Voi II

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INWARD LIFE

O RR broad white fields the gusty North Wind blew Against the beeches iron-limbed and grey, And hurled darts, and snowy mounds upthrew; Nor yet one fluttering standard took away,

With warm and fragrant breath caine Spring at last,
And woold the warrior beeches, stern and old;
And at her feet the withered leaves were cast,
That they 'gainst Winter's fiercest blast could hold.

Thus men, to spite menace and keed rebuke,
The vithered evil of their past will flaunt;
And never thought of yielding will they brook
Till Love shall come with no harsh word nor faunt.
Then inward Life shall bourgeon as in May,
And thrust the wrong like failed leaf away. -- W. P. M. in Knox College Monthly.

THE PODUNK SOCIETY MEETING.

PODUNK people liked their minister. They were proud of his abilities. They did not desire to be mean. They wished to get the Gospel cheap. They would have been better suited if they could have had it "without money and without price." The brethren assembled, and chose Deacon Noah Higgins as Moderator. He was the most influential member. Somewhat narrow-minded and set in his way, he was sound at the core, and had great weigh: among the people. Deacon Joel made quite a lengthy speech. The times were hard; it was a purty close year; he didn't have eight hundred dollars to live on. Ministers' folks should be more economical. With writin' and boarders the passon must be laying un ranger. the parson must be laying up money. Deacon Joel was worth fifty thousand dollars, and not a chick of child in the world. He paid twenty dellars to make the salary. Unclo Danie raid if their minister wished to write for the papers, and his wife take boarders, he had no objection, but they ought to be relieved of paying so large a salary He proposed it be reduced one hundred dollars. No one had the courage to propose this before, but now the bull was taken by the horns, and the meeting was well under way. One brother said the minister never visited him; he wanted a man who would stay all day and spend the night. Another remarked that he saw the minister playing lawn tenns with some of the young people. He was greatly grieved Somebody else thought a clergyman should not wear blue flannel. So the word went about. The Society meeting is the safety-valve for chronic croakers and penurious members. Many would be ashamed of their remarks if they ever recalled them. remarks if they ever recalled them.

After they had expressed their minds quite | ERROMANGA.—Five missionaries have been freely, John Hicks got up and spoke as follows: put to death on this island by fierce cannibals. letters to help forward the letter mission. I with our minister. Indeed, I should advise him to go where he will be better appreciated. He can command a large salary. He is an unusual preacher. He has a family of children to educate. You have not one lionest thing against him. You wish to drive a sharp bargain and make a hundred dollars Our young people all like him because he is one with them. I wonder he can afford even blue flannel with the Southern States. When he completes his your penurious policy. If you reduce the salary education he hopes to return to his native counyou will lose your minister, and deserve to." John Hicks was a young man, the superinten- may be a bearer of the glad tidings of salvation dent of the mill. He paid seventy-five dollars to his countrymen on the coast, in the forests, Master's sake?" on the subscription. The clear common sense, and along the rivers of Africa. of his remarks struck home. 'Ine meeting began to look at the other side of the question. They had never seriously thought of losing him. They had tried him a good deal. They would not see his like a ain if he left them. Deacon terran Church in the United States. She is Higgins had said nothing through all the discussion. That he had kept up a powerful think- facing alone an amount of work sufficient for ing was evident by the expression on his homely three. The Foreign Mission Board is now face. He never talked unless he had some making an urgent call for a brave consecrated thing to say. "Brethren," said the Deacon, "I woman to share her labours and reward. hold in my hand the resignation of the Rev. John Moorhouse. The gossip of the last few months has not failed to reach his cars. He is a sensitive and conscientious man. He desires population of 25,000, of whom not more than to relieve the Church of the burden of raising 3,000 are white. The only Protestant church eight hundred dollars a year. If I had not be- on the island is the Dutch Reformed. No lieved in the good sense of this Society, I should prayer meetings or Sunday Schools are held, and have read this resignation at the beginning of there is a lamentable lack of spiritual life. The the meeting. We have obliged our pastor to language of Scripture may well be applied to ing carnestly for the postcal hours from his sleep to carn money to poor Curacoa, "If the light that is in thee be especially on that day. support his family. His good wife has become darkness, how great is that darkness."

a kitchen servant to educate her children. This church represents half a million dollars. We cannot afford to be so mean. Brethren, I move sure the announcement of the issue of a religious this resignation be not accepted, and that we paper by the Mission of the English Presbyteraise one thousand dollars for our minister's lan Church in South Formosa. It is called the salary, and that he be asked to be regularly in- Tanwanfoo Church News, and has aroused a stalled,"

ity. He was a force, a godiy man. He had said as he sat down, "I will double my subscription, but it may be too late. There was a committee to hear him preach last sabbath, and they were greatly pleased." Then the people took it in It is strange how precious a thing grows if someone else wants it. Podunk people knew what they had got, and they knew their duty. The resolution was passed, a committee appointed to wait on the minister, and the meet-

ing adjourned Podunk church did not receive its just descrits, for the parson stayed; but the people had learned a needed tesson. - A. Y. Observer.

Mission Work.

For the Passayranian Ravian.

A GREAT TASK -There are now said to be 415,000,000 of nominal Christians of all names in the world, but oh, how sad that there are yet on the earth 835,000,000 of real pagans! What a great work yet her before the Christian Church.

A COINCIDENCE, OR MORE?-The morning following the payment of the first \$100 on account of Dr. Kerr's mission to the Jews, the committee received a letter from a lady enclosing a cheque for the same sum. Surely a good

JAPAN.-A little girl, Miss Kein Kats, has ust graduated from the Normal School, Tokio, Japan. She is now attending the Normal School, Salem, Mass., and is being educated at the expense of the government in Japan. She is the first little maid sent to America from that country.

THE DIFFERENCE.—A little Moslem child accounted for her preference for the Christian religion by saying, "I like your Jesus because he loved little girls. Our Mohammed did not love little girls." With unering instinct she the parcels, also others, shewing the manner in had seized upon at least one of the great differences between the two religions.

LABRADOR.-Some of the people of Labrador were recently reported to be suffering from a grievous famine. Five hundred dogs were killed to prevent statuation. Many of the inhabitants of this peninsula are now enduring a double famine. They are famishing for earthly bread, and also for the Bread of Lafe. Their destitution is doubly great.

has also been contributed.

Africa.—The son of an African chief is now attending a coloured university at Nashville in try. Who can tell what his future may be? He

PERSIA.—Miss Annie Montgomery, of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, was employed a few years ago as a female missionary by the Presby-

CURACOA.—This island is one of the West Indies and belongs to Holland. It contains a

Sourn Formosa.—We hail with great plea-There was silence for a moment, silence that "also among the brethren at Tamsui and on the labour of love in the Master's cause. I put each could be felt. Some looked ashamed, a few mainland." We wish our contemporary great one in an envelope and addressed it, and all to the could be reit. Some tooked ashamed, a few mainland." We wish our contemporary great one in an envelope and addressed it, and all to the sionary addresses were given by the Rev. Messrs. angry, others pleased. But they were taking it and deserved success, and hope that our mission boys; about ten were left, and these I am sending Lochead, Johnstone, McLaughlan, Cockburn, to boys who have been sent to farmers during the McLaren and Dr. McTavish.

HUMAN SAURINCES IN INDIA ... - A Madras paper states that great excitement prevails in the villages and towns adjucent to Bustar owing to fice. Men move out in numbers and never what they were, and where they came from venture alone. It appears a son was recently born to the bustar Rajsh, and it has therefore been determined that a large number of human R. S. Scorr, Sec. been determined that a large number of human socrifices should be made this year at the approaching festivals of Radhayathra and Dusscrah to the goddess Duntaswari at Duntavada.

Maxico -The work carried on by the Presbyterian Church in the United States in this country is making rapid progress. The lives of the missionaries, however, are sometimes threatened. An attempt was made early in this year to put to death the Rev. Leopold Diaz. He was shot and wounded by an assassin who hid in dense underwood near the way by which he was returning from one of his preaching places. The missionary succeeded in reaching his home and is recovering. How sad to think that Romish priests should be the instigators of such deeds of violence?

Woman's Work.

CANADIAN LETTER MISSION.

THE response to the appeal for letters, for dutribution in our prisons, reformatories, hospitals and homes, at the Eastertide, greatly sur passed the expectations of those interested. More than 500 letters were sent to "Women's Work," all well and clearly written, and the larger number beautifully adorned with pressed flowers, ferns, grasses, mottoes, or hand-painted flowers. These were distributed in the Central Prison, Andrew Mercer Reformatory, and the hospitals connected with these institutions, the Hospital for Sick Children, the Girls' Industrial Refuge, and the Boys' Home, all in Toronto.

— April 6th, 1886. DEAR _____, I am sending by this mail a package of one hundred letters from the Young Women's Working Board of which I trust will reach you safely. They are accompanied by our prayers, that the simple gospel truths contained in them may be blessed to the dear children, and that their young hearts may be opened to receive that dear Saviour and lover of little children. The dear young friends here, all of whom are Christians, I think, took and lover of heartness in the priving of the learness in the l real pleasure in the writing of the letters, and let us hope their labour may not be in vain. May the Lord give you much blessing in this, His work.

- March 21st, 1836. DEAR FRIENDS OF THE WORK,—I send these

pur what a change has taken place I Every wish the flowers were more, but I had used all Recognizing the public conviction that we are part of the island is now open to mission work. In prettiest before I thought of writing for the neglecting our duty as citizens in permitting the last year the Lord's Support was dispersed these. Last year the Lord's Supper was dispensed three mission, but will try to do better again. It is a Indian children to grow up without education or times in the presence of 500 natives. About blessed work and one laid to our hard, and I any elevating influence, the society feels sure 2,000 pounds of arrowroot and \$85 in money pray that many through its agency may be brought to the true light.

– March 30th.

WOMAN'S WORK,-I would like to send a few letters like the enclosed for distribution at Easter in the hospitals among the sick. Will you kindly let me know if such will be acceptable "for the

— April and. -,-Enclosed are some letters DEAR for Easter. I do hope and pray that God will use them for His own glory; indeed, I know He will, for I have seen His hand working so plainty concerning them. The text that was given me in answer to prayer, and kept ringing in my ears while I was writing the first was, " My word shall not return unto me void, but shall accomplish that which I please, and prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." But the strangest thing about them was, we were burned out last week, and the drawer containing the letters was saved, when very nearly everything else was destroyed. How I should like to be with you on Easter morning, but you may be sure that we, that is, mother, sisters, and may be friends, will be praying carnestly for the poor prisoners and children

> Boys' Home, Toronto, April 25th, 1886.

. The Easter letters were DEAR MRS. very nice indeed. I trust that the seed thus sown may spring up in many little hearts and bear much fruit to reward you and the dear good deal of interest not only in the South, but friends who have spent their hours in such a

past year. I took those for the Home over on Sunday morning, the superintendent, Mr. Kilgour, called each boy by name and gave him his men being carried off for the purposes of sacri-letter, and when all were distributed he explained

TORONTO, 27th April, 1836

Dear. Mrs. _____, Allow me to thank you very heartily for the Easter letters for the men at the Central Prison. They were very cagerly received, and I am sure that those who have been stirred up to engage in this good work would have been pleased to see how they were appreciated. The deeper results which we look for will be revealed hereafter. There were but two sick men in the hospital last Sunday, but they got the letter, specially intended for them. HAMILTON CASSPLS, Yours, etc. Super. to S. S. C. Prison.

A. M. Reformatory, Toronto,

29th April, 1886.

Dear Friends,—I thank you very much for the good, kind letter I received on Easter Sunday morning. I am only a poor, old woman, and have been a great sinner, and do so much need the love of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, and when I read your letter it distressed my mind ever so much. But I do pray that God in His mercy will forgive my sins and take me as I am. Last Sunday when I read your letter over and over again, I made up my mind that I would not refuse His offer of love any longer. I do not know you, but I thank you very much for the trouble you have taken in writing the letters, and I hope that you will pray for me. I shall be leaving here in about two months, and I pray that if I do not visit you on earth that we may meet in heaven. Yours gratefully,

Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto,

April 27th, 1886.

AR ——, I distributed all the beautifully

painted Easter cards sent among the elder opes of the sick children. They were all so problem, and began at once to spell out the texts. With many thanks, I am yours, JEAN F. HARVIK, Sec.

We hope our friends will begin early to pre-pare for Christmas and the New Year. About 1,500 letters could be used in Toronto alone, and this work ought to be enlarged until every fail, hospital and children's home in the Dominion should receive on Christmas morning a gospel message for each inmate.

SIOUX MISSION SOCIETY.

A WOMAN Sioux Indian Missionary Society subject to the direction of the Brandon Presbytery of Manitoba, has been formed in Portage la Prairie for the purpose of assisting said Presbytery in maintaining a school for the benefit of the Indians of this place. The next meeting of the society will be held in the rooms over the post office on Wednesday, April 7th, at 4 p.m. there are many ladies and gentlemen in Portage la Prairie who will be glad to lend a helping hand. Therefore, a cordial invitation is extended to all who may feel inclined to become members of the society. The fees are fixed as follows: Ladies pay an entrance fee of twentyfive cents, and monthly contributions are received at the regular monthly meetings. Gentlemen may become honorary members by the payment of one dollar annually. Mrs. JNo. McLeod, President; Mrs. A. D. MACKAY, Sec-

BEAVERTON.

THE fourth annual meeting of the Lindsay Presbyterian Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was held in the school-room of Knox Church. Representatives were present from nearly all the societies in the Presbytery. The ladies of the Beaverton Auxiliary provided luncheon for the delegates and members of Presbytery. When the hour for the afternoon meeting arrived, the school room was well filled with ladies from the congregation and neighbourhood. The secretary reported that one auxiliary and one mission band had been organized during the year, making in all nine auxiliaries and one mission band in the Presbytery. From the treasurer's report it was seen that an advance had been made by all the societies in their contributions. Last year the amount contributed was \$349, this year it is \$534. Very interesting and instructive papers on missionary topics were read by Mrs. McTavish, Lindsay; Mrs. Patterson, Uxbridge, and Miss Gunn, Woodville. The officers of last year were all re-elected. In the evening a public meeting was held, which was largely attended. The Rev. G. C. Patterson, M.A., occupied the chair. Earnest mis-

The Family.

SALOME'S PRAYER.

All, mother, fall of fondest dreams ! And did thy hopes aspare
To where before the throne there gleams The crystal sea of bre? Dulst see in vision, left and tight,
Thy two sons scated there,
With golden crowns, arrayed in white,
In glory none might share?

Ab, could three eyes have seen indeed The boon that thou didst ask, How one dear son for Christ must bleed, And one work out his task! It was not Christ's to grant or give But by the Father's rule; And softering is for all who live, The saint's appointed school.

He crowns the victor's brow, but first Must come the herce hot stille , The soul must taste earth's last and worst Before it gains its life; By circling years or sudden juin, He ends what he began, And only thus his servants gain. The stature of the man.

Ye mothers who for children seek. High heritage of fame, God's gifts, a prophet's words to speak, Or statesman's might and name, The wreath that binds the conqueror's brow,
The poet's tongue of fire...
Who thus, Salome like, would now
Speak out your heart's desire...

How would ve shrink in nale dismay Could ye the future scan, And trace the lonely age and gray, The features pale and wan, Could hear the uninstrel's music sad, And see the statesman foiled, The one prize never to be had, For which alone he toiled I

Ye know not that the fire which burns in words of poet's lips Upon the man's own spirit turns, And ends in dim eclipse; Ye know not, when for those ye love Ye ask the world's success, That fame, wealth, pleasure, never prove Enough the heart to bless.

Far better ask Salome's prayer,
If ye will seek atight,
That those ye love at last may share
The thrones to left and right; Then leave it to the Father's will To grant it or deny, Sure that His love will lead them still, In wandering far or nigh.

-E. H. Piumpire in the Quiver for May.

IN PALESTINE.

JERUSALEM, March 2111, 1886.

THE journey from Jaffa was full of interest. elected to take carriage in preference to riding on horseback. The first day, Monday last, the 15th, we came from Jaffa to Ramleh, across the plain of Sharon. The plain is not a dead flat; but is, on the whole, very level. It is well cultivated, but rather treeless and bare; though here and there there are gardens of olives and other fruit trees. The roadsides and fields adjoining were rich in flowers, of which the scarlet anemone abounded all the way, and much more in the valleys after we got among the hills of Judica than in the plain. In some parts there were large patches of hill-side literally glowing in scarlet from the countless flowers. I think the anemone must have been the "lily" of which our Lord speaks "as more gorgeously arrayed than Solomon in all his glory." As we crossed the plain, we had the Judean hills —blue when distant, grey as we got near them—constantly in view. The outline of them is by no means so monotonous and wall-like as they appear in photographs; although there are no very conspicuous summits. We got to Ramleh to luncheon. I thought it prudent to rest at the nice little hotel while some of the rest made an excursion to Lydda. We saw Lydda in the distance, which sat-

isfied me. On Tuesday morning we started at eight o'clock for Jerusaleni. The day was again lovely; and as on Monday, we stopped occasionally to gather flowers. We formed a picturesque cavalcade; two carriages, twelve horsemen, and some six baggage mules. The horsemen sometimes shot ahead and sometimes fell behind, according to the road. After an hour or two we got among the hills, and went on ascending and descending a succession of high ridges, gradually mounting for 2,500 or 3,000 feet, at which the city stands above the Mediterranean. Some of the valleys were very picturesque and beautiful; notably, the one in which the ancient Kirkathjearim stands, and one called Colonicis, through which flows the brook from which David gathered the stones for his conflict with Goliath. I selected five smooth stones from the brook, though, happily, we did not meet Goliath. The hill-sides were not so bare as I anticipated, being clothed with a dwarf liex, Juniper, and other shrubs I cannot name, where not cultivated. The colours and general appearance of the country reminds one of the Riviera, though it is only in a few places where there is anything like the same cultivation.

As we drew nearer Jerusalem the hills got more more bare and rugged. The road rigzagged up and down steep hills, in parts rough beyond all my experience, but in other stretches beautifully made like a "turnpike" road at home. We halted at a little "Khan" by the way for luncheon, which our dragoman brought from Ramleh. When we came to the last—or what we supposed to be the last ascent, the horsemen pushed on ahead, each eager to get the first view of the Holy City. We to get the first view of the Holy City. We watched them as they climbed the zigzag road far above us, and passed over the ridge out of sight. But when we ourselves surmounted the ridge, we found a panorama of bare uplands, rolling away on all siges like a sea, with the grand blue wall of the mountains of Moab away in front. We drove on for half-an-hour or more, and found ourselves suddenly close to large buildings, a Russian con-yent and church, etc., with a part, only a small part, of the city visible, though it was close at hand. After a quick drive through a pretty and thriving-like suburb (the growth of the last fifteen or twenty years), the carriage stopped at the Jaffa gate. We alighted, walked in, and in a minute or

when I actually stood within the gates of Jerusatem. By this time the sun was going down, and we thought it wiscst, as we felt it would be most pleasant, to rest. You may be sure we praised the Lord for all His mercy to us since we left the

shores of England.
On Wednesday morning I was on the top of the house scon after day-break. It was a delicious morning, but cloudy, or hazy rather, so that I did not see the sun rise, as I hoped, over Olivet. But I enjoyed the hour I spent on the housetop alone amazingly. I read many passages from the Old and New Testament, and found from experience how secluded a place of meditation and prayer the housetop supplies. Countless sparrows came chirping around, turtle-doies were cooling to one another, and great flights of swallows were whiting on every aids. Backet each I locked whirting on every side. Facing east I looked down upon the Church of the Sepulchre, at hand the grey housetops of the city, sloping down to the vast Templo area on Morrah, with the beautiful morque of Omar in the middle. Beyond it, with no indication from this point of the deep valley of the Kedron between, rose the Mount of Olives, with the three pathways to its summit clearly marked. Looking south-east to the right of Onvet, and along the depression in the hills which marks the valley of the Kedron, rose the blue mountains of Mosb, with the Dead Sea not visible at their base, looking quite near at hand. Facing south, the houses sloped upwards to Zion, the city of David. I shall reserve details till I return. It is time to go to church. The good

Lord be with you and us to day.

Just returned from church. The minister, Mr.

Kelk, is, they say, inclined to be high, but his service is strictly low church. The sermon was on the conversion of the Jews, and was in some parts of it interesting, though certainly not striking But Ienjoyed worshipping with a Christian congregation, a good many of whom were Hebrew Chris-Jesus near the spot where He was crucified. It s a day of surpassing loveliness, as all our days in Jerusalem have been. Sun very hot, but tempered by a coot breeze. Rain is much wanted, but we can scarcely join in the desire for it. Our first walk in Jerusalem was round parts of the walls; a rather giddy undertaking, as some of the party found. We then visited the Tower of Autonia, where Pilate's judgment hall stood, and walked thence along the Via Dolorosa to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which covers, as you know, the traditional (certainly not the real) scene of the crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus. Dr. David-son, Dr. Gibson, and I took a walk outside the walls down the valley of Gihon and Hinnom to its junction with the Kedron valley, south of the city. Standing at the bottom of this deep gorge, with the city sitting queen-like on the lofty hills to the north as they rise abruptly from Hinnom on one side and Kedron on the other. I could understand the burst of admiration in Psalm xivili.: "Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth is Mount Zion, on the sides of the north (we had been, as it were, looking at it from the south), the city of the great King." And both at that spot and on the Mount of Olives, and the Temple area, observing the circle of hills drawn like the arms of God around the city, I felt how beautiful believed appropriate are the words of another Poster & As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, in the Lord is round about his people from henceforth and even forever." Scripture seems to me so much more vivid, read in connection with the scenery and associations of the Holy Land. I preached for the Episcopal minister at Jaffa last Sunday afternoon. There were three Episcopal ministers present besides our own cletical contingent, so that it was quite a meeting of the clergy. Mr. Newman Hall read prayers in the surplice, but I preached without 'vestments' except my ordinary

Well, to resume. On Thursday I walked to Bethany, a longer walk than I anticipated, the fifteen jurlongs—a mile and seven-eighths—are measured from the Golden Gate in the eastern wall, three-quarters of a mile from this, and up the face of the hill. But we went by a much longer and easier ascent, over the shoulder of Olivet. Bethany is a poor Arab village, in a most lovely and picturesque spot. It is perched like a nest, high me on a kind of shelf over a deep valley. f shelf, over DD OD B KING which sweeps away down to the Dead Sea, whose blue waters, with the mountains of Moab beyond, are distinctly seen from it. Olives, almonds (in full blossom), pomegranates, and other fruit trees grow luxuriantly around; and away to the right are the rolling grey hills with their lovely valleys, which formed the scene of the temptation of our Lord. From Bethany, after looking at the house and tomb of Lazarus (both merely traditional), we climbed to the top of Olivet, and saw the alleged foot-print in the rock from which our Lord is said to have ascended; enjoyed the wonderful view from the top of a mosque tower on the summit; walked back by the way-very probably-by which Jesus ofttimes went on His walks to and from Bethany; saw the spot where He may have stood when He "beheld the city and wept over it"; passed by the Garden of Gethsemane climbed the steep slope of Kedron to the city walls; entered through St. Stephen's Gate, and threaded our way through the narrow, unsightly, and crowded little atreets to the hotel on the west or Zion side of the city. On Friday some of us got donkeys, and (after visiting the Church of the bepulchre, which simply sickened me) started for a ride round the city. We visited and examined a ride round the city. We visited and examined the Fountain and the Pool of Siloam (which two must not be confounded), also the Calvary, recently identified, a green hill of exactly the shape of a skuil, some eighty feet high, standing some seventy yards from the walls of the city and commanding a most extensive view. Yesterday, visited the sepulchie in the garden near by cannot doubt that the true scene of the Crucifixion has at last been found. Thoughts too deep for words or even tears rose within me as I stood on the highest part of Golgotha and repeated His words—"I, it I be lifted up, will draw all men unto Me." Though by no means so sure of the grave as of the spot where He was crucified, it is at least highly probable that I looked into the very tomb where He lay and whence He rose. Literally I stooped down and looked in, and afterwards went "Ho is not here; he is risen;" and yet how truly here. Oh I how real the whole story of the Cross reads here; and how near and dear and

died and rose again here. It is time for afternoon service. Mr. Hall :preach for one of the Episcopal ministers, and then or twenty years), the carriage stopped at the Jaffa we are to have a short service on the green hill gate. We alighted, walked in, and in a minute or two, by a well-paved street, we reached the hotel. Hebron to-morrow.—Rev. Robert Taylor, in Lon-I shall not attempt to describe my sensations don Messenger.

precious does one feel that Blessed One to be who

SUNDAY IN EDINBURGII.

To those acquainted with Sunday in Toronto. t will be very easy to explain how it is spent in Edinburgh, for in this respect the two cities are very similar. Both may be called essentially church-going cities. Business of all kinds is entirely suspended, and instead of the hurried, impatient, severish activity of other days of the week, there is that quietness of manner and reverence of demeanor so becoming the day of rest. Always beautiful, this charming city seems most enchanting when in the sweet and solemn stillness of the morning of "the day God made," its grand natural features seem to speak not so much of events which have invested them with deep, historic interest, as of Him who "of old laid the foundation of the earth," and who, "as the mountains are round about Jerusalem," is about His people. Nowhere should worship be easier or more natural than here, fir in no other place perhaps dees His handiwork, so diversified and beautiful, speak more impressively to the devout and reverent heart. Between ten and eleven on Sunday morning the streets are throughd with people resorting to their various places of worship. Edinburgh has, in all, about two hundred churches, nearly three-fourths of which are Presbyterian. Among the remaining fifty all the other denominations and societies are represented, from the Roman Catholics to the Plymouth Brethren. Of the many able and earnest preachers of Edinburgh, we cannot do more than mention a few of the more prominent. Dr. Walter Smith, of the "Free College church," is familiarly spoken of ns "Edinburgh's most elequent preacher." Those subject under review left to the court, to discuss or Presbyterians that favour a modified liturgical not, as seems necessary. At all events, there is rervice can gratify their tastes, mirabile dictu, at very little danger of being troubled with speeches St. Giles Cathedral, and, in addition, enjoy the of too great a length, or of having too full a debate charm of Dr. Lees' cultured style. The best known of all Edinburgh's preachers, perhaps, is Dr. Horatius Bonar, whose grandeur is his simplicity, and whose charm is his evangelicism. At S. Cuthbert's, Dr. McGregor, "Wee McGregor of the Tron," discourses with undiminished acceptance to a large congregation of Edinburgh's best society. Dr. Candlish's old pulpit in Free St. George's (the miniature of St. Paul's) is filled by Dr. Whyte, a most impressive and helpful preacher. Among the more recent additions to the pulpit talent of Edinburgh is the Rev. J. Smith, formerly of Berwick, who, as assistant to the veteran Dr. Andrew Thompson, is making for himself an enviable reputation. Mr. Smith declined a call to St. James'

Square church, Toronto, two years ago.

In many of the churches an afternoon service is still held. A few years ago this was the rule, but gradually the custom has fallen into disuse, and, as with ourselves, an evening service is held. Sunday, School was the receiving a much horse in day School work is receiving a much more im-portant place in Scotland than it had a few years ago, but even yet there might be much learned in this department by the people of that country from the American side of the Atlantic.—N. McKay in Knox College Monthly.

THE STORY OF A TEAR.

For twenty years I was the chaplain of a state penitentiary. Many hard cases came before my eye ; mene harder than that of "Billy," as he was ealled. Years passed away. One day I was waiting in a railway station, when a spry and cheerful-leaking man came in, satchel in hand, moving with that alert and resolute gait that bespoke a man of comfortable and well-to-do position in life. When he saw me he came forward inquiringly looking into my face, and said :

"Dr. B—, I believe?"
"Yes; but I don't recall you."
"Why, don't you remember Billy, up there?"
This was a cuphemism by which the convict hid the past. An expressive gesture gave emphasis to his words. His face and story came fresh to my mind, and I asked what had wrought the change. He said that he had married, was in successful business, and, better than all, a happy Christian. When questioned further, he said:

"You remember the deputy? How I used to trouble him? Well, I acted so bad one time that he said he must lock me up in solitary confinement. He marched me off to the dark cell. As we walked

along he said: "It seemed but a casual remark, and had little effect on me. As he locked the cell he repeated it

still more earnestly :

"'I hate to lock you in here, for I believe there

is yet a man in you! As I turned to look at him a tear coursed down the deputy's cheek that told the depth of his feel-ing. It touched my soul. All night long I paced the floor of that narrow ceil—saw, as it were, shapes of darkness about me, and heard still ringing in my ear, 'I believe there is yet a man in you. When the morning broke it found me on my knees praying: 'Oh God, if there be a man in me, help me to bring it out!' God heard that prayer, and me to bring it out ' God heard that prayer, and set me free from sin,"—Christian Union.

WHAT CAN THE LITTLE ONES DO?

And the respers are few We children are willing, But what can we do To work for our Lord in his harvest?

"The fields are all white,

THERE are some things they cannot do. cannot go to foreign lands as missionaries. Thev cannot give large sums of money for the support of the mission cause. They cannot build churches in India or China or Africa, or out in our own far western country. God intends that such things as these shall be done by their parents and their older brothers and sisters. And yet there are many things that even the little ones can do. Here is one thing which we find in the Lutheran Missionary Journal for this month. Read it carefully, for it may contain a seed-thought: "In an industrial school in New York city, a little girl was presented with a pretty flowering plant as a reward for regular attendance and faithfulness inherduties. In this school, one Saturday each month is ob served as a missionary day, and each child is expected to bring a cent. This little girl longed to do more. So she took her plant home, washed the window of their tenement house room that her plant might get more sunshine, watered it, and kept the leaves free from dust. As slips appeared, she rooted them in tiny pots, sold them, and took the money to the school on missionary day. At the end of another school on missionary day. At the end of another school year she had gained in this way \$6.50. When urged to keep part for her own needs, she said: 'Oh, no; my plant is a missionary plant.'"—The Christian at Work.

"NEITHER race nor place makes a man, but

NOTES BY "PHILO." IONO SPEFCIIIS.

A WRITER in one of the daily papers has recently been calling attention to the long speeches that are made in the General Assembly. It appears to not a few, that the tendency in our Assembles is not so much to long discussions, as to no discussion at all, not so much to long speaking, as to very brief and inadequate speaking, even on very important questions, so that before a subject has been at all adequately ventilated, crice of "vote, vote," arise from some impatient brethren, and a hasty ill-advised conclusion is come to that a calm discussion would have rendered impossible. Or, perhaps, when an important subject is under consideration, some brother who thinks it not so important as another subject in which he is interested, rises and protests against the time of the Assembly being longer taken up with a question of this kind. This view of the matter is echoed by some of those who are always ready to be tired with argument, and are spt to be carried away by any loudly uttered opinion from one who seems to speak with an oracular air. The discussion thus judiciously interrupted, soon reaches the desired end. Rather that is have time to consider fully the difficult of the state. let us have time to consider fully the difficult questions the Assembly has to deal with, and in the end business will be more satisfactorily done. Would it not be better also if all lengthened reports were held as read, having been placed in the hands of members, and conveners satisfied to allude merely to the salient features of their reports, and then the upon any important subject under present aus pices. Our Presbyterian system is perhaps the best possible arrangement for doing the work of the Church of Christ, but its excellency may be marred by the manner in which it is administered It is possible even for Presbyterians to grow too much attached to mere accidental forms of procedure, and so obstruct the work they are sincerely desirous of furthering.

SUBSERVIENCY OF THE PRESS.

. We boast of the freedom and power of the press, and we have reason to be thankful for it. But when the press is practically sold to the support of a particular political party, its usefulness from a religious point of view is very much weakened. This is illustrated in the attitude of our leading newspapers towards the Roman Catholic question. How can the press boast of its freedom, when at the same time it dare not, and will not, speak out on behalf of the country, against the injustices and the encroachments on its liberties perpetrated under the influence of that system? We are favoured every day with blazing articles on the in-justice of an Established Church in Britain, but not a whisper is uttered against the same thing in the Province of Quebec.

The people of Ireland are fought for with eloquent bitterness of denunciation against their oppressors, as they are deemed, but not a word is spoken for the deliverance of that Province from the burden of ecclesiastical oppression under which it is held. Roman Catholic dignitaries and surfivals are heralded and reported with avergenation ele-boration, while Protestant dignitation giving the other side of the case, are dismissed with a brief paragraph. And this in a press that is never tired of parading its freedom, and which never misses an opportunity of assailing ministers because they will not echo its sentiments. No one can question the power of the press, but when its power is only put forth at the bidding of policy, there are many questions necessarily left unaided by it. Christian men are called on now-a-days to endow colleges. Their money would in many cases do equal good, if they would set up and sustain a daily newspaper conducted in entire independence of solitical parties. Had we one or two such paper in which the same business and literary ability were exhibted as are found in the political sheets, it would be an immense boon to the country. Such papers would dare to discuss questions that now are never presented to the people. Such papers would be free in a sense in which the present daily press is not free. Newspapers conducted on this principle, it is said, would never pays; hence they would need to be endowed. Colleges such as we have, are not expected to pay; and therefore require to be endowed. Why not endow a newspaper, that could claim justly to be free to defend the liberties of the people, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic?

ROMAN CATHOLIC WISDOM

is seen in the very skilful way in which the interests of the Church of Rome are everywhere and at all times promoted and kept in the front. This is possible among them, because among them there are two things which we have not. These are Church authority, and unquestioning subordination of inferior interests. Nor will Protestantism cope successfully with this great power, until it applies itself more wisely to the work. Our scattered forces and disunited energies must fail to accomplish all that we would desire. We must learn from Rome herself how to conquer in this conflict.

REVIVAL OF RELIGIOUS LIFE.

After all, our power must be found in that divine life and divine spirit which should dwell in the Church, and animate her in every labour. And it is encouraging to note how the Churches of Christ in every land are realizing this, and devoting their energies with increasing zeal to the work of preaching a pure gospel. This is the cheering aspect of the case. And our own Church is behind none in this land in this work. And to maintain this work should ever be our aim and our glory.

It is to be most earnestly hoped that our Church will continue to place her reliance on a faithfully preached gospel, as the means of extending her influence for Christ. There are not wanting instances of Churches that are being drawn aside from this course, in a vain endeavour to attract the multitude. It is sad to read of the exhibitions they make. They are preaching everything but the way of salvation through a crucified Saviour. How can a people grow strong and intelligent spiritually, unless they are fed on the truths of Scripture? Can the ingentous fancies and eloquent sensationalisms that are offered to the curious and ignorant crowd, train up a Bible-loving, God-fearing generation? Only a robust Hible-fed religion can present a solld front against the superstitious religions and worldliness of the present time.

If your subscription to the PRESBYTERIAN RE-VIEW has expired, or is about to expire please, renew promptly.

Our Story.

BARBARA STREET.

A FAMILY STORY OF TO-DAY. BY THE AUTHOR OF "OUR NELL," "A SAHOR'S DAUGITER," RTC.

CHAPTER XIV .- Continued.

By this time they had reached the drawing-room. "What is it, Dr. Black-what is the matter?" asked Miss Denston, nervously, as soon as they

"It is a touch of inflammation of the lungs. Georgie," replied Hester. She was very pale, but calm and self-possessed as usual. "And there is a great deal of nursing to be done."

The doctor wrote a prescription, and the address of two or three nursing institutions, questioned Miss Denston as to hereditary disease, and the past physical history of the patient, to whichho received answers which were very encouraging, and gave fuller directions about treatment. Then he took his departure, and the full realisation of her responsibilities fell upon Hester.

Miss Denston was scarcely less upon her hands than her brother. She was in a state of great agi-

The first thing to be done was to run home, and get auxiliaries; for it suddenly struck Hester that her mother would come in and do what was neces-sary till the nurse could be procured. Grace would sary till the nurse could be procured. Grace would go for the nurse, no doubt, and Hester could return and help her mother and take care of Miss Denaton. Miss Denston, meanwhile, had better see the landlady, and make arrangements with her concerning the bedroom which must be got ready.

This plan she sketched rapidly to Miss Denston, as she put on her hat and jacket.

But when she reached home she learned, to her dismay, that her mother had just gone out. Grace was at home, and quite ready to set off at once in search of a nurse.

Then Hester hurried back again, having given Sarah directions to let her know as soon as her mother returned. She found that affairs had progressed in her absence. A room was happily vacant on the floor above the drawing-room, and a fire had been lit there. Thither Hester repaired, to find a smoky fire in a very small grate. This she coaxed and tended, and then bethought herself of what ought to be done to make the room suitable for an abode of sickness. Was the bed aired? She had better see the landlady about that, and, in any case, it should be warmed—the servant must bring a warming-pan.

Heater pressed her hands to her temples as she stood looking round the room. She had never had auch responsibility upon her shoulders before. And there was involved in it more than responsibility, These petty details of arrangements were invested with something approaching to solemnity. Mr. Denston was dangerously ill—that meant in danger of death. There was no personal feeling in Hes-ter's mind towards the patient, to distract by any keen pain or desperate anxiety from the sense of awe which enveloped him with a strange mystic interest.

Hester experienced a kind of exaltation of mind as she moved about the room, clearing the table and mantleshelf of superfluous ornaments, and arranging the furniture as it seemed to her would be most convenient, which inspired her movements, usually characterised by a slow grace, with vigour, and brought fire into her calm eyes.

Then she went down to the drawing room and said she must see the landlady. Miss Denston feared that person would object to be sent for twice in the same morning; but in the end the bell was rung, and a message sent to her. She appeared puffing and panting from the ascent of the stairsa fat elderly person, with a gay cap, and hands just rubbed out of flour.

"May I trouble you to come up stairs with me for a few minutes?" said Hester; "I am very sorry

The landlady was struck with Hester's manner. It was dignified and condescending, with a touch of graceful apology, which contact with a practical world obliged Hester to substitute for her usual hauteur. Mrs. Wilson had been cook ir "good families," and was sensitive to a lady's manner. She said-

"Certainly, ma'am; don't mention it," and the

two went up into the bed-room.
"Now I must tell you, Mrs. Wilson," said Hester, "that Mr. Denston is dangerously ill, much worse than his sister imagines; and we must not let her know this, because of her own delicate health.

"Ah, poor lady I certainly not; though, at the same time—you'll excuse my sitting, ma'am, as the stairs are too much for me nowadays—I may say that I sin't sure but what it might do her good, in a way like; for she aint, to my thinkin', as considerate as she might be to the poor gentleman up-

"Well, Mrs. Wilson," said Hester, ignoring the insinuation, "You will help, I am sure, to do the best we can for him now. His claim on you, as on me, lies in the fact that he is helpless, and has no one but us to help him. My mother, I hope, will come in by-and-by, to do what is necessary till the nurse arrives; but in the meantime he must come down into this room, and you will help him, will you not ?'

The landlady agreed willingly, and arrangements being made as to warming pan and blankets, she repaired to the floor above to conduct the removal of the patient. Heater had given urgent injunctions that he was to be well wrapped up; but waiting below through what seemed to her an unaccountably long interval, her anxiety grew to impatience, and she went part way up the stairs to listen, and finally running all the way up, she en-quired at the door if Mrs Wilson wanted anything she had not got. "No, miss, thank you; we'll be down in a minute, now," was the reply; so Hester went down a little way, and waited a strangage. window. Probably she had never felt so anxious, so full of care, in her life as at this moment. And yet it was not exactly a painful experience. Her form seemed to dilate with a new vitality.

In a few moments the door opened, and the two appeared. The landlady, fair and florid, with her gay cap ribbons, offered a curious contrast to the cadaverous patient she supported, who, muffled in blankets, walked with uncertain feeble step. On the way down he staggered. Hester, who was watching from below, aprang to his side, and placed his hand on her shoulder. At the same time a cur-

the other vibrating also. Denston smiled faintly and said-

"Thank you. I am engaged in realising for the first time the rotary motion of the earth."
"Ah, poor soul i he's wandering," said the land-

lady to Hester, under her breath.

Denston gave a short laugh, which resulted in a cough, which made Hester tremble, and caused her to be doubly thankful when the patient was safely established in the room below. When Hester went into the room he was shivering very much, and with a beating heart she piled on blankets and stirred the fire, fearing that she had done badly, and that he had taken a chill. But he soon began to feel comfortable again, and then Hester poured out soft and the speech, the fact being a does of the making had first arrived. He a dose of the medicine, which had just arrived. He had been watching her silently, as she moved idea of the administration of a slight cuff at the about, and now, when she held out the glass to him, same time with the pat. Lovers of all ages of the

"Oh, dear, what trouble I am giving I Is all this necessary?"

Sick people are supposed to have re-entered childhood for the nonce, and women instinctively speak to them maternally. Hester, who had never

been nurse before, spoke so to the sick man.

"You need not trouble yourself about anything.
Just do all that you can to get better. That is what we all want."

"How is Georgina?" he asked, as Hester took the glass, "not worrying herself, I hope."

"She is, of course, anxious about you," said Hes"Why, he supports that selfish old sister of his

"I believe I am very ill," said Denston, dublously, adding quickly, "but you need not tell her so."
"She knows you are very ill, and means to take

great care of you. But I think you must not talk."
The blood rushed to Hester's cheeks, and her heart seemed for a moment to stop beating at the next question.

"Does the doctor say I am likely to die?"

How ought she to answer? She felt that her

face was being examined.
"I really don't know what Georgina would do, continued Denston, as though he had gathered his conclusion. He had contracted his brows painfully, like one possessed by anxious thought. This would not do. Hester rallied her forces.

"But you will not die. We will nurse you well, and you will try to get well."

Denston smiled so mournfully that the tears which were near the surface in Hester's excited

mood rose to her eyes. "Shall I?" he said. The tone was faintly humorous, but in some way

there was implied, or so it seemed to Hester, an indifference in the matter, born of a joyless life.

"For your sister's sake, at least," she said, "Yes, yes," said Denston, with a weary accent.

He turned away his head and said no more. For her sake a good many things had had to be done. Hester went away to report the progress of affairs to Miss Denaton, and also to find out if her mother had returned. As she did so, she was conscious of the growth of a new pain at her heart, whose birth

plained to her what was needed. Mrs. Norris entered into the affair with gentle alacrity, and expressed kind feeling towards the brother and sister, though perhaps regret that she had not been on the spot earlier to relieve Hester from her trying position predominated. But kind as her mother was, Hester was conscious of an importance in the experiences of her morning, which her mother did not enter into. It seemed as though a very wide interval stretched between the meeting with her mother and the last parting, though in point of time it was represented by an hour or two. She had felt the throes of a fuller life, startling her, rousing her out of the subjective habit which had become second nature.

CHAPTER XV. DISILLUSION.

early part of the day, and had observed the doctor's carriage drawn up opposite, had drawn the natural conclusion that Miss Denston had experienced an access of illness. When Grace came to wait upon him at dinner, he asked—

"How is the lady opposite?" smiling in expectation of Grace's surprise at his acuteness. But her face did not afford the response he expected. It

was unusually grave as she replied—
"Not as well as one could desire under the circumstances. Waterhouse stroked his beard with a puzzled

"Oh 1" said Grace, a sudden illumination flashing over her face; " perhaps you do not know that it is the brother who is ill; Miss Denston is only alarmed.

" Denston ill I " Waterhouse rose from his seat by the window,

and came nearer. "Why wasn't I told before? Upon my word, that was too bad." Grace spread out her hands deprecatingly, and retreated with the faintest of mocking smiles on

her lips. " Pray don't slay me, Mr. Waterhouse. I have

been out all day seeking a nurse."
"I beg your pardon," said Waterhouse, retreating from his rather defiant advance, "but I am really so annoyed that I did not know of this. I ought to have asked when I saw the doctor's carriage, for I suspected the man was on the point of breaking down. Here was I at home all the morning, and never stirred a finger on his behalf! But I have not heard yet what is the matter. Low fever, or brain fever, I shouldn't wonder."

"No, it is inflammation of the lungs, and I believe, from what my sister says, the doctor con-

"And you have been out seeking a nurse, you say?" Waterhouse continued Waterhouse continued, after a moment's grave pause.

"Yes, I have been to I really don't know how many institutions, and have returned only a very short time ago, and my mother and sister have been over the way all day, so you see there was

"That is a rather mild expression, considagain iously tender sensation passed through her, by again "That is a rather mild expression, considerable experience she only offered confirmation of ering that this good fellow is lying between life and

the received theory that pity unallied with contempt is in a woman's breast closely allied with affection, and is a chord that can scarcely be struck without the chance this morning of sharing in the services whether you were not to blame in not giving me the chance this morning of sharing in the services you were all so ready to give him. At least you might have allowed me to go for the nurse."

Grace, after a moment's reflective pause, folded her hands meekly before her, and smilling with a mixture of frankness and sauciness, said—

"It penitence be made a test of my good sceling, the virtue is of course not difficult to practise. I am very sorry I did not see my duty in the right light this morning. Considering my experience of your kindness and capabilities in such like emer-

that Waterhouse was conscious in the concluding world's history have regarded such obliviousness on the part of their mistresses as the worst possible Index.

"But I will tell you what you can do," continued Grace-an idea atriking her-"if you would like to help now. My mother and Hester have been on duty all day, and must remain so until the nurse comes this evening. You might go and relieve them. It would be a great boon. I am afraid my mother will get over-tired."

Denston looked at her with a languid surprise in "I will do so gladly," said Waterhouse. "In any his eyes, which brought a faint flush into Hester's case, I should have gone over directly after dinner face, but did not reply otherwise than by drinking to see Denston. Why, Miss Norris, he is one of the medicine Hester held out to him.

The best fellows I ever met, and, at the same time,

"Why, he supports that selfish old sister of his—but I beg your pardon! I believe she is a friend of yours, and I really don't know her. I on'y judge from the facts of the case. I don't think a woman has a right to hang upon a brother, and he a poor, hard-working fellow, as she does. He has not an altogether amiable exterior, I suppose, but I have

liked him from the first."
Waterhouse spoke in an argumentative tone, as if combating Grace's objections, which, as she had not advanced any, caused her to make a quiet

expostulation.

"I did not contradict you, Mr. Waterhouse." But Waterhouse was too full of his subject to heed this little check.

"I have never-if you will believe me, Miss Norris—felt more sorry for any man than I do for him. He deserves a better fate than the sorry one that has befallen him. It reproaches me now that I have done nothing all this time for him; but, for

the life of me, I couldn't see what to do."
"I think you have already given him the cup of cold water."

Grace spoke in a softened tone, and Waterhouse glanced at her in wonder. She was looking at him seriously and sweetly. But, instead of improving the opportunity, Waterhouse coloured violently, and, after his first hasty glance, refrained from looking at her for some time: in doing so, like many another modest man, neglecting the good that had been sent him; but, perhaps, after all, not thereby damaging himself in her eyes.

So it came to pass that Waterhouse spent his had returned. As she did so, she was conscious of the growth of a new pain at her heart, whose birth dated from the early morning, when her friend had greeted her, but which at present she had no time to heed.

Hester met her mother at the street door, and extend them, did Hester think of relinquishing her responsible. sibilities. Her desire to be alone was mixed with a certain dread of the feelings and thoughts which she was aware would then clamorously thrust themselves upon her. Yet the craving for solitude was uppermost. It was not possible that the kiss with which she proceeded to bid her friend farewell could be what it would have been at any previous time. She was conscious that there was a lack of the usual heart-wholeness in it . for a moment she trembled lest her friend should see the differencewhich at such a time would have been doubly disastrous. But the fear was unnecessary-the erabrace, the same in form, was not recognisably different in spirit from usual, and Miss Denston re-

DISILLUSION.

| alone to-night. You will stay and sleep with me,
Waterhouse, who had been at home during the | will you not?"

This was perhaps the sternest claim which duty, the "stern daughter of the voice of God," had made upon Hester that day, so urgently did the claims within her cry out to be heeded. How did her bare room in the roof appear at that moment to be a veritable sauctuary—an unattainable sauc-tuary ! The vision passed, and Hester, with her usual deliberate calm, replied—

"Certainly, Georgie, if you wish it, if I can be

of any service to you."
"Can you ask it? My dearest girl, you can always be of service to me. Your presence is the only consolation I have."

Hester turned pale under the stress of feeling: which was for the most part a kind of terior, which these words stirred up in her—a terror only emotional as yet, springing from the mere sensation of social bondage—a sensation the meaning and source of which her intellect had not yet seized upon. She made no reply, but sat down passively by the side of the couch, and hardly responded to the clasp of Miss Denston's hand on her own. Her

abstraction was not unnoticed.
What is it, Hester?" asked Miss Denston. "Does it trouble you to stay with me? quickly. Hester turned her face to her friend, with what she was conscious was a merely mechanical smile.

"I am tired," she said.
"Of course you are, my poor child. Forgive my

thoughtlessness. You want food and sleep, you ring the bell?" Hester secretly hoped she was tired, being con-scientiously afraid that she had told a falsehood

for she did not feel tired. The mental excitement of the day was still running high within, and eclipsed bodily sensations. But Miss Denston was very kind to her on the strength of that falsehood, if it were one, and made her eat and drink, and petted her till Hester felt ashamed. But when all was dark and still, and the two lay side by side in

bed, Miss Denston's composure gave way.
"Hester," she cried, suddenly, "I cannot bear the darkness; get up and light a candle, and give

me another dose of the sedative medicine."

Hester did as she was directed. She brought there over the way all day, so you see there was the light to the side of the bed, and gave Miss tation |). Well named. I have seen one entitled really no one to give you the news, which, as you know Mr. Denston, would, of course, interest you with dry and silent sobs, a piteous sight to see, but saloons were equally honest, some of their victims in Interest me!" Waterhouse looked rather fierce she took the medicine and drank it, and after a might be saved from temptation, delirium and Hell, while sank back on the pillow quieted.

(To be continued)

Sabbath School Work.

LESSON HELPS.

SECOND QUARTER. THE NOBLEMAN'S SON.

LESSON VII., May 16th, John Iv., 43-54; memorize

verses 48.51.

GOLDEN TEXT .- " Jesus saith unto him, Go thy way; thy son liveth." - John iv., 50.

TIME.-January, A.D. 29. Soon after the last

PLACE -- Cana and Capernaum in Galilee.

CIRCUMSTANCIS.—Jesus remained two days at Sychar in Samaria after his conversation with the woman at Jacob's well. Then he went on to Gali-lee as he proposed when he left Judæa, and continuing his journey northward, he arrived at Cana in Galilee, where Nathanael, one of his disciples, had

HELPS OVER HARD PLACES -43. Thence: from Sychar, 44. A prophet hath no honour, etc.: Jesus gives this as a reason for coming into Galilee. (1) Either his own country means Judæa, his religious home; or (2) it means Nazareth, and gives the reason why he went to other parts of Galilee; or (3) it means Galilee, and means that Jesus had no honour there till he had acquired it In Judea. Then the Galileans received him. 45. At the feast: chap. ii., 13-25. 46. Water wine: chap. ii., 1-11. Nobleman: one who belonged to the king's court. 47. Come down: Capernaum was 1350 feet lower than Cana. 48. Except ye see signs: they did not care enough for the truth itself, but wanted outward wonders. Wonders were good to aid faith, but the mind longing for spiritual life and for God, was better. 52. Yester-day, at the seventh hour: 7 o'clock in the evening, Koman time, as is usual in John. (The Jewish notation would be t o'clock, 7 hours from sunrise.) The n-bleman and his servants started the next morning, and met between Cana and Capernaum. 53. The father knew: the sameness of the hour showed that the healing was through the power of Jesus. Himself believed: not only believed his word as before, but accepted him as the true Messiah, as his Saviour and teacher.

SUBJECTS FOR SPECIAL REPORTS -v. 44.—Signs and wonders as aids to faith.—The nobleman. and wongers as aids to taith.—Ine noticeman.—
The progress of his faith.—Jesus healing at a distance, then and now.—Jesus still healing and helping.—What is it to believe on Jesus?

LEARN BY HEART Heb. xi., 1; Ps. 103; 1-4.

QUESTIONS.

INTRODUCTORY—Where was the scene of our last lesson? On what subject did Jesus give a lesson to his disciples? How long did Jesus remain at Sychar? What was the result of his labours there?

SUDJECT: FAITH AND ITS REWARDS.

I. FAITH'S FOUNDATION (vs. 43-45, 48).—Where did Jesus go from Sychar? To what town? What reason does he give in v. 44 for going there? Where was his own country? How was he treated in Galilee? What reason did they have for their faith? Are signs and wonders a good reason for believing? Is there any better foundation for faith? Why is a prophet without honour in his own country?

II. PAITH LEADING TO JASUS (vs. 46-49).—
What man in a distant city heard of Jesus? What need had he of help? Did he have any faith? What did it lead him to do? How long was the journey? At what time of the day did he arrive? How did he show the carnestness of his

III. PAITH REWARDED (vs. 50-54)—What did Jesus do for him? How could he heal a person so far away? Did he believe Jesus? How did he show his faith? Who met him on the way home? With what message? How did he learn for certain that it was Jesus who had healed his son? How did this increase his faith? What is the dif-ference between the faith when it is said himself believed and the faith referred to in vs. 48 and 50? mained happily unconscious of the speck of dis. Did he now become a real Christian? What do loyalty which was eating its way into the core of the fruit. She clung to Hester, and would not let her go.

"You must not leave me, dearest; I cannot be of the rewards for believing at first? What other rewards had he? What teaching as to Christ's Did he now become a real Christian? What do rewards had he? What teaching as to Christ's power to help do you find that will be a comfort to you? Can Jesus heal our sicknesses?

LESSONS FROM THE CAPERNAUM NOBLEMAN. J. That we should take our cares and sicknesses and troubles to Jesus.

II. That as he did so much for his sick son, so our heavenly Pather is ready with his loving help to us in our needs. III. All that God has done for others strengthens

our faith that he will help us.
IV. He that has any true faith will act upon that faith.

V. He that acts up to his faith will gain more VI. God will give us our desire if it is best for

our spiritual good.
VII.—God's answer to our prayers for temporal blessings increases our faith in him as our Saviour and teacher.

REVIEW EXERCISE.—(For the whole school in concert.)—1. Where did Jesus go from Sychar? ANS. He went to Cana in Galilee, 2. Who heard of his arrival? Anc. A nobleman of Capernaum, who had a son at the point of death. 3. What did he do? ANS. He went up to Cana to entreat Jesus to go and heal his san. 4. What did Jesus do for him? ANS. He made his son well without going where he was. 5. What was the result? ANS. The whole family became Christians.

WONDERFULLY CANDID.

THE liquor dealers of Mexico are wonderfully candid, as well as decidedly prosperous. Bishop Haven describes some illustrations of this which met his eye in Guanajato .-

"One thing does flourish, if the church does not -the liquor saloons. Here, as everywhere the world over, the chief of devils is drink: but here, unlike the States, it assumes its true name. See that one on the chief street, rightly named "El Delirio" (The Delirium); and this is "La Tentacion!!" with two admiration points—(The Tempwhich they now, under false pretenses, too surely bestow -- Home Missionary.

The Presbyterian Neview.

NOTICES:

(a) framewing advance, \$1 and after a months, \$1 set after a months, \$1 set, after a months, \$2 ac.

(b) The number against the name on the tab upon the supposes of a pactery. Thus, "A. Jones, ..., means that A. Jones and the number ..., Russey. At least we works are required after the set-engly of money by us before the number on the tab can be changed.

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new, including Post-other, County, and Province, should be given

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can have spectrum copies sent free from this office to any address

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terall communications for the Editional, Literary, News and Miscellaneous Columns of this fournal should be addressed to the Editor of the Presbyterian Review," P.O. Rox 2567.

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THURSDAY, MAY 6111, 1886.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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

THE SALVATION ARMY.

THE opering in Toronto of a Salvation Army Temple by Marshal Booth, son of the organizer of the movement, and the accompanying services during the week, revive public interest which has of late somewhat flagged in this organization, and lend special zest to the perusal of the contribution of Dr. Donald Fraser, of London, England, to the current number of the Presbylerian Review Quarterly. Dr. Fraser's article on the "Salvation Army" is written with a careful regard to facts, and in a calm and judicial spirit, presenting the good features and bad features of the system with singular impar-tiality and insight. He has had rare opportunities for studying the movement from its inception, and the conclusions at which he has arrived will naturally be received with much confidence. We shall probably take an opportunity of presenting the paper in extenso to our readers, but in the meantime it may not be inopportune to give a brief outline of the article.

The origin of the movement is Methodist, Mr. Booth being of the New Connexion branch of that Church, and though separated from the Conferences, still works on Methodist lines, the doctrine, in so far as there is any doctrine taught, being Arminianism. The work of the Booths began in 1861 as a mission to the outcasts of London, and although they met with wonderful success they grew emulous of the of contemporaries, some of which we quote and determined to strike out some bolder plan, and in 1865 they did strike out the plan of a new crusade. "So Mr. Booth crowned himself and began to reign," much as we see him to day with his army officered by majors, captains and lieutenants. Interesting details are given of his plan of organizing, his methods of finance, training of officers, and pushing of operations at

home and abroad. Dr. Fraser, while not accepting the plea that one must be vulgar in order to do good to vulgar people, gives unstinted praise to their zeal and success in reaching the lowest levels of society. In spite of all that may be said against the Army, "the golden fact remains that the poorthe very por-have the gospel preached to them, and that flagilious and notorious offenders have in considerable numbers been turned from the error of their ways." He pays a high tribute to the part taken by them in the "Purity Crusade." The movement has now, after nearly twenty years' existence, reached a stage when calm observers can examine what it contains of solid force and worth, and the conclusion is, that the religion of these people, though very frothy, is not all froth and bubble. The Army has no creed, but the personal doctrinal views of the leaders are all-powerful and all-binding. A great weakness, however, in the organization, is the absence of provision for dispensing the Sacraments, and while Mrs. Booth, who, by the way, is the theologian of the Army, seems to be anxious to put off the decision of this point as long as possible, it cannot be right to establish Christian fellowship in deliberate neglect of

the administration of the Lord's Supper The methods of the Army are most exposed to criticism, and are avowedly and designedly sensational. No organized Church polity is recognized or followed, and Dr Fraser thinks. Mr. Booth's placing of preachers and people under his own unchecked authority, must be noted as the evidence of a wilful and peremptory mind. The Boothites claim to be not anta-

supineness and inefficiency. Instead of drawing the vicious classes within the pale of the Church, they emphasize and strengthen the alienation already existing between the Church and the poor.

The intentional sensationalism of Mr. Booth's system arouses the most serious misgivings A Christian," says Dr. Fraser, and most people will agree with him, " is to behave himself wisely, he is neither required nor warranted to adopt any extravagant methods, or expose him self and the sacred cause which he seeks to advance to the contempt of the public." Dr. Fraser further points out the danger of undue emotional excitement, and declares it cannot be necessary to resort to such stimulus to the soul, conveyed through nerves overstrained and overwrought to an hysterical frenzy, till the faculties are benumbed, and the very power of coherent thought checked.

In attempting to forecast the future he says The tendency and future of the movement may be better than we anticipate. We can judge only from present appearances taken along with the history of other eccentric outbreaks of aggressive Christianity. The Salvation Army carries with it the swing and force of a real sincere and unselfish. But it also carries with it the risks which have in all ages clung to fanatical combinations. The Salvationists may be very happy in their noisy way, and rend the air with their hallelulah volleys, but where is godly fear? Where is the veiling of faces with scraphic wings? Where is humility? Surely the more we are with God the more grave we should be in handling His Word and work, and the sense of His nearness should calm and chasten us. What has a godly man to do with hysterical feebleness, martial vapouring, or clamorous incoherence?"

THE DEGRADATION OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

THE protest which, in obedience to a strong sense of duty to our own Church at least, we felt obliged to utter respecting the sensational preaching and travesties of worship as recently exhibited in some of the churches of this city has, we rejoice to find, been supported by un-mistakable tokens of approval from the soberminded laity, clergy, and religious press of the country. From what has come under our notice, we are convinced that notwithstanding the toleration of very questionable practices in public worship in certain quarters, the church-going public in Canada is still in no doubt as to what s pure and undefiled in the conduct of worship in evangelical churches; and however much is may be disposed for the sake of peace to endure the vagaries of individuals who have only a temporary prominence, it nevertheless does regard with indignant sorrow their attempts, from whatever motives, to introduce amongst us such exhibitions as have elsewhere made the sermon and the musical service a hissing and a reproach. Amongst many expressions of opinion that have reached us respecting our views on the question, Whither are we drifting in public worship in this city? we find two, and only two, of dissent. The minister of the Methodist congregation now worshipping in the Pavilion, Toronto, is displeased with us, as we cannot but infer from his letter addressed to the Toronto World. Our readers will be astonished to learn that in our attempts to speak a word for simplicity and purity of worship we have certainly failed to please our neighbour the Christian Guardian, the organ of the Methodist Church. On the other hand, it is abundantly evident from the letters of thanks we have received, and the views below, that our course of action is highly acceptable to all others whose good opinion we value.

The World's correspondent sees nothing wrong in sensational preaching or the employment of professional soloists as a lure to the crowd, and triumphs over all our objections to such performances by dismissing them as slanderous. The Guardian labours to cast a mantle over the objectionable performances, evades the points at issue by ingenious word-quibbling, and indulges in vague charges and unworthy insinuations against our motives, but attempts no real, honest defence. Moreover, the Guardian in its heat accuses us of untruthfulness, but as it fails to supply particulars, or to attempt to correct our alleged misstatements, we shall not enter upon any refutation of its grave charge, but in the meantime invite it to do us the favour to point out anything untruthful in our utterances. In the meantime, we are not conscious of any misstatements or any unfair presentation of facts; and by this time the verdict of the public must have convinced both the World correspondent and the Guardian, that however unpalatable the criticisms we ventured to make may be, they

were eminently timely and appropriate. Two things we notice specially offend the correspondent, and on his account the Guardian. First, that we see inconsistency in the denunciations of theatre-going, card playing and dancing, while making singing by professional soloists the special attraction to draw the crowd, and record, that we sought to disparage the quality of the preaching at the Pavilion, by stating that it was endured only for the sake of the music. With regard to the first ground of offence, we can only say that if offence must come, we are prepaled to abide by our opinion that such things, if merely doubtful, are as gnats when compared with the enormity of secularizing and degrading the public worship of God by the kind of batts held out to the crowd, and the performances that have taken place in some of the churches of the city. As to the things preached at as "doubtmind. The Boothites claim to be not anta-ful," and their relative enormity, we have only gonistic to churches, while their very existence tostate that the word "doubtful" is not ours, but is a disparagement to the churches for their the preacher's. To us, they are not doubtful, beer garden for our taste.

In its haste to make a defence for the placard ing of the city with such sensational pulpit topics. the Guardian asks: "What should men preach about if not against the sins of the age in which they live?" We may safely leave the answer to any well-taught child in our Sabbath Schools.

The Guardian endeavours to make it appear that the expression of our views was designed as a personal attack on the preacher at the Pavillon, and that gentleman seems from his letter to labour under the same mistake. Now, we have no quarrel whatever with that gentleman. We know that he justly commands the respect of his own denomination. That he has fallen into mistakes since going to the Pavilion, he may read anywhere outside of the Guardian. As to the charge that we sought to disparage his pulpit abinities, we have merely to say we had no such intention. We made no reference to his usual congregation, but we did say that the irreligious, attracted by flaming posters, who went to the Pavilion as to a concert hall, would endure the sermon for the sake of the solo singing. We are grieved to say itis the preacher himself who is rating his pulpit abilities as insufficient to make him a successful minister, when he puts the music first and the sermon second,-Madame Blank will sing to-day, so the legend runs, and Mr. Blank will preach !

The Guardian is also displeased at our remarks with regard to Sam Jones, and thinks we are desirous of exciting prejudices against him before he comes amongst us. The Guardian is at fault again. We merely referred to facts in connection with his work in Chicago which to our minds suggested the serious possibility of his outraging the Christian public sentiment of this city with similar performances. If our Methodist friends desire to bring Sam Jones to Toronto, we have neither the right nor the desire to interfere with their wishes. It is very possible that the Christians need an awakening, but there can be no doubt that they are not suffering from lack of sensations. But let us hear what the bystanders have to say.

THE CANADIAN BAPTIST:-We give, in another column, an article from a recent issue of the Presbytkkian Review, which utters an indignant protest against a growing evil in our midst. The moral essays of a chilling moderatism, when substituted for the preaching of the gospel from the pulpit, is an evil to be deplored with unfeigned regret. But when the substitute is something more than a respectable formalism, or a cold intellectual collation, on which the hungry soul must thrive, when sensational subjects are announced, and a programme promised that would possibly not be out of place in a second-class theatre; when all the attractions presented in a Saturday evening advertisement of next Sunday's services are of such a character and in such a form as to make you think that it is the announcement of some operatic company that you are reading, then no words can express the indignation roused by this awful breach of trust on the part of the watchmen on Zion's towers. If there is no other way of filling our pews than by sensational preaching and operatic performances on the Sunday, if the gospel, which alone can save men and make them pure, happy and useful, has lost its power to attract; if the simple preaching of the cross is unequal to the unhallowed competition among the fashion-able churches, then better close your doors and go into liquidation, than try to gain the day by a resort to such degrading performances. Toronto is fast becoming a by-word and a proverb throughout the country by this prostitution of the pulpit and the Lord's day to sensationalism. But, thank God, that well filled churches all over the city, churches in which the great attraction offered is the faithful and simple preaching of the gospel, prove that the gospel has not lost its ancient power, and that success of the most genuine kind does not depend on questionable forms of attraction.

THE DOMINION CHURCHMAN: - A New Feature in So-Called Divine Services. - The introduction of professional vocalists, and instrumentalists as an attractive part of so-called divine service, or public worship, seems likely to develop another novel feature. At Chicago, the revival meetings held by Mr. Sam Jones, were enlivened by cornet solos played by a young girl, which so tickled the congregation with delight that the performances were encored! The Rev. Dr. Scudder, who officiated, tried one night to stop this display, but he was shouted down, then the choir began to sing and between them and the congregation, a noisy contest went on, as to which side should give way. The sects who are engaged in this scandalous travesty of worship, are those who howl and tear themselves with rage at "sacerdotalism" and "ritualism." There is a movement on foot to bring "Sam Jones" to Canada, no doubt with his usual minstrel troupe attractions. What a mistake the Church has made since Pentecost, she has been working to lift men out of the mire, to give them freedom from coarse, sensual, vulgar tastes and habits; that, say the sects, is all wrong, the Gospel must be lowered to the mud, it must be vulgarised into street slang, and the worship of God must be made an amusement, so that the selected parts may even be encored! By and by we shall get tight rope dancing as part of revival services, and comic songs with banjo and bones accompaniments. Anything to draw a promiscuous crowd seems to be accepted as the policy of certain modern religious sects. Well may people so intensely vulgar, coarse and sensual in ideas and tastes and habits take offence at the Church of God striving to give solemnity, dignity and purity to the order of divine service. The ritual of "Sam Jones" smacks too much of the

THE EVANGETICAL CHURCHMAN -The Toronto Presbyterian Review, in an atticle entitled "Whither are we Drofting," strongly condemns the sensational Sunday sermons that are becoming so fashionable in Toronto and other places. The following incident, among others, is narrated:--" At a certain church, on a recent Sahbath, the minister was preaching on ' Home,' doubtless by arrangement with the soloist, and, stopping in the midst of his sermon, he gave out that he was tired, and asked, by way of refreshment, if any of the choir could sing them something about home. A young lady came forward and sang the old secular song, 'Home, Sweet Home, " The REVIEW's protest against the degradation of the pulpit by such exhibitions of sulgarity as this will be heartfly supported by all enlightened Christians. By all means let us have good music in our churches. Let the services be bright and cheerful. All this can be accomplished, however, without the aid of stage buffoonery. There was a time when our own Church was in danger of dying of too much dignity. She is, happily, free from the type of sensationalism we have mentioned, and the danger that assails some of our brethren of other communions appears to arise from a want of dignity and from a faith in something else than the simple gospel of Jesus.

> QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY. PROCERDINGS OF CONVOCATION WEEK. (From our and Correspondent.)

THE closing exercises in connection with the forty-fifth session of Queen's University commenced on Sunday, 25th ult., with the liseralaureate sermon presched in Convocation hall by the Principal, from Philippians iv., 8, EXHORIATION TO THE GRADUATES.

Dr. Grant said, I am addressing this afternoon some who are taking leave of these halls to go out into the larger university of the world. During the past session between 300 and 400 students have given attendance here. Of these thirty-six will be laureated on Wednesday as doctors of medicine. Twelve, most of them graduates in arts, will have completed their theological course. The graduates in arts this session will number between twenty and thirty. In a few months you will be exertered over graduates in arts this session will number between twenty and thirty. In a few months you will be scattered over the world, some in the North-West, some in the United States, one in India, some of you in Britain, others, perhaps, in countries where you are not expecting to be. I shall never have the opportunity again of addressing you as a collective body, and I desire therefore to speak to you some words of counsel and hope. Let use take as my starting point the exhortation, "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are not whatsoever things are not whatsoever things are not whatsoever things are not whatsoever. are true, whatsoever things are noncurate, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are ore, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue and if there be any praise think on these things." It is a magnificent cry. It is full of life, of impulse, of hope. One would hardly think that it was written by a man in chains. The heart certainly had no chains on it. The Principal then delivered an allowermon which are houstle full hour. able sermon which exhausted a full hour.

MONDAY EVENING.

R. Bell, M.D., LL.D., of Ottawa, assistant director of the geological survey of Canada, delivered the Science Lecture in Convocation hall on "The Hudson Bay and the Hudson Bay Route." The attendance was large, and the 'Chancellor occupied the chalt. The greater portion of the lecture was taken up with a description of the bay and its vicinity, natives, climate, land, etc. In speaking of the bay Br. Bell termed it the Mediterranean Sea of America. He pointed out that it was not in the Arctic regions, but in the latitude of the British Isles, He also spoke of missions in that district, and gave amusing incidents which occurred during his trip through the country. In speaking of the Hudson Bay Route he said that nothing had been added to what he stated eight years ago. He claimed that the opening up of the route should not be resisted by eastern people. To resist would be unpatriotic and narrow-minded, because the opening of the route would be advantageous to the whole country as well as to the North-West. country as well as to the North-West. On Tuesday afternoon

CHANCELLOR FLEMING

was insugarated for a third term. He expressed his gratitude for the confidence expressed in him by his reelection, and his anxious device to serve the university and extend its arreer of usefulness. Referring to the question of the usefulness of a university education, he combatted the idea that universities and colleges are limited to a comparatively narrow sphere of usefulness, maintaining that their efforts were for the general public welfare, and for the advancement of true civilization, and the national well being. The traces of a university training should be found, not alone in the professens, but in every walk of life. He endorsed the opinion of Principal Grant in reference to the statement that there Principal Grant in reference to the statement that to rear are too many universities, "there cannot be too many well-equipped universities, and there cannot be too few poorly provided." There was great need of a more enlarged endowment for Queen's, but she was growing stronger year by year in that respect. He contended that It was not possible for a community to pussess too many educated men, and pointed to Scotland and the influence of her university training on the character of her people, as an example for the Dominion, which should not be satisfied to occupy an inferior intellectual position to the people of any country. He concluded his address as follows:—"The high mission of Queen's, her position and usefulness, are recognized in all quarters, she has atruck her roots deep in the hearts and homes of our people, and I feel justified in stating that if this university has obtained and continues to obtain generous sympathy and support in so many directions, it is due to the traip Gatholic spirit of her regulations. Her portain are open to all who will eater them; no matter the creed, or rate, or colour, and, I may add, the sex of the student; equal advantages of education are extended to all. We cherish a just pride in the men who have already been trained within these walls. We are full of hyps for those who are to follow. I am sure that I may justly claim for the professors, whose life and labours have entered into this university, that it will continue to be thrir highest endeavour to send forth men imbued with the resolution, and trained to the capacity, to widen and strengthen the foundations of society, by placing them securely on principles of truth and invitality. May the sons of Queen's always pursue noble ends by noble means. May they write their names in golden characters in the annals of our country. May her fair fame, through them, be reflected more and more as the years come and go. May the influence they will exercise contribute in no small degree to make the name and honour of Canada known among the nations.

THE VALEDICTORIES.

After the chancellor had concluded his address the representatives of the four graduating classes delivered their valedictories. The arts class was represented by John McKinnon, B.A., of Prince Edward Island; the medical graduates of the Royal College by A. E. Mavety of Railton; the graduates of the Wossen's Medical College by Miss Marion Oliver, of St. Mary's, and the Divinity class by A. Givan, B.A., of Campbellford.

THE CONVERSALIONE.

The conversations was held in the evening in the college rooms. It was largely attended, numbers of citizens

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and strangers being present in a Million to show connected with the university.

On Wednesday forenous the Endurment Association bright prospects from the different branches showed bright prospects for a guarantee of \$3,000 a year. Of ficers were elected and committees appointed. It was recommended that each branch but a meeting once a year and have a special object, such as the endowment of a chall have a special object, such as the endowment of

On We larelay afternoon

LONYOCATION

for faureation of graduates was held. Among those in the platform were. —Ifon. A. Morris, Revs. D. J. Macdonnell and G. M. Milligan, Foronto 1 Rev. J. C. Stuari, Bitlierism 1 Rev. Leroy H. J. Ker, president of the Montreal Conference 3 Revs. Messra. Houston, Mavety, and M. C. Morline, Klouston 1 Rev. J. Carmichaet, Kling 1 Rev. Go. C. Calli, Valleynell 1 Revs. D. Wasson, Thorold 1 Geo. McArthur, B. A., Cardinal, Ont. M. W. MacLean, M. A., Belleville 1 H. J. Craig, Desoronto 1 A. Young, Napanees Archdeacon Jones, Napanee 1 Mr. D. Preston, M. P. P., Dr., Birthune. Wingham 1 Mossis. Flizzerald, B. A., Dundas, and McCracken and McTavish, Ottawa 1 besides the members of the Board of Trustees, the Senate, the Professors of the Reyal College and of the Women's Medical College.

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B. D., opened convocation

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, if D., opened convication with rea ling Scriptures and prayer.
We regret that we have not space to give the names of the passingn in the various Faculties on the honour toll.

or the Melalius, Graluates in Arts and Medicine. Fullowing is the list of

SCHOLARSHIPS IN THEOLOGY.

The Robert Anderson, Montreat, in Third Yvar Divinity—R. Gow. B.A., Wallacetown, and J. McLeod, B.A., Belfast, P.E.I.

The Robert Anderson, second scholarship, in Second

Year Divinity—S. Chikierose, B.A., Colden.
The Robert Anderson, third scholarship, in First Year
Divinity—Johnson Henderson, B.A., Pictou, N. S.
The Hugh Maclennan, Church History—J. F. Sraith,

Church of Scotland, No. 2, First Year Hebrew- T. A

Church of Souland, No. 3, Second Year, Hebrew — G. R. Lang, B.A., Beckwith; M. McKianon, B.A., Bel fast, P.E. I. Cosgrove, Milibrouk.

Church of Scotland, No. 4. Third Year Hebrew and Chaldee—R. Mackay, B.A., Pictou, N. S. Mackerras Memorial, Greek Testament in Exegesis—Arpad Givan, B.A., Campbellford.

Rankin, Apologetics -- A. Gandier, B.A., Fort Cou-

Spence, for general proficiency in first year's work—W. J. Fowler, M.A., Doaktown, N. B. URADUATES IN THEOLOGY.

Twelve gentlemen completed their course in Theology, of whom one-Roderick McKay, B.A., Pictou, N. S.,

took the degree of B.D.

After the graduates who had worked in the classes of the University for their degrees had been capped,

FOUR HONORARY DEGREES

were conferred. The two first were presented by the Principal in the following terms:—

MR. CHANCELLOR,—I have the honour to present to you the name of the Rev. Silas Tertus Rand, for the you the name of the Rev. Silas Tertus Rand, for the purpose of enrolment smong our honorary graduates. Mr. Rand was born in 1810, in Cornwallis, Nova Sootin. While working as a brick itager and stonemason be taught himself anthmetic, English grammar, and the ruditions of Latin, Greek and Hebrew. In 1834 he was ordained Minister of the Baptist Charch. The study of languages became such a passion with him that he was able at one time to write and speak thirteen different languages. In 1846 he devoted himself to missionary work among the Indians of the Maritime Provinces, and for the greater part of the forty years that have since elapsed he has toiled on without recognition from any church or salary from any acciety. He has never asked any one for money, but his modest wants have always been supplied by Him who makes ravens his agents when men cannot or with not act. Mr. Rand has never lost faith in the by Him who makes ravens his agents when men cannot or will not act. Mr. Rand has never lost faith in the Indian. He believes that the Indian is a man and capable, therefore, of progress here and immortality hereafter. And he has lived to see great changes for the better in the material and social condition of the Micmacs and Maliscets. When he began his work they were all in their primitive harbarism, with the vices of white in their primitive harbarism, with the vices of white men superadded; whereas, now, many live in houses, own property and achoole, have the cospel and other books in their own language, partake of our civilination and are inspired with our hopes. Mr. Rand has united is his life apostolic faith and simplicity with the quench-less ardour of the true student. He has made himself the authority on everything persalating to the history, manners, oustons, logends and language of the Malissets and Micasco, and has studied also the Mohawk, Seneca and other dialects. He has translated the Hely Scriptures into Micmac and has composed in the same language tracts, catechisms and hymna. He is at present guage tracts, catechisms and hymns. He is at present completing a Micmac-E splish dictionary, in which about 30,000 words are collected and arranged. Last session the Dominion Parliament recognised his services by giving a grant to enable him to publish this great work. The Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsesian Institute is now publishing a 4 Bibliography of Indian Literature, see pages of which are occupied with the simple enumeration of his writings. In asking you to confer on Mr. Rami the degree of Doctor of Laws, the Senate decires to mark in the most emphatic manner its appreciation of Christian living, vigcrous thinking and varied scholarship attained under great difficulties. attained under great difficulties.
The chancellor ordered Dr. Rand's name to be added

Cheisten living, vigcrous thinking and varied actotarship attained under great difficulties.

The chancellor ordered Dr. Rand's name to be added to the register.

The Principal then proceeded:

Mr. Chanceller,—I pussest to you also for the degree of Destor of Laws the Rev. Essess McDonnell Dewson. Dr. Dawson was born at Redhaven, Banfishire, Soutland, in 1810. After a therough classical education in Soutland, in 1810. After a therough classical education in Soutland he went to Paris, where he studied for five years, and then went to Donai. He was ordained in 1835, and did duty in the Edinburgh and Landon missions till 1834, when he same to Canada. During thirty-two years' service in this asserting as reason and military chapiain, he has gained the affection and esseen of men of all denominations by his salf desping labours and truly Cathelic spirit. This was strikingly menifested last year on the ecossion of his "galden jubiles," when the citizens of Ottawa generously combined with the Bishap and clergy and the natherities of Ottawa. University to make the wish-taken natable. As an instance of the spirit by which he is animated, I may here refer to the fact that when you, at Chief Engineer of the Canada Pacific Railway, wished to have a form of service draws up in which the members of the various explering and surveying parties between the Upper Ottawa and the Pacific could unite on the Lord's day, you found in the Pacific could unite on the Lord's day, you found in the Pacific could unite on the Lord's day, you found in the Pacific could unite on the Lord's day, you found made the Pacific states, not only as an eloquent possible latter, bearing the co-operation of Pather Dawson with Canon Beleferd Jesses, of the Anglian, and the Rev. D. M. Gordon, of the Prosbyteries Church. Dr. Unwon is known, not only as an eloquent possible latter, testines and volume on the colouid policy of Great Britain, and the North-West Territory and British Columbia, and on various other subjects has written original posses, and hisp

The Charcellor having instructed the Registrar to en-roll Dr. Dawson, the Vice-Principal then presented two names for honorary degrees in divinity in the following

terms i—
Air Chancellor,—The Senate requests you to confer the degree of D-ctor of Divinity on the very Reverend John Forrest, Principal of Dalhousle College and Univerdiy. Dr. Forrest was losen in 1842, in New Glasgow, Nova Scotti. After studying in the Free Church Academy, Halifax, then one of the best institutions of learning in the province, he was appointed, in 1860, one of its teachers, and, in 1861, its Principal. On the union of the Free with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotla the Academy was combined with the College, in Truco, that belonged to the United Church. In 1860 Dr. Forrest was ordalised and induced into the pastoral charge of St. that belonged to the United Church. In 1800 19, Forest was ordafind and inducted into the pastoral charge of St. John's church, Halifax. He remained pavor of that church for fourteen years. During his ministry he gained the confidence of the whole Nova Scotlan Church by his devotion to duty, his manliness of character, and his soonwhess of judgment. In 1880 he was appointed Professor of History and Political Poonomy, in Dathousie College, and on the reviewment of Dr. Hoss from the Principalship, in 1885, he was elected his successor.

Principal Forces is succeeding in his present great work as he has succeeded in every charge with which he has been intrusted. He is in touch with the students, and has the confidence of the governors and benefactors of the university. He is a diligent scholar and a first-rate man of business. Dalhousle College is already an institution of which Canada may well be proud, and under Principal Departs administration in contrast to take will belief. Forrest's administration it is certain to take still higher rank. Already a site has been secured in the suburbs of the city for new buildings. But the Principal's character is the best plouge of the success of the university. He will never cease to be a faithful preacher of the Word of God, and a trusted guide in the courts of the Church. He will be among the audents a man among men, and one who believes that in Jesus Christ and film crucified is all wisdom and all toward. is all wisdem and all power.

This dogree having been conferred, Dr. Williamson

Mr. Chancellor,—I now present to you the Rev. David Watson, of Thorah, Master of Arts, whom the senate has adjudged worthy to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

In 1847 Mr. Watson came to Queen's, where he was s In 1847 Mr. Watson came to Queen's, where he was a distinguished student in the different departments of his course in arts and theology. In 1853 he was aestled in the charge where he has faithfully laboured for the last thirty-three years. Few in any church or country have been the meass of geth ring around them so large a congregation, and ministering to them so long with unstated energy and success. Yet amid his pastoral duties he has continued, with all the real of youth, to be an earnest student in the different branches of literature and science, and especially to make himself conversant with, and keep and especially to make himself conversant with, and keep abreast of the literature of theology, doctrinal, practical and outcoversial down to the present day. The senate, theref. re, has conferred on him the honour of the degree of Doctor of Divinity as a just and fitting recognition of

The Rev. G. M. Millian, BA., then addressed to graduates who were severing their connection with their professors, and convocation was brought to a close.

THURSDAY.

THURSDAY.

THURSDAY.

The trustees met and elected, as trustees for the next five years, the following :—Rev. Dr. Wardrope, Guelph 3 Rev. James Barclay, Rev. R. Campbell and Mr. A. T. Drismond, Munitreal; Dr. Boulter, Sterling; Dr. A. E. Malloch, Hamilton, and George Gillies, Ganemoque.

Regarding the affiliation of other medical schools, the council having decided that such a step was desirable, it was resolved that the standard of examinations for medical schools affiliated must be the common standard, and that

schools affiliated must be the common standard, and that Dr. Grant, James Maclesnan, Toronto, and Dr. A. E. Mallock, Hamilton, be a committee to consider proposals of stillation.

of affiliation.
It was reported that private arrangements were made with V-otoria and Trinity that a common board of enun-iness be appointed by the three universities for the matriculation examinations at the different High schools of Ontario is connection with the departmental examinations. The senate expressed the hope that before long Toronto University would unite with Queen's, Trinity and Victoria in this matter, and so secure common matriculation examinations for Ontario.

Rev. James Carmichael, of King, was re-appointed lecturer on Church History for the next session.

Literary Hotices.

Mesers. McAinsh & Ellis, post office book store, the Toronto agests of Mesers. Cassell & Co., have sent us some especimens of the National Library, edited by Henry Morley, L.L.D., Professor of English Library "Is issued in a series of weekly volumes, each consising searly 200 pages, small 16ms, clear, readable type, on good paper, at the researkably lew price of 50 cents per volume, and represents all periods and forms of thought. Already there have been issued, "My Tan Years' Imprisonment," by Silvio Pellico; "The Antebiography of Benjamia Franktin," Ifaliam's "Middle Ages," Walten's "Complete Angler," Park's "Travels," Luther's "Table Talk," and other works of sterling merit. The National Library is deservedly promouseed "a literary enterprise unique in the annals of printing," We would strongly urge all our readers to seed for a descriptive extalogue of this remarkably cheep and valuable series of standard boots. Think of it; ten volumes of some of the best literature in the world for one doller!

The May number of the Ecletic Magnatur is an attractive.

Hereaure in the world for one doller?

The May number of the Reletic Magnaine is an attractive and readable issue, covering a goodly variety of topics. The leading paper, "Ireland Under Her Own Parliament," by J. H. Derwent, is very gamman to the lickish situation to-day, on which the eyes of all the world are fixed. A paper on "The Rosestis" will interest readers apocially interested in literary and artistic questions. James Bryon, M.P., is represented by a contribution on "The Roletions of History and Geography," and Lady Dilles, whose marriage to her husband under the electrometances represents a rare denses of concesses and Lady Dillic, whose marriage to her husband under the circumstances represents a rare degree of courage and devotion, has an historical jupor of interest on "Prance Under Richelten." The contribution by Hussley on "The Evolution of Theology" will be read with passificationers. Sir John Lubbook on "The Pinnure of Reading," giving our readers a bright and suggestive paper which may be studied with profit, and the companion article, "The Office of Litergives," will also be cordically volcomed by literary readers. Published by E. R. Polton, 25 Bend Street, New York. Turns, \$5 per year; single mambers, 45 cents ; trial subscription for those months, \$1. Erictic and REVIEW, \$5.

THE addings of Ener College Monthly are to be annu-

months, \$1. Actantic and REVIEW, \$5,

THE address of More Collage Meably are to be congestalated on the April (the closing) manhor of their uniformly excellent reagains. This issue is in the highest degree available to all concerned in R, and places the Monthly felly absent of even more preventions publications. If it has not much of the student about it, it has, nevertheless, a great dual of the scholar. We give below the table of consents: Contributed—"The Revised Old Trustment," by Rev. Gos. Barneleld; "Bible Muchy in Collage," by Rev. R. Y. Thomson; "Up the Anciets," I Herison; "The Voice," by Alex. T. Crimgan; Procey—"Herest Life," W. P. M.; "Senday in Theor Chies," J. MacKay; "The Monic Connegaty," by Rev. G. M. Milligen; "In Edinburgh," by J. Hearthon. Minisonary—"Minison Work at Hearnach," by Mongaset Caron Wilson; "Paragraphs on Hears Mission Work," by W. Gotham; "Minisonary Information," by Rev. David McLaern; "Setunday Conferences." Correspondences.
—"Endowment," by Rev. D. M. Reman; "The Kactt Collage Minison," by Rev. D. M. Reman; "Chy Minison Work," by James Ange. Chashay of Societies; Cinkay Day; Midsterial; Here and Avey.

Communications.

WHITHE ARE WE DRIFTING - I HEREBY MOVE A VOTE OF THANKS

[To the Editor of the Paradyterian Raview.]

To the Editor of the l'arrony grain Raylaw.]

his, I have read with great interest your article in the Roserw of the 22nd all, entitled "Whither are we Dritting?" I have notice door some time the spasmodic effects of a certain section of the Totonto pulpit to keep themselves pr intensity before the judic by all manner of secutional and clapetrop point advertisements. I was glad, lowever, to see that Presbyteranism kept fittelf alout from this miserable travesty of sacred chings. The Boothites, escalled "Latvation Army," before named "Sensation Army," helped "the Apostle of the Anglo-Israel Theory" to bring about this state of affairs. I read the Globe, and scarcely over see in it now any notice of a sermen by a Totonto Presbyterian minister, while regularly on Monday we are regaled in its columns with the twoulde and namby-painty on the Totonto pulpits of the above type—generally of the Methodist denomination. Shades of Wesley and Fletcher, glauts of a by gone age, to what are thy degenerate followers coming? The featlessness and honesty of the Parswyrakian Raylaw festlessness and honesty of the Pakshyrakian Kaviaw in exposing eccle-lastical shams, both in our own denousl nation and in others, is worthy of all praise, and I bereby more that a vote of thanks be tendered to it for its noble work in this respect. Yours, etc.,
One Willo Knows Willfilm WE Are Drifting.

Bruce Pre-bytery.

KNOX P. ST. GABRIEL'S, MONTREAL. [To the Editor of THE PERSON FERIAN REVIEW]

Six,-Your correspondent who communicated to you an account of the cen easy meeting on the 12 h Marc's uit, wrote with much confeience as to the claim of Knox church here to be considered the identical congregation organized by Mr. Bethune in 1786. Mere authoritative statements do not, however, settle questions of the kind involved in this case. The present occupants of the old church are satisfied as to the validity of their claim to the distiction in question, but they have no objections to the people of Knox church asserting their claim. Both churches might be happy in cherishing a feeling of satisfaction at being in the line of original succession—the one deriving from the majority that sympathized with the Free Church in 1844, and the other from the old Kirk minority that projected against secretion on that occasion from the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scouland. Our felends however, account with the Church of Scotland. Our friends, however, seem unwilling to divide the honours with us, and appear to deure alone to represent the congregation of a hundred rion contest this sweeping claim. The whole matter is discussed at length in my forthcoming volume of the his-tery of the o'd chutch in St. Gabriel Street. Yours, etc., ROBT. CAMPARLE.

MONTREAL, Abril 10th, 1886.

POLITICAL SCIENCE IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

[To the Editor of THE PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW.]

Six,—In your issue of yesterday you make an attack on me personally and on the University College "His-torical and Political Science Association," of which I happen to be president. Kindly grant me spece for a

1. The Association is, like the Natural Science As soclation, the Mathematical and Physical Society, and he Modern Language Ciub, a purely voluntary organizat on of students for mutual improvement. It has no connextion with the "Literary and Scientific Society" except community of membership, and for its transactions the fauthorities of the ording are me more responsible than they are for the transactions of the other accident have massed.

2. The part taken by me in the organization of the Association was a very humble one, and when, at its first meeting I was offered the pre-idency I urged the election of someone less likely than I was to be made a target for the personal attacks which I have learned to expect as a matter of course from certain quarters. My

expect as a matter of course from certain quarters. May advice was not accepted then, and it was not accepted when I renewed it on the election of officers a few days ago. I am still, therefore, the president of the association, and in that capacity I am ready to defend its course of action. When I cease to be able to do so I shall resign the position.

3. There was no intention on the part of those who association the association to "the medianelected rules of

commine the association to "set well understood rules of college exiquette at defiance," and if any of such rules

assign attribute, whose culture and whose orthodoxy are alike beyond question from your own point of v.ew.

5. I am at loss to know the precise meaning you attach to the terms "infale," "communist," and "agistor," but I suppose the first has reference to Mr. Jury's religious views. With them the association very properly did not esseem itself, and he is too much of a gentleman

to make any covert attack on other people's religion. He dealt with his subject in a finely established spirit, at Prof. Huxley would deal with a biological one if invited to address the Natural Science Association; and Mr.

Prof. Huxley would deal with a biological one if invited to address the Mataral Science Association; and Mr. Huxley is nother more othodox then Mr. Jury, nor better informed on biology than he is on the labour question. I may add that Mr. Jury is no "agitate" in the ordinary sense of that term, or in any sense that you would doesn opprobrious, and that he is the very revene of a communist, since he belongs to the Mill-Fawcott school of political occasiony, and is an individualistic in his theory of society as Herbert Spencer himself.

4. I do not dony the orft imponement that I am in "symposhy with agitation and revolutionary measures," The world will stand a good deal of agitation and revolution hefore all social and political weenge are righted, and I like better to be amongst these who are trying to heap things as they are. To my that my sympathy "overmenters my judgment" is a deflecte way of describing me as an esthusiast and a "count," and, as I believe with Burdette that "cranks move the world" I regard your description, however it was intended, as the reverse of uncomplimentary. Allow me to my in ecoclosion that, as praident of the "Historical and Political Science Association" of University College I shall my to be use in using that thee ye of the High Church sovemper is upon us, and that there are bytendess ready to polt us with whatever his much what the meablest of the University College. Tonostro, April 1642, 1886.

Tunouvo, April 16th, 1886.

[In stating that the president of the University College Political Science Club had transparent college stiquette in bringing a stranger to address the students we referred to the fact that his action was whelly without the knowledge or consect of Dr. Wilson, the president of University College. The action of Mr. H. in this master while a polarity insivertent was, nevertheless, a breach of college originates. That he has not because this fact from the proper authority only implies that the authorities in framing resolutions for the government of the ordinard did not continue and action on the past of the greduntes and students as the one referred to. As to the insilicatual Senses of

the lectures to discuss scientific questions before students, we cannot undertake to decide between ' nowth citing an thurliles of the Hominion Churchman at 1 Mr. Houston That adde, however, if Mr. I is an inteled such as in distributed by the Churchman land Mr. II there so done it), then we say whatever that person's knowledge of political economy may be he is not the kind of lastructor the patrons of University College desire their sons and thank the their sons and the their sons and the state of heart was also thank the first sons and the state of heart was also thank the first sons and the state of heart sons daughters to bear. We have no doubt that Mr. II. is trying to improve the word, but we feel sure his me had will be at fault if it leaves the Cornilan religion out of the calculation. But what is a covenger? Is he not that use at if humble person who keeps the city clean Mr. II. should rector it in his system of political comony that the laboure of such persons be not increased by importing rubbish -[.d. Kernew]

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P.A. See Sect.

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Church Nows.

REV. C. S. CHINDALY has lately been addressing meetings in the western part of Ontario.

Tite Boyne Presbyterian church which has tately been repainted and repaired, was again opened for service on

Sunday week

A nULLDING suitable for church purposes has been secured by the necond Presbyterian church, Brandon, at a cost of \$1,300.

Tith family of the Rev. T. T. Johnston, Wick, have gone to Florida for a few months. Mrs. Johnston will try the beneficial effect of the sea air to restore her

THE W. F. M. S. has undertaken to aind out another missionary with Mr. and Mrs. Annan't to Santo. About \$2,500 will be repitred. Atteady over \$600 has been subscribed.

THE Res. W. T. McMullen, pastor, Knox church, Woodstock, has denounced in vigorous terms band playing on the streets as a profanation of the Sabbath, and made an earnest appeal to his congregation, and through them to the christian community in general, to support him and the other ministers of the town in such measures as may be necessary to suppress this practice and protect the outerness and sending of the Lange Charles. quietness and sanctity of the L. rd's Day

A NOTICEABLE feature in connection with the sermon of the Rev. A. B. Mackay of Montreal, in Chainiers' church on Sabbath evening was the number of the clan Mackay who were in the audience. There were, we believe, not less than twenty-five heads of families of this name present. There are few places in Canada, probably, where such could occur. The clan Mackay are a great people!—Il oalito & Sent-nel-Neview.

IN a debate on the Indians at Ottawa Dr. Ferguson, M.P for North Leeds and Grenville, referring to what Rev. Mr. Robertson has said about the treatment of the Indians, intimated that he knew something about Mr. Robertson, which he would not state. Several members demanded of him to make good his assertions but he refused to do so. Why does Dr. Ferguson make such a shabby attempt to injure the character of a most worthy clergyman where he has no chance to reply?—Brockellie Recorder.

Tile new church building in process of erection by the Huron congregation, in Ripley, Ont., is nearly completed. It is a fine brick structure 41 x70, and will have sitting accommodation for about 500. The Ladies' Aid Society and the young men of the church have voluntarily undertaken to furnish the church, and already a considerable sum has been raised to meet expenses. The entire cost of the building will be about \$4,500. It is expected that the church will be opened on the first Sabbath of June. Prof. McLaren, Knox College, Toronto, will conduct the opening services.

FROM the annual report of the First Presbyterian church, Victoria, B.C., we learn that fifty seven names were added to the communion roll during the year, and were added to the communion roll during the year, and thirty-three removed, leaving 164 communicants at present in good standing. The Sabbath School has 19 teachers, with 222 scholars on the roll, and an average attendance of 160. The school has prospered greatly during the year under the efficient superintendence of Mr. John Me-ton. There are nine elders and twelve managers. The following is a brief statement of finances:—Balance on hand from last year, \$241.52; total receipts during the year, \$3.185.05; total, \$3.426.57. Expenditure for congregational purposes, \$3.134; for missions, \$224.35; balance on hand, \$68.22; total, \$3.426.57.

On the occasion of the return home of the Rev. James Middlemiss of Elora, after receiving the degree of D.D. from the Senate of Knox College at its late convocation, he was met at the station by a deputation of his congregation, and conveyed at once to the church. Here awaiting his arrival was a large gathering of his people awaiting his arrival was a large gathering of his people who came to express their congratulations to Dr. Middlemiss on the honour he had received. A highly complimentary address was read by D. Mackay, B.A., head master of the Elora High School, and a number of the officebearers and members extended their warmest felicitations. Dr. Middlemiss re-ponded in happy and touching terms thanking all present for the kind references to him, self and to Mrs. Middlemis, Afterwards refreshments-abundantly provided by the ladies, were partaken of, and a programme of excellent music from the choir listened a programme of excellent music from the choir listened to. All returned home with the wish that Dr. Middle-miss may long be spared to wear his honours and exercise his gifts.

THE following communication relative to railway Sabbath desecration has been issued by the Ottawa Ministerial Conference —"OTTAWA, April 5th, 1886 — REV. AND DRAR SIR.—The Ottawa Ministerial Association have been considering the question, "What can we do to stop or lessen Sabbath work on the railways?" They have taken level adversarial as informatical control of the same of t ways?' They have taken legal advice, and are informed that nothing effective can be done to stop it except by simultane us, vigorous, persistent action all along the line in arresting workmen violating the law regarding Sunday labour and traffic, and they therefore desire me to enquire if your City Conference Association will be willing to cooperate with those of other cities to whom this circular is to be sent in an effort to abate the evil. Yours truly, JOHN WOOD, Secretary Ottawa M. C." After discussion the Toronto Ministerial Association declined to co operate with the Ottawa Association in the way requested. Landon Association has decided to lend its co-operation in terms of the circular.

SYNOD OF MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

(From our own Correspondent)

Tite annual meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of Montreal and Ottawa opened in St. Andrew's church, Perth, on Tuesday evening, 20th April, at 8 o'clock, the retiring moderator, Rev. Neil Macnish, B.D., LL.D., in the chair.

in the chair.

The synod was constituted with prayer, after a sermon by the retiring moderator. The roll of synod was called by the clerk, Rev. James Watson, M.A.

On motion of Rev. R. Campbell, of Montreal, sec. inded by Rev. Dr Bennett, the Rev. Donald J McLean, of Araprior, was unanimously chosen moderator of the synod, and a vote of thanks to the ex-moderator was

The synod appointed the following a committee on The synod appointed the following a committee on Bills and Overtures: along with the clerk of synod, convener, and the clerks of the several presbyteries, Messrs. R. Campbell, Wm. J. Dey, M. D. M. Blakely, Hugh Taylor, George M. Clark, Thos. Glassford, H. J. Mc. Diatmid, ministers; and Messrs. Thomas l'atterson and

W. J. Scott, elders.
On motion of Rev. Mr. Mylne, the subject chosen for consideration Wednesday evening was the State of

Hours for business were fixed by the synod for each

Rev. Alex. Macgillivray was appointed convener of the e immittee on Sabbath Schools, Messrs. George Clark and Dr. Jardine being added to the committee.

WEDNESDAY.

The most of Wednesday's session was taken up with routine business. In the evening the Rev. G. M. Clark, of New Edinburgh, presented the report on the STATE OF RELIGION.

The report was favourable from the various presbyteries. In showed an increase in family worship and in the spirit is showed an increase in family worship and in the spirit mendations. The report contained the following recommended to prepare questions on the State of Religion, so that there might be uniformity on this subject throughout the whole Church; that an extra effort should be made to get

report as possible might be secured with regard to the progress made from year to year; that preshyteries he recommended to hold conferences on the State of Relirecommended to find conferences on the State of Reli-gion; that sessions urge the duty of family worship on the various families belonging to the several congrega-tions, and that every endeavour should be made on the part of parents to bring up their children in the nursure and admonition of the Lord; and that ministers be re-commended to discuss from the pulp; the Assembly's questions on the State of Religion, so that still more general interest might be awakened in these matters.

The Rev. A. McGillivray, of Williamstown, presented he report on

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

There were 293 congregations in the synod, but only 245 Sabbath Schools had reported. The report recommended that congregations be instructed to supply themselves with registers and records, as prepared by the committee of the General Assembly; that every effort should be made to impress the young with the importance of personal religion, and especially when they propose to join themselves to the Chuich; that children be impressed with the importance of systematic giving for missionary purposes, and that all schools be expected to contribute something for missions; that all presbyteries be recommended to form Sabbath School associations, like those at present in existence in the Presbyterles of Glengarry and Brockville.

A general discussion followed the reading of the reports, both of which were adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Minure, of Ottawa, presented the report of the committee on the There were 293 congregations in the synod, but only 145

MISSIONS TO LUMBERNEN.

It showed that during the winter three ministers-Messes. It showed that during the winter three ministers—Messes. Shearer, McKishnie and Gandler—had visited about 120 shantles, with a population of over \$,000 men. They had been well received and their addresses listened to with great interest. Six hundred dollars worth of illustrated papers and books had been distributed among the men. These were read with avidity and carried home. The committee were much limited in their operations by many of money, and all the congressions within the want of money, and all the congregations wi hin the bounds were requested to contribute to the mission. It was also resolved to ask the Home Mission Committee and the Board of French Evangelization for grants of money to assist this work.

Rev. Prof. Scrimger, of the Montreal Presbyterias College, presented a report on

PROTESTANT EDUCATION

in the Province of Quebec. The most important subject dealt with in the report was the provision made for the education of French Protestants. It was recommended that the synod should cordially support the educational work done by the Board of French Evangelization, and that the French Protestants bring pressure to bear upon the Protestant Board of School Commissioners in order to

the Protestant Board of School Commissioners in order to secure teaching in their own language. The report was adopted, and the committee continued in order to watch the charges likely to be introduced in the school law during the progress of its codification.

Prof. Scrimger moved a resolution, which was adopted, expressing satisfaction with the action of the Assembly in appointing a committee to deal with the question of cooperation with the different Protestant churches, and trusting that the scheme to be laid before the General Assembly be such as will be approved and meet the desired end.

Titurspay.

TILURSDAY.

THURSDAY.

The reports of committees appointed to examine presbytery records were read and received, and the synod ordered that these records, six in number, should be attested by the moderator as carefully and correctly kept.

Mr. Burnet, of Martintown, as convener of a committee appointed to bring in a minute respecting "A Scheme for Supply of Vacancies," submitted the following resolution: "That the synod appoint a committee of such conveners of the home mission committees of the presbyteries within the Lounds, as are to be members of the next General Assembly, to consider the matter, and to advise with other similar committees of synods Mr. Finlay M. Dewey, convener." Resolution adopted.

The Rev. W. J. Dey, dean of the Montreal Presbyterian College, presented the report on

TEMPERANCE. Reports from all quarters of the synod had been received. Reports from all quarters of the synod had been received, showing that there had been a marked decrease of the evils of intemperance during the year. The report also stated that in large centres of population the evils of intemperance were most alarming; that intemperance was prevalent among French Roman Catholics, notwithstanding the many total abstinence societies and the praise-worthy action of many of their clergymen, and that among Protestants the evils of intemperance were, on the whole, not prevalent and were steadily decreasing. Drunkenness seems to have been on the decrease in Montreal during the year year, for while there were 2 too. Drunkenness seems to have beer, on the decrease in Montreal during the past year, for while there were 2,160 arrests in 1834, there were only 1,859 in 1885. This was undoubtedly partly due to the decrease in the number of licenses granted. With reference to the working of the Scott Act, the report quoted the statement of the Rev. Father Macculay, of Stanstead: "I am happy to be able to say that the blessings of the Scott Act throughout our country are fat ahead of the expectations of its strongest supporters. We have no more congregating of drunkards. Some people tells us once in a while that there is as much liquor sold hare now and as much drinking as before the Scott Act was adopted. Those who say so lie, and they know that they lie." The reports from other counties were equally fovourable. Causes which militated against the Scott Act were want of means to enforce it, the contiguity of counties under the license system and the sentiment imbibed by many that it is dishonourable for a

a church would take on the question of prohibition. Eastern Ontario answered that they were ready.

A series of resolutions was adopted in favour of total abstinence, prohibition and the Scott Act. It was resolved to petition the House of Commons of Canada asking them to make no change in the Canada Temperance Actencept in the direction of greater stringency, and also that provision be made for its enforcement, and the synod expressed its hope that members and adherents of the Church would support the officers of the law in of the Church would support the officers of the law in the discharge of their duties in this connection, and if need be to adopt other means, such as vigilance com-nittees. The synod further expressed its hope that the

ment imbibed by many that it is dishonourable for a private citizen to bring tran gressors of the law to justice. The report stated that the committee could not answer for the Province of Quelec, as it was impossible as yet for them to say what attitude the Roman Catholic Church as

electors in their choice of members of Parliament would seek to elect able and good men who are well known to be in full sympathy with prohibitionary legislation.

The usual votes of thanks were passed.

The next annual meeting of the synod will be held in Knox church, Montreal, on the third Tuesday in April,

OUR THEOLOGICAL HALLS.

MANITOBA COLLEGE.

TOSING EXERCISES OF THE THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT -tresentation of echolarships —results of examinations —congratulatory ad-DRESSES AND WORDS AT PARTING.

Tits closing exercises of the session of the theological department of Manitoba College, which were held on the 15th ult., were largely attended by students and graduates of the college and visitors, ladies and gentlemen from the city and elsewhere. Rev. Dr. King, Principal of the college, being absent through illness, the chair was taken by the Rev. C. B. Pitblado.

The chairman expressed his regret that as a result of very arduous labours, most conscientionally and faithfulle.

It showed an increase in family worship and in the spirit of liberality. The report contained the following recommended mendations: That the General Assembly be recommended to prepare questions on the State of Religion, au that there might be uniformly on this subject throughout the would be long spared to do his work. He was glad to whole Church; that an extra effort should be made to get teturns from all congregations, so that as complete a sexes, taking an interest in the college work and recognize.

ing the power of sanctified learning and scholarship con-ectated to the service of Christ, to bless the community and country. So far their anticipations had been more than realized in the success of the college; they could as, "The Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad," and they should accept this as an indication of what He would do in the future.

RESULTS OF THE FNAMINATIONS

iter, Prof. Hart read the report of the standing of the students in theology, as shown by the recent examina-Systematic Theology .- Class I, 1 Infed, 2 Steel ; Class

Systematic Theology.—Class I, 1 Laind, 2 Steel; Class II, 1 McArthur, 2 Moore, 3 McLean, 4 Gordon, 5 Simpson, 6 McVicar; Class III, 1 Monroe, 2 McMillan.

Grek Executi.—Class II, 1 Monroe, 2 Laind, 3 McLean, 4 McVicar; Class II, 1 Moore, 2 McDonald, 3 McArthur, 4 Simpson, 5 Steel; Class III, 1 McLean, 2 McMillan, 3 Gordon, 4 Fraser.

Hibreto Exeguti.—Class I, 1 McVicar, 2 Laind; Class II, 1 Moore, 2 Sieel, 3 Fraser, 4 Monroe, 5 McLean, 3 McArthur; Class III, 1 Simpson, 2 McMillan, 3 McLean, 3 McLean, 2 McArthur; Class III, 1 Simpson, 2 McMillan, 3 McLean.

Hebrew Language. - Class I, 1 McVicar, 2 Latel, 3

Moore 1 Class II, 1 McArthur, 2 Fraser, 3 Steel, 4
Moore 1 Class III, 1 McArthur, 2 Fraser, 3 Steel, 4
Moore 2 Class III, 1 McLean, 2 McMillan.

Church History.—Class I, 1 Leitd, 2 Mclean, 3 McVicar, 4 G ridon, 5 McArthur, 6 Fraser; Class II, 1 McMillan, 2, 3, 4, (acq.) Monroe, Moore, Steel, 5 McLeod, 6 Simpage. Hermeneutics. - Class I, 1 McLean, 2 Monroe, 3 Laird

Class II, 1 Fraser, 2 Gordon; Class III, 1 McMillan, 2, 3, 4, (aeq.) McAithur, McVicar, Simpson, 5 Steel, 6 Moore, 7 McLeod.
Fint,—Class I, 1, 2 Laird, Monroe; Class II, 1 Fraser, 2 McLean; Class III, 1, 2, (aeq.) Gordon, McVicar, 3 Steel, 4 Moore, 5 McAithur, 6, 7 (aeq.) McMillan, Simpson.

Apologetics, ... Class I, 1 Laid, 2 Fraser, 3 McLean, Class II, 1, 2 (aeq.) Montoe, Steel, 34 (aeq.) McArthur, McVicar, 5 Gostion, 6, 7 (aeq.) Moore, Simpson.

The report of the general standing showed the order of merit for the several years to be as follows:
Third year—McArthur, Moore, Simpson.
Second year—McVicor, Fraser, McLean, Laird, Winchester (aegrotat), Steel.
First year-Monroe, Gordon, McMillan.

SCHOLARSHERS AND PRIZES.

Rev. Prof. Hart also read the following list of scholar-ships and prizes, and the presentation of the same was made immediately afterwards by Rev. C. B. Pitblado. Third year—Systematic Theology, 1st prize and An-derson prize, \$20, Mr. John McArthur. Second sear—General proficiency, Anderson scholar-ship, Mr. G. Laird, B.A.

ahip, Mr. G. Laird, B A.

**Refrew = 1st prize, 1st Anderson prize, \$30, Mr. D.

11 McVicar, B.A.

Church History -tst prize, \$30, Mr. Laird, with reversion in favour of Mr. A. McLaren, B.A. (Mr. Laird having taken the scholarship for general profi-

First year—Memorial scholarship for general pro-ficiency, \$50. Mr. D. Monroe. It.v. Mr. Pringle stated that the prize for Church History had been given by two friends, the one in Galt, Ont., and the other in Toronto. A further scholarship of \$25 had been distributed in class books.

CONGRATULATIONS AND ADVICE.

A note was read from Rev. Dr. King, expressing to the theological students his deep regret at being absent, his thanks for the attention and diligence with which they had waited on his instructions; his assurance that

they had waited on his instructions; his assurance that he would follow with interest their careers as ministers of the Gospel, and his hope to welcome many of them back at the opening of another session.

On behalf of the graduating class, consisting of Messes, J. McArthur, W. S. Moore and J. L. Simpson, a valedictory address to the students was read by Mr. Me-Arthur. The suitable allusions and reflections which it contained were very ably and appropriately replied to on behalf of the students by Mr. Laird.

Rev. Mr. Pirblado being obl ged to retire at this stage, flev. Allan Bell, of Portage la Prairie, presided during the rest of the evening.

the rest of the evening.

Rev. James Robertson, Superintendent of Missions, delivered an address. He refer ed to the progress made, and said those who had known the day of small things and said those who had known the day of small things had reason to congratulate the church and the college. He spoke of the small hired log house on Main street, near the site of the present C. P. R. station, first used; of the frame building on the opposite side of the street, which was afterwards obtained, and of the present brick structure. Thus, he said, every step had been a stride; first from log to frame and then from frame to solid brick. The said around other than the bad to had the said. The college had grown otherwise, also; it had taken deep root in the soil; and its growth had been enduring dieep root in the soil; and its growth had been enduring as well as rapid. It had taken a place in the affections of the people, as shown by the increased attendance. It had done thorough work in educating young men, as shown by the numbers who had graduated with honours from the University of Manitoba. Evidence of the good mental equipment furnished was seen in the number of the alumni in the Legislature, at the bar, and in other professions. Considering what the college had been and its present position, they all had reason to feel proud of what was being done. The present building was only a side wing of a much larger one in the form of a quadratigle, facing towards the city. He suggested that the alumni should complete it independently of the people in Ontario, who were to be thanked for what they had done through Principal King and Professors livyce and Hast. The rev. gentleman proceeded to address the graduating The rev. gentleman proceeded to address the graduating class in reference to their chosen profession which they had adopted, not to make money or to get a high place in the social or the political world, but to be ambas-sadors of Jesus Christ in the important office of endeavoring to reconcile men to God. He advised them to be careful of their bodily health, for the sake of the better He advised them to be work they could do; and in relation to their mental equipment he reminded them that the professors had equipment he reminded them that the professors had only started them on certain lines, and urged upon them the importance of studying hard. As to the difficulty of finding time he said they must make time by adhering strictly to method. He urged them to study the word of God, and in the original languages. He cautioned them against imitating any one, whether Talmage, Spurgeon, or Beecher, and said he had heard through the country of men who were considered to be imitating Mr. Pitblado, Mr. Gordon or Mr. Silcox He advised the young men to wilte their sermons, but not to read them ; to preach positive truth, to preach what they know, and to preach lesus Christ.

Rev. J. B. Silcox addressed the students, beginning in humorous strain, and evoking frequent laughter and applause. He congratulated the city and country on having such a college, and spoke of the importance of its objects and its influence. He advocated the extension of the advantages of higher education to girls, and ex-pressed his conviction that their use of college opporpressed his conviction that their use of college oppor-tunities would be marked by success equal or superior to that of the other sex. He emphasized what Nev. Mr. Pitblado had said in reference to Christian scholarship consecrated to the good of humanity and the glory of God. He regarded those who possessed the advantages of scholarship to be debtors to others who did not enjoy them. After some humorous suggestions as to how they might serve their country following the example of those who exercised so vast an amount of self-denial, spending money during elections, and drawing small and meagre salaries afterwards in order to benefit their country in the Legislature, he concluded with a few observations on the importance of theology, holding that upon our con-ception of God depends what we are; and with a few hints as to the importance of thorough preparation for

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номфоративтв,

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A. D. PERRY, Chief Agent.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTRENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION

Tunfourteenth annual meeting of the Confederation Life Association was held at the theorem titless of the Company, Toronto Street, Toronto, on Tunsday, April 18th, 1866.

A large number of policy holders as dictiers fatterested in the Company a stairs were present.

On motion, the irrestient of the Company, Sir W. P. Hoshand, was called to precise, and Mr. 3.8. Macdonald, Managing director, to act as Recreater The advertisement calling the meeting having been read, the minutes of last specting were taken as read and confirmed.

The Secretary was then called on to read the four teenth annual report as follows:

THE DIRECTORS REPORT.

THE DHECTORS' HEIVER.

The uniform success of this desociation has made it an agreeable task for the litter tory to submit the sance report, and to need the policy holders and shareholders from year to year. The experience of the past year, 1set, has only varied from that of verthan years is so far as the results in some very essential joints have been even unous satisfactory. Your Birecture regret that the apparent-determination that oscenire business at my cost, exhibited by unany competing Companies, and which sense probably to a large extent, at least in the first instance, from an apparent determination on the past of foreign than from the introduction of plane which relieve the Companies working them from the responsibility of paying immediate profits. Less held to a degree of extravagance in the accurring of new business, which must have a serious edict upon the balance sheets of the Companies. Your innectors conceived that a due regard to the interest of existing policy holders would not permit them to pay for business more than it was worth, and that a smaller new business, with a nett-carrel for balance sheet, would be better for both existing and incoming policy holders. The result has been a slightly decreased volume of new lustness, but on the other hand, the large rum of \$105.77 ma as the surgiue for the year and with the ratio of expenses to income again reduced.

resucces.

1411 applications for saturances, amounting to \$2.497,012, were received and considered. 4-f these, 1855, \$2.282,012, were approved, and 7 impred coloides, for \$5025, were revived, runking the unia approved 1892, for \$1.297,003. 113 applications for \$703,000 were declined, and 3, for \$1,000, etand deferred.

The year closed with \$436 individual for \$12.000 915.

givo, not were declined, and 3, for \$1,000, stand deferred.

The pear closed with \$136 policies, for \$13,009,715 of amurance, on the books.

The death cisinus continue to bear testimony to the care exercised in the selection of the risks. There were \$7 deaths, cailing for (including declared and interim bonuses) the gross sum of \$77,525.33; under fifty three policies, \$3,000 hering been re in sured, made the net death lower \$35,525.35. It is worthy of meution that no less than \$20,977 was paid on deaths due to accidental causes, and that risks no the amount of \$21,17.40 were reported in or for the mouth of fecessive, and though the proofs in a number of cases were only received at a considerably later date, all were placed and provided for in the year to which they belonged. No claim to our knowledge arising in 1836 remains unpaid or unprovided for.

The Financial statements which accompany and form part of this report do not call for any remark. They exhibit the transactions of the Association in a thoroughly clear and simple manner.

The Iwo Auditors have continued to give close attention to the monthly audit, and it must be a cause of entire satisfaction to all concerned in the Company's affairs, that two capable grantlemen have been appointed with such remuneration as will assis of their giving sufficient time to the thorough and complete checking of the operations of the Association.

It will be a source of sincere gratification that the

and complete checking of the operations of the Association.

Is will be a source of sincere gratification that the Fourteenth Annual Report shows that the Association possesses a cash income from premium of \$800,783.18, and a cash income from interests and rants of \$80,883.78, forming together \$400,741.90, while the cash assets have reached the large sum of \$1,070, vid 68-and if the asbacrized, but unpaid, capital be assets are \$7,500,344.63.

Is will be no less gradifying to the policy holders to observe the insemisions unrives of \$802.193.11 over all liabilities, including current unpaid, capital be included, and the liability to the stockholders excluded, following the practice of other companies, as above, the surplus, as security to policy-holders, is \$1,227,190,11

Your directors have decided to further popularite the policies of this Association by changing the quinque minimal period from the arbitrarily fixed year, to that of the quinquential year of the policy incell This change will make the quinquential advantaged apply to each policy a tregular intercals of fire years, without waiting for any particular year, and thus do preaser justice to policies passing out of existence in the luterirs.

It affords your Directors great pleasure to bear testimony to the continued faithfulness of the office staff, as well as of the present staff of general and local agents.

J. K. MACHONALD.

W. P. HOWLAND,

J. K. NACDONALD, Managing Director W. P. HOWLAND,

> CASH STATEMENT. ERCEIPTY.

1884. Dec. 31 Cash on hand and in banks. \$ 56,076 24

BIPRESMITCHE.

Dec. 31st, 1835.
Expesses for year. \$ 32,573 To the insurance. 4,417 05 turns developed net 12,152 40 Death claimsnet 83,671 67 Matured sedowments 1,144 00 Dividends to stockholders 8,000 00 Taxes on Mane ... 134 20 2,072 30 Annuities Profits to policy bolders in 2,477 62 Profits in reduction of pre-Profits in reductions
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Erakire Church account. 1,254 97

BALANCE SHEET.

\$ 735,647 25

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APURTA Dec *ist, 1998. Debentures (par value) Debraiure (par value)
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We have made the usual thorough audit of the tooks of the Association for the year ending 31st Incember, 1845, and have examined the vouchers in connection therewith and have compared the above statement and balance sheet with the same, and found the whole correct

To any the whole correct.

We have also examined the securities represented in the assets, which are eafely contained in the vaults of the Association (excepting the securities held by the Joninary Dovernmentfamounting to \$53,555 par value), and found them in good order.

JOHN LANGTON, Auditors.

Turnow, 12th April, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERISTRANCE OF INSCRINCE. OTTAWA, TOTIL MARCH, 1886.

J. K. Machineld, Bin. Confederation Life Association,

Toronto.

DEAR Eta.—The following is the result of the valuation of the Policies of your Company as at 21st December, 1835. The Institute of Actuaries, If M Table of Mortality, with 45 per cent. interest, was employed in the valuations of the Policies and Ibanus additions; in computing the values of Annuity additions; in computing the values of Annuity tables, with 65 per cent. Interest, were used.

No Amour Value. 8436 812,071,084 00 \$1,256,003 68 508 38,631 00 17,752 76 Policies Bonues. \$13,000,713 00 \$1,773,806 35 136,403 60 10,661 32 Less re-Insured \$12,871,311 60 \$1,905,490 76 11,904 77 S Appolite

\$12,871,311 50 \$1,908,499 75 Yours truly, W. Pirromats, of

Supt. of Information

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, said:

Cast, Ever—We have again the pleasant duty of placing before you the usual statement of the bostness of the Company, and it is one which we seet confident will be suisfactory to our policy belders, and which will further add to the confidence and good feeling which the public have hitherto evinced in the Company.

which will further add to the confidence and poof feeling which the public hare hitherto evised in the Company.

Soon after the last general meeting our General Manager submitted for the consideration of the load rate of the question of what our policy should be in the conduct of our business. He informed us that other companies were taking measures by which the pation of the office of challing business was unduly enhanced, and he considered that unwe. He destruct the option of the Hoard. The Directors first saked for the length of the tenest of his own tiews. They were estage the control of the tenest of his own tiews. They were estage the control of the tenest of his own tiews. They were estage the control of the tenest of the loard fully concurred in The policy of other companies was not to be reasoned the control of other companies was not to be reasoned to other companies when the last prefer to the tenest of the same merely of increasing new business. These views the Hoard fully concurred in The policy of other companies was not to be reasoned to other companies when to to be seen to the company and the following the in the face of a state of things which made it more undertrable than it would be subserved. We head as general reduction in the rate of laterest, consequently kee return to give merely of the company and we felt that we ought to be now as done, thus it had been necessary to be seen seed one, thus it had been necessary to be seen the Company, and we felt that we ought to be seen the Company, and we felt that we ought to be seen t

of \$200,500.05.

It will on observed that the item of real exists above an increase of \$31,286,59, which arises chiefy from the taking over of a vacaut lot on Princess Street, Wissiper, and the erection thereon of two substant al warehouses. Before going on to build these warehouses, the Board made careful enquiry as to the probability of our being able to let them to existable remute, and the result has fully justified the anticipation, so they are under lease to two first-class wholesale firms at a restal which, after the hayment of fire issurance and taxes, will yield within a fraction of eight per cent, not only on the cost of the building, but on the full charges at which the lot was taken over. (Applassa.) We consider it briter to take this course than to have the land tying supproductive.

the land lying suproductive.

Byer since the Company was organized the views of the General Manages and of the Board have been that our first duty was to pursue such a course as would ensure the stability of the Company and the security of piley holders, and that purpose has been steadily kept to view and acted upon, and I think the statement which we have been able to key before 3 out will prove it has been sectionfal. If any apoctal information is desired, I or the General Manages will be most happy to furnish it. I beg, therefore, to close by moving, seconded by my friend, the Hon. What McMaster, "That the Report of the Directors, the Financial Statements, and the report of the auditors, Actuary, and the Trustees of the Bavings link policies be received and adopted."

Barings inak policies be received and adopted."

Hon Wra McMaster, Vice-President, did not think
he need my anything in support of the motion;
after the reading of the Report comment was unnecessary. He desired, however, to boar testimony
to the real and energy which had characterized the
management of the Company from its Secretion,
and especially during the year new last closed, to
which was attributed the very favourable position
of their affairs. The position of the Company, as
regards stability, was second to nous is Chanda, and
he congratuished the shareholders upon its present
position and future prospects. (Cheers) He had
great pleasure it seconding the resolution.

Mr. J. R. Macdonald, the Managing Director, said Mr. President and Gentlemen-I have a remark to make in connection with the Report, and perhaps I but better state now what I have to say while the motion for its adoption is before you.

First, then, as to the outstanding premiums.
There may, at first eight, seem to aggregate a large sem. I may say in explanation that a large proportion of that sem is in the shape of short date near.

And the semi-base is a secondardist policy. \$4,100 20 which have been taken in some or mean and the have been taken in accommendate policy-bolders, some of whom were not prepared to pay their premiums, which fold due at or about the close of 1853. These premiums are, of course, backed by

the surrender value of the policy, and are at the same time bringing in a fair rate of interest (for the notes bear interest), and are a perfectly good security. We a test it is course to intary cases, as our loving holders find their difficulty is only of a temporary nature, and prefer to give a note rather than horrow permanently upon the policy.

Then, as to "interest," as item which aggregates a considerable small in the report. This is made up of "interest account" and "interest due." I may any that it has been the practice of our Practice Committee, when requested, and where the scentig upon which the lone was made admitted it being diese, to allow the interest is a standard united of the year as it might be most conveniently gable by the borrower.

path by the borrower.

The item, therefore, is made up of feterest allowed to stand oner, and also interest which happens to accrue due, either at the cions of the year or not very long before that date, and in that was it happens to agregate a considerable sum. However, by a more trick of bookberging the item each be no changed that it would appear in a very different shape. I have teen told let us the cuctom of many companies to deal with much litems as fold pathing the amounts through the books as cash recitived, and charder it on the other side to the mortrage. 10.415 65 611 91

the amounts through the books as each reclived, and charging if on the other site to the mortgage account. It would also be quite possible to change the character of the lites by accepting from horrowers notes, and passing them through each into the bills received be account, and is that way hile the rature of the transaction. We might also treat as not due, interest which has been allowed to stand over, but it has been the practice of this Company to deal with mattern just be they ariusly are. We therefore count this interest as overdue, and accordingly it stands as such. The report was then adopted and applica-

The report was then adopted and applicable. On motion of Mr. U.E. Inoper, seconded by the Bry W. Frizrell, a vote of thathe empassed to the ficereal and facul Directors, Mr. W. B. Lee school ledging the resolution.

Mr. Wm. Lillid then moved, seconded by Mr. E. Roujer, a resolution conveying the thanks of the meeting to the Medwall Examiners, Buildiors, Office stell and to the Deneral and Local Agents of the Association, Mr. H. J. Johnston, Provincial Manager for Quelec, and Mr. W. A. Famb, replying on behalf of the general, and Mr. K. Oursell, of Theil ford, on behalf of the local agents.

On motion of Mr. W. H. Olike, seconded by Mr.

fort, on behalf of the local agents.

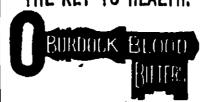
On motion of Mr. W. H. Gibbs, seconded by Mr. W. H. Bestry, a vote of thanks was passed to the Auditors, Measer John Langton and John M. Martin, who were re-appointed. Mr. Eastly in seconding the resolution said that he desired to adde few words to the remarks made by the Vice-Principles, in seconding the adoption of the repert. The lion. Mr. McMaster had said that the report was a scoot report for the shrinch/sleep. Now he (Mr. Heatty) was not a stockholder or a shareholder in the Association—simply a policyholder, and se such he desired to say that he considered the report was an externely good report for the policyholders as on. (Hear, hear.)

On motion, Mesera. C. E. Hooper and Wm. Mac-

On motion, Mearts. C. E. Hoope and Wm. Mac-donald were apprinted e-rutineers of the ballot, which resulted in the re-election of the retiring itsent. The meeting then dissolved. The new Board set for organization immediately after the close of the Annual Meeting. The Hon. Mr. W. P. Howland was re-elected President, and the Hon. Wm. McMaster and Wm. Elliot, Esq., Vice-President, for the current year.

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THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Unlooks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the sceretions; at the samutime Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Billiouaness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dissiness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Borofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and Genoral Deblity; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOUK BLOOD BITTERS.



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Gentlesets,—I have now worn your trues three months, and find myself cared, and as ound as I ever wa. It did its work with rase and confort, and I never had to lay off for one say, but wors it all the time at my work, which consists of longing, stamping diching, digging ditches, and litting stone. The success is my case should satisfy the most copylical that your Trues will prove a boos and confort to all similarly affected. I have tried many Truess, but yours alone proved a stocess. Yours respectfully, UEORO EGILSON, Strieston's Corners, Ont. Sopt 20, 1283. Nestion the paper. Address East's Imperial Trues Co., 24 Adelaide St. E., Torcodo, Ont. 47, e. o. 23



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Washing made light and easy. The clothes have that pure a blessess which as other mode of washing can produce. For subling required, no friction to injure the fibris. A 10 year old girl can do the washing as well as an elice person.

To place it he every household the price has been placed as \$1.50, and if not fruid entistatory within one mouth from date of purchase, noticy refunded.

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Tweeds, \$5.00 and \$3.50. Made to measure same
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wood tweed units well made \$6, usual price \$10. Single
Coats, odd Yests at just what they will fetch. Seits
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Table Relains in London layers, blue and black casket, and floort Dehess unking Raleins in Valen cise; eriected do. and Suttanae; Currante la Patrae and fivest Vastoria. Peets in Orange, Lemon and Citron. Also Malaga Grapes, Dates, Figs, Prunce, Oranges, Lemons, etc., etc., at

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Special lines of West of England Coatings, Pantings, Suitings, and Spaing Overcoat

As we import direct from the manufac-As we import direct from the manufac-furers we are in a position to supply all our goods at less than wholesale prices, and intend giving our customers the full benefit of this advantage.

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

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WANTED—LADY Active and latel to the test to be the country and old sim. Ratrects required. Permanent politice and good salary. GAY & BRUS, 14 Barcley St., NY.

SPECIALTIES in BREAD.

I have subjected to a careful chemical and microaccopical examination the two varieties of bread
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Bread," reade by Mr. Thomas Adams, of this city,
and find them to be entirely free from all adulteration and deleterious admixture.

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ground wheat, from which the bran and glutenbearing portions have not bose separated. In bo.h
cases the cookery of the farianceous constituents
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importance in the process of digestion—and in other
respects, as shown by the classificity, lightness,
clossness and uniformity of the braves, the manipulations of the operator have been those of a skillful
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MI YONGE STREET.

Uresby erian Review.

THURSDAY, MAY 6111, 1886.

In ordering goods, or in national inquiry concerning anything advertised in this paper you will olding the publishers, as well as th advertiser, by stating that you saw threadecr-tisement in the PRESENTERIAN REVIEW.

THE Syncal of Toronto and Kingston met in Know church, Galt, list Tuesday, at 7 30 p.m. The meeting of synod was precoded by a conference at which a number of valuable papers were read.

WOODHAND AND BELL'S CORNERS, Presbytety of Saugees, have been formed into a pastoral charge. Woodland to contribute \$400 and Bill's Corners \$350 and a manse per annum. Rev. P. Straith, Holstein, has been appointed moderator of session

OS Sablath, 25th April, Messes. Edward McMillan, Andrew Allan and James Fren-ing were ordained to the cilice of Rulin-Fifter in the congregation of Kintor. There are now nine ruling elders in the session, all men of plety, intelligence and paid nee.

THE New Knox church, Own Sound, Rev. A. H. Soutt, M.A., pastor, will be opened on the 9th of May. The services connected with the opening occasion will occupy three days, May 9th, soch and 16th. Principals Grant and Caven will be present on the observed to the services. on the 9 h and 16th.

A VERY successful c'osing meeting for the A VYFV successful cosing meeting for the season of the St. James' Square P.e-byterian Church Young People's As exciation was held on Fritay evening. Dr. James presiding. The following ladies and gentlemen took patt:—Mrs. W. B. Rogers, Misses Horlewood Thompson, Florence Thompson, Bella Inglis and Janet Smith; Messrs, Douglas, Keith, Mercer, T. Gilson, and W. M. Douglas. Douglas.

ABOUT forty members of Rev. A. II. Scott's bible class took possession of his residence on Murdock street, on Thursday evening, 29 h ult., while a public meeting was being held at which he was present. On his return the house was found to be filled. The occasion was the pre-entation to Mr. Scott of a valuable writing desk, and to Mrs. Scott of a hardsome aliver service.—Ouvn Sound Times.

THE semi-annual meeting of the General Executive Committee of the Sabbath School Association, of Canada, will be held in the Elm street Methodist church on Friday after Elm street Methodist church on Friday after noon. A public meeting will be held in the evening. Mayor Howland will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. John Potts, D.D., member of the International Lesson Committee (who has just returned from the sessions of that committee at Haltimere, Md.), Mr. S. H. Blake, Q.C., Vice-President of the Sabbath School Association, of Canada, and others. A question drawer will be provided. Questions deposited during the afternoon, or up to 8 o'clock, will be arswered at the evening meeting.

The closing public meeting of Knox

arswered at the evening meeting.

The closing public meeting of Knox church Young People's Association was held last Friday evening in the lecture room of the church, and was latgely attended,—the pastor, Rev. II. M. Parsons, honorary president in the cha'r. The programme opened with an address by Mayor Howland. Solos were given by Miss Cashman, Messrs. Lye, Cringen, Impey, and Major, recitations by Miss Ewing and Mr. R. U. McPherson, B.A., and a reading by Miss Jennie E. Sinclair. Miss Maria McKay and Mr. Lye acted as accompanists. All the performers acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner, and a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to them on motion of Mr. R. S. Baird, seconded by Mr. Jas. Knowles, Jr. A collection was taken up amounting to over \$37.

THE congregation of Charles street Presby-

THE congregation of Charles street Presbyterian church. Toronto, has published their
annual report, from which we glean the
following facts :—The membriship has increased during the year 72, only 16 have
severed connection, leaving a net increase of
56. Total membriship, 283. The collections are 1 weekly offerings, \$2456 23; cash
collections, \$644 63; total, \$3101.06 For
missions, Missionary Association, \$578;
Sabbath Schools, \$230; Cheerful Givers'
Mission Band, \$198 06; Seed Sowers' Mission Band, \$16; total for missions. \$1041. sion Band, \$36; total for missions, \$1041. Ladies' Ald,\$143.80, with \$300 for augmentaation fund making a total of \$4,585.86. This must be very encouraging to the pastor, Rev. John Nell, B A., during his first year's pastorate, and we are glad to learn that the prospects for the current year are very er-couraging.

A PLEASING DUTY.

"I feel it my duly to my," writes John Horton, of Desert, P. Q., "that Burdock Hood Bitters cured my wife of liver excupiaist, from which she had been a chronic sufferer. Her distressing, painful symptoms soon gave way, and I can highly recom-mend the medicine te all suffering as she dad."

A DOUBLE RENKFIT.

Harry Ricardo, of Toronto, certifies to the benefits received from the use of Hagrand's Yellow Oil as a use for recentains and desloces, his affection with bese combined troubles being a senere one.

MACERVEIS—FAIRGRIEVE.—Ou Wednesday, April 19th, at the residence of the Leider father, Hamilton, Out, by the Rev. Dr. Cochrane, andsted by the Rev Samuel Live, Keuneth Mackenine, Meq., of Winniper, Man., to Itia Bella, eldest unughter of J B. Phirgrieve, Eeq.

facewalny testimeny is borne to the fact that the best family Physic, the best cure for Dyspepila or Billiousness is Dr. Carson's St. mach. Batters. They never siches or grips. All Druggista, 50 crais.

Charrh, Headecke, hawking and splitting up phiegen, a.c., at once re leved and cured by the use of Dr. Chrom's Cat. rrh. Cire. No reason why you should suffer another day. Many cases of catarit of long standing have been cured by a sin, le tottle of Dr. Chron's Laterth Cure. All Druggists, 61 per Bottle.

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-- What do you think would be the result if every member of the Church increased his subscription to the Mission Schemes by ten cents.

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of all percentifications. It is not "Curveil," but a liminally failine at all others of purpose, leving in met totent receillo for all those Chemic Westnesses and Diamess peculiar to women. It is a powerful, received as well as a nerror, tonic and nervine, and imparts visor endstrength to the allocopystem. It premptly cures weakness of stomach, indiscretion, bontoing, small back, nervous prostation, is bility and sleeplessness, in either sec. It a critoline scription is sold by druggists under our policine maranics. See wrapper secund bottle, trice paranics. See wrapper secund bottle, trice \$1.00, or aix bottless for \$5.00.

**SEE SEE ANACHSE, Distance for \$5.00. and Cantipulion, promptly cured by Dr. Picno's Felsta. 25. a vial, by druggists.

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EDWARDMeKEOWN.

To make this week memorable in our Dress, Silk, and Print Departments, offer a tremen-dous largain of

160 rich combination dresses, choice novel-tics, at \$4 00, worth \$8.75, and

1,800 yards Fancy Dress Goods, at 17 je, and Sie, per yard, worth from the, to like, per yard, This is the greatest baryain ever offered in new, fresh, and fashionable goods, also

2,000 yards Fancy Silks, in assorted Broches, Strikes, and Chene effects, at 30c., 53c., 70c., and 99c. per yard. Every line worth 25 per cent. more

We will lay on the counters for this week the greatest largains in reliable Gross Grain and Merveilleux Bilks ever offered to the Toronto public.

We will sell a good wearing 20 inch Gros Grain or Merveilleux at 090, worth 800, and guarantee it.

A much heavier and richer silk (Charbin's make) at 80c., cannot be replaced under \$1.

Ask for and examine our \$1 per yard rich alks. They will astonish you for value

At \$1.35, \$1.75, \$2.25, and \$2.75 we will offer for this week a parcel of the purest and best goods imported into Canada. There is no doubt at such an astounding bargain every piece will be cleared out. Every factorized to the contract of tending purchaser must see them.

Just for this week, we will sell 3,000 yards Just for this week, we will sell 3,000 yards of our new importations of French and Kng. lish Prints and Cambries at 12]c. and 15c. per yard, choice novelties, of every imaginable colouring and tint. These include very many exclusive designs, and cannot be repeated. Anticipate your wants, and secure this largests. ikis bargain.

As we will be rushing all week we will have no time to cut samples, but purchasers can rely on having any goods exchanged that are unsatisfactory, and not up to representation.

In the afternoons we are always crowded. Ladies who can conveniently come out in the morning will have better attention, and be shown the enormous bergains for this week

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S. B. Windrum, Importor and Design in Fine Swim and American WATCHES.

Gold Chains. Diamonds,

Ladies' Guld and Silver Jewellery, GOLD-HEADED CANES, Sterling Silver Ware,

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ENGLISH, CANADIAN AND AMERICAN Full lines in HEONER BUTTS, ETC.
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Royal Canadian Wrisgers, only \$4.75, fully warranted.
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Toronto
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PINIONAS MOFFATT (his of P. Dack & Ron)
PINE ORDERED INDUS AND BROKE. A
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first class. 1933 years Street, TORONTO. Third
door north of Albert Hall.

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OF THE

TORONTO &

LORNE PARK SUMMER RESORT COMPANY (LIMITED)

Capital, - - - \$50,000,

IN 2,500 SHARES OF \$20 BACH,

No Subscription for Stock will be considered bind-ing, and no call will be made until \$20,000 to sub-ceribed, when 20 per cent, will to payable.

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

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NO INTOXICATING LIQUOR of any kind wit

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