

PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY 14, 1889.

WHOLE No. 210.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

The Presbyterian News Co.
TORONTO (Limited).
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HAMILTON CLARK, President.
HAMILTON CASSELLS, Vice President.
GEO. H. ROBINSON, Managing Director.
100 AND 102 FRONT ST. W.

WHY?
Why do we suffer? Why should God
Who loves his creatures, scourge them so?
Why hath the night—we need the light?
This is enough for us to know.
Why search and question to what end?
No providence hath made it plain:
The finite cannot comprehend
The infinite mystery of pain.
Why shall earth's worms burrowing for the soil
Aspire to gaze creation's plan?
Why strive to measure, mid their toil,
The stretch of centuries of man?
Why will we see earth-born, and low,
Stretch upward from our mole-hill, close
And ask, with daring front, to know
The "wherefore" and the "why" of God?
—H. V. Independent.

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATIONS
OF THE SHORTER
CATECHISM.

THE Lord Jesus Christ came from
heaven to establish the Kingdom of
God on earth. It was no easy task, for
a great enemy of God was the prince
of this world. He had been in pos-
session for thousands of years; and he
was determined, if possible, to keep
his session. By craft and deceit the old
serpent had wormed a way into the
world; and by subtlety, strength, and
guile, he sought to keep his place.
During all the past ages, he had no
difficulty in doing so. He was like a
strong man armed, who could easily
keep his court against all comers. Not
until he had been born into the world
in the flesh, when he could not claim as his
own, that he had all been born in in-
iquity and conceived in sin. His King-
dom was still unestablished. While he
was on earth, he was in the world, and
while he was in the world, he was
in the world.

Kingdom of God be established on
earth. There and then Jesus overcame
and disarmed the strong man, and went
from that wilderness to spoil him of
his goods. Every miracle of mercy,
every word of love, every sinner saved,
is a trophy of Jesus' triumph.
When he sent forth His disciples
with power to cast out devils, He said,
"I saw Satan as lightning fall from
Heaven." When He saw the cross
right before Him, and knew that the
hour of the great sacrifice was come,
He cried "Now shall the prince of this
world be cast out." When He ascended
to the right hand of God the Father,
receiving all power in Heaven and
earth, He commanded His disciples to
go into all the world with His Gospel,
to attack the chad of Satan every-
where in His all-powerful name, that
thus ten thousand times ten thousand
out of every kindred and tongue and
nation, should be brought into the
Kingdom of Grace. And still further
He has told us that He is coming back
quickly to establish the Kingdom of
Glory.

The day of His millennial power and
majesty is still before us when He
shall reign from the river to the ends
of the earth; when the glory of the Lord
shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see
it together; when all men everywhere
shall be blessed in Him and shall call
Him blessed. When the day of that
Kingdom of Glory dawns, the present
prince of the world—the vile and cruel
usurper, whose evil reign has lasted so
long—will be cast forth with all his
emissaries and agents. Then the
triumph won at the Cross will be openly
manifested. Then the kingdom of
Satan will be utterly destroyed. What
a glorious day will that be! The
crowns that are now round the false
one's brow, shall be worn by earth's
rightful Lord. Well may we cry "Lord
Jesus! Come quickly!"

Oh, the joy to see Thee reigning,
Thy own beloved Lord!
Every tongue Thy name confessing,
Worship, honor, glory, blessing,
Brought to Thee with one accord!
Thou, my Master and my Friend,
Vindicated and redeemed,
Unto earth's remotest end,
Glorious, adored, and owned!

REV. JOHN McNEILL.

We have much pleasure in reproduc-
ing from the London *Christian* of Octo-
ber 18th last a portrait and biographical
sketch of Rev. John McNeill, late of the
McCrie-Roxburgh Free church (a place
especially interesting to many of our
Toronto readers as the former charge of
the late Rev. Dr. Topp, of Knox
church)—whose fame as a pulpit orator
has filled all Scotland and who is ap-
parently likely to "take the same rank" as a
preacher during the coming half-century
that Spurgeon has occupied in the past.



to discover where the preacher got his
facility of uttering "snell" sayings.
The mother, whose maiden name was
McTaggart, died a few years ago, leav-
ing to her large family the precious
memory of a noble Christian life. The
home was teetotal, hence the "Scot-
tish Spurgeon's" war with the bottle.
There appears to be a poetic strain in
his blood, as evidenced by the touching
verses occasionally published, by Miss
Kate McNeill, who, if lacking her
brother's humour, has all his pathos.
Another member of the family is about
to study for the ministry.

cluded all endeavour after academic
distinction. Ever courageous, he entered
into matrimony during the last year of his
curriculum in Edinburgh. His next
step was to remove to Glasgow, where
he attended the University for one
year and the Free Church College for
four years, all the time supporting him-
self and his family by mission work.
On receiving Presbyterian licence to
preach the Gospel, he was at once invited
to become the minister of the Barony
Free church, Glasgow, a church with a
thousand members. Thinking the
charge too great for a young minister,
he declined it, notwithstanding a tempt-
ing stipend. Soon afterwards he was
called by the McCrie-Roxburgh con-
gregation in Edinburgh. It was a
small body made up of two decayed
Free Church congregations in a poor
district of the city. Accepting the call
he was ordained in the summer of 1886.
His success has been phenomenal.
Scotsmen dearly love a sermon,
and when it was announced that a
second Spurgeon had appeared in an
Edinburgh pulpit, there was a rush to
hear him. A grave people, hearing of
the odd sayings that made his audi-
ences smile and of his extraordinary un-
conventionalism in the pulpit, shook their
heads and wrote him anonymous let-
ters. Others went to hear him for
themselves, and came under the spell
of an earnest preacher who believed he
had a divine message to man and was
not particular about the way of deliv-
ering it, provided he got it into their
heads and hearts.

The church, which is heated for six
hundred, soon became insufficient for
the crowds that resorted to it, so the
evening service has during the last
fifteen months been held in a drill hall
or circus, the audience numbering
from three to five thousand. The
Wednesday evening congregations fill
the church. Opinions differ as to the
exact number of the church's gathering, but
it is estimated that the non-churchgoing
element is very considerable. All classes
of the community are attracted to the
pulpit, and the majority of the
congregation are converts from
other churches.

After three years in his humble
occupation, he was promoted to the
book office at Greenock. Spending
every Sabbath under the parental roof
he worshipped with the family in the
Free Church of Inverkip; and under
the ministry of Rev. Peter Douglas, he
became conscious of a great change in
his attitude towards God. His conver-
sion, however, had not been preceded by
a course of open sin. He lately remarked
that he was a "converted deceiver" and
"a kind hard to convert." He was
about nineteen when this occurred,
and with the courage that is so marked
a feature of his character, he at once
stood up and testified to being on the
Lord's side. Ever giving satisfaction to
his employers, he was sent in the
year 1875, to take charge of the Com-
pany's town office at the east end of
Princes-street. In a few weeks he saw
reason to give up his post, but at once
got a clerkship in the North British
Railway Offices across the street.

Since his conversion he had been in
the habit of addressing religious meet-
ings, and now he threw himself heartily
into the work of the Young Men's
Christian Association. His capacity
for public speaking soon became appar-
ent, and many friends in the city urged
him to study for the ministry. Follow-
ing their advice he relinquished railway
clerking, and in the autumn of 1877,
entered the University. It was a bold
step, but if he had any doubts of its
propriety they were dispelled by a con-
versation with his mother. When he
told her what he had done, her lips
quivered, and her countenance betrayed
unusual emotion. Then came words
he can never forget: "I have never
told you, but I meant you for that
before I saw your face." There are many
Hannahs; but how few can let their
sons "awak the Lord's call." With
marked emphasis Mr. McNeill is wont
to say that his mother and he were
always "great friends."

Three years were spent at the Arts
classes, and during all that time he
supported himself by mission work in
connection with Free St. Bernard's
church, which, of course, pre-

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Mission Work.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. SMITH ON GREAT SUFFERING AND DISTRESS IN HONAN.

DR. SMITH writes from Chefoo
date Dec. 23th:
Mr. McGillivray started in a
cart over a week ago.
There is terrible destitution and
suffering in many parts. In some
places it is the chronic trouble-
result of the Yellow River, over-
flowing in other Provinces and, more espe-
cially in Shan-Tung it is occasioned by
failure of the crops. The Spring
wheat crop which is sown in June
about the first of June was much
below the average. The people were not
encouraged and hopefully looked for
to a good Fall harvest, in which, if
ever, they were destined to be deliv-
ered. There was a series of heavy
rains ending in a heavy fall of rain on
the 18th of August, which resulted
in the Fall crop being destroyed in
many districts. Within two hun-
dred miles of Chefoo there are
2,000,000 of people in the point
starvation. The people of Chefoo
done all they could for them; and
general appeals have been made to
Britain and America for relief. No
long can be got from the land for
six months. The many places where
the people are wandering about, the
pulling up and eating the leaves of
wheat. As they pass by the
the roots of the wheat, the
crop is rather poor.
As we were told, the
Government was doing all it
could for the flooded regions,
but it was not enough.
The Government has
been giving part of the
wheat to the people in
Paris, under the care of Dr. Arden.
They are open four times a week,
and sometimes more,
treated each time. Medicine is
free. A third is at St. Etienne, a
manufacturing town, not far from
Paris. This one is self-supporting, and
in connection with it is a night asylum
wayfarers. There are two mission
boats, owned by a private gentleman,
and loaned by him to Mr. McAll. They
do grand service in the seaport towns
and along the canals. French sym-
pathy of the McAll work is shown in
fact, that the Protestants of France
have contributed 20,000 francs for
construction of two halls for mission
purpose. The plan adopted to ex-
plain those persons converted in
mission halls in Church fellowship,
resulted in the formation of
churches—one French Reformed,
one Open Baptist, and two Free Churches.
The work done by the Canadian
Library is encouraging, and the interest
is spreading. Membership, 268, in-
cluding seven life-members. In the
sure's annual report, she states
\$1,068 has been received, \$1,000
which was forwarded, in June last,
Paris. The following officers are
elected—President, Mrs. E. G.
Blaise; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. W.
Fitch, Mrs. S. C. Duncan Clark,
MacVicar, Mrs. Howitt, Miss C.
Secretary, Miss McCarty; Treas-
urer, Miss Caryen; Executive Com-
mittee, Mrs. John Kerr, Mrs. Alkana,
Lester, Mrs. James Gooderham,
James Campbell, Miss Inglis, Miss
Ogden, Miss McCullum, Miss
Wilkes, Miss Carry. It is the intention
of Mr. McAll to hold daily evening
services during the Paris Exposition,
two of the entrances in the
Rapp, and at the Trocadero.

FRANCE is the spring of joy,
the secret of emancipation from trouble.

The Family.

BE STILL, MY SOUL, BE STILL. Be still, my soul, be still. Not hide thee in the left. But to thy Father's loving will. Be thy deliverance left.

DIFFICULT PEOPLE.

CERTAIN moral qualities are very much to be desired, if we are to be easy to live with, amiable, gentle, agreeable comrades, in short, on the road of life. One of these is selfishness, a habit of thinking first of others, and second of ourselves, a sweet willingness to abate our own rights if they interfere with the comfort of our neighbours.

custom and grace. Try what discipline will do for you, and when you are in danger of being less than noble, sincere and gracious hold yourselves well in hand. Prayer and pains will keep any one from being difficult.

TWO WAYS OF READING THE BIBLE.

A HINT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. "Would you like another chapter, Lilian dear?" asked Kate Everard of the invalid cousin, to nurse whom she had lately come from Hampshire.

THE CRANK.

THE crank tapers with Scripture. He never denies it; but he illuminates it. That is, he puts private interpretation upon it. This interpretation is nearly always counter to the ordinary acceptance of its meaning.

"O, Kate," continued the dying girl, while unbidden tears rose to her eyes, "if you only knew what sweetness I have found in that verse all this morning while I have been in great bodily pain. I am in the Valley of Shadow. I shall soon cross the dark river, I know it, but He will be with me and 'not a stranger.' He is the Good Shepherd, and I know His voice; a stranger would I not follow. And when I open my eyes in another world it is the Lord Jesus whom I shall behold—my own Saviour, my own tried Friend, and 'not a stranger; I shall at last see Him whom, not having seen, I have loved."

IN PRAISE OF SILENCE

"SPEECH is silver, but silence is golden." It is a great thing to be a fluent talker, it is a greater thing to know when to speak and when to be silent. If the Apostle James is right, more harm is done by injudicious talking than in any other way.

WHAT MATTER?

WHAT if your coat be patched and old? The worth of a coat is easily told. A handful of gold will quickly bring a coat that is fit for Prince or King; but an honest heart and a willing hand can never be bought in the whole wide land.

THE CRANK.

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these articles for myself. I have taken them to sell them for the kingdom of God. Another, who went forth as a foreign missionary wrote home: "I have found the kingdom of God come sooner than I expected; one of our number has already been translated, and though she is fifty-seven years old, she only looks sweet sixteen. We are working no more; we are simply waiting; and thirty of us sit for hours around the table every day, feasting in her glory, and wondering when our change will come."

try is an insidious sentimentalism, which undermines the old paths, till the poor, unwary Christian pilgrim finds his feet sinking through the honey-combed way into a pit of apostasy. Do not underrate the foe. Do not think the crank is a creation of the writer's brain. No person is busier in our churches than these cranks. We have had large personal experience with them. We could, to-day, point to many who were once active, splendid workers for Christ, who have, through the fly teaching of these same cranks, become idle dreamers in the Church of God. Their fruits attest to the mischief of their theories.—Mrs. G. C. Needham.

George, with a smile. "Instead of being careful to have every measurement exact, you guessed at some, and made mistakes in others; and to every objection you replied that it was good enough. That generally means not good at all." Fred turned angrily away from his friend, but he knew he was right.

The Children's Corner.

THE LITTLE BROWN BIRDS. Chickadee! chickadee! under the cedars. The little brown birdies are crowding together; The snow drifts are heaping, the wild winds are raving; But the little brown birds do not ruffle a feather.

"GOOD ENOUGH BOYS."

"I made a bob-sled according to the directions given in my paper," said Fred Carroll, petulantly, "and it wouldn't run." "So I believe," said his friend, George Lennon. "You also made a box telephone, and that didn't work."

Our Story.

"SISTER JEWEL." (Continued from last week.) In the morning he was surprised to find that a strange calm had come over him. He could not feel troubled in the least. Was he given up to hardness of heart? When he began to pray he understood. His prayer was answered, indeed. His eyes were opened to behold One who is "the justifier of him that believeth in Jesus."

the inheritance of one that is incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away."

"Jewel looked up at him then, the love all gone from her face, with delight in her eyes, and said, "I am glad Mr. Thane, so very glad," and then they both smiled at her confusion of his identity.

"Yes," Mr. Fielding said, looking fondly down at the boy again, "it was this little disciple's face and words which followed me over the ocean and would not let me rest until I pledged allegiance to my King and Lord."

"He spoke the words humbly, and his face wore so rapt an expression that Jewel could not contrast this with his former haughty mien. She did not speak for a moment, then she said, "It is wonderful what changes God can work in us." And Mr. Fielding understood what her silent thought had been.

"Winnie was awake again now, his eyes searching for Mr. Thane, who came over to him instantly.

"Did you do it, Mr. Thane?" he whispered.

"Yes, little Win, it is done for ever," Mr. Fielding said, pressing the hand that clung to his.

"I'm so glad," murmured the child.

"Now you can pray, can't you?"

"Shall I pray for you, dear Win?"

"Yes, that I may be good and patient, and for Sister Jewel."

"So the new disciple knelt by the little bed and in tender words fulfilled the request.

"Jewel had occasion many times during the next month to wonder if this man could possibly be the same one, toward whom she had entertained such a prejudice. No brother could have been kinder. He insisted on taking his turn at watching, nights. He supplied all manner of delicacies and comforts and came as regularly each day as the sun, to speak words of cheer to the sister and soothe the sick boy as no one else could, sometimes holding him in his strong arms and rocking him to sleep with low lullabys.

"Mr. Thane," said Winnie suddenly, one day, speaking slowly and with difficulty, "will you take care of Sister Jewel if I die?"

"Jewel stood by the bureau, dropping medicine out of sight of Winnie, but in full range of Mr. Fielding's eyes, who went one glance in her direction, long enough to see a bright colour mount to her cheeks, otherwise she gave no sign that she heard. He bent over and whispered something in Winnie's ear which seemed to satisfy him for he sank off to sleep.

The next fortnight was a trying one as the disease progressed, and there came a time when Mr. Fielding and Jewel were watching the child in the night, and she was so restless. The remaining fortnight still Mr. Fielding was so busy that he could not go to the room to rest.

"Jewel's convalescence were very slow, as well as to two months. He was sure of seeing his brother, as he still called him, and usually brought choice fruit or a new story book. And then the beautiful talks were renewed, and apart listening and enjoying.

Bradshaw had been kind through his means of divers hints, given by Mr. Fielding, he had sent a month to Jewel to spend a month at his country home a few miles from the city, as soon as her brother was able to go. Accordingly the next week found them established, one fine September morning, in a charming home with motherly Mrs. Bradshaw, who could not do enough for them.

Mr. Fielding called on them often, by invitation from Mrs. Bradshaw, who could put two and two together very well. It was when he and Jewel were taking a walk one evening that he told her something which made the wild roses in her cheeks visible even in the moonlight. Jewel did not need time to consider her answer, she knew it. In fact she had known it too well for her peace of mind for a long time. She had done her best to persuade herself that Mr. Fielding's love was all for "little brother."

When Jewel asked one of those questions which lovers sometimes ask each other, Mr. Fielding answered, "It dates far back almost as soon as I saw you, certainly after I had read that letter to your brother."

This remark opened up such extended explanations and revelations, that the moon grew tired and sank to rest behind a hill. She left them in the dark, but light was in their hearts.

On Christmas morning, Jewel, fair and sweet in soft white silk, stood with Mr. Fielding before her minister and promised to be "faithful unto death."

The witnesses were Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Peters, and Winnie, whose eyes shone like stars.

The bridal tour was made in a carriage to Mr. Fielding's house in the other part of the city, where a fortnight was to be spent, and then Mr. Fielding would go to Europe. He had a secret to carry out in regard to Winnie.

A celebrated surgeon, whom he had consulted when in London, had given him much hope in regard to a permanent cure for the boy. It was his purpose to remain as long as necessary to keep him under treatment. The surprising result was that, when they

returned at the end of a year, Winnie, to their great joy, was able to walk unassisted. His health now improved rapidly, so that he became quite robust and was able to attend school. In after years he carried out his cherished plan, becoming an artist of much note, although he was celebrated even more for his pure Christian life and his singular attachment for "Brother Thane."

—The Interior.

THE END.

Sabbath School Work.

LESSON HELPS.
LESSON VIII, February 24, 1889.
THE GREAT TEACHER AND THE TWELVE.
Mark vi. 1-13.
COMMIT VERSES 10 12.

GOLDEN TEXT.—And they went out, and preached that men should repent.—Mark vi. 12.

CENTRAL TRUTH.
Our privilege and duty to make known the Gospel at home and abroad

DAILY READINGS.
M. Mark vi. 1-13.
T. Matt. xiii. 54-58.
W. Matt. x. 1-25.
Th. Matt. x. 26-42.
F. Luke ix. 1-6.
Sa. 1 Cor. i. 18-31.
Su. Mark xvi. 15-20

TIME.—Autumn of A.D. 28, and winter of A.D. 29 Jesus' visit to His Nazareth home was in the Autumn, soon after the last lesson. A little later he sends out his twelve disciples, who preach for several weeks, till the death of John, in March, A.D. 29.

PLACE.—Nazareth, and the towns and villages of Galilee.

INTERVENING EVENTS.—Between the raising of Jairus' daughter and the going to Nazareth, Jesus heals two blind men and a dumb possessed. (Matt. ix. 27-34.)

PARALLEL ACCOUNTS.—With v. 15, Jesus at Nazareth, Matt. xiii. 54-58. (The visit mentioned by Luke iv. 16-20 was earlier.) With v. 6-13, Matt. ix. 35-38; x. 1-42; xl. 1, Luke ix. 1-6.

HELPS OVER HARD PLACES.—1. Went out from Capernaum. Own country: Nazareth, seven hours' journey south-west from Capernaum. 2. Sabbath Day: Jewish Sabbath. Our Saturday. Synagogue: Jewish church. Astonished: at the method and effect of His teaching, and the wonders they had heard of Him. What wisdom: where did He get it? Is it from above, or beneath? Such mighty works: Miracles which they had both seen and heard of. 3. The carpenter: Jesus had probably worked at the carpenter's trade with his father. Offended: caused to stumble; their Messiah was to be a temporal prince: how could this humble mechanic be their Messiah? 5. No mighty work: because of their want of faith. 7. Called unto Him: moved with compassion for the people (Matt. ix. 36-38). The twelve: the apostles whom he had chosen the previous summer just before the sermon on the mount. Two and two: to help, to counsel, and encourage each other. 8. Take nothing: make no special preparations. Scrip: a small bag for provisions or other things needed. Purse: rather, girdle or belt, where money was carried. 9. Two coats: tunics, or inner garments. 10. People there were accustomed to entertain travellers. The disciples went in the ordinary way, and with the ordinary preparation. 11. Shake off the dust: as a sign that they were not responsible for their salvation. 13. Anointed with oil: an external sign of healing power, also a symbol of an ointment by the Holy Ghost. It was a common remedy in the East.

SUBJECTS FOR FURTHER STUDY AND SPECIAL REPORTS.—Jesus' former life at Nazareth.—Lessons from the fact that Jesus was a carpenter.—The brethren of Jesus.—A prophet's honour in his own country.—No mighty work, because of their unbelief.—Take nothing for your journey.—Scrip.—Sandals.—Shaking the dust from the feet.

QUESTIONS.
REVIEW.—Where was Jesus in our last lesson? What miracle did he perform? CONNECTION.—What miracle did Jesus perform immediately after? What two more followed? (Matt. ix. 27-34.) How long after this did He go to Nazareth?

SUBJECT WORKING FOR JESUS.
I. PROCLAIMING THE GOSPEL AT HOME (vs. 1-6).—From what place did Jesus go? Where was "His own country?" How far was it from Capernaum to Nazareth? Who went with Him? What had happened to Him there before? (Luke iv. 16-30.)

Why would He want specially to preach the Gospel there? Is it our duty to make known the Gospel in our own homes? In what ways are we responsible for its being known in our town and in our country? What societies are working for this end? What do you know about their work?

In what place did Jesus preach? Why were His hearers astonished? What had they known of Jesus before? What lessons can you learn from the fact that Jesus had worked as a carpenter? Meaning of "offended" here? What proverb did Jesus utter? Why is a prophet without honour in his own country? Was this a fair reason for

rejecting Him? What reasons had they for receiving Him? Why could Jesus do no mighty work there? Is the same true now? How can our unbelief hinder God's working? Is unbelief usually as unreasonable as in this case?

II. PREPARING THE GOSPEL ABROAD (vs. 6-13.)

JESUS PREACHING.—Where did Jesus next preach the Gospel? (v. 6; Matt. ix. 35.) What was one reason that led Him to increase the working force? (Matt. ix. 36-38.) Does Jesus still need more workers in His kingdom?

WORKERS SENT OUT.—Who were the twelve? (v. 7; Mark iii. 14-17.) In what way did Jesus send them forth? Why two by two? What power did He give them? (v. 7; Matt. x. 8.) Does Jesus now give power to those He sends?

WORKERS INSTRUCTED.—What was their outfit? Why were they to go thus simply? How far is this a rule for missionaries now? What is the difference between their circumstances and those of modern missionaries? How were they to treat places which refused to receive them? Why? Why would it be more tolerable for Sodom than for such a city? (Luke xii. 47, 48.) What do you know about these cities? Is it still worse for us to reject Jesus?

WORKERS AT WORK.—What two things did the disciples do? Why should help for the body and help for the soul always go together? What did they preach? (v. 12, Matt. ix. 35, x. 7.) Why repentance first? In what ways can we now do the two kinds of work the apostles did?

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.
I. Every Christian should be a home missionary.
II. The Gospel bears the marks of its divine origin.
III. The world is full of prejudices against the truth.
IV. Christ, as a carpenter, honoured and glorified daily toil.
V. The greatest men often rise from lowly positions.
VI. Unbelief prevents us from receiving the best blessings from God.
VII. It is well to do Christian work two by two.
VIII. We should do our Christian work in the simplest way, to call attention chiefly to the truth itself.
IX. We are more guilty than these Galileans if we reject Christ.
X. Let good works for the body accompany the good words of the Gospel.—Peloubet.

BARNACLES.
The following incident, taken from the Youth's Companion, is an excellent illustration of the way in which character is often wrecked:—

Five years ago the merchant ship *Albatross* sailed from an Atlantic port, bound for the coast of Africa. "And she will never reach it," said an old sailor on the pier.

"Why?" asked a bystander. "She seemed to me to be a staunch well-built vessel."

"She should have had a copper bottom. Here is what I found on her hull."

He held out his hand, on which lay a soft, slimy mass, a lump of jelly within a wall of shell.

"What harm could that do?" said the other, laughing. "It is a harmless, half-dead creature."

"Harmless, half-dead creatures like that will eat into the soundest hull that ever was laid, and leave it a rotten hulk," was the reply.

At the end of a year the good ship *Albatross* was reported to have sprung a leak and sunk. The barnacles had eaten their way through the sound oak timbers, and brought ruin and death.

How many gallant boys and young men leave school and college with high hopes for the long voyage of life before them! They are well born and well-trained; they have inherited vigorous bodies and alert minds; they are honest, self-respecting, ambitious; they are equipped with some special craft or profession, which will, in all probability, bring them success. The ship is, to all appearance, sound and staunch; the sails are set, the wind is fair, the sun shines; every voice prophesies a fair voyage.

But has any miserable little barnacle fastened on the sound timbers? This lad relishes unclean jokes, and only is happy in low company; this gay, brilliant youth, a favourite in society, seeks only his own ease and comfort; another "good fellow" is oddly regardless of money, whether it be his own or his neighbour's.

It is the little neglected traits, like the harmless worms, that eat into the strongest character, until they bring ruin. Remember, boys, it is hard to clean them off in the middle of the voyage. A great vice, which draws upon us the scorn of the world, or its punishment, we strive to drag out by force; but the little habits, the routine of daily acts acquired in youth, usually stay with us.

When God intends to fill a soul, He first makes it empty; when He intends to enrich a soul, He first makes it poor; when He intends to exalt a soul, He first makes it humble; when He intends to save a soul, He first makes it sensible of its own miseries, wants, and nothingness.—Flavel.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Annual Meeting of Policy-Holders and Guarantors.

The annual meeting of the North American Life Assurance Company was held in the Company's Head Office, on Tuesday, the 29th ult., the President, Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, M.P., in the chair, when the following report was read:

The Directors submit to the meeting the accompanying Financial Statements, which exhibit the transactions of the Company in a clear and comprehensive manner.

During the year 1,636 applications for Insurances for \$2,626,000 were received, upon which were issued 1,549 policies, securing \$2,461,500.

This large addition to the Company's business is most gratifying, in view of the competition which existed during the year, and which, in some instances, in the opinion of your Directors, has been of a character most injurious to the best interests of Life Insurance.

The Directors have carried the balance of the year's income, after paying losses and expenses and providing for all liabilities, into the Reserve Fund.

The large amount of the Company's premiums invested in solid interest-bearing securities held in reserve and to the Assurance Fund of \$700,000 makes the Company's resources policy-holders unsurpassed on this continent.

The Assets of the Company have been increased by a sum amounting to over 53 per cent of the premium, all of which has been invested in first mortgages and debentures.

The Company's semi-annual investment plan continues to be most acceptable to insurers, combining as it does the privileges of the paid up and surrender cash values given to the holders of ordinary policies, with the various options given under term policies at the end of the investment period.

The North American was the pioneer Home Company in giving Canadian insurers the many advantages of this form of Policy, which, after being denounced for years by most of its competitors, has now been adopted under one name or another by all the principal Home Companies.

The reports of the Superintendent of Insurance show that from 1860 to 1887, inclusive, Foreign Life Companies received in premiums from Canadian policy-holders nearly thirty millions of dollars, a great part of which was withdrawn from the available capital of this country and went abroad, thereby aiding the advancement of commercial competitors.

By dealing with our Home Companies, such money would have been utilized in building up and extending Canadian interests. The reserves and the resources of this Company are invested in Canada.

Dr James Thornburn, the Company's able and experienced Medical Director, has presented his usual report of the Company's mortality experience.

Reports of the Company's business for the year were mailed to the Government within a few hours after the close of business on the last day of the year, and the examination of the Company's books and returns by the Government Insurance Department was completed on the 10th inst., at the Head Office.

The same minute and complete audit of the sources of income and expenditure, and of the property of the Company, has been continued by the Auditors appointed by the Annual Meeting. Their certificates are annexed to the Balance Sheet.

Every documentary security held by the Company has been examined and verified independently by the Auditors and the Auditing Committee of the Board.

The Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly to the Guarantors, as interest on the paid up portion of the Guarantee Fund.

The services of the Company's staff of Officers, Inspectors and Agents again deserve favourable recognition.

with us to-day, and who, by your active, persistent and energetic efforts, have done so much towards bringing this Company to the very strong position I am proud to say it occupies as one of the leading financial corporations of the Dominion. It seems that a short time since we held our second annual meeting, and yet six years have slipped away since then. It was interesting to me, as no doubt it will be to you, to notice the very substantial progress we have made in that time. I will give you the figures. At the close of the year 1882 we had Premium Income, \$82,980; Interest Income, \$3,947; New Insurance, \$1,413,171; Reserve Fund, \$73,602; Assets, \$155,522. Surplus, \$3,430, and now as at the close of the year 1888 we have Premium Income, \$244,038; Interest Income, \$31,123; New Insurance, \$2,461,500; Reserve Fund, \$522,694; Assets, \$677,074; Surplus, \$85,575.

When you take into account the number of companies competing for business in this country, you will see that the progress has not only been satisfactory, but exceedingly gratifying to all interested in this Company.

Now a word about competition; it has undoubtedly been keener and of a more reckless kind during the past year than was probably ever experienced before in this country. In common with other well managed Canadian Companies, we have never seen it so again. Some of the inexperienced appear to think that the only object is to secure insurance, irrespective of the premium rate or its payment. This is an erroneous and unprofessional view in which to regard the business.

Our Managing Director, who, as you all know, is well qualified to express an opinion on the subject, says the well being of all companies depends upon their receiving a proper premium rate, combined, of course, with sound conservative management. In this I entirely agree. From the inception of this Company we have worked on the principle of selling our insurance as a legitimate article, and obtaining therefor a fair price. This is of as much importance to the insured as it is to the Company; insurance is not solely for to-day, but for a long period of time. And it is a duty devolving upon the Directors and Managers of a company to see that safe and satisfactory provision be made for the future.

I have already explained to you what we have done in this respect, and we know to-day that we are not only able to meet all calls on the Company, but we have in addition a handsome surplus above all liabilities.

Those contemplating insurance are very often led to form erroneous notions of the relative merits of companies, especially in the case of the older companies having large assets, which are almost wholly due to the company to its present policy-holders.

New insurers having contributed nothing to the amount by which such assets exceed the company's liabilities, can derive no benefit from such surplus. A younger and smaller company may start from better plans and management, limiting its operations to our healthy climate, be a much better company in which to insure. I am pleased to see from the Government reports that the majority of our Canadian Companies are making such good progress. This is as it should be, for are they not quite able to meet the wants of all intending insurers? It appears to me that the people of this country should, in matters like Life Insurance, give the preference to our Home Companies.

In doing so, they are not only helping to build up our own institutions, but also aiding in the development of our country. All the funds of the Canadian Companies are retained here and loaned to our own people; whereas the foreign companies, which are almost wholly invested in their securities and the available capital of the country is distributed to that extent. I cannot press this important point upon your attention too strongly. I trust my remarks will be an impetus to our workers in the field, to add them in securing for us more insurance this year than in any past year in the history of the Company.

As regards the Dominion, I am proud of my country, and of what, under great difficulties, it has accomplished so far. No man can foretell the future, but of this I feel certain, that if Canadians will go hand in hand pushing forward their respective interests, many of you will live to see this Dominion one of the most prosperous, peaceful and God-fearing countries in the world, far surpassing the most sanguine expectations of any of us. I will now take my seat, wishing you and yours a very happy and prosperous year.

Hon. Mr. Morris said:—Seconding the motion is a very light task after the able manner in which our esteemed President has placed before you the strong position of this Company, and the important bearing of Life Insurance upon our national prosperity. I am glad to see here such a large and representative body of men engaged in presenting to our people the claims of this Company, and who are establishing it in a position of prominence and usefulness on the solid foundation that was from the outset the basis of its organization.

The great advantage of Life Insurance is its benefits are of the highest value to the community. I was much impressed with this fact by an examination of the last Insurance Report. At the end of 1887 the policies in force amounted to the large sum of \$191,694,000. To the hard working mechanic, to the struggling clerk, to the merchant, and to the farmer, the boon of this great protection is in every sense a very provision for their families, and meets their wants and necessities at a time when help is most needed, and in the majority of cases affords their only protection. I am very glad to know that our Company has been so successful in obtaining the confidence of the public. The large amount of business secured is the best evidence that the community have confidence in the Company. I think that the conservative methods upon which our business is conducted have contributed largely to this result. I most heartily concur with the President in the importance of Canadians giving their support to Canadian Companies. That our people are doing this is shown conclusively by the following figures:—In 1867 the official reports show that U. S. Companies effected eight times as much insurance in Canada as the Canadian Companies, while in 1887 Canadian Companies effected more than double that of the U. S. Companies. In 1867 the premium income of the U. S. Companies was nearly three and a half times that of the Canadian Companies; while in 1887 the premium income of the Canadian Companies was considerably in excess of that of their United States competitors. This is conclusive evidence that our people are realizing the great advantages and convenience, when accommodation is needed, of dealing with our own institutions, and that Companies like our own, which limit their operations to our healthy country and rigorous population, must necessarily be able to do better for their policy-holders than those extending their operations to the Southern States and other unhealthy parts of the world. Years ago, when consulting director of a large Scotch Company, I observed that the mortality in Canada was comparatively small; this fact, in one of the most important. The report shows that our Home Companies receive a better rate of interest than their foreign competitors, and therefore, should be able to give more satisfactory returns to policy-holders than such Companies. As the profits will not be divided for two years, it was, I thought, a wise procedure, in view of passing credit, to carry the whole of the savings of the past year to our Reserve Fund. This in no way affects the Surplus Fund, which could have been considerably

augmented this year, but makes the position of our Company in security to our policy holders and intending insurers unexcelled in this country. By reference to the official Government reports, it must be exceedingly gratifying to notice that in the matter of income, assets, insurances, force, etc., we far excel any of them at the same period in their history. I have such confidence in our agents that I have no doubt we will be enabled each year to report our Company in even a more favourable position.

Mr. A. H. Campbell, Chairman of the Finance Committee, in speaking of the care and discrimination used in making the Company's investments, said that it was a remarkably satisfactory state of affairs to have only some \$600 due for interest at the close of the year, and a few days after that this sum should be reduced to about \$100.

The usual notes of thanks were passed and the election of Directors was then proceeded with. The scrutineers reported the old Board of Directors re-elected, with the addition thereto of his Worship, E. F. Clarke, Mayor of Toronto. After the adjournment of the meeting, the Board met and re-elected the officers of last year.

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Dec., 1888.

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Dr. King, Sir Wm. Dawson,
Senator Macdonald, and many others.

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THURSDAY, FEB 14, 1889.

ARE OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS GODLESS?

SUCH is the question which Dr. H. D. Jenkins, of Freeport, Ill., gives answer in a very ominous article in the Presbyterian Review (quarterly), of January last.

Dr. Jenkins shows that the American Public School System (and it is true of the Canadian also), is not Godless by its origin.

The "colourless" (as to religion) school is an importation wholly foreign to the principles, aims and practices of our fathers.

"Historically," says Buisson in the Dictionnaire de Pedagogie, "the school has been in all countries the daughter of the Church."

"In 1647, the first educational legislation in the Massachusetts colony" ordered the establishment of schools in every town of fifty householders, to be supported by taxation.

On the other hand, an appeal is being made to Protestant in the interests of party to keep quiet and say nothing. Perish, we say, any and every party that strikes an unholy league with the sworn foe of civil and religious liberty.

only safe guard of civil and religious liberty, our only bulwark against Roman superstition and slavery on the one hand, and lawless violence and anarchy on the other.

Dr. Jenkins goes on to show that the American Public School is not Godless by any constitutional or statutory requirement. He enquires into what constitutes liberty of conscience and shows triumphantly that it is simply the right to believe according to one's own conviction, and to worship according to that belief.

The good Bishop's aim is clear, viz., to show that the Public School should not be frequented by the children of the faithful, and that the State should give money to the Church to educate the Roman Catholic youth in Roman Catholic institutions.

The moment a teacher in his capacity as such begins to exercise any religious function whatever, to exert any religious influence upon the minds of those under his instruction, that moment he infringes upon the reserved rights of the people.

So spake one of the regents of the University of Wisconsin upon the platform of one of its Normal Schools, when protesting against the prayer which had been offered at the commencement of the exercises.

What more dishonest and unworthy method of pre-empting and prejudicing the minds of the young could possibly be devised than that of school worship?

The one thing in connection with religion which is most indefensible of all is worship. "So," writes Dr. Jenkins, "it has come to this that a citizen by accepting some petty place under the public service is forbidden to do any thing publicly which shall even 'exert a religious influence' upon those brought into contact with him."

THE JESUITS' ESTATES' BILL.

OUR readers will see from the extracts given in another column, from the daily press of Toronto of last week, that at last public attention is being aroused to the dangers menacing civil and religious liberty in this country, by permitting the infamous Jesuits' Estates' Bill to become law.

We are glad to notice that the Moderator of our General Assembly has let his voice be heard in this matter. We have not the least doubt that he is entirely right in his opinion, that the Presbyterian Church in Canada is utterly opposed to allowing the Jesuit Estates' Act to go into operation.

But the leading men of the Church should not wait until the meeting of Assembly to give expression to their views. A crisis has come in the history of Protestantism in this Dominion, and it is the bounden duty of every one who knows what Jesuitism is, to protest now, with all his energy, against its being endowed out of the public purse, to which Protestants and Roman Catholics alike will be forced to contribute.

On the other hand, an appeal is being made to Protestant in the interests of party to keep quiet and say nothing.

made to Protestant in the interests of party to keep quiet and say nothing. Perish, we say, any and every party that strikes an unholy league with the sworn foe of civil and religious liberty.

heroes who shall dare To struggle in the solid ranks of truth; To clutch the monster error by the throat, To blot the era of oppression out, And lead us to universal freedom!

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The difficulties that have arisen between Germany, England, and the United States, with regard to the Samoan Islands, have excited alarm in many quarters, lest missionary interests in those Islands should thereby be imperilled.

The success of mission effort in that field has been very remarkable, but few were aware that it had attained such proportions, and was of such a satisfactory character, until at the late anniversary of the London Missionary Society, Mr. Albert Spicer, the treasurer of the Society, reported upon a recent personal inspection by himself and others, of the work of the Society in the Samoan group.

Four of the eight islands within the Roman Catholic youth in Roman Catholic institutions, where they can be taught religion and obedience to the Church. And the Agnostics of our day join hands with the priest.

The training institution at Maloa, according to the Missionary Herald, has educated one hundred and eighty native pastors who are now at work in Samoa, besides many missionaries who have gone to New Guinea and other sections of Polynesia.

It is very satisfactory to be assured, as we are by the Victoria Times, that our Pacific seaport is not as bad as she is sometimes painted, and that it is evident, from a church census taken by that journal on Sabbath, January 27th, that Victoria is not exceptionally immoral, if church-going is to be the criterion.

Placing the population of Victoria at 13,000, and making allowance for the large Jewish element, and also for the Chinese and Indians, still practically heathen, the Christian population may be set down at about 10,000.

The church census showed, on that particular Sabbath, an average attendance, morning and evening, of 2,272, and the total number of people who went to church once, to be not less than 2,915, that is, more than one fourth.

A PRESBYTERY clerk desires space in our columns to invite the attention of ministers and sessions to an important matter. He says:—"Statistical and financial reports of congregations should be returned not later than February 5th, yet I have received only a few. Would ministers kindly see to it that reports are forwarded soon, and thus save Presbytery clerks much needless writing."

BY MAIL. "Allow me to thank you for your 'Family' page. I see many family papers but none equal to the REVIEW."

Literary Notices.

LAUDS DOMINI - SPIRITUAL SONGS FOR CHURCH AND HOME. P. Chas S. Robinson, D.D., LL.D., The Century Co., New York.

We have already referred to this very good collection of Church music, but regard it as so exceptionally good as to call for another notice. The editor, Charles S. Robinson, D.D., LL.D., for many years has been famed for his efforts in the direction of making the praise part of religious services far more attractive and more promotive of the best interests of worshippers than was thought at all necessary in the not very distant past.

There are, altogether, 650 tunes, and it has been the object of the editor and of the publishers to produce a hymn book second to none, either as to the quality of its musical and lyrical selections, or the printing, the paper, and everything else which goes to form a useful and attractive volume.

Canada is represented in this hymn book, containing as it does two taken from the excellent Hymnal of our own Church. It is claimed for this work, and we believe, justly, that in the hymns, which have been selected, special prominence is given all through the book to the name, the life, the work, and the glory of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

It will be remembered that two prizes, one of \$700 and the other of \$300, were offered by the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, of Boston, Mass., for the two MSS. best suited for Sunday School books. As can readily be inferred, the offers enlisted a large number of competitors.

With infinite labour Mr. Sellar has here recovered the early and lost annals of one of the most interesting tracts in the Province of Quebec. Stretching from the United States boundary to the shores of lakes St. Francis and St. Louis, this now historical area forms a broad wedge, its base running parallel to the Richelieu and the point resting on the St. Lawrence at St. Regis.

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The pioneers of this interesting locality were English, Scotch, and Irish, drawn directly from the motherland. In 1812 and again in 1838, they virtually saved the Province to the Crown. Mr. Sellar effectually sweeps away the myths that have found admission to our histories, and restores the facts.

Let there be no mistake about the refusal of the Government to veto the Bill for the endowment of the Jesuits. There is nothing in the British North America Act to limit the exercise of the veto power. That it shall not be exercised merely on grounds of ordinary policy, unless the Provincial Legislature has exceeded its jurisdiction, is a good general rule, which once more we commend the Government for observing.

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missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, of Bromanga, and Mr. and Mrs. Annand, of Santo. This narrative of the twenty two years of John Williams' missionary work in the islands of the South Sea, reads like a new Acts of the Apostles. It is full of thrilling deeds of heroism and of wonderful successes.

QUI YOU LIKE MEN. By C. F. Dowsett. London: James Nisbet & Co., Toronto: Upper Canada Tract Society. Fourth edition, pp. 112, price 35 cents.

The solid merits of this pamphlet from the pen of a business man, are sufficiently attested by the fact that it is now in the fourth edition. The writer first shows in what true manliness consists and then proceeds to deal with a variety of subjects, including "Business," "Companionship," "Reading," "Drinking," "Smoking," "Marriage," and other matters of vital importance, concluding with an earnest appeal to be on the Lord's side.

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THE ENDOWMENT OF THE JESUITS. AN UNJUST AND UNNECESSARY ACT. WHEN Mr. Mercier, in June of last year, brought his Jesuit Estates Settlement Bill before the Quebec Legislature the Globe objected to the measure in toto, hoping that the Mercier Government might be induced to abandon the scheme.

NO RIGHTFULNESS IN THE JESUIT CLAIM. According to our opinion and argument, there was no rightfulness at all in the Jesuit claim. But we are now considering the Act simply as one presumed to distribute public money equitably between certain Romanist and Protestant institutions in Quebec.

BETTER TO RISK THE WORST. To the man who says that it would be better to risk the worst than to allow the Jesuit Act to become law, we frankly say that we shrink from agreeing with him, and yet must admit that arguments of immense force are at his command.

THE VETO POWER. Let there be no mistake about the refusal of the Government to veto the Bill for the endowment of the Jesuits. There is nothing in the British North America Act to limit the exercise of the veto power.

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would be preposterous to allege that the framers of the British North America Act, and the Imperial Parliament which passed that Act, did not intend the veto to be used as a safeguard against gross and palpable folly or injustice.

PROTESTANT APATHY. The apathy of the Protestant Churches if not so sinking as that of the Orangemen, is equally disappointing, and it arises from much the same source.

HUMILIATING BONDAGE. You complain of the apathy of the Protestant Churches as evinced in their comparative silence in the face of this outrage on Protestantism and liberty. Permit me to say, and I am confident I voice the opinion of the Presbyterian Church of the Dominion, of which I have the honour of being Moderator, that not apathy, but disgust and despair is the feeling with which the state of things is coming to be regarded.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF QUEBEC. The vindication of Protestantism and British freedom may involve the reconstruction of Quebec. So much then the better for the habitants of that Province. A united Ontario could reconstruct that Province in two weeks to establish British equality, put an end to the reign of reaction, and place the Province on an equality with the other parts of the Dominion.

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Church News.

We are thankful for items of Church News...

EVANGELISTIC services are in progress...

A Mission Band has been formed in...

A handsome new church was opened...

REV. T. C. COLEMAN was inducted...

REV. ISAAC L. HARGRAVE was inducted...

REV. MR. TOBIAS, of Southampton...

THE Missionary Society of Knox Church...

REV. W. ROSS, of Carleton Place...

THE Gladstone congregation is in a...

THE Ladies' Aid of Chalmers' Church...

THE Original congregation has unanimously...

LAST week, Rev. A. H. Scott, of Perth...

THE Rev. A. Wilson, of Toronto, supplied...

REV. DR. BEATTIE, late of Brantford...

REV. J. PERRY, late of Bridgewater...

As shown by the reports presented at...

THE annual meeting of the Knox Church...

THE various reports presented at the...

A PETITION praying that "No clergyman...

At the annual festival of Knox Church...

At the close of the annual meeting...

Mr. J. W. BENGOUGH, of Grafton...

in that lively journal has for years...

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "A lecture...

REV. C. F. CHINIQUEY has been lecturing...

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the REVIEW...

THE Woodstock Times says: "Rev. Wm...

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the REVIEW...

THE annual meeting of St. Andrew's Church...

THE annual meeting of St. Andrew's Church...

session, 117; baptized, seventy-five. The...

The annual meeting of the Port Elgin church...

The annual meeting of McNab street church...

The annual meeting of Knox church, Winnipeg...

been paid, as well as the cost of repainting...

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the REVIEW...

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

Met at Orillia, January 29th. A committee...

Making Powder. THE STERLING OLD COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder

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AT HOME Call at once, and come in without Dress Goods, Carpets, Bed Underclothing, Hosiery, Oil Cloths, GENERAL DRY GOODS.

British and Foreign.

This new church at Lyle hill, in the Templepatrick Presbytery, which occupies the site of the old meeting-house in which the first secession congregation in Ireland worshipped, has just been opened by the Moderator of the Assembly.

The first number of The Princeton College Bulletin is out. It is the official journal of Princeton College, and is edited by President Patton.

The Presbyterians of Newry, Templepatrick and Route, have held their conference on Missions directed by the Assembly.

In the paper read before the Glasgow branch of the Educational Institute of Scotland, Rev. David Hunter, referring to the narrow range of culture provided in Scottish Universities, said it would be an immense gain to the churches if their clergymen received varieties of culture.

By the will of the late Mr. James Smith, of Forbes-road, Edinburgh, upwards of £14,000 falls to be divided among the various schemes of the Free Church.

At an address at the anniversary of St. Andrew's Free Church, Kilmarnock, Dr. Adam, of Glasgow, spoke of the improvements made in ecclesiastical buildings in recent years, and declared that the parish churches in which he used to worship as a boy would not be tolerated at the present time.

The Church of England has six hundred clergymen, and about 470 in the New South Wales. The divisions of Methodists in New South Wales—Wesleyan, Primitive and United Free—have 89,000 members.

There are altogether 4,302 churches in New South Wales, capable of seating 186,373 persons, and to which are attached 1,040 registered ministers, and a large number of miscellaneous students at present pursuing theological courses among the Protestant churches exceed two hundred.

Students at present pursuing theological courses among the Protestant churches exceed two hundred. Besides these there are a number of students in Germany, Switzerland and Scotland.

The annual meeting of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice was held January 22nd. A large audience was present. The report of the Treasurer, Mr. Kilian Van Rensselaer, showed that \$9,322.78 had been expended during the year and \$8,470.79 received, making a deficiency in the expense account of \$1,041.45.

Ortis Gibson, of New York, who died recently, was a prominent Chinese mission work on the western coast. He was born in New York county, N.Y., in 1827. His parents were natives of New England.

At the recent Christian Convention, at Detroit, Mich., says the New York Evangelist, one brother, a noble representative of the coloured race, came as a delegate from the Pacific Coast.

SAYS the Christian Leader: Rev. M. G. Campbell, M.A., of Falstone, has published, through Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson and Fernier, of Edinburgh, an ingenious little "Catechism in Rhyme for the Use of Younger Children," on the basis of the shorter catechism.

At a missionary breakfast at Birmingham recently, at which Rev. J. Jones, who was expelled from the island of Maré, in the South Seas, was present, Dr. Dale uttered a timely protest against what has the appearance of French vindictiveness against British Missions in heathen lands.

Six yearly statistics of the Baptist churches of Great Britain, just published, for 1888, show an increase in the membership of the Baptist denomination. There are now 2,645 churches, with 3,591 chapels and preaching stations, in England and Wales.

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Special Notices.

MR. HUGH ANDREWS, a respected elder of the Presbyterian church at Belfast, has just died, at the advanced age of 91 years.

CATARH. A NEW HOME TREATMENT FOR THE CURE OF CATARRH, CATARRHICAL DYPHNERIS AND HAY FEVER. The microscope has proved that these diseases are contagious, and that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the upper air passages and eustachian tubes.

So highly are these remedies valued, and so great is the demand for them, that ignorant imitators have started up everywhere, pretending to destroy a parasite, of which they do nothing, by remedies the result of the application of which they are equally ignorant.

Suffers from catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

THE REV. DR. McCOSH, of Princeton, is to deliver a series of five lectures on "The Tests of Truth," before the students of Delaware College, Ohio, some time in March.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS. Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

A committee has been appointed by Liverpool Presbytery to enquire into the statement that there are many Irish Presbyterians in Barrow-in-Furness, who are receiving no attention from the local Presbyterian Church.

PRESBYTERIAN Conferences have just been held in Antrim, Derry, Newry, and Carrickfergus, in reference to mission work on the deepening of the spiritual life.

A PROFESSIONAL OPINION. REV. F. GUNNER, M.D., of Listowel, Ont., says regarding B.B.B. "I have used your excellent Burdock Compound in practice and in my family since 1884, and hold it No. 1 on my list of sanative remedies."

A BOON AND A BLESSING. A BOON and a blessing to mankind is Haggard's Yellow Oil, the great pain destroyer and healing remedy for external and internal use.

THE annual meeting of the trustees of the Chautauque Assembly was held Jan. 11th, at Akron, Ohio. The report of the Secretary showed that for 1888 the balance was \$19,236, which was expended for improvements.

MR. THOMAS B. WANAMAKER, the eldest son of Mr. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, and a recent graduate of Princeton College, has contributed a prize fund of \$1,000 to that college, the yearly interest of which is to be given to the member of the junior class excelling in specified departments of Early English.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS. REGULATES THE Bowels, Bile and Blood CURES Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Stomach Troubles, Liver Complaint, Scurvy, and all Impure Conditions of the System.

Pierce's Little Liver Pills. THE ORIGINAL PIERCE'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

SICK HEADACHE. Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and all ailments of the stomach and bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

\$500 REWARD. Offered by the manufacturer of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for the cure of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

"Unkind Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. HADFIELD, the famous meteorologist of Haverhill, N.Y., writes "Home ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting." THOMAS J. HUBBING, Esq., 502 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh. DR. ROSSIGNOL, Avenue P. O., Columbus Co., Pa., says "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old."

READ THIS. DYSPEPSIA—Incurable Proferred—Wanted. Simply address POPPY POLKELINK, Philadelphia, Pa.

STANDARD CHOPPING MILLS. USES BEST FRENCH MILL STONES. W. E. W. CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA. Replaced Three Iron Grinders last week. We have them for sale cheap.

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Presbyterian Review

THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1889

The Presbyterian Review has the largest and most influential circulation of any of the Presbyterian newspapers in Canada.

In ordering goods, or in making inquiry concerning anything advertised in this paper you will oblige the publishers, as well as the advertiser, by stating that you saw the article in the Presbyterian Review.

Copies of the REVIEW may be had at the Office of Publication or at the Presbyterian Book Room, corner of Adelaide and Toronto Sts. on Wednesday afternoon.

A Mill has been selected for the new church building to be erected by St. Andrew's congregation, Perth.

The pulpit of the Markdale church was occupied for the last two Sabbaths by Mr. L. C. Eames, of Knox College.

On Monday evening, 11th inst., Rev. Principal Grant delivered an address in Ottawa on "Imperial Federation," Chancellor Fleming in the chair.

At the next meeting of the South Huron Ministerial Association, papers will be read by Rev. Mr. Henderson, of Henshall, and Rev. W. M. Martin, of Exeter.

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15 Richmond Street West. NEW SHOW ROOMS Completed, and full of the most artistic designs ever shown in Canada. Prices not to be beat. Come and see.

CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Tender for Bridge," will be received until noon on Wednesday, the 8th March, 1889.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways, Ottawa, where forms of tender may be obtained on and after Wednesday, 20th February instant.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit equal to 10 per centum of the amount of the tender. This deposit may consist of cash or of an accepted bank cheque made payable to the Minister of Railways and Canada, and it will be forfeited if the person tendering rejects or refuses to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if after entering into a contract he fails to complete the work satisfactorily according to the plans, specification and contract.

If the tender is not accepted the deposit will be returned. Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied. The department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. P. BRADLEY, Secretary. Department of Railways and Canada, Ottawa, 7th February, 1889.

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PURE GOLD FLAVORING EXTRACTS BAKING POWDER

Meetings of Presbyteries.

BARRIE—Barrie, March 19, 11 a.m.

BRANDON—Portage la Prairie, March 11, 1930.

CHATHAM—Chatham, March 12, 10 a.m.

COLBY—Medicine Hat, March 6, 2 p.m.

GLORVANT—Lonsdale, March 19.

GUELPH—Guelph, March 19, at 10.30.

HURON—Clinton, March 12, 10.30 a.m.

KINGSTON—Kingston, March 18, 3 p.m.

LINDSAY—Sunderland, Feb 26, 10.30.

MALDEN—Wingham, March 12, at 12.30.

MONTREAL—Montreal, March 19.

ORANGEVILLE—Orangeville, March 12, 10.30 a.m.

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Conservatory of Music

TORONTO. 50 TEACHERS. It is a live, practical school of business training. It receives liberal home patronage; it is the best evidence of its worth.

Hon. G. Edwards Lester,

Late U. S. Consul to Italy, author of "The Glory and Shame of England," "America's Advancement," etc., etc., etc., writes as follows:—

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

which I used (moderately and in small doses) at the first recurrence of a cold or any chest difficulty, and from which I invariably found relief. This was over 25 years ago. With all sorts of exposure, in all sorts of climates, I have never, to this day, had any cold or any affection of the throat or lungs which did not yield to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral within 24 hours.

A Priceless Blessing

In any house, I speak earnestly because I feel earnestly. I have known many cases of apparently confirmed bronchitis and cough, with loss of voice, particularly among elderly and often public speakers, perfectly cured by this medicine. Faithfully yours, C. EDWARDS LESTER.

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FOR YOUNG LADIES. 348 Jarvis Street, Toronto. This school affords a thorough training in all the branches of a good education. The Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, Music and Elocution taught by the best professional teachers. Little girls received in a separate department. A few vacancies for resident pupils after the holidays. Classes will be resumed on Wednesday, January 3, 1889.

Brantford Young Ladies' College

Second term begins January 8th, 1889. Applications now received—a favourable term to enter, as new classes will be organized. Thorough Work in Every Department. A new course for graduation in Art has been arranged by Henry Martin, A.R.C.A., Art Master. Superior advantages afforded in MUSIC.

Ladies' College

HAMILTON, CANADA. First of Ladies' Colleges. Has graduated over 230 in full course. Full facilities in Literature, Languages, Science, Music and Art. Largest college building in Hamilton. Opens January 5, 1889.

Better than the Best

is the FINEST BUSINESS COLLEGE, OVER SEVEN YEARS OF HISTORY. Write for particulars to O. A. Fleming, Principal.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

TORONTO. 50 TEACHERS. It is a live, practical school of business training. It receives liberal home patronage; it is the best evidence of its worth.

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Belts of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Colleges, Fire Alarms, Pumps, etc. FULLY GUARANTEED. Catalogues sent free.

DALE'S BAKERY

645 Queen St. West, Cor. of Portland. Celebrated Pure White Bread, Dutch Brew. Best Family Home-Made Bread. R. F. DALE.

BRITISH AMERICAN ARCADE

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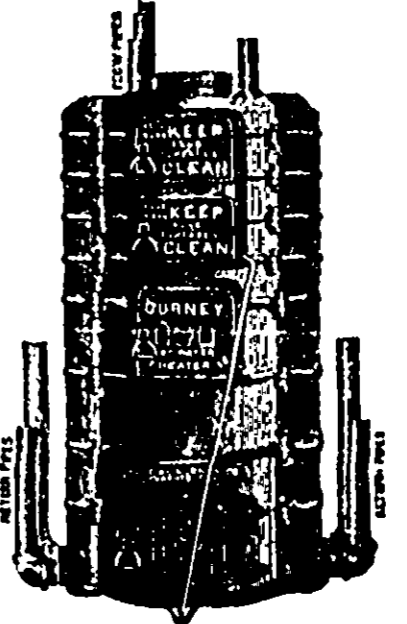
Violins, Accordions, Concertinas, Guitars, Flutes, Banjos, Mouth Organs, Brass Whistles, Organs and Pipes, Musical Stands, Pitch Pipes, Mouth Clarinet, Reed, Viola Bow, Bridge Strings, Violin Bow, Sheet Music, Music Books. Sent to any address. Be sure and send for catalogue. Mention this paper.

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G. T. MACDOUGALL, Dealer in all kinds of WOOD and COAL, 199 & 201 Queen St. East, Toronto. All Orders Promptly Attended to.

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STEAM AND HOT WATER ENGINEERS. 315 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO. Telephone 124.



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The minimum of friction and the maximum of surface combined constitute the MOST PERFECT

Hot Water Heater

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The E. & C. GURNEY CO.

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THE Chas. Rogers & Sons Co.

(LATE OF H. HAY & CO) 95 and 97 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. Manufacturers and Agents for

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The Newest and Best Style of Church Seating. CATALOGUES SENT ON APPLICATION. CHAS. ROGERS & SONS CO., 95 and 97 Yonge Street

GUGGISBERG BROS., THE FINEST AND BEST CHURCH CHAIRS

In the Dominion (in five different styles). Also Try Us for Office Desks. Catalogue and Price List sent on application.

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OUR MANUAL OF EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN FOR THE YEAR 1889. This manual we mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents (in stamps). It contains all the latest news and free by mail, a choice of any one of our new and beautiful Novelties, such as the 'Giant Fairy' or one of the 'Scotch Trump' 'Silver and Gold', one of the plants of the 'Blue Dunes' or one of the 'White Mountains' or one of the 'White or Pink' or 'Yellow' flowers. The manual will state in what paper they saw this advertisement. PETER HENDERSON & CO., 147 King St. East, Toronto.

RELIABLE SEED

Our Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of the standard varieties of Garden, Field, and Flower seeds, is the best and most complete ever published. It contains all the latest news and free by mail, a choice of any one of our new and beautiful Novelties, such as the 'Giant Fairy' or one of the 'Scotch Trump' 'Silver and Gold', one of the plants of the 'Blue Dunes' or one of the 'White Mountains' or one of the 'White or Pink' or 'Yellow' flowers. The manual will state in what paper they saw this advertisement. PETER HENDERSON & CO., 147 King St. East, Toronto.

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SEED MERCHANTS AND SPECIALISTS. 147 King St. East, Toronto.

SEEDS

RENNIE'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST. Our Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of the standard varieties of Garden, Field, and Flower seeds, is the best and most complete ever published. It contains all the latest news and free by mail, a choice of any one of our new and beautiful Novelties, such as the 'Giant Fairy' or one of the 'Scotch Trump' 'Silver and Gold', one of the plants of the 'Blue Dunes' or one of the 'White Mountains' or one of the 'White or Pink' or 'Yellow' flowers. The manual will state in what paper they saw this advertisement. PETER HENDERSON & CO., 147 King St. East, Toronto.

Ferry's Seed

D. M. FERRY & CO., Seed Merchants and Specialists, 147 King St. East, Toronto.

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