett. The degree of B.D. was conferred upon Rev. D. Macdonald, of Port Hastings, Cape Breton, after a full and very satisfactory examination. Dr. Currie stated that 82 of the ministers at present in charge within the maritime synod have passed through the college since 1871. The students were addressed by Rev. A. Falconer, Pictou, Rev. J. M. Robinson, SpringGield, and Rev. D. M. Gordon, Halifax. At a meeting of the College Board on Thursday it was found that the receipts for the year were about $\$ 9,600$, and the expenditures about $\$ 1,000$ less, so that there is now a prospect of hquidating the accumulated arrears of the past eight or nine years. If all the congregations woild but pay as many do there would be no debt. The contributions from congregations this year amounted to over $\$ 3,000$. The Bursary Committee of the Board were authorized to continue their efforts. Students living in the college will be charged only $\$ 2$ a week for board. The Alumni Association contribute to secure teaching in elocution in the college.
M.

Queen's Univensity.-The usual preliminary convocation was held on April 24th, when validictories were read, in Theology by M. MicKinnon, B.A., in Arts by W. J. Patterson (gold medalist in mathematics), and in Medicine by E. H. Horsey for the Royal College, and Miss A. Lawyer for the Woman's Medical College. Meetings of the University Council and of the Endowment Association were held, and in the evening the amnual conrocation of the Missionary Association took place, being also a farewell to their first missionaries to China. Rev. J. F. Smith, M.D., and Mrs. Smith. On Wednesday, 25 th, the closing convocation took place, the hall being packed by some hundreds more than its seating capacity. Regrets were expressed for the absence of the Principal, but the proceedings were ably conductod by the Chancellor, Mir. S. Fleming, C.E., LL.D., C.M.G., who opened with a thought-inspiring address. Honours, medals and scholarships were awarded as the results of many a keen contest. The laureation of graduates then took place, 35 B.A.'s (five having been granted at the epening of the session, waking 40 for the yoar), 4 M. A.'s, and one B.D. (W. J. Fowler, M.A.), 44 M.D.'s, of whom 30 were students of the Royal, 5 of the Women's and 9 of Trinity Crliege. No honorary dogrees were conferred this year.

The session in Theology bas been a successful one. The Principal was able to lecture only a small part of the session, but valuable assistance was given by lecturers, Dr. Thompson on Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, Mr. Carmichael on Church History and Mr. Houston on Bible Geography and History, with extra work by Prof. Ross. The students who have completed their divinity course are: William J. Drummond, B. A., William J. Fowler, M.A., David J. Hyland, George R. Lang, B.A., James W. H. Milne, B.A.. Donald Munro, Malcolm McKinnou, B.A., and John McNeil. Rov. James F. Smith completed his divinity course a year agn, and obtained his M.D. and C.M. degrees s.t this time. He has devotod considernble time to special lines of medical and surgical practice, dentistry, etc., and goes out well equipped as a medical missionary.
G. ß.

Dilfoustb College and Univarsity.-The PresbyterianCollege is affiliated with Dalhousie University, and the Board pays $\$ 3,000$ a year towards the support of Professcre in the Arts Course. The STesbyterian Church has thus been interested in Dalhousie College since 1S63. The University is now newly housed in a very commodious building, costing over $\$ 70,000$. The church has taken a deep interest in the prosperity of this institution. One of her ministers is President, and manv of her ministers are Dalhousio alumni, while her members have been the principal benefactors of the University. Faculties of lave and medicine are connected with the University.

Mantroba College-The Theological department of this college concluded its work for the season on the 19th of April. Messrs. T.C. Court and A. Macleod completed their curriculuma and received their diplomas. Rev. Principal King spoke hopefully of the prospects of the college. Rev. James Douglas addressed the students, and the proceedings were brought to a close with addresses from Rev. J. C. Quinn, of Emerson, and Rev. J. Farquharson.

## MEETINGS OF SYNODS.

Montreal asd Otpana :-ThisSynod met in Ottawa on the 17 th of April, and was attended by nearly one hundred members. Rov. Dr. Warden preached the opening sermon, and in his stead Rov. Dr. Armstrong of St. Paul's Church was elected Moderator for the ensuing year. There mas not much done beyond the ordinary routine of synodical meetings-hearing and discussing reports to be sent to the Assembly on the State of Religion, Temperance, Sabbath Observance, and the different forms of Chistian liberality and activity. Mr. J. K. Macdonald of Toronto made a telling appeal on behalf of the proposal to raise an endowment of $\$ 100,000$ for the Aged and Infirm

Ministers' Fund. An overture from the Presbytery of Montreal on cöoperation with other Churches in the more sparsely settled districts was approved and a committee appointed, Prof. Scrimger convener, to give practical effect to the overture, The report of Prof. Scrimger on Protestant Education in the Province of Quebec gave rise to an interesting discussion, in which reference was made to the desirability of utilizing the Ladies' College, Ottawa, in the interests of French Evangelization by conducting it so as to give a good French and English training to young ladies of both nationalities, thereby removing the induvement to send Protestant youth to Roman Catholic conventual schools. Next meeting was appointed to be held in Quebec on the third Tuesday of April, 1889.

Hamliton and London:-This Synod met in Indon on the 30th of April, with a fair attendance. Rev. W. S. Ball preached the opening sermon, and Rev. Dr. James of Walkerton was chosen as his successor in the Moderator's chair for the coming year. It was overtured by the Presbytery of Paris to make it compulsory for students for the ministry to pursue their stadies under the supervision of Presbytery. Dr. Laidlaw introduced an overture to obviate the evils arising from prolonged vacancies, which met the approval of the Synod. Mr. J. K. McDonald addressed this Court also on the subject which he has taken up so enthu-siastically-the endowment of the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund. The report of Brantford Ladies' College shewed sixty students in attendancg. The report on the State of Religion was very encouraging, as were also those on Sabbath Observance and Sunday-schools. The report on Temperance given in by Rev. W. A. Mackay of Woodstock was in the main of a lopeful character, shewing that the pulpit, the Sunday school, the Women's Societies and the Scott Act had all been useful in restraining and removing the evils of intemperance, at the same time admitting that much yet remained to be done.
Toronto and Kingston.-The Synod met at Owen Sound on the Sth of May, and was argely attended. Ret. John Somerville preached the opening sermon, and Rev. D. D. Macleod, of Barrie, was elected Moderator in his stead for the curront year. Rev. T.S. Chambers gave in the report on Sabbath observance, which contained many excellent suggestions fur pro tecting the Lord's Day from desecration. Dr. nicTavish, of Lindsay, presented an encuurar. ing report on the Sunday-schools within the bounds. The report on the State of Religion given in by Rev: J. A. R. Dickson, ras very full, and was the subject of earnest discussion before a large audience at an evening sederunt. An animated discussion took place in revard to the report on Temperance, presented by Rev. Robt. Wallace, various shades of opinion being stroncly expressed as to the means that should boemployed by the church for suppressing the $\sin$ of intemperance. Mr. J. K. Madonald's
eloquent advocacy of the Aged and Infirm Minister's Fund elicited the hearty sympathy of the Synod, and resulted in the appointment of an influential committeo.

WOMAN'S WORK.
The twelfth annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Mission Society of tha Presbyternan Church in Canada (West) was held in lin $x$ Church, Guelph, in April. A large number of delegates were prescnt, and the proceedings were of a very interesting hind. Reports were presented on Foreign Work by Mrs. Macdonmell; Home Work, by Mrs. Campbell; linance, by Mrs. Maclennan, and for the Board of Management by Mrs. MciNurchy. The number of mission bands is 124 , with members 3829 ; auxiliary societies, 351 , embracing $9025 \mathrm{mem}-$ bers, and of life-members, 247. The number of Presbyterian societies is twenty-one, and the total membership, 12,854. The total contributions for the year were $\$ 25,657.54$. A large and enthusiastic public meeting was held on \& week evening, Dr. Wardrope, Convener of the Assembly's Foreign Mission Committee, presiding. Stimulating addresses were given by Prof. Maclaren, Dr. Parsons, Dr. Jame: Robertson, Superintendent of Missions in the North-West, and by Dr. Grifin of the Methodist Charch, who referred to the pleasing fact that Presbyterians and Methodists were already uniting in work, and might before long be still more closely united. The Presbyterians, he thought, were becoming more disposed to Methodist doctrine, and the Mothodists to Presbyterian polity. Mrs. Ewart was elected President for the ensuing year; Mrs. H. Campbell, Home Secretary; Mrs. J. Harvie, Foreign Secretary, and Mrs. J. Maclennan, Treasurer. The buik of the money was voted to the Assombly's Foreign Mission Committee.
The W. F. M. S. of the Presbytery of Halifax held its anuual meeting in Chalmers' Hall, Halifax, on the 24th April. Most of the auxiliaries were represented; $\subseteq \$ 507$ had been paid over to the Treasurer. The ufficers for the ensuing year were elected as follows :-President, Mrs. Layton, Elmsdale; Vice-Presi-dents-Mrs. E. S. Bayne, Mis. Glendinneng, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Rogers, Mirs. D. M. Gordon; Treasurer, Mrs. R. Laing, Halifax; Secretary, Miss Floming, Halifax. The Presbytery having heard the report of the Society, passed a resolution very cordially gommending the work.
Muncheal Wonar's Díssiosary Sucibty.We are requested to state that the printed annual report of this society is now ready, and that copies can be had on application to Mrs. Walter Paui, 100 Metcalfo street, Montreal. The report contaius lists in full of all contributions received for the extension of the cirls' schuol at Puinte-aux-Trembles. About $\$ 2000$ of the required 50000 have thus far been received, and it is hoped that the balance may soon be forthcoming. Contributions should be sent to Mrs. Yaul, to the above address.

## (1) bitumy.

Rene. Robert Dobie of Milton died there on the 28th of April in the 62nd year of his age. Mr. Dobio was a native of Stirling, Scotland, was educated at the University of Glasgow and St. Mary's College, St. Ardrew's, and came to Canada in 1852 as assistant to Dr, Mathieson of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, having previously been assistant to Principal Haldane of St. Andrew's, Scotland. In October, 1853, he was ordained minister of Osnabruck, in the Presbytery of Glengarry. In 1868 he was translated to Lindsay, and in 1872 to Milton. A few years ago he was compelled on account of ill-health to retire from the active duiios of the ministry, and since that time he has gradually declined. He was one of the fow ministers who did not onter into the union of 1875 , and who, indeed, took a prominent part in opposing it. He was a man, nevertheless, possessing many excellent qualities of head and heart. He has left a family of three sons and three daughters. Mrs. Dobie, who was a daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Cline of Cornwall, predeceased her husband a number of years ago.

Rev. William Duff, one of the beloved and revered Fathors of the Church, died at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, on the 5th May. Mr. Duff was a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and eame to Nova Scotia in 1843. He was sottled at Lunenburg, and for many years was the only Presbyterian minister in that county. His charge embraced a field now occunied by five ministers. He laboured with great diligence, and the condition of Presbyterianism in the country to-day is largely the fruit of his labours. He was Clerk of the Free Church Synod from 1846 till the Union of 1860, when Rev. Dr. McGregor became clerk of the united body. Ho took a leading part in moulding the policy of the Free Church, and was always a very cordial friend of Presbyterian union. His field was a hard ono, and involved much travel and exposure, and the support given by the people was in these days very meagre; but Mr. Duff was never known to complain either of hardship or of poor pay. A more tender-hearted, pure-minded, devout, selfascrificing and faithful man never adorned the ministry of our Church. His influence
in the community in which he lived was very great. All respected him; the good loved him, and evil-doers feared him. He was a most faithful and liberal friond or students and young ministors. Orving to failing health, Mr. Duff retired several years ago from the active duties of the ministry ; but though very frail, and rarely seen in public, he continued to be revered and loved by the community. He was about 80 years of age.

Mr. Alpaxander Paterson. of Kennetcook, N.S., died on April 21st, in his 86th year. He was very kind to the poor, and a liberal contributor to the schemes of the church. He believed in being his own executor and gave away the most of his property in his life-time.

Mr. James Wilson, Senior Elder of Camden and Newburgh, Ont., died on the 2nd of April, aged 72. He was a resident of Camden township for nearly half a century -a man of noble qualities.

Mr. Duncan McDonald, Elder of St. Matthew's Church, Wallace, N. S., died at Stake R8ad, on the 2nd of April, aged 73. He was a a native of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, and came to Nova Scotia in 1820. He was an earnest Christian, and an active Sunday-school teacher, and by his exemplary life, liberal Christian views, and freedom from bigotry, won the respect and confidence of every denomination.

Mr. Alexander Macalisthr, for thirty years a faithful elder of Chalmer's Church, Kingston, has been recently taken away by death in the midst of a career of great usefulness. In every good work, whether as a churchman or a citizen, he held a foremost place. For many years he led the service of praise, and for ten years was superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He was born in Scotland, and while he joined the Free Church movement in 1843, none sympathized more heartily with the Union of 1875.

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## In the Lomer Provinces.

THERE are forty-two student-catechists now at work within the bounds of the Maritime Synod. One has been sent to the bleak and stormy coast of Labrador, and his whole support has been guaranteed by the Theological students; ono has been sent to the Bay of Islands, west coast of Newfoundland, a most lonely and isolated district, where in recent years Presbyterians have formed a small settlement. There are other very needy districts in Newfoundland, but they do not seem to have any special claims upon the Presbyterian Church. Labrador and Newfoundland are, in the sum-
mer season, resorted to by very many Prosbyterians from Nova Scotia and elsowhere. It is found that catechists and colportours are usually sure of a cordial welcome from our sailors and fishermen amid the mists and tompests of fishing regions. Religious papers, tracts and books are likuly to be read far from home, even if at home they had been treated with noglect. In Cape Breton, three student-catechists are labouring. There is room enough for several more ; and Gaelic-speaking mon wuuld be specially welcome. In Pictou Presbytery, there are five working in sparsely settled and isolated districts. In Prince Edward Island there are but two. Five labour within the bounds of Truro Presbytery. Halifax has nine; Lunenburg and Shelburne one ; St. John eight, and Miramichi seven. Twenty of the forty-two are from the Presbyterian College, Halifax, and five are undergraduates of Dalhousie College. Five licentiates enter the field this season from the college. Several of the catechists are from Scotland, young men who intend to complete their college course here. In many cases, the labour of catechists have resulted in the formation of congregations; in not a few cases, they toil in districts where there is no immediate prospect of forming strong stations, but where Gospel preaching is rare and is eagerly sought.

Avgientation.-In the Eastern Section, the Augmentation Scheme is again successful. Tho full amount asked by the General Assembly and the Synod has been realized within a few dollars. Several congregations, which hitherto received grants, are able this year to dispense with external aid. New congregations are qualifying themselves to get the benefit of the fund. At a meeting of the Committee, grants were made amounti:sg to $\$ 6000$ for the ensuing year. Some cases are still under consideration, avaiting further information.

## foxmota

Leiter. from Dr. G. L. Maczay.
Tassedi, 1st February, 1888.
Tan Rev. Dr. Wardrope:- ()n the 5th of January I left this place on a steam launch about noon, accompanied by Rev. Giam Cheng Hoa and one student. We passed by the Se... khan chapel at 5 p.m., and arrived at Tisin-tngkha after dark. The night we spent on board,
and had great trouble with rats that were bold. enough to bite our fingers. Before dawn on Friday, 6th, we were on the march, and arrived at Kelung in good time to visit Palm Island and the mission house there. On our return, we had a good meeting. Saturday, 7th, we made another early start, and arrived at ling-Siang-hhoe, where we have a new stone chapel. roofed with grass. Soon after our arrival, a Dr. Warburg, from Hamburg, came up also from Kelung. He is a young naturalist, collecting specimens for his college. In the evening, the building was packed full, and the Doctor was intensely interested with the services, \&c. Sunday, 8th, ve;y early, myself and A Hoa left for sin-sia; but on the way he pushed on to another village. I, on arrival, immediately addressed the people, then went on to Tai-li-kan and preached at once; then on to Pak koan, where I spoke for nearly an hour; then we pressed on to $T a-m a-i e n$, and soon assembled for warship. The chapel was full of earnest hearers. About midnight we went into an open fishing boat, and, aftor getting drenched wet several times, got to Stecp Island at daybreak Monday morning. I at once began to extract teeth and preach. There are several hundred people (Chinese) living on oneside of the island. There is only one spring of fresh water. One side of the island has sulphur springs and bolling water. The inhabitants were delighted with our visit. We secured a house as chapel, and now there is a proacher and wife there. We were back again to Lam-ma-ien about the middle of the afternoon, and set off in another direction. Passed. by Hoan-sia-thau, preached; then on to Sa-kiet-a-koe, the largest city in the plain. Upwards of 300 assembled. A Hóa being unwell, I addressed them for upwards of an hour. Tuesday, 10th, we marched to $A$-li-sai, Cheng-kidisia and Pat-li-sa-the entire valley being called Toa- 0 . Dpwards of thirty tatooed savages. from the mountains were there. Dr. Warburg took a photo. of them. Rain camo on in tor-1 rents, and wo made for $A$-li-sai again, and had a glorious meeting. Early in the morning we were off. Passed through $\mathbf{L} 6$-tong and preached; through Ta-na-bi and spoke; Clin-tsu-li-kan and had worship; So-o (So-bay) and extractedteeth, followed by singing and speaking in our: chapel. Then took a boat and crossed over to Lam-hong-o, where we had another grand evening meeting. 'Chursday, 12.-Back again to-So-bay, then on to Ki-bu-laia and preached; Lau-lau-a and spoke; $K a-l e-a-o a n$ and held a meeting in the chapel; then went to Pho-lo$\sin -a-o a n$ and remained over night, having a delightful evening meeting. Friday, 13.-We had a very hot day. Called first at sur-hut, and passed on to Ki-liap-pau and spoke in tho, chapel. There, for the last time, I met Dr. Warburg, for he did not follow us all round. Ho said that he saw sixteen chapels and people worshipping God in them, and native preachers amongst them, and that he never samp anythiag like it since he was born. He saiu is
people only saw as he did, very many would chauge their views about mission work, as he himself certainly did. We returned to Sau-hut, and were delighted to see that our converts painted the chapel so prettily themselves. We had a jammed house after dark. Saturday, 14th. -Under heavy rain, we started, and passed through Sa-Kiet-a-koe again, and hurried to Sin-a-hau (Wilson Chapel) and spent the night there. Large meeting in the evening.

Sunday, 15th.-Still raining; 173 members met in the new chapel, and we commemorated the dying love of Jesus standing up, as we had not benches enough for all. Then we went to Bu-loan and spoke; to Ki-lu-lan and preached; to Ta-khoe and addressed an immense crowd in and outside the chapel. We spoke also at Ki-liap-tau and remained over night at Toa-tek$u i$, where preachers also met for a final meeting. Monday, 16 th.-Left early, and extracted teetl. and preached at Thau-Sia; then on to Tai-likau and had a large meeting at night. Gave medicines to many suffering ones. Indeed, at one chapel I found nineteen down with malarial fever. Tuesdry, 17th.-We again passed through Sin-Sia, and romained over night at Ling-Siang-Khue, where many assembled in the evening. Wednesday, 1Sth.-Arrived at Kelung towards evening. Extracted many teeth and preached. Thursday, 19th.-Hurried back to Bang-kah, on account of a letter received several days previous about some troubles at one station. Called on my old mandarin friend at night, and talked over matters with him. Friday, 20th.-Still in Bang-kah, and Saturday, 2lst, came out to Tamsui. At a meeting of us four pastors, we agreed that whoever visited stations at any time shuuld baptize converts, \&c., if satisfied about their standing, \&c., \&c. So, making this txip, A Hôa and myself baptized 117 (one hundred and seventeen) ; ordained eleven elders and fifteen deacons.

The converts at these numerous stations may still have many faults; but the solid, real and genuine progress made since I planted the first chapel in their midst, is to my mind very marked. There is indeed cause for profound gratitude to the Lord our Redeemer, who alone can sustain and bless.
G. L. M.

## Adew Gequrides

Letter from Rev. Hugh A. Robiribon.

## - Eromanga, Feb. 4, 188.

eonE are all well. Our mission work prospers. We have had for several mouths past the largest class of children attending a special class for them here that we have ever had. There are between 30 and 40 boys and girls in daily attendance, and are recruits from ah parts of the island. Our Commumin was dispensed at Cook's Bay in September, and
again here on the 1st day of January of this yoar. We have now 35 teachers. Two of our best teachers have died within the last two months, and a third teacher died last October. Thore was much sickness amongst our nativen last year, and alas, many deaths. For about a month there has been less sickness, and we are in hopes the worst is past for a time. Our Christian natives-that is the better onea, fe we have many Christians here who are like logs, dead-contributed 3,300 lbs. of 'arrow-root last year, towards the cost of printing and binding the N. T. whon it is ready. This is their largest contribution in one year by 900 lbs. The mission cause prospers at nearly all the stations. The Annands are on Santo, the Landels are on Malo, and the Mortons and Leggatts are on Malikulu. I was three months of last year absent from Eromanga, attending the meeting on Ambrim, and thereafter in assisting with Messrs.McKenzie, rraser and Murray, in the building of Messrs. Annand's and Landel's houses. We got a very pretty spot for MIr. Annand's house, and they have excellent anchorage for the Dayspring, so near them-just in the sheet of water that divides the little isle of 'Tangoa from the mainland of Santo. The Landels are only seven miles from the Annands. Excuse a brief note; a labour vessel is at anchor here and is just sailing. Kind regards to all the good friends in Hontreal.
H. A. R.

## REDEMPTION DRAWETH NIGH.

Hitherto missionaries, and all faithful Christians who have rothized the actual condition of the heathen, have felt as the devoted Judson felt when this groan ascended from his deepest soul-"Will the Christian world ever awrake? Will meaus ever be used adq quate th the necessities of the heathen world? 0 Lord, send help! Our waiting eyes are unto Thee !" Such ories have pierced the heavens. Therefore the Christian Churches will not slumber on. And surely the man must be blind who cannot discern the signs of the times, who does not see that great things are at hand. To the question-"What may happen?" the best rejoinder is-" What may not happen ?" Let us lift up our heads in the hope that "Redemption draweth nigh," yea " the time of the restitution of all things."

In the providence of God, the end often comes unexpectedly, even when a silent preparation has been going on long before. The fruit has been hanging on the tree, and little change has been from day to day per. ceptible; the ingathering has seemed scarcely
drawing nearer. But the splendour of summer passes into the mellow magnificence of autumn, and then is "tho fulness of the times," the fitness of the time. A great wind ehakes the trje, and suddenly the ripened fruit can be gathered all around. The heart of the Church is Eeing warmed and enlarged ; the Lord in many ways is stirring it, and probably movements both among the Jews and in Heathendom are at hand which will fill the languid world with astonishment. Let the heavens rejoice and let the earth be glad; for those "scenes surpassing fable," on which the eyes of the seers of Israel delighted from afar to gaze, may ere long be scones of accomplished bliss. Therefore, let every Christian be full of prayer and hope. Let him say, in those words of Milton, which rise almost to the sublimity of Holy Writ:-_" Come forth out of Thy royal chambers, $O$ Prince of all the kings of the earth! Put on the robes of Thine imperial majesty! Take up that unlimited sceptre which Thine Almighty Father hath bequeathed Thee! For now the voice of Thy Bride doth call Thee, and all creatures sigh to berenewed.-Dr. Murray Mitchell.

## THE BIBLE.

1. Consisting of sixty-six different portions, by forty different writers, living in different places, and embracing a period of sixteen hundred years, in one book,-has a perfect unityand therefore it claims to be Divine.
2. It alone, of all books, is suited to man as a moral being who has sinned, and needs a Saviour, and therefore it claims to be Divine.
3. It was not written by scientists, yet it is in harmony with science-no scientific fact affecting its truth; all the changes of science taking place beneath the level on which it is written, and therefore it claims to be Divine.
4. It was not written by philosophers, yet it is consistent with philosophy; and philosophers who have borrowed from its light have reached a higher point than philosophers of greater mental power, but without light, ever reached; and therefore it claims to be Divine.
5. It was not written by moralists, yet it contains the purest morality, the most sublime doctrines, bringing sbout the most beneficial resuits; and therefore it claims to be Divine.
6. The forty writers, though living in different places and in different eras, followed one plan, proving that all were presided over by one Mind; and therefore it claims to be Divine.
7. The cathedral of Cologne was above six hundred years in building. Many hands ware
employed in its eroction, and though the works were frequently interrupted, yet at last it was completed in perfect harmony. How was this possible? One mind drew the plan and specifications, and the builders were instruments carrying out the plan of the architact. The Bible was one thousand six hundred years in being written, and, though forty different hands were employer, and at different intervals, yet at last it was completed in perfect harmony. How was this possible? One Mind drew the plan and gave the inspiration, and the writexs were instruments carrying out the plan of Jehovah.
8. The first part of the Old Testament was written before the death of Moses, and others before the death of Malachi. The first part of the New Testament was written iwenty-five years after the crucifixion, the others before the death of John.
9. The Old Testament was entrusted to the Jews. The first part of it was publicly read from the age in which it was written. "Moses read it in the audience of the people," gave directions that "at the end of every soven years it should be read in the hearing of all Israel," and that "the king should write a copy of the law, and sead therein all the days of his life."
10. The command given to Joshua was that the "book of the law should not depart cut of his mouth, but he should meditate therein day and night." "He read all the words of the law before the congregation," and just before he died he assembled all Israel, and recounted the miracles God wrought before them in the days of Moses; and there were thousands present who could have contradicted him if his statements had not been true.
11. The days of the Judges were the most troublous days of Israel, yet in their history we find reference to the books of Moses and Joshua, and the miracles in the wilderness.

OUR DEBT TO FOREIGN MISSIONS.
The "Church at Home and Abroad" remarks that our debt to foreign missions has been gathering interest for more than a thousand years. If men filled with the Holy Ghost had not left the comforts of a civilized land to carry the gospel to our barbarian ancestors, we should not stand here :o day, heirs of God through centuries of Christian ancestors. We cannot give to the heathen the blessings that we enjoy. The Christian ages that lie behind us aie not ours to give; but it is our high privilege to convey to the nations the knowledge of Christ, and, as never before in the history of the world, they stand waiting to receive it.

Buddargm, Sir Monier Williams is the highest living authority on the religions and the civilization of India. He has been chosen to deliver the Duff Lectures in the Free College, Edinburgh. In a recent lecture he exploded some of the deeply ingrained fallacies current
on Buddhism. It is entirely false to say that Buddhism is the religion of the majority of the buman race, for christianity now stands even numerically at the head of all the creeds of the world. It is doubtful whother, if a trustworthy census were possiblo, it would give even 150 millions of Buddhists as against 450 millions of Christians in the world's population of 1500 millions. Sir Monier Williams said the Buddhist priests of to-day are conspicuous for their apathy and mental inertness, a vacancy of countenan'e which almost amounts to idiocy.

Mohammbdanism seems to be the only notable false religion which is making steady progress. The doctrine of One God, held with emphatic earnestness, is the great strength of this faith.

Congo. The Congo valley is the scene of much mission work with a very hopeful beginning. There is reason to fear however that France is to take possession of the whole "Congo Free State." This immense region has been under the guidance and management of the King of Belgium who is not wealthy, and who is said to be weary of the expense and worry of his enterprise. He is roady (so it is said) to sell out to France. If France gets possession of the Congo, the Jesuits will have a fine field for their mission enterprise.

In 1793, Carey, the first English-speaking missionary, went out to India; nuw there are more than half a million native Christians in that country, and perhaps no fewer than 600 missionaries have been laid to sleep in Indian soil.

India has five times the population of the United States. The number of Christians in that country rapidly increases, and at the present rate of growth there will be two millions of Christians in 1910.

In 1807, Morrison went to Canton. In seven years he had but one convert, but he had translated the Bible. In 1858, the treaty of Tientsin opened the door for the Gospel to onethird of the human race. These Chinese, the "Oriental Yankees," when converted, will be missionaries to the whole world.

Africa is still a great dark continent. As Stanley travelled from the east to the west of that country, some 7100 miles, "hesaw neither a Christian disciple nor a man who had even heard the Gospel message."

It is reckoned that there are perhaps two-and-a-quarter millions of converts in Pagan and Moslem lands. The heathen are dying at the rate of thirty millions a year, and as many are born every year. If the whole field were divided among the present number of labourers, each one would have 100,000 souls to care for.
"We have the comforting assurance that no race is so spiritually dead that by the good news it cannot rise to newness of life-no tongue so barbarian that it will not admit of a
translation of the Bible-no heathen soul sosunk that he cannot become a new creature in Christ Jesus."

The Moravian missionary ship Earmony has called ac Granton on her 26th annual voyage to Labrador with a party of missionaries who purpose settling in that cownatry. This is the 118th annual voyage to Labrador by a vessol on the business of the mission. On the invitation of Councillor Maclaren, 300 ladies and gentlemen visitel the Harmony and hold a religious service on deck.

Whosoever stands erect is safe. The devib can not forco him-he can not touch him. He can only say to him "Cast thyself down.* Only those who cast themselves down to tho devil are now in the power of the devil.

- A wasted existence, alike for this world and the next, is an awful catastrophe. It utterly fails to realize any of the moral purposes for which it was given. Of him whothus wastes his life it may be truly said: "Good were it for that man if he had never been. born."

Daily ought we to renew our purposes and to stir up ourselves to greater fervour and saj, "Hetp me, my God, in this my good purpose. and in thy holy service, and grant that I may now this day begin perfectly."-Thomas a Kempis.

The substance of the quaint prayer of old Thomas Fuller was: "Lord grant me one suit, which is this: Deny me all suits which are bad for me.... Lather let me fast than have quails yiven me with intent that I should be choked in eating them."

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## MONTREAL: JUNE, 1888.

$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { JAMES CROIL, } \\ \text { ROBERT MURRAY, }\end{array}\right\}$ Fditors.
Price: 25 cts per annum, in Parcels to oneaddress. Single copies 50 cts. per annum.

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9 © © our agents will understand that the delay is owing to the intervention of the Geueral Assembly, and our desire to have a summary of the proceedings embodied in that number. All subscriptions for the Record should be for the calendar year, ending with December. New subscribers, commencing: with July, will be supplied for the remain-
ing six months of this year at the nominal price of ten cents-in parcels of not less than ten to one address. This is a fine opportunity tor Kirk-sessions to make a good investmont. It will pay them over and over again to put a copy into every family.

## (Official glatity.

©om he gexeral Assbmbly:--The fourteonth Session will be opened in the city of Halifax, and within St. Matthew's Church there, on Wednesday, 13th June next, at 7.30 p.m. Presbytery clorks will please forward tixts of Commissioners, so as to be in the hands of the Clerks of the General Assembly at least eight days bofore the meeting. Reports of ordinations, inductions, licensures, deaths, demissions, depositions, within the several Synods, and all other offieial documents, should be sent so as to be in the hands of the Clerks of Assombly at least eight days before the meeting. Special attention is called to this. The Conveners of Standing Committees should have their reports ready to hand to the Committee or bills and Overtures at the second sederunt of the General Assembly. Lists of commissioners and other documents should be addressed to Rev. Dr. Reid, Toronto. The Committee on Business, consisting of the Clerks of Assembly, together with those of Synods and Presbyteries who may be Commissioners, will meet in St. Matthew's Church, Halifax, on Wednesday, the 13th June, at 4.30 p.m. Wh. Reid, D.D., $\}$ Clerkis of W. Fraser, D.D., $\}_{\text {General Assembly. }}$

Cortificates will be sent to Clerks of Presbyteries for the Commissioners of their Presbytery. If more are required in any case, application.should be made at once to Dr. Reid, Toronto,-and if more certificates are received than are required, those remaining over should be returned to Dr . Reid. Rates of travelling will be made known as soon as possible. Commissioners are requested to send their names to Mr. Robert Baxter, Gas Works, Halifax, intimating when they are likely to arrive, and stating with whom they expect to stay, or if they wrish accommodation provided for them.

## ghittrature.

Tan Evangenzation of mex Worid, by B. $\circlearrowleft$ Broomhall, Secretary of the China Inland Mfission. Fifteenth Thousand. Lcndon: Morgan \& Scott. New York: R. Wilder, 50 East 70 th street. A royal volume of 250 pages, with fine maps and illustrations, containing gems of thought from some of the best writers on missions; an account of "the Missionary Band"the seven university Christian athletes who left London in February, 1835, to join the China Inland Mission; to which is added a
notice of missionary books, missionary sociotios, and mission fields. It is a mine of missionary intelligonce, and an ornament fit for any drawing-room table. Price, only $\$ 1.00$. Day of Blessing in Inland China, by the same publishers; price, 50 cents; being an account of meetings held in the Province of Shansi, with general reflections that will bo appreciated by all who are imbued with the spirit of missions.
Forigen Missions of the Protegtant Churcmes, by Rev. J. Bfurray Mitchell, LL.D.; James Nisbet \& Co., London; price, by post, 30 cents. An admirable survey of methods, difficulties and triumphs in different countries, with suggestions for the successful prosecution of the missionary enterprise, the more valuable since the accomplished author speaks from full knowledge gained by a long personal experience in the mission field. It is rare to meet so satisfactory and instructive a treatise on missions in so small a compass.

Tee Highbr Criticisss ; or, Modern Critical Theories as to the Origin and Contents of the Literature and Religion found in the Holy Scriptures, by Rev. F.A. Beattie, D.D., pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Brantford, Ont. In this treaty, Dr. Beattie has brought earnest Christiau scholarship to bear upon a subject that is attracting much attention at present under the caption of "Higher Criticism," another name for Rationalistic Criticism. The subject is treated dispassionately, and the conclusion reached is that the case which the Higher Critics seek to make out is not proven. People who undertake to dispute the authority and insniration of the Bible imagine a vain thing.

The Pearl of Days, W. B. Ketcham, 71 Bible House, New York; $\$ 1.00$ per annum; an excellents monthly, which is worthily filling its special mission by furnishing a bright array of thoughts all bearing on the rightobservance of the Sabbath. It deserves a wide circulation. From the same publishers, Then Sucoess of tere Gospal and the Fallurg of the Nein Thbologins, by Bishop Hurst; price, 10 cents. A masterly vindication of the title of the sermon.

## PRESBXTERY MEETINGS.

Owen Sound, Owen Sound, ${ }^{26 t h}$ June, 1.30 p.m. Brockville, Chesterville, 3rd July 5, p.m.
Chatham, Chatham, 10th July.
Peterboro, Port Hope, 10th July, 9 am .
Sauggen, Harriston, 10 th July, 10 a.m.
Sarnia, St. Andrew's Church, 10th July 10, a.m.
Montreal, College Hall, 10 July, 10 a.m.
Bruce, Tiverton, 10 th July, 2 p.m.
Calgary, Calgary, 5 th September.
Columbia, Nery Westminster, 11th Sept., 2 p.m Paris, Ingersoll, 10th July, 12 noon.
Miramichi, Kingston, N.B., 17 th July, 6 p.m.
Kingston, Belleville, 2nd July, 7.30 p.m.
London, 18 Presbyterian Ch., 10 th July, 11a.m.
Ottawa, St. Andrew's Church, 7th Aug., 10 a.m.

## Gatye for the silmung.

TO-DAY.
Lond, for to-morrow and its needs
I do not pray;
Keepme, my God, from stain of sin
Just for to-day.
Let me both diligently work
And always pray;
Let $m \in$ be kind in word and deed Just for to-day.

Let me be slow to do my will, Prompt to obey;
Help me to sacrifice myself Just for today.

Let me no wrong or idle word Unthinking say;
Sot Thou a seal upon my lips Just for to-day.

## DOING AND BEING.

A young girl had been trying to do something very good, and had not succeeded very well; her friend hearing her complain, said:
"God gives us many things to do ; but don't you think he gives us something to be, just as well?"
"O dear! tell me about being,", said Marion, looking up. "I will think about being, if you will help me."

Her friend answered:
"God says:
"Be kindly affectioned one to another.
"Be ye also patient.
"Be ye thankful.
"Be ye not conformed to this world.
"Be courteous.
"Be not wise in your own conceit
"Be not overcome of evil."
Marion listened, but made no reply.
Twilight grew into darkness.
The tea-bell sounded, bringing Marion to her feet. In the fire-light Elizabeth could see that she was very serious.
"I'll have a better day to-morrow. I see that doing grows out of being."
"We cannot be what God loves without doing what he commands. It is easier to do with a rush, than to be patient or unselfish, or humble, or just, or watchful."
"I think it is," raturned Marion.

## A BOY'S RELIGION.

If a boy is a lover of Jesus, he can't be a church officer, or a preacher, but he can be a godly boy, in a boy's way and in a boy's place. He ought not to be too solemn or too quiet for a boy. He need not cease to be a boy because he is a Christian. He ought to play like a real
boy. But in all he ought to show the spirit of Christ, and be free from vulgarity and profanity. He ought to eschew tobacco and intoxicating drinks. He ought to be peaceable, gentle, merciful and generous. He ought to discourage fighting. He ought to refuse to be a party to mishief, to persecution, to deceit. He ought to show his colours. He need not always be interrupting a game to say he is a Christian; but he ought not to be ashamed to say that he refuses to do something because it is wrong and wicked, or because he fears God or is a Christian. He ought to take no part in the ridicule of sacred things, but meet the ridicule of others with a bold statement that for the things of God he feels the deepest reverence.

## THE HAPPIEST BOY.

Once there was a king who had a little boy whom he loved.
He gave him beautiful rooms to live in, and pictures and toys and books. He gave him a pony to ride, and a row-boat on a lake, and servants. He provided teachers who were to give him knowledge that would make him good and great.

But, for all this, the young prince was not happy. He wore a frown wherever he went, and was always wishing for something he did not have.

At leugth, one day a magician came to court. Ho saw the boy, and said to the king:
' I can make your son happy. But you must pay me a great price for telling the secret."
"Well," said the king, " what you ask I will give."
So the price was paid. Then the magician took the boy into a private room. He wrote something with a white substance on a piece of paper. Next he gave the boy a candle, and told him to light it and hold it under the paper, and then see what he could read. I'hen he went away.

The boy did as he had been told, and the white letters on the paper turned into a beantiful blue.

They formed these words:
"Do a kindness to some one every day."
The prince made use of the secret, and became the happiest boy in the kingdom.

## SPEAK KIND WORDS.

"Oh!" said a little girl bursting into tears on hearing of the death of a playmate, "I did not know that was the last time I had to speak kindly to Amy." The last time they were together she had spoken unkindly to her, and the thoughts of those last unkind words now lay heavy on her heart.
Speak kindly to your father, mother, sisters, brothers, playmate, teacher, to every one you come in contact witi. Cross words are very, very sorrowful to think of.

## graunuledgments.

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| Port Ar | 13.52 |
| Winslo | 7.00 |
| Mitcheil | 10.36 |
| tmivops | 10.00 |
| Richmond | 15.00 |
| Thornhill | 15.08 |
| Thornhill SS | 5.00 |
| Moore Lin | 43.51 |
| Ross it 0 | 1500 |
| Dum's Chu | 4.00 |
| Chiselhurst............. | ${ }_{9}^{4.75 .}$ |
| Mrs 5 P LoGrand, Paspebiac | 9.50 |
| Scarboro, St And'ws Lituies | 52.60 |
| Torunto, West Chiss. | 4.00 |
| New Annam, W M Soc | 25.00 |
| Suring Hill, W F M Suc. | 10000 |
| A irrend | 5.00 |
| Montreal. St Gabriel Cl <br> do do du SS. | $\begin{aligned} & 1575 \\ & 14.00 \end{aligned}$ |
| Strauford, Kıox Ch......... | 120.00 |
| Kilbride .... | 4.35 |
| Mono Centre | 5 |
| Mosa, lurns Ca | 5. |

$\$ 59.6 \$ 4.99$
coniege ondinimy yusd.
Received to 5 th April, $\$ 4,085.27$; Puslinch, Duff Ch, $\pm 6.00$; Hillsdale \& Elunvale, 14.00 : Ramsay, 5.00 ; Meafurd, 3 1s; liroulisdale, 200 ; Euphrasia, $4.00^{\circ}$ : Maiu lioad. 5.00 : Peterborvugh. St Paul's, 100.00 : Peabudy, $\ddagger 00$; Arnprior, 40.00 ; Wiadsur, St Androw's, 25.00; Paris, Dumtries st Ca, $\because 500$; Nichol, 1.00 ; Wrturd, 10.(n); Minplo Vulles' $2.00^{\circ}$ Mirs Helen 1 Cragie , Parkdale, 5.10; Weston. 0.00 ; Heathcote, 2.c0: Brigden, 7 wo Cartwright, E.00; Ushawa, s 00 London, linox Ch, 10.00 ; Dssa W, Butns' Ch, 100 ; Nillbrook, 10.00 ; Contreville, 10.00 ; Pakenhim, 5.00 ; Eisis. 1st Ch, 6.00; West Winchester, 10.09 : Chester ficld, 20.00; Manilla, 1 vo; Erna. 400 : Alitchell, 1.50: Richmond Hill, 10.00; Thornhill, \& 10 ; Dann's Ch. 4.00 . Belleville, St Andrew's. 25.00 ; West Flamboro, 30 (0): Liibride, 1.00 ; Blythe, St Andrew's, 26.00 ; Total- $\$ 4.565 .05$.
hanitura collzge: pund.
Received to 5 th April. $¥ 3,90573$; Elora, Chalmer's Ch, 4. U0: Puslineh. Duff $\mathrm{Ch}, 14$ ( k : Bradiord, 5 O 0 ; Kamsay, 5.0u: Mieaford, 2.27; Kildouan, 10.00; Ivy, $22 \overline{2}$; Brooidale, 2.00 ; WV Guillimbury, St John's, 300 ; Hampstead, 2 li, Arnprior, 20.60 ; Foversham, 200 ; Canilin. St $\AA 1-$ drow's, 4.00; Windsor, St Andrew's, 15.00; The Church of Scotland, $£ 50$. 242.45; Nichol, 1.25 ; Weston, 2.00 ; Brigden, 3.00): Oshatra 15.00 : I.ondon, ISnox $\mathrm{Cb}, 500$; Ronfrew, St


Pakenham, 0.00 ; Essa 1st Ch, 2.00 ; Weat Winchester, 4.00 : 1hiohmond Hill, 10.00; Thornhill, 3.10: Dunn's $\mathrm{Ch}, 2.00$; Stratford, Knox $\mathrm{Ch}, 80.00$; Kilbrido, 0.25 ; Total- $\$ 4,440$. 10 .

Knox college manofrafit fund.
Received to 5th April, $\$ 12,633.76$; Elora, Chalmer's Ch, 30.00 ; A II Stephens, Mentord, 6.00 ; J a Mather, New Lowel, 100.00 : Alox Kintry 1.00 ; Fingal, 11.00 ; Erin, 7.54 ; Sirs H McKinnon, Caledon, 2.00 ; Jus Carmichael, Proof Line, 10.00 ; Wick, 40.00 ; Weston, 14.50 ; Tottenham, $16.00 ;$ Toronto, 63.00 ; Belmont, 5.00 ; J' Monteath, Paris, 5.00 ; Elora, Knos $\mathrm{Cb}, 5.00$; Sution West, 9.00 ; Kev Thos Ritchie, Bellville, $66.66^{\text {; }}$ 'The late Rev H Rose, Elora, 5.00 : Acton, 17.66 ; Georgetown, 36.69 ; Rev John Nackay, Agincourt, 12.00 ; Andrew 'Tossack, Almente, 5.00 ; Harriston, 27.50 ; Malton, 14.00 : Brampton, 3100 ; Alex Nelson, Highlind Creek, 5.00 ; Chatsworth, 22.60 : Win Thompson, Granton, 4.00 ; Clinton, $9.00 ; D(\mathbb{D}$ McKenzie, llydo Park, 15.00 ; Juhn Mforrow, Camlachie, $100: \mathrm{Rev}$ John Neil, Toronto, 30.00 ; FI I Curysler, Ottame, 25.00; Gananoque, 34.00 ; EH Fogarty, Cobourg 8.00'; Stratford, 50.10 ; Mount lorest, 37.00 ; Hibbort, 27.00 : Peterborough, 400.00 ; Tilbury East, 8 00; Harriston, 1 Inox Ch, 11.00 ; Jas M Mamilton, Blyth, Ingersoll', St Andrerss, $70.00 ;$ James MaoLaren, lhuckingham, 10,G00.00: Total- $\$ 23,935.18$.

FIDOTS AND ORPHANS' FUND.
Received to 5 th April, $\$ 3,912.71$; Puslinch, Duff Ch, 7.16 ; Gladstono, 9.00 ; Pricerille, St Columba, 3.60; Hillsdale \& Elmrale, 7.00 : Bradford, $3 .(4)$; Fingal, 5.00 ; Ramsay, 8.00; Meaford, 2.27; Kildonan, 2.70; Epringrille, 10.00 : Quebeo, St Andrews, 25.00 ; Ventnor, 6.10 ; Wm Alexander. South llarbara, Cal, 20.00; Rickmond, 6.0 J ; Brookdalo, 2.00; W Guillimbury, St John's, 8.00; Grand Bend, 2.00; Paris, Dumfries st $\mathrm{Ch}, 15.00$; Burlington, 5.00 ; Peabody, 4.30 ; Indian Lands, 8.00 ; Brockvillo lst Ch, 3.50, Windsor, St Andrew's. 15.00 : Alliston, 10.00 : Cariuke, 5.00; Nichol, 1.00; Corman, 1.50 ; Mrs Ifolen $K$ Craigio, Parkdalo, 5.00 ; Weston, $5.00: 13$ nscarth, 14.00; Heathcoto, 2.00 ; Kingston. St Andrems, 40.00 ; Oshama, 10.00 ; London innox Ch, 6.0, ; Essa W', Burns' $\mathrm{Ch}, 1 \% \mathrm{O}$; Brantford lst Ch , $5.00 ;$ Bervie, 2.00 ; Camlachio, 5.00 ; Millbevok, 6.50 ; Centrovillo, 5.25 ; Pakenham, 4.00 ; Molesworth, 3.00 ; Essa list Ch, y. GO: IH cst Winchester, 10.00 ; Chesterficld, 5.00 : Manilla, 1.00; Kitles, 3.00; Erin, 9.00 ; Brucefield, 10.00 : Mixchell, 9.90 ; Russ \& Cobden, 3.00: Dunn'sCh, 2.00 ; Kilbride, 1.05 ; Total- $\$ 4,253.84$.

AGED ASD INFIRN MRSISTERS' FOND. Receired to 5 th April, $\$ 3,133.62$ : Puslinch, Duff $\mathrm{Ch}_{2} 10.00$ G Gladstone, 8.00 ; Pricarillo, St Columba, 3.00 ; Hillsdale \& Elmvalo, 7.00 ; Bradford, 5.00; Fingal, 10.00 ; Teeswater, Westminster Ch. 10.8 i ; Selkirk \& Littlo Britain, 2.00 : Ramsay, 8.00 : Meaford, 3.63 ; Kildonan, 5.00 ; Springville, 6.00: Glammis, 5.00 ; Alanitorraning Ficid, 4.00 ; Qucbeo, St Andrev's, 12.00 ; Vontnor, 6.00 ; Richmond, 5.00; Brooksdale, 2.00: Grand Boud, 2.00 ; Bolleville, St

Androw's, 20.00 ; Codarvillo \& Esplin, 1.00; W Guillimbury, St Johns, 5.00; Kingston, Chalmer's $\mathrm{Ch}, 29.80$; Paris, Dumfries St Ch, 15.00 , Burlington, 5.00 : Peabody, 3.00; Arnprior, 15.00 ; Indian Lands, 5.00 ; Camilla. St Androw's, 3.00 . Windsor, ist Androw's, 15.00 : Kiag, St Andrew's, 12.00 ; Dalhousio Mîls \& Cote St George, 10.00 : Alliston 10.00; Carluke, 5.10; Nichol. 1.00; Carman 500 ; Mrs Holon R Craigie, Parkdale, 10.00 ; Weston, 510 ; Heathcote, 3.00 ; Kingeton, St Andrew's, 25 00: Oshama, 40.00; Lendon, Knox Ch, 16.00; Renfrew, St Andres's, 10.00; Brantford lst Ch, 15.00 ; Essa W, Burns' Ch, 1.00 ; Bervie, 500 : Camlachic, 700 : McKillop, Duff Ch 200 : Millbrook, 10.00 : Contreville, 8.00; Scott \& Uxbridge, 15.00 ; Pakenham. 3.00 ; inslesworth, $3.55^{\text {; }}$ Essa 1st Ch, 6.50; West Winchester, 1500 ; Kilsyth, 401 ; Chesterfiedd. 15.00; Kitley 4.00; Erin, 7.00; Port Arthur, 15.00 ; Mitchell, 260 : Rev Jas McKutcheon, i.10; Richmond Hill, 1080 : Thornhill, $5.0 j$; Ross \& Cobden, 2.00: Dunir's $\mathrm{Cb}, 4.00$; Pakenham SS, 5.00 : Montreal. St Gabriel's Ch, 11.00 ; Kilbride, 0.50 ; Total-\$5,658.02.

## hinoms and hamians' fund.

 Ministerv, Rutcs.Reccived to 5 th April. $\$ 2,527.25$; Rev Wm Allan, $s$ uv;Thos Scoular, $8 \xrightarrow{n}-$, Robert Moodıo, 8.00 : Thomas Wilson, 8.40; John McArthur, 10.00; Jas Fergusun, 17.50; D L Michise, 8.00; A Henderson, 8.00 ; Jas Camoron, 8.00 ; A ATOD Haig, 8.01 ; A MoLean, 8.00 ; J L Murray, 2 yrs, 16.00; Win Bennett. 8 00; A Sterrart, 800 ; Jas Wastio. 3. 00 ; Dr Proudfoo:, 8.00 ; Arch Henderson, Irel nd, 40.00 ; R Whillans $8.00^{\circ}$; Dr Reid, 8.00; 'Total- $\$ 2,830.75$.

## AGED AND INFIRM MINISTERS' FUND.

## Ministers' Rates.

Received to 5th April. $\$ 1,55953$; Rev Eran Mcaulay, 300 ; Jis Hal105, 3.75; D Cameron, 350 ; Wmallan 3.75; Robt Moodie, 3.75; Goorge
 Jas Ferguson, 2.50; D L Mcliac, $600 ;$ J lennett, DD, 5.00 ; Jas Cameron, 4.50 ; Wm Forlong, 18.50 A Mcliliaig, 450 ; Dr Wardrope, 7.00 ; A Molean, 5.00 ; 'Ihos Scoular, 44.00; J L NLurray, 2 yrs, 13.00 ; Wm Bennott, 400 : A stervart, $5.50 ; C B$ Pitblado. 25.00 ; Jas Sioreright, 3.75 ; A Y Hartloy, 1500 : Jas Hastic 3 5rs. 1000 ; 1)r Robt Campbell, 900 ; $J$ A Murray, 10.00 ; Dr Proudfoot, 7.00; Dr Reid, $1000 ; \mathrm{R}$ Whillans, 3.50; 'Total- $51,797.53$.

ENOX COLITEGE ORDIMARY FUND. Bradford, $\$ 50.00$; Hampstead, 150 ; Burlington, 10.00 ; Alliston, 10.00 ; Carluke, 5.c0; Nassagameya, 10.00 ; Toronto, Bloor St Ch, 153.60; OshaWa, 1600 ; Brantford lst $\mathrm{Cb}^{2} 1000$; Mokillop, Duff Ch, 2.03 ; Scott \& Uxbridge, 1000 ; Molesmorth, 3.00 ; Stratford, Knox Ch, 6000 ; TotalSis 11.10.
zNot colligge borsary pund.
Donald Mactay Toronto .. $\$ 40.00$
Rev Dr Caven, Toronto....... 10.00
hiox college aloysit association Rov A B Baird, Winnipeg. .... $\$ 500$

## MONTRRAL COLLKGE FUND.

Brantford lst.Ch.............. $\$ 500$
QUEEN'B COLLEGE FUND.
Kingston, St Androws...... $125.0 \theta$ The Churol of Scotland, 150
for Queon's Col Studonts 242.45
GHURCK AND MANSR BUILDING POND. D Hunter, Ioronto ....... $\$ 33.00$ Mrs Jas Mitcholl, Whitby.. 15.00 Mrs D MeLollan, Marniltua 25.00 Kingston, St Androw's Ch.. 55.00

TRINIDAD.
Montreal, Crescent St Ch SS $\$ 25.00$

> Eromavai.

Ottawa, Bank St Si. . . . . . . . $\$ 35.69$
NKW HEBRIDES-DAS SPRING.
Ottawa, Bank st ChSS Inf Cl $\$ 18.72$
BIBLE SOCIETY.
PRINCE ALABERT ACADEMY,
Mamilton, Knox ChSc ..... \$ 2.59
Ingersoll, hnos Chiss ..... 11.00
CHINESE SUFPERERS-HONAN
Rev W (irilham ... ......... 81.00
lunedoch Branch le M Soc... 50.70
Mrs Gessett ...... ......... 2.00
Molesworth Y P M Assoc'n.. 25.00
CONTRIBCTIUNS UNAPPORTIONED.
Toronto Central Ch, 5100.05 ; Manotick, 10000 ; Poronto, Knox Ch, 80800 ; Brassels, Melvile Ch. 62.00; Brussels, Melvilio Ch Ss, 3.10; Egmondville, 14.00 ; Port Stanloy (18SS.9), 21.00 ; 1 ewtonville, 7.45 ; Dundas, Knox Cb, 72.03.
Received in April bs Rer P. 3H. Morrison, Agent at Halifax, office in Chalmer's Hall, P.O. Box 338. FOREIGS Missions.
Previously acknomledg'd, $\$ 13,136.34$ $0 \mathrm{P} Q$. Pictou. 5.00

Pugwash \& Oxford ……... 6.00
WFMS Spring Hill ....... 100.00
Middle sterriacke ........... 14.00
A 0 B Johnston................ 2.00
Rocks. ...........................
la Havo
4.00
25

St Stephons, St Jolin.......... $\quad 8.00$
Grand River, \&c, CB ...... 11.00
Fort Massey ..... ..........
Brookficid, Truro Pres:...;i $\quad 10.00$

| LowerCalodonia \& Smithf'd | 20.09 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Wentrorth | $6 . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. |

St Luke's, 13athurst......... 5.00 ,
St Audrew's, Truro.......... 107.22 ,
Bequest of late Benj Tupper 20.00
Carleton. St John (nd'l)....
Geddie Memorial Fund int
Middlo Musquodoboit.......
St Paul's, Truro..............
Bequest of late Thos Fulton
St Androw's, Halifax .......
A Friend, Mabou............
Acadia ….....................
Red Bank \& Whitnoyvillo..
J D Murray, Rad Benk....
St Andror's, Sydney.........
Erromanza, in support of ono
of Mr llobertson's teachers 27.00
Georgotomn \& Montague.... 25.00
Musquodoboil Harbor ..... $\quad 7.00$
A Iriend $\because \ldots .$. İ....... 6.00
Economy \& Fivo Islands: 8.00
Si Jolins, Nad aux W FISS 150.00
Brookfild, P E Island ..... 21.00
Anonsmous. $\cdot$.i. ........... $\quad \$ .00$
Mirs G Gourleg, U Steriacke $\quad 2.00$

bayspring and missios schouls. Dreviously acknowiedged, $\$ 3,674.06$; Purk St SUS, Halifax, 45.40 ; New Carliste SS, o.OU; Grand River dec, CB. B.S. Si Andrew's, 'jruro, 10.00 ; St Johis Si. Halifax, 1000 ; Buctouche $S S, 3$ ou: Mrs $S$ Larrrence, Margaree, e. 20 : Bequest of hate Benjamin'Tub,per, 1u. WU: St David's SS, St Jolen, 3 j .60 : Boularderie. 2. ${ }^{2}$; Acadı, 12.47 ; Knos, Wallace, 6.43 ; St Andrev's. Syduey, ly w : Commercial Cruss, S. 0 . Roso Valley 3.00; Musquodoboit Harbor, $1+05$; Economy, Y.u0; Blackville, 1005 : St Davad's, Maitland, 20.88; South Aaitland, $5 .(0): 0 \mathrm{xtord}$ SS, 1.21 : Five Islands, 7.72 : St Andrev's. Richibucto, $\mathrm{AB}, 2303$; Noel, 2.25 : Mission 13and, ioel, 5.10 Jradsetorra SS, 13. 96 ; Fivo Islands (ad 1 ), 1. S2 $^{2}$ St Andies's, Chatham, $40.00^{\circ}$; Acadia, J.U : St Juhn's SS, St John, 2j. 49 ; Total-S $4,02 \overline{0} .45$.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| augnentation fund. <br> Previously acknowleds،d. $\mathbf{5 6 , 5 2 4} 23$ |  |
| Now Richmon |  |
| Brookfield |  |
| Pugwash it | 13.50 |
| Bridgemat |  |
| Ruversial | 10.85 |
| Rucks | -. 00 |
| H: | 4 4.00 |
| Buctouche \& S Settlenent. | 33.00 |
| Grand River, ${ }^{\text {c }}$, C | 2103 |
| West Point \& Campbe | 20.00 |
| Richmond Bay, West | 13.50 |
| Chaimer's Church, Halifa |  |
| Lur Culedonis ct Smithicld | 831 |
| Nicrion (Gilcuols \& Caledon |  |
| Sit Audrew's, Spming Hill. | 4050 |
| Amberst |  |
| Harriugto | 15.00 |
| Merigomi | 33.00 |
| St Inavid | 146.C6 |
| Mahono lay | 20.00 |
| St Audrew's, Sydn | 30.06 |
|  | 25.00 |
| St Matherrs, Halifax | 270.00 |
| Economy. |  |
| St Croix. |  |


| St John's, Chatham......... |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  | Wolfrille |
|  | Cape North |
|  | Lake Ainslie. |
|  | Five Islands |
|  | Bloomfied, O'Leary \& Brae |
|  | Caledonia (Clenelg, \&o).... |
|  | Big Intervale.... |
|  | Cheticamp ..... . . . |
|  | Hamilton, Bermuda........ |
|  | Shelburne. ... |
|  | St Paul's, Fredericton...... |
|  | St James, Dartmouth...... |
|  | ev Dublin |
|  | St Paul's, Woodsto |
|  | Cardigan \& Dundas |
|  | Int from Dayspring account | 40.00 21.00 15.00 10.00

26.00
20.00
7.00
8.51
2.00
1.00
25.00
17.50
90.00
40.00
12.06
$20 . \mathrm{B}^{2}$
20.80
25.00
75.00
$\$ 8,016.05$
номе Missions.
Previously Acknowledged, $\$ 5,455.73$
Rocks
2.00

La Have
1800
Middle Steriacke ........... 15.10
St Stephen's, St John....... 100.00
Grand River, \&o, C B....... 8.00
Chalmer's Ch, Halifax ..... 70.00
Fort Massey ................. 50.00
Shediac
10.51

Brookfield, Truro Pres
10.00

Lwr Caledonir di Smithfield 5.66
Thos A Fraser........ .......
5.06
2.00

Wentrorth
6.00
35.05

St Luke's, Bathurst.......... 35.0 J
Bequest of late Benj Tuppor 10.00
Int Mrs E Grant, N Glasgow 30.00
'l'ryon di BcnsharF............
4.00

Middle Musquoduboit......
St Andrev's Kalifax.........
40.00

| St Audrers's Halifax........ | 200.0 J |
| :--- | ---: |
| Mill Creek, Buctouche...... | 5.60 |

A Friend, Mabou . .... ..... 8.00
Acadia
38.00

J D Murray
St Andrev's, Sydney........
Geurgetown \& Montaguo..
Harvey \& Acton
Maplo Green.
Eco
Ebnom a Five Islands..
Brouktield, P E Island ....
Anonymous
West Mrver s. Green Hilil....

- Friend, West River...... 5.00

TCBser................ 2.50
Rev J Hawley (repayment) 27.00
A friend, Liverpool ....
St Andrew's, RichibuctovivB
Waterville \& Loherillo.
A Presbeterian, Halifar
St Paul's, Frodericton.. $\qquad$ 10.00

Mahono Bay
New Mills, Springside Cons Pembroke,
Roll Miler,
er,
".
Marion Dean,
New Dublin
St Matchew's, Hadifas..... 70.00
Grove Ch, Richmond, Hx.. 10.00
Int from Er'n Mis'n Fund... 100.0ر
Westville \& Middle River.. 50.00
\$6,679.92
COLLEGE PUND.
Previously acknowledsed, $\$ 9,505.55$; Bridperiater. 24.24 ; Hocks. S.00: La Hayc, 18.00 ; Int I J Kelley, 17.00 ; St Stephen's, St John, 5500 ; Waterville, 1.25; Whycocomah, 4.00 ; Dividend B of B NA, 301.73 ; Int Mrs E Grant, $60.00=$ Int T B Crosby, 45.00 : St paul's, Truro. 23.00 ; St Andrer's, Malifax, 2500: Princo St. Pictou, 74.51 ; Acadia, 20.00; J D Alurray, Ked B:ank, 1.00; St Ád ircms Sydncy, 6.00; Enrltoma, 2.50; Gcongetown and Montague, 8.00 ; Economy \& Firo Islands, 10.00 ; Brookficld, PEI, 800 ; Spring Hill,
15.00 ; St John's, Chatham, 9.00 ; St James', Churlottetown, 40.00 ; Collection at close of Colloge, 22.62; Wolfville, 8.00; St Andrew's, Riohibucto, NB, 20.00 ; Watorville \& Lakoville, 1.6之; Int D E \& W Horne 70.10 ; New Dublin, 3.00; St Matthew's, Halifax, 31.00: Int St John's Ch, Halifax, 02.00; Park St, Halifax, 79.50 ; Shubenacadie, 15.00 ; Irover Steriacke, 8.00; Int $Q \in$ Williams, 30.00 ; Totsl- $\$ 10,638.32$.

## BURSARY PUND.

Proviously acknowledged, \$43.96; Princetown, 5.00; Elocution prize 188s-8y, A Friend. 15.00 : St Stephen's, St Joh 50.0 J ; St Paul's, Truro, 10.00 ; A Friend, it Uniacho 2.00: St Andrew's, Halifax, 10.00 ; St Duvid's, St John, 25.00 ; A liriend Mabou, 2.し0; Rev J MeMillan, prize 25.00; Acadia, 5.00; A Friend, Boston, per editor of Preabyterian W1:ness, 5.00 ; Mrs R Logan, Milford, 2.00; Tatamagouche, 5.00: Maitland, 10.00 ; St Hitthew's, prize, per Dr McKnight, 25.00 ; Fort Massey, 25.60 ; Woliville, $5.00=$ Rev $W$ Dawson, 2.00; Hunter Gift. 100.00 ; Mrs Matheson, bequest, 50.00 ; Int Chas Smith, 18. 10 ; Total-\$939. 46 .
hisisters w. and o. pond, Maritime Provinces; liev. Gco. Patterson, D.D., Secretiry.

Ministers' Rates C S Lord, $\$ 17.60$; John Forrest, 20.00 : E MicNab, 105.00, of which 14.60 for fines and int.
C'ongregatinal Collections and Donations-St Andrew's, Truro, S10.(U): St Stephen's, St John, 40.00 ; (ìr:and River, CB. 2.00 ; Puwash \& Oxford, 500 ; Whycocomah, C B, 4. 00 , Si Paul's. 'rur., $5.0 \mathrm{~J}_{\mathrm{i}}$ St Andrew's, Hatitas, 20.00; Acadas, 5.03 ; St Andrev's, Syduey, CB, 1.00; Tota!-s92.00.

| Previously acknomledged.. $\$ 2,8 \pm 0.54$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Pugwasn d Uxtord. | 5.00 |
| Lockport |  |
| La Hiave | 3.00 |
| Int Lora | 28.00 |
| Rev 1 McR | 50.00 |
| grand River | 2.00 |
| W hycocom |  |
| Rev D HeGuregor, | - |
| Rev R C Cunn, rato | 0 |
| Hev Wentwo |  |
| Lnt RevM G Henr | 25.00 |
| Tryon 5 B Bonshaw. |  |
| St Paul's, Truro | 5.00 |
| St Audrert's. Halifa | 1100 |
| Hamilton, Bermuda | 15.50 |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Friend, A abou | 3.00 |
| Acedia | 5.00 |
| St Andrew's, Sydney | 5.00 |
| Georrctomn di Montas |  |
| Ref E Mci | 26.00 |
| Lunenburs | 10.00 |
| Ciifon |  |
| Volfvillo | 3.00 |
| Rer Dr Patterson, rates | 10.00 |
| Rev DS Fraser, rate |  |
| IV MoDomald, Mabo | 1.00 |
| St Andrem's, Richibucto, NB | 10.00 |
| Int Collego account | 400.0 J |
| Rov John Ferry, rates | 5.00 |
| Rev A Macrac, | 2.75 |
| NorvDablin | 2.09 |
| Int James Morrell | 30.00 |
| Pirst Church, iraro |  |
| St Panly's. Fredericto |  |
| Int J K Mrunnis | 201.00 |

Pugwasn \& Uxtord.......... 5.00
Lockport ...... ............... 2.01
La Hizve …:…............ 3.00

Grand liver, de, ('B......... 2.00
Whycocomah .. .......... 4.00
Rev D lleGregor, ate...... 5.00
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Rev R C Quina, rato......... } & 3.00 \\ \text { Her Fentworih........... } \\ 2.00\end{array}$
int Rev M ${ }^{( }$Henry.......... 25.00
Tryon di Bonshaw. ........... 300
St Paul's, Truro ............... 5.00
Hamilton, Bcrmuds....... 15. . 0
A Friend, Mabou ........... 3.00
St Andrew's, Syciney............ 5.00
Georretomn \& Montaguo.... 2.01
Rer E MiNab, rates......... 26.00
Lunenburs …. .............. 10.00
Volfrille
Rer Dr Patterson, rates.... 13.00
If MoDomald, Mabou …… 1.00
St Andrev's, Richibucto,NB 10.00
Int Colleso Account......... 400.0 J
Rev A Macrac, rato .......... 2.0
Now Dablin ................. 2.0 :
Int James Morell.... ...... 30.00
St Paul's. Fredericton........ $=0.00$
Int J K Munnis .............. 201.00
\$3,70.00

## Quern's University and Colleges

 Jualleg Fund.J. B. MoIver. Treasurer.

John Carruthers, Kingstn. $810,150.00$ Mrry H Lawzon, Klogston. II Crathers,
E R Welch \& Son,
Sanford C Calvin.
Mirs D D Calvin.
Prfs Flotehor.
Lt-Wul II R Emith
SW Dydo
PRHendorson
Dr Wm Coy.
W A Calvin.
Prof J Watson.
Rev Dr Willa
A FHIMYety Fin
Mrs Ellea Bell.
teo S Fenwick
Miss Jane Yates.
Alex AcDouald.
Mrs Jane Ho
Moss fomler
SCunningham....... Geo Robertson \& Son W B \& s Anglin. Jolin Corbett Jamesproryn
SHiarkness
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