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**Beef Toast:** Chop fine the remnants of boiled or roast beef, moisten with the broth or gravy, season with butter, pepper and salt and heat; spread thickly upon slices of hot buttered toast and serve.

A small paint or varnish brush, costing about five cents, will be found a useful accompaniment to the larger stove-polishing brush, as it can be made to reach into corners where the other one will not go.

**Salmon Salad:** Free the contents of a can of salmon from skin and bone, and arrange them on a bed of lettuce leaves. Pour over the salmon half a cup of lemon juice and serve very cold.

To make potato roses select round instead of long potatoes; after taking off the skin cut round and round as if paring an apple being careful not to break it until the potato is used up. Fry in a kettle of hot fat, sprinkle salt over them and drain. Steamed potatoes are very mealy and nice.

**Swiss Roll:** Eight eggs, half a pound of flour, half a pound of powdered sugar. Whisk the eggs and sugar to a thick cream, add the flour lightly, then spread out carefully on well-buttered and prepared tins, and bake in a very quick oven. When baked take off the paper quickly, spread with raspberry jam, roll up and dust with sugar.

**Tempting Sauce:** Cream a sufficient quantity of butter and sugar—for a family of five, use about half a teacupful of butter and a teacupful of sugar. Pour boiling water over this, beat the yolks of four or five eggs with some cream, and stir into mixture. Place on the stove, and boil thick, stirring all the time. Flavor to taste. It is good with any kind of pudding.

**Butterscotch:** For butterscotch this is a simple receipt that any child may follow. Boil together until the syrup will snap when tested in cold water one cupful each of sugar and New Orleans molasses, half a cupful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and one-third of a teacupful of soda. Pour into a buttered tin when nearly cold, cut into squares with a sharp knife and wrap each in paraffin paper when cold.

**Delicious Brown Bread:** Persons who do not care for hot bread at breakfast will vote this article toothsome enough to satisfy the taste of an epicure. To a generous cup of sour milk, add a heaping teacupful of molasses and sugar, a little salt, and enough Graham flour to make a stiff batter. Beat the mixture thoroughly, and pour it into a small tin pail which has a tightly-fitting cover. Set the pail into a kettle, with cold water enough to cover it. Put the kettle on the range, and let the water come to a boil, refilling the kettle from the teakettle as the supply evaporates. Boil for four hours.

**Apple Pie:** A delightful variation of apple pie, baked in a crust, has a meringue. It is made with apple-sauce, flavored with the juice and rind of a lemon and a little nutmeg, and it is baked without upper crust half an hour. The crust must be very thin and the oven quick at the bottom to bake the pie in this time. When it is done, remove it from the oven and let it get thoroughly cold. Then make a meringue of the whites of two eggs, beaten to a stiff froth, three teaspoonfuls of sugar, and a teaspoonful of lemon juice, which may be reserved from the juice of the lemon used to flavor the pie. Spread this meringue over the apple pie and bake it for about ten minutes longer in a slow oven, when it should be well risen and delicately browned.

**Jelled Tongue.**—Boil until done, one large beef tongue, saving a pint of the liquor; remove the skin, allow it to get perfectly cold, and slice as for the table. In half pint of water dissolve thoroughly two ounces of gelatine; carefully take from a teacupful of browned veal gravy all the grease, stir in a small tablespoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of browned sugar to color the jelly, and three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, then the liquor in which the tongue was boiled; mix in well the dissolved gelatine, then a pint of boiling water; strain through a jelly bag. As soon as it begins to set, pour a little jelly into the bottom of the mould, add a layer of tongue, then more jelly, until it is full; set in a cold place. When wanted, dip the mould an instant into hot water, and turn the contents into a dish, which should be garnished with lettuce leaves, nasturtium flowers or sprigs of celery.

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# THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

VOL. 22.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8th, 1893.

No. 10.

## Notes of the Week.

Says the London Presbyterian: The Senate of Knox College, Toronto, has resolved to confer the degree of D.D. on the Rev. John McEwan, of John Knox's Free Church, Edinburgh, in recognition of his high attainments and valuable services as a Christian minister.

Lieutenant Peary, who has just returned to America from the Arctic regions, will start this summer on another effort to reach the North Pole, he being anxious to get there before Dr. Nansen, who will try to drift there in a ship embedded in the ice. A British Polar expedition is being formed, to be led by Mr. Jackson.

The London Advertiser says: There are six Presbyterians in President Cleveland's new cabinet. The Presbyterian statesmen of the United States are more fortunate than the Presbyterian members of Parliament at Ottawa. They have been entirely ignored in the make-up of Sir John Thompson's cabinet, balanced, though it is alleged to be on "religious grounds."

The Queen starts for Florence about the middle of March, and her absence from England will extend over five weeks. In addition to Princess Beatrice and her husband, there will be a suite of six persons and fifty servants. Her Majesty will occupy the Villa Palmieri, the residence of the Dowager Countess of Crawford, and which is being arranged for the royal visit.

Look at little Scotland. The extreme length of that little country, says a Canadian writer, is not as great by fifty miles as the distance from Toronto to Montreal; its breadth is not as great by ten miles as the distance between Toronto and Kingston; its population is a million less than the population of Canada; and yet Scotland has for a century been one of the most influential countries in the world.

The Christian Leader remarks: Rev. Dr. Dansen of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, Aberdeen, knows no intelligent person in Scotland who doubts that after disestablishment many of the most reverent-minded of the present Established church will seek their home in the church which combines the possession of evangelical truth with apostolic order. Nevertheless, the Episcopal church as a body would not hasten disestablishment.

The suspensory bill is described in a parliamentary notice as intended "to prevent for a limited time the acquisition of any vested interest by any minister of the Established Church of Scotland in public funds at present appropriated to or enjoyed by the ministers of churches and parishes in Scotland." The question is asked; does the term "public funds" include the stipends payable from teinds, or refer only to the £20,000 or so paid out of the consolidated fund?

Warden Massie counted the number of assisted emigrants now in Central Prison, and found only fifteen out of the 357 prisoners. Other five, he believed had been in jail in the old land, but they were not assisted out to Canada. He says he believes 95 per cent. out of these sent out from the Homes in Britain does well. Mr. Moylan reported a different state of affairs in the Dominion Penitentiary, and attributed the great increase in crime largely to the young criminals sent out from England.

Prof. Drummond has been addressing the Edinburgh university students again. He is reported in the Dispatch to have said that if a man were laying a plan for life he might as well follow the very best. There was no question which was best, the most complete ideal. They might ask him why should they not follow Charles Kingsley, or read Shakespeare, or be content with Browning and Tennyson. For one thing these were all second-hand men and all that was highest in them had come from Jesus Christ. Men needed some one to kneel to; hence the necessity of choosing Christ to be the feature of their lives.

There has been consternation lately in Scottish art circles, says the Christian Leader, over the rejection of a thousand works offered to the annual R. S. A. exhibition in Edinburgh. The act is defended by Sir George Reid, the president, who thinks that Scottish art is at very low ebb owing to the best men being drawn to London. He is very severe on the so-called Glasgow school of impressionists, and on the lady artists in Scotland, of whom there are a great number. One lady in a village sent in once a small canvas valued by her at £4,000, of which he could make nothing whatever until he read on the back that it was the Children of Israel crossing the Red Sea.

The following is taken from a recent issue of the London Presbyterian: The letter from the Rev. Dr. Pentecost, read on Tuesday at the North London Presbytery, was interesting in many ways. It was news to most of those who heard it to learn that there are Baptists in the United States who are organized on a regular Presbyterian system. There is nothing, of course, in the special views held by Baptists to prevent them from being Presbyterians—and we know that Spurgeon openly declared his preference for that form of church government. Dr. Pentecost said, further, in speaking of the Congregationalists in America, that they were not independent like those in England. There were local councils, which to some extent took the place of Presbyteries for the ordination of ministers and similar duties. In England, however, the Congregational unions, in London and in the counties, are decidedly a leaf out of the Presbyterian book. We Presbyterians may be very well content to see it so, since imitation is the sincerest praise.

Some facts regarding exile to Siberia between the years 1807 and 1882 have just been published by the Statistical Division of St. Petersburg Geographical Society. It appears from an address delivered before the division, by M. Jadrinsky, that the exile system began in the 16th century, but that no statistics were preserved on the subject until the beginning of the 19th. Between 1807 and 1813 the deportations numbered 2,000 yearly; between 1814 and 1847 they averaged from 3,000 to 8,000; while from 1853 to 1863 the average rose to 10,000. In 1876 the exiles numbered 19,000, but fell to 16,000 in 1882. Those banished by "administrative process" formed the majority in every case. Between 1823 and 1880 the total deportations numbered 503,000, and of these 54,900 were women. There have always been a number of "voluntary exiles"—that is, wives accompanying their husbands, husbands their wives, or children their parents, and these in recent years have formed a third of the whole. In 1876, for example, while only 13 men went into voluntary exile, 3,000 women chose to share the lot of their unfortunate husbands. But most of the voluntary exiles are children.

## PULPIT, PRESS AND PLATFORM.

Catholic Review: If every Catholic in the liquor business would get out of it at once, the conversion of America would be advanced by a whole century.

Dr. Parkhurst: The great problem is not how to save the world, but how to persuade each Christian that it is his business to be the means of saving some one man in the world.

Dr. Philip Schaff: John, the mystic seer among the apostles, penetrated most deeply into the character of Christ, on whose bosom he leaned, and strikes the key-note of the highest type of theology in the word, "God is love."

Ram's Horn: The feeling of resentment which fills the breast of the stingy man, when the deacon approaches with the collection plate, is a device by which a smarting conscience seeks to hide its shame from itself.

Cumberland Presbyterian: A sermon may have a great deal in it about Christ and yet lack the spirit of Christ; another sermon in which the sacred name is hardly mentioned may be full of the Christ spirit. Let us not fail to honor our Lord's name, but, more than all else, let us seek to temper word and act by his spirit.

Herald and Presbyter: We sing, as we may, of the "Sweet By and By." But no less to us, if we are the trusting children of God, is there the sweet and blessed Now and Here. The Bible is written very largely in the first and second persons, singular, present tense, and indicative mood. It is full of such expressions as "The Lord is my Shepherd" and "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life." It is full of the religious assurance and consolation which is needed by each one of us, for ourselves and not for another, in this present life.

Christian Guardian: There is a great deal of pandering to famous names at the present time. Many people seem to be afraid that they will be deemed ignorant or behind the times, if they do not accept what certain eminent scholars have set forth. But "great men are not always wise"; and every man should be fully satisfied that the evidence is conclusive, before he accepts new theories. There are a good many of the famous men of the day, whose reputation for great learning largely results from their departure from the faith. Scholars, as well as preachers, gain popularity by their heterodoxy.

Messenger and Visitor: The case of the Anglican clergyman in England is one to excite sympathy. His stipend, as an average, is not too generous. Thus his soul is vexed with "the pestilent sects," and the Non-conformist minister is often a thorn in his side. His heart is every now and then made to quake by the more or less distant mutterings of the thunders of disestablishment, and now he is being troubled because colonial clergymen are being imported into England to the disadvantage of those who are English-bred and ordained. It is pretty hard on the English clergyman to be told that the church is dying of respectability under his ministry, and that men from Australia have better brains and are much better qualified than he to do the work required of a minister of the Anglican church in England.

Catholic Review: These gentry (liquor dealers) spin not, neither do they sew, yet the blaze from their diamonds dazzles and their pocket-books need hoops of steel to prevent their bursting. Thus the poor man buys first of all an inherently costly article, in the next place he drops a neat contribution into Uncle Sam's collection plate, then he helps to build up that potent factor in politics, known as the liquor interest, and lastly, he clothes the man at the corner in purple and fine linen, and sends him to Saratoga in the summer.

Alex. Maclaren, D.D.: I am sure that under God, the great remedy for social evils lies mainly here, that the bulk of professing Christians shall recognize and discharge their responsibilities. It is not ministers, city missionaries, Bible-women, or any other paid people that can do the work. It is to be done by Christian men and by Christian women, and if I might use a very vulgar distinction, which has a meaning in the present connection, very specially by Christian ladies, taking their part in the work among the degraded and the outcast that our sorest difficulties and problems will be solved. If a church does not face these, well! all I can say is, it will go spark out; and the sooner the better.

James Carmichael, D.D.: This little globe of earth may soon pass away. It has undergone many changes since those glorious constellations Arcturus, Orion, Pleiades, and the Southern Cross first looked down upon it. Some day in the distant future it may be dissolved. Even the heavens may wax old as doth a garment. Our home is not here. Our portion is not here. Our inheritance, our kingdom, our crown, are not here. God alone is from everlasting to everlasting. The soul that rests on Him, the heart that truly loves Him, will find its never-falling portion and its never-ending joy in the full enjoyment of Him to all eternity. "Hast thou not known? hast thou not heard, that the everlasting God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary? there is no searching of His understanding. . . . But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength. They shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint."

Christian Inquirer: What a blessing it would be to this land, if the national authority would prevent the external desecration of the Sabbath! What a blessing to the Church! It would indeed be "nursing" the Church. Does not Christ call upon the nation to observe the Sabbath? Or is it going beyond his sphere as Lord of the Sabbath to require the nation to observe it, not only for the good and quiet of the nation, but for the good of the Church? Is Christ usurping authority when he requires the nation to regard the Sabbath. If so, surely there is a sphere in which he is not Lord of the Sabbath. But if he is Lord of the Sabbath everywhere, then he is Lord of the nations everywhere, and Lord in that sense in which it is their duty to own him as their Lord, whose government in enforcing the claims of his law is for their good. And this "law or rule of government" is not different from the moral law, the law under which the Church is to Christ. He has not a law differing essentially for the Church and the nation, the converted and the unconverted.

## Our Contributors.

### CONCERNING THE ANGELS AND DEMONS OF SOCIETY.

BY KNOXONIAN.

Macaulay says that "wise men have always been inclined to look with great suspicion on the angels and demons of the multitude."

Had they looked in any other way they would not have been wise men. The multitude sometimes transforms a consummate scoundrel into a shining angel and quite as often reduces a very ordinary flat kind of a transgressor into a demon. The multitude is a poor judge of character. Without evidence or with evidence of the filmiest kind it makes one man an angel and another a demon and not unfrequently the popular demon is about as good a human biped as the popular angel.

The most absurd thing the multitude ever does is turn an angel into a demon on short notice, and without any particular reason. Perhaps the best illustration of how quickly this may be done is furnished by Macaulay himself in his essay on Byron. Byron was rather unpromising raw material out of which to make an angel, but his countrymen and his countrywomen made him one with great enthusiasm. They loved and admired him in spite of his excesses. But the reaction came and the multitude turned on their "froward and petted darling." Byron the "petted darling" was just as bad a man as Byron the exiled demon, but the multitude did not wait to make any comparisons. Multitudes scorn any such commonplace exercise as thinking. They worship their "petted darling" without any reason and then turn and rend him they know not why. The unfairness and cruelty of the rending is generally in proportion to the servility and sycophancy of the worship.

As a matter of fact there are not many demons in a Christian country. There are some bad men and a great many middling ones. There are rough, careless men by the thousand—men who know better than they do, and who perhaps hope to do better at some distant day, but there are not many men in a country like Canada who are bad through and through. People who have a good deal to do with the criminal classes of this country utterly repudiate the idea that the average man called a criminal is much if any worse than many who are at large. An official in the Penitentiary at Kingston told this contributor some years ago that many of the convicts under his charge were not criminals at all in the worst sense of the word. He said many of them were young fellows who kept bad company, drank too much, did something they should not have done, and "got caught" while others just as bad were at large. In fact he seemed to think that the chief difference between many of those under his charge and many outside was that his people were caught and the others were not.

Occasionally a very bad man comes to the surface, but he is not always sent to the penitentiary though he may be much worse than many who are there. Sometimes he is found where bad men ought never to be. He may be a prominent "worker" so-called in revivals; he may be a member of an orthodox church; he may be and sometimes is an occupant of the pulpit; he may be found anywhere or belong to any walk in life but such men are few and far between. None of us are as good as we ought to be and few are as bad as they might be. There are comparatively few demons though the crowd sometimes go after an unfortunate sinner and try to make it appear that he is a lemon. Quite frequently he is no worse than the average man in the crowd.

If the number of demons is few the number of angels is still smaller. In fact it may be doubted if there are any angels in this country at all. A bride or a newly-imported minister come nearer angelic nature than any other beings, but after a little time it is found that both the bride and minister are human—in some cases

very human. The fact is the best of men have their faults, their foibles, their "moments of weakness." Thank heaven though there are no angels down here, there are many fairly good men and women. There is some reason to believe that a human angel might not make a very useful member of society, as society is now constituted. But that question is not worth discussing. It is purely abstract. There is no human angel here and if one did come he would feel so lonesome that he would not stay long. Those people who are always clamouring for angels forget how lonely a good angel would feel among them.

Some people decide whether a man is an angel or a demon by the application of one single test.

If he belongs to our "set" he is an angel; if not he is a social demon.

If he agrees with us he is an angel; if he has a mind of his own, he is a cantankerous demon.

Some men estimate their fellow-men solely by the test of servility. If the fellow man is docile and does as the would-be-tyrant orders, if he lies down and stands up, fetches and carries as he is told, he is an angel, but if he dares to say that his body or his little soul is his own, then he at once becomes a demon. If you are my little man you are an angel; if not you are a demon.

Here is a good rule for actual life—Never put much confidence in a man who howls when the multitude howls, brays when the multitude brays, cheers when the multitude cheers, and damns when the multitude damns. A man of that kind may be a fool, or a knave, or only a lightweight; but in any case he is not of much account.

### THOUGHTS ABOUT JERUSALEM.

BY A. BEN OULIE.

Jerusalem, what a name! how suggestive of thought. Thoughts innumerable rush irresistibly into the mind—mingled thoughts of great variety—historical, antiquarian and topographic; social and political; religious, Biblical and prophetic; retrospective and prospective; joyous and sad, of high, incomparable privileges and deserved retributive justice; of grandeur and prosperity, desolations and woe; of bright days succeeded by dark gloomy nights; of God's visible glory and departed splendour; of a stormy sky now pierced by rays of returning morning; and the cry is heard across the lapse of centuries. "Watchman, what of the night?" and echo responds in reverberating whispers. "The night is far spent, the day is at hand," the long night of captivity, dispersion, persecution, calamities without number, aridity, misery and untold sufferings, is drawing to an end; and the merciful visitation—of restoration, regeneration, recovery—"the time to favour Zion, yea the set time" is nigh at hand.

The brain of the thoughtful resident and the reflective tourist is crowded and oppressed, by the panorama-like processions of photographic views, or recollections of nationalities and costumes, belligerent, contending sects; contradictory, irreconcilable traditions regarding Holy Places; and the sound of diverse tongues and jargons. Foremost come the generally grave, proud, domineering, fatalistic Turks, Dervishes and fanatic Hadgis, intermixed with Moors, once masters of Spain, Druzes from the Lebanon mountains, and Arabs from beyond Jordan—from Idumea, Moab, Egypt, Syria, Mesopotamia, Greeks or so-called orthodox; Latins or Papists, Armenians, Copts, Melchites, Maronites, Lutherans, Anglican Episcopallians, high and low, and now at last Presbyterians also, representing the Evangelical churches of Christendom and therefore entitled to their prayers and support; then follow the Jews, the rightful people of the land, divided into Talmudists and Karaites, Caballists and Chasidim, Sephardim and Ashkenazim, Yemanites and Moghrabin. In fact men of all lands and climes—from the jet black negro of the Soudan, swelling with Mussulman pride and arrogance; intermediate Abyssinians, yellow Hindoos selling pretty stuffs

and trinkets; to fair Europeans, intermingled with priests, monks and nuns of diverse sombre apparel, fat and destitute of wrinkles, even the aged thereby proclaiming the easy life they lead, particularly the men, the Armenian priests surpassing all others in these respects and distinguishable by heads covered with the hoods of their long, black gowns—dear creatures, these sanctimonious-looking oriental priests, monks and nuns, for why should they disturb their intellectual equanimity by thinking, studying or caring anxiously for anyone besides, or above their beloved Egos? father Patriarchs, Abbots, Bishops, Mufties, Talids, Caddis, Pashaws, Effendis, so fond of sweet Bakshesh, and getting more of it for doing right than for inflicting wrong; white-sheet enveloped women, the Moslem sisters with veiled faces, all contrasting markedly with the dresses and bonnets of latest fashion according to the justly designated "La Folie;" devotees of different religions full of pretensions to holiness and purity; Tourists and Pilgrims, the latter consisting in great part of ugly, dirty Russian peasants; all interspersed with the abject poor, ragged, unwashed men, women and children, cripples, blind and half-blind in larger proportions, alas! than in any other city, long-suffering, care-for-nothing camels trudging the narrow streets with bulky loads: rushing donkeys or galloping horses, some gaily caparisoned; independent, socialistic dogs everywhere, howling all night long lest people should sleep too soundly and be robbed; and now the engine's whistle—the picture of a railway speeding on, perhaps running off the rails is superadded to the harassed, bewildered brain; and when one goes outside the walls, lepers by the way-side claim thought and commiseration, besides importunate beggars everywhere. Travellers, with the Jews uppermost in their thoughts, imagine that nearly all the beggars they meet must be Jews, whereas it is rare to see one begging of strangers in the streets, but they cannot, of course, be expected to recognize the different classes of people by their costumes and head dress so varied and unlike anything they have beheld elsewhere than in these Eastern lands. The Holy City is a very Babel of nationalities, religious systems and tongues. Those who ought to know say that from 20 to 30 languages and dialects are spoken within its precincts.

Such is a brief outline of Jerusalem as it is to-day; and to it must be subjoined contradictory, contentious Holy Places, claiming no end of perplexing investigations and endless research into Josephus, the Talmud, the Apocryphal books and ancient writers, and all this time, by a Providential decree, the unspeakable Turk, keeps a tight grasp of all places of indubitable importance and really sacred memories, thereby preserving them from idolatrous and superstitious practices by Latins and Greeks. But for their jealous, scrupulous custody, the sarcophagus and embalmed body of the patriarch Jacob would now be in the Parisian Louvre or the British Museum.

### CONCERNING GAMBLING.\*

BY THE REV. D. M. GORDON, B.D.

Gambling is the vice of savages as well as of civilized men, or perhaps it is the savage element still lingering in civilized men that responds to it. You may find the Indian in his tent upon the prairie gambling until he has gambled away his last blanket, Chinamen even on board of any steamer that sails along their coast gambling for opium, English and American travellers on Atlantic liners gambling over the ship's daily run, men of business or of high professional standing turning to some game of chance as their choicest recreation, and even the heir to the British throne gambling at baccarat.

No doubt one of its attractions lies in the excitement that it offers. We all like excitement of some kind or other. The

\* Condensed from a sermon preached in St. Andrew's Church, Halifax.

yachtsman would find sailing a tame affair if he had always a steady and moderate breeze; he likes an occasional blow that gives a spice of danger and that tests his cool and steady nerve. The soldier grows weary with the routine of barrack life; he prefers a campaign. The day labourer tires of the dead level of his daily toil; if there be no other change open to him he may seek it in the tavern. Much of the dissipation of gay social assemblies is due to the excitement that such gatherings afford. Some men may find their daily work so varied that it is rest rather than excitement they seek when their work is over, but others want something to relieve the tame humdrum routine of their life, and if they fail to find it along innocent lines they are likely to yield to some form of vice that offers it. Isn't this, in part at least, the reason why many find such delight in games of chance?

There are none more certain to be ensnared by gambling than some of the idle rich. They haven't enough to occupy them in life. They do not care about taking part in works of charity, or of benevolence, nor about entering public life in parliament or in other spheres where they might serve their fellow men. They do not need to labour for a livelihood. It's not money they want to play for, at least not mainly that; but they find in gambling a thrill of welcome excitement. Whether there be sin in it or not there's pleasure in it, and they yield to the pleasure of it, taking, as Swinburne says, not "the languor and lilies of virtue" but "the roses and rapture of vice." And this offer of excitement held out by gambling carries captive some busy brain-workers as well as wealthy idlers, just in the same way as the love of drink so often ruins men of active intellect. Such men want to be always high strung, with a keen thrill of life pulsing through them. Their work may be exciting, but it is also exhaustive, so they turn to some stimulant to feed the fire and prefer the excitement of gambling to that of drink. Then, when they have once yielded to its power, they tend to give way more and more completely. Like brandy or morphine, gambling must be taken in increasing doses if it is to produce the old effects. The habitual player seeks some resort where, with men like-minded, he can indulge his passion; and, unless his will be strengthened to put on the curbs and brakes, he has only a short road to run. Besides there's more than excitement in it; there's hope of quick and easy gains. Some who are not so moved by excitement may be drawn towards gambling by the love of gain; some may yield from desire both for excitement and for gain. They risk a little and expect a very large and quick return. \* \* \* \* \* Hundreds of men have lost their means in the booms of western cities, but some few have made largely by their investments; and so there are always many newcomers ready to invest, each thinking that he will surely be among the fortunate few. Thousands of men along the Pacific coast have lost their all in gold-mining, but some have made large fortunes; and to-day there are thousands from San Francisco right up to Alaska that are ready to rush at the first word of new gold fields being opened, each thinking that this time he will be sure to "strike it rich." Many men are brought to beggary every year on Wall Street, but a few become millionaires; and every day there are new recruits hurrying into that great maelstrom of speculation, each expecting that he will come out all right. So it is with the gambling spirit every time. It expects by risking a little to gain a great deal, whether by a chance in a sweepstake, or on a roulette table, or at a game of cards, or in stock gambling, or in a plain ordinary bet; and though many must lose yet each imagines that he himself is sure to gain.

Not only so, but there's the charm, the fascination of making money rapidly. Here is a young man tolling on from day to day on a small salary with long hours, hard work, small savings and very slow promotion. He sees that it must take the best years of his life, at his present rate, to get even a home of his own, while he

has absolutely no prospect of ever becoming rich. Here is an acquaintance of his who was as poor as himself a few years ago, but is now well-off. He made a start by winning at cards and then went into other forms of speculation till he now puts on a style far beyond that of his old companion and is spoken of as a man of brains and energy. Would it not be well for that young man to follow suit, to give up a situation that offers so little prospect and to try his luck with the few savings he has managed to lay aside? If he does—well, he may win, and so much the worse for him for then farewell to him for all contentment with hard and honest work. It's an evil thing for any man to find that he can make money without giving honest work for it. But the chances are that he loses all, and so, in either case, the last state of that man is worse than the first. Yet these men are the pigeons for the hawks to pluck.

Now, even those who may sometimes plead for betting and gambling will not deny the evil and ruinous results of it. The very name "gambler" is repulsive; you could not bear to have it applied to your father, brother, or son, and the place where he plies his calling is known as a "gambling hell." So hard is it, indeed, for those who yield to this passion to retrace their steps towards the purity and honesty of heaven, that over the door of the gambling saloon might be written the words that Dante in his vision saw over the portals of hell, "Abandon hope all ye who enter here."

Look how gambling injures and degrades whatever it fastens on. Look at its effect on boat racing. There are few more admirable among all our manly sports than boat racing, but betting has fastened no it so largely now, that you are afraid the oarsman may have been bribed by some who have wagered heavily on the result, so that the race may have been sold before it has been rowed. Horse racing might have much to commend it if it were always honestly conducted, but it seems to be kept up largely for the gain or the excitement of the gambling connected with it. It is told of Horace Greeley that he said when the democratic party was not so triumphant and respected as it is to-day: "I'll not say that every democrat is a horse-thief, but every horse-thief is a democrat." So, I'll not say that all in favour of horse-racing are gamblers, but every gambler is in favour of horse-racing.

And worse than its effect on games or sport is its effect on the men themselves. When men yield to this passion it seems to corrode their character, to eat away their integrity, to unfit them for the steady, honest, industry of life. How many a young man has dropped into it, and then cheated or robbed his employer for means to pay his gambling debts, intending at first to repay with what he expected to win, but the winnings never came, and instead of them came disgrace and loss and punishment.

You may have seen, either in the original or in engravings the series of pictures by an eminent English artist, portraying the gambler's progress. At first you see the young fellow at college with some gay companions at a game of cards, the night being far spent and signs of dissipation scattered about the room. Then you see him at a horse-race making up his betting book, beset by men who are already further on the way to hell than he himself is. Next you see him under arrest, the sheriff's officer come to levy on his property, his young wife looking on with startled, horror-stricken gaze. Then he is further down, in poorer lodgings, remorse and misery depicted on his countenance, while his wife has more heart-ache in her eyes, and the children are suffering. And then, in the last scene, with despair on his face, in the bare and lonely attic, he is barring the door just before he takes his own life with the revolver that lies close at hand.

Oh, how refreshing it is to turn from a life of that kind, or from a gambler's life whatever be its surroundings or in what ever way it ends, and to look at the life of pure and honest industry of Jesus of Nazareth. It always clears our vision and

corrects our views of life to look at Christ. How perfectly honest, so that no man ever lost by Him; how steadily industrious, so that none ever made so much out of life as He did, and although He died on a cross and from the hand of charity received a grave; how constantly helpful to others so that He came to them like sunshine with brightness and with joy, leaving behind Him the sweetest memories and the holiest influence; how perfect in the example that he has set before us.

Let us test every act by Christ's teaching; let us turn away from all that we could not ask Him to approve of; let us strive, as He did, to make our lives of some service to men, and of some use to God. If this be our aim then the folly and sin of betting and of all other forms of gambling will be far from us; we shall be ready to take our stand firmly and say, "I never bet." "I never play for money;" we shall try to avoid even the appearance of evil, and to provide things honest in the sight of all men.

## WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS.

Forty-Second Annual Report—Eminently Satisfactory Results of the Year's Operations—The Dividends Substantial and the Reserve Fund Largely Added to—Mr. G. R. E. Cockburn Added to the Directorate and the Old Board Re-Elected.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held at its offices in Toronto, on Wednesday, 22nd February, 1893. Mr. A. M. Smith, President, occupied the chair, and J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, was appointed to act as Secretary to the meeting. The Secretary read the following:

#### FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders their Report on the business of the Company for the year ending 31st December last, together with accounts relating thereto.

The increase in premium income, which was anticipated on causes referred to in the last Annual Report, has been fully realized; the total premium receipts of the Company (after deducting the amount paid for reinsurance) having reached the sum of \$2,266,283.59.

It must be a matter of general regret that statistics compiled in relation to fires in Canada and the United States show that the total fire waste on this continent in 1892, as in the preceding year, was considerably in excess of what has, in the past, been the average amount of such destruction. Among the serious losses of the year may be mentioned a conflagration of considerable magnitude at Milwaukee, Wis., and one involving a loss of some \$15,000,000 at St. Johns, Nfld. In this latter disaster, however, this Company was not involved, it having been deemed inadvisable to establish an agency in Newfoundland. During the closing months of the season of inland navigation there were also some exceptionally heavy losses to lake shipping, which materially reduced the profit of that branch of the business.

Taking into account, therefore, the fact that these unfavorable experiences have made the year a trying one generally to companies engaged in Fire and Marine underwriting, your Directors feel that the results of the business of 1892 to the "Western" must be eminently satisfactory to the Shareholders. These results may be briefly summarized as follows:—

The profit balance on the year's transactions is \$221,456.78. Two half-yearly dividends, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, have been paid, and \$190,000 has been carried to the reserve fund, which now amounts to \$1,090,000. The amount estimated as necessary to run off or reinsure existing risks is \$738,772.97; and, after deducting this from the total surplus funds of the Company, a net surplus remains over capital and all liabilities of \$356,281.08.

The Directors regret to have to record the loss during the year of one of their number in the death of Mr. A. T. Fulton, who for the past nine years had been a valued member of the Board. The vacancy thus caused was filled by the election of Mr. G. R. E. Cockburn, M.P.

In closing this report the Directors desire to express their appreciation of the efficient services of the Officers and Agents of the Company during the past year.

#### STATEMENT OF BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1892.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.	
Fire premiums.....	\$1,865,351 75
Marine premiums.....	691,709 26
Less re-assurance.....	\$2,557,061 01
	290,777 42
Interest account.....	\$2,266,283 59
	47,029 67
	\$2,313,313 26
Fire losses, including an appropriation for all losses reported to Dec. 31, 1892.....	\$1,007,593 47
Marine losses, including an appropriation for all losses reported to Dec. 31, 1892.....	377,623 16
General expenses, agents' commission, and all other charges.....	707 239 85
Balance to profit and loss.....	221,456 78
	\$2,313,313 26

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
Dividend No. 62.....	26,701 83
Dividend No. 63.....	29,847 66
Carried to reserve fund.....	190,000 00
Balance.....	5 054 05
	\$ 251,603 24
Balance from last year.....	4,181 36
Premium on new stock.....	25,965 10
Profit for the year.....	221,456 78
	\$ 251,603 24

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock, paid up.....	\$ 600,000 00
Losses under adjustment.....	218,558 57
Dividend payable January 9, 1893.....	29,847 66
Reserve fund.....	\$1,090,000 00
Balance profit and loss.....	5,054 05
	1,095,054 05
	\$1,938,460 48

ASSETS.	
United States and State bonds.....	\$ 442,300 00
Dominion of Canada stock.....	262,660 75
Bank Loan Company, and other stocks.....	204,277 60
Company's building.....	65,000 00
Debentures.....	225,719 95
Cash on hand and on deposit.....	239,139 05
Bills receivable.....	77 110 41
Mortgages.....	15,434 83
Re-assurances.....	38,061 22
Interest due and accrued.....	8,720 50
Agents' balances and other accounts.....	359,976 12
	\$1,938,460 48

A. M. SMITH,  
President,  
J. J. KENNY,  
Managing Director.

Western Assurance Offices,  
Toronto, Feb. 11th, 1893.

AUDITORS' REPORT.  
To the President and Directors of the Western Assurance Company.

GENTLEMEN,—We hereby certify that we have audited the books of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1892, and have examined the vouchers and securities in connection therewith, and find the same carefully kept, correct and properly set forth in the above statement.

R. R. CATRON,  
JOHN M. MARTIN, F.C.A.,  
Auditors.

To.onto, Feb. 11, 1893.

In moving the adoption of the report, the President said:—

When addressing the last annual meetings of Shareholders, I referred to the withdrawal from business of a number of Fire Insurance Companies in Canada and the United States during the preceding year; and I predicted that, as a consequence of this as well as from advances in rates that were being affected in many quarters, companies remaining in the field and offering to the public undoubted security in the form of large capital and assets might during the year 1892 look for a considerably increased volume of business.

These predictions, as the accounts now presented to you show, have been fulfilled in the case of the "Western." A net premium income of upwards of two and a quarter million dollars is something of which we may well feel proud, demonstrating, as it does, not only the popularity of the Company, but the energy and zeal of its representatives throughout the extensive field of its operations. But in Fire insurance, as in most other matters, quantity must be regarded as a secondary consideration to quality, and the handsome balance which is shown on the credit side of the revenue account at the close of a year which has been, generally speaking, anything but a favourable one to Fire Insurance Companies, demonstrates, better than any words of mine could do, that sound judgment and care are exercised by the manager, officers, and agents of the Company in the selection of risks and the supervision of its business; in fact the report which you have just heard read, with its accompanying accounts, presents so clear and at the same time what I think must be considered so satisfactory an exhibit of the past year's transactions, that I need do no more, in moving its adoption, than commend the figures to your careful consideration.

Before resuming my seat, however, I may perhaps be allowed, in view of this being the twenty-seventh anniversary of my election as a director, and the tenth annual meeting at which I have had the honour of filling the President's chair, to refer briefly to the past history of the Company. In looking over the annual statements which we have submitted to the Shareholders for the twenty years from 1873 to 1892 inclusive, I find that our total income during that period has been \$25,845,756, and our expenditure for losses and expenses \$23,937,470. Out of the profit balance that remained we have paid in dividends \$1,015,000, and carried nearly \$900,000 to our reserve fund.

It must be remembered, however, that some individual years of those twenty, which as a whole show such favourable results, were unprofitable ones, and this must impress upon us the wisdom, or rather the necessity, in such a business as ours, of increasing our reserve fund in favourable years, so that regular dividends may be maintained in less fortunate seasons. I might also point out that during the twenty years ending 31 December last, to which I have referred, our Shareholders have received an average return of twelve per cent. per annum upon their paid-up capital. This capital in 1873 was \$200,000, and since that date we have, from time to time, as the increase in our business seemed to call for it, made additions to it, until we have reached our present position with \$600,000 paid up, while our stock stands on the share list at a premium of seventy per cent. So much for the past; and now a word as to the future. As you have been advised by circular, the directors think that the time has come, when, in regard to its paid-up capital, as well as in other respects, the "Western" should take its stand among the "millionaire" companies of the country. The business has now attained such proportions that we think—basing our judgment upon the past experience of the Company—that we may safely assume the responsibility of earning and continuing to pay satisfactory dividends to Shareholders upon the increased capital. If the resolutions are adopted which are to be submitted to you to-day, to complete the issue of the capital which is provided for by the Company's charter, namely \$2,000,000—fifty per cent. of which will be paid up, thus giving us a cash capital of One Million Dollars—this action we feel confident, will materially aid us, and those who are to come after us, in maintaining the position of the "Western" in the front rank of the companies doing business on this continent.

The President then referred to the relations which had been recently established between the "Western" and the British America Assurance Company, and

explained at some length the advantages which might be looked for from these two Toronto companies working in harmony, particularly in the management and supervision of their business at the more distant Agencies.

Mr. George A. Cox, Vice-President, in seconding the adoption of the report, said:—

I am glad to have the opportunity, Mr. President, to second the adoption of a report that must, I am sure, be eminently satisfactory to the Shareholders. I also desire to extend to yourself and to the Shareholders my congratulations upon the magnificent record that you have given us, showing the result of the Company's business for the last twenty years. An average annual dividend of over twelve per cent. for twenty consequent years, notwithstanding the vicissitudes and serious conflagrations that had overtaken the Company during that long period, is certainly very reassuring; but to return to the statement under consideration, it is the more gratifying to be able to meet our Shareholders with such an exhibit as has been made here to-day, when it is evident from the reports published thus far that many Fire Insurance Companies in Canada and the United States, as well as in other parts of the world, have found the year of 1892 an unprofitable one.

In comparing the figures of this report with those presented a year ago, it is encouraging to find that the ratio of losses to premiums is considerably lower in 1892 than it was in 1891, and it is perhaps still more important to observe that while, as a result of the largely increased business, the aggregate amount paid for general expenses is in excess of similar charges in the preceding year, the actual percentage of expenses to premium income is 1.37 per cent. below that of 1891. This saving in itself is equal to a profit of some \$31,000.

In regard to the proposed increase in the capital of the Company, I heartily concur in all that the President has said as to the advisability of taking the final step to bring our capital up to the authorized amount. It may be said that our present assets are quite large enough to command public confidence, but there are few, if any, companies to-day doing the amount of business which the "Western" transacts on a smaller cash capital than \$1,000,000. In reference to the price at which it is proposed to allot the new stock to Shareholders, I would point out that taking into account the present low rate of interest obtainable on investments, and bearing in mind that the Directors desire to maintain the present rate of dividend, 140 must be considered a favourable price to Shareholders. This new issue of stock, besides increasing the cash capital by \$400,000, will, it must be borne in mind, add a further \$160,000 to the surplus funds of the Company.

The Vice-President also fully indorsed the views expressed by the President as to the advantages likely to accrue from the connections which have been established between this Company and the British America Assurance Company.

The report being unanimously adopted, it was moved by Mr. W. B. McMurrich, seconded by Mr. Robt. Thompson, and carried, that a cordial vote of thanks be passed to the President and Board of Directors for their services and attention to the interests of the Company during the past year.

Messrs. J. E. Robertson and J. K. Niven having been appointed scrutineers, the election of Directors for the ensuing year was proceeded with, which resulted in the unanimous re-election of the old Board, viz.:—Messrs. A. M. Smith, Geo. A. Cox, Hon. S. C. Wood, Robert Beaty, G. R. E. Cockburn, M. P., George McMurrich, H. N. Baird, W. R. Brock, and J. J. Kenny.

At the close of the Annual Meeting the question of increasing the capital stock of the Company to \$2,000,000 was submitted (as required by the Company's charter) to a special meeting of the Shareholders and unanimously approved; the new stock (\$800,000) to be issued at a premium of \$8 per share (forty per cent. on the amount called up), and allotted to Shareholders in the proportion of two shares to every three held by them on 15th March next, and payable in five equal instalments of \$5.60 per share each on the 1st days of April, June, August, October, and December, 1893, respectively.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held subsequently Mr. A. M. Smith was re-elected President and Mr. George A. Cox Vice-President for the ensuing year.

The Rev. A. H. Scott, M.A., has been elected President of the Perth Bible Society.

At the recent meeting of the County Victoria, C. E. A., the Rev. A. Macaulay, of Woodville, was elected President.

The Rev. Dr. Fraser, of Hamilton, has recently been lecturing in various localities. His subject is an interesting one: "From Egypt to Jerusalem and round about it."

Rev. P. Wright, B.D., occupied the pulpit of Knox Church, Portage la Prairie, on Sunday, after an absence of three weeks in Toronto. It was estimated that the congregation numbered over seven hundred on Sunday evening.

A compromise of the present trouble at the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Victoria, B. C., may be arranged, the pastor, the Rev. Mr. McLeod, being willing to accept for the year, in consideration of bad times, a reduced stipend of \$3,000.

The recent annual social of Cooke's Church was a pleasant, as well as a successful, affair. The pastor, Rev. W. Patterson, presided; and Rev. Mr. Young, of St. Enoch's Church, Rev. G. M. Milligan, of Old St. Andrew's and others, delivered addresses. The musical part of the programme was particularly good. Cooke's Church people manage a social exceedingly well.

#### SCHIFFMANN'S ASTHMA CURE.

Instantly relieves the most violent attack, facilitates free expectoration and ensures rest to those otherwise unable to sleep except in a chair, as a single trial will prove. Send for a free trial package to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., but ask your druggist first.

## Pastor and People.

### GOLDEN GRAIN BIBLE READING.

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

#### GOD THE GREAT FOUNTAIN OF GOOD.

A vision that blesses the heart is to see God as the giver of every good and perfect gift. Everything lies in his purpose and comes out of his hand. He distributes royally his good things, giving them to us richly to enjoy. He is not only liberal, He is lavish. Read these passages, and mark their truth!

God gives to all *life, breath and all things.* Acts 17.25.  
 He bestows on us richly all things to enjoy. 1 Tim. 6.17.  
 He giveth *rain* upon the earth; Job 5.10.  
 God puts *wisdom* in the heart of the wise. Exod. 31.6.  
 He gives *grace* to the lowly. Prov. 3.34. Ias. 4.6  
 He giveth *power* to the faint. Isa. 40.29.  
 He gives to men the *true bread.* Jno. 6.32  
 He imparts *prosperity*—increase. 1 Cor. 3.7.  
 He gives *power* to make *wealth.* Deut. 8.18.  
 He bestows *rest from sorrow.* Isa. 14.3.  
 He gives the *bread of adversity.* Isa. 30.20.  
 He *avenges* his people. 2 Sam. 22.48.  
 He gives to faithful men *victory* in their moral fightings.  
 1 Cor. 15.57.  
 He crowns all his work to true men with *glory.* Ps. 84.11.

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### THE CHILDREN'S PULPIT.

EDITED BY M. H. C.

When the galley came into shallow water a boat was lowered from its stern and a number of dark faced men clambered into it. The boat then made towards the shore, not at the point where the young men waited but round a projecting rock to their right which hid the strangers from their view. Leon and Polydor rose therefore and walked inland so as to get round the rock and obtain a glimpse of the shipmen and their business. Before they had gone far however they were met by the men they were in search of, a band of desperate Moors armed to the teeth. Leon called out to them asking what they wanted and they answered him roughly in a strange tongue. Then as the cousins saw that the Moors meant mischief and as it was contrary to the teaching they had received to run away, they hastily snatched from the ground two rugged branches torn away by the wind from the trees and stood at bay. Immediately the Moors made a dash at them. The young Spartans laid about them well with their rough weapons, but alas! the branches soon broke in their hands and the next moment they were stunned with many blows, bound with cords and carried away. The African pirates made all haste with their victims to the boat and rowed rapidly to the ship. At once the sails were hoisted as the wind was fair from the north-east and the galley sped merrily before the breeze.

When Leon and Polydor came to themselves it was night. They found themselves upon a lower deck lying on their backs on hard boards with the blue star spangled sky overhead. The vessel in which they were unwilling passengers was cleaving the waves in its onward course and the wash of waters along her lower sides had a refreshing sound to the ears of the parched and fevered captives. In the morning they saw they were not alone. Many other youths and maidens, most of whom were fair of skin like themselves, were lying on the deck; and when daylight awoke them to a sense of their misery they began to bewail their unhappy fate. Polydor joined his lamentations to theirs and wished that he had never been born. But Leon, though as badly off as any of them and suffering from severe wounds on the head was too proud a Spartan to let people see what he felt, and too hopeful to be cast by any evil fate into the depths of despair. A Moor came along after a while with a basket of food and a large jar of water. Leon made signs to him to take the ropes off his arms that he might be able to feed himself and as he looked pleasantly at the man at the same time, the pirate not only took the ropes off his arms but removed them from his legs also, and did the same for Polydor at Leon's silent request. Many of the prisoners refused the food offered them, including Polydor, but when the Moor threw him his loaf Leon jumped up and caught it so cleverly that the man laughed goodnaturedly and ever afterwards brought his cheerful captive a double share. Soon after Polydor was very glad to pick up the food he had rejected and eat it though with angry scowls.

The ship was not long in reaching the shores of Africa. Then with land in sight all the way it skirted the coast, ever moving westward. Weeks passed away, dreary, miserable weeks, varied only by the changes in the weather and by the calls which the pirate captain was obliged to make at friendly harbours for the purpose of procuring provisions and water. At last when the captives thought they must surely have reached the world's end the ship passed through the Pillars of Hercules into what we now call the Straits of Gibraltar and came into port in the harbour of Tingis, now Tanjiers. This was a famous city, the last in the west, looking out upon the broad Atlantic Ocean which no ancient ship ever crossed. In fabled story it was said to have been founded by the giant Autaeus who was the Son of the Earth. Whenever Hercules

the great giant killer of the Old World, threw Autaeus upon the ground he rose with fresh strength because he had fallen into his mother's lap, so that the Greek hero was compelled to hold him up in his hands and choke him between Earth and Heaven. A Roman general who took the city opened the tomb of this giant and said that the skeleton he found in it was nearly nine feet long. A late Greek historian wrote that he had seen in Tingis a monument with the inscription "We are the men who fled before Joshua, the robber, the son of Nun." Many good historians think that this may be true. The whole region to the North of Tingis was one of romantic fable. There lay the great chain of the Atlas mountains which were said to hold up the sky. Among them or near their base were the gardens of the Hesperides where grew golden apples watched by a many-headed dragon. And farther west in the great ocean lay the Fortunate Islands or Isles of the Blessed, an earthly Paradise. It was no mean or barbarous place therefore to which the young Greeks had been brought by their captors.

All the captives were taken ashore and led to the slave-market with ropes round their necks as if they were so many cattle. Here was occasion for new lamentation on the part of Polydor. Happily however a Moorish merchant bought the two cousins and taking the ropes off their necks bade them follow him to his house. When they arrived there they were astonished to find such a place as they had not seen in all Laconia. It was a warehouse filled with goods from all quarters, Phoenician wares from Carthage and Utica, Greek manufactures from Cyrene, raw products from Spain, Etruscan fabrics from Italy with corn, oil, honey, leather, ivory, gold and steel from central Africa. The merchant had many ships upon the sea and many caravans of camels, the ship of the desert on land constantly exchanging goods among the nations. Strong men were wanted in this great storehouse to pack and carry and load and pile away, neat handed men to handle delicate goods and intelligent men to examine and assort the incoming cargoes and to deal with purchasers. The two cousins who knew nothing of commerce for which the Spartans had much contempt had to begin at the bottom of the ladder and act as simple porters. They had a very hard time of it. The other porters were either negroes from the south west or Iberians from Spain. No other Greeks were there. The young Spartans had indeed a chance offered them of bettering their position for the merchant partly by signs and partly by his own language of which they had picked up a little offered to set them over his Cyrenæan department, but alas! they had to confess that though gentlemen born, they could neither read nor write and that the only things they were judges of were horses, armour and weapons. So they had to stick to their loads and bear the abuse and contempt of the negroes and Iberians.

If Leon had been alone he could have got along well enough for he found it easy to make friends and to forget the insults of ignorant people. But he was continually dragged into his cousin's quarrels for Polydor returned his fellow-labourers' abuse with interest, imagined all sorts of slights that were never meant and was always running to the overseer or his master with some complaint. Everybody that knew him became heartily sick of Polydor. His companions and superiors had no mercy to show him, and even strangers in the streets, young men and boys, when they saw his gloomy face and suspicious look would pelt him with bad names and sometimes with mud and stones. Of course Leon like a good fellow took his cousin's part and so shared in all his troubles. A circumstance happened however that made an opening for something better. Leon was busy one day piling away some goods that a caravan from the interior had just brought in. Polydor and two negroes were unloading a camel and bringing the load to him. One of the negroes when he thought nobody observed him slid a small bag into his waistcloth. But Leon saw him and he knew from the size of the bag that it must contain gold or gold dust. He did not like to harm the man and yet he knew, heathen though he was that he should act honestly with his master and he also knew that he and Polydor might be charged with the theft. So, keeping his eye on the thief, he waited for a chance to tell the merchant. Soon the merchant came to inspect the load. He had been told what was in it and asked Leon for the little bag. Leon of course answered that it had not been given to him and the three porters denied that they had seen it. The merchant became alarmed and then angry, when Leon whispered to him telling where the thief had placed it. The man was searched and the bag found. It contained gold dust as Leon had thought but along with it were some precious stones which are rare in Africa and consequently of great value. Great was the delight of the merchant to get the bag back again and pitiful was the punishment of the negro.

In his joy the merchant asked Leon what he could do for him short of granting his liberty. Leon told him he and his cousin suffered so much from the porters and others that he would like if they could be removed from their company. Their master replied that if they knew anything of husbandry he would send them to work on his estate far away at the foot of the Atlas mountains where he wanted to send trustworthy men. Leon closed at once with this offer for he and Polydor understood field labour although they had done little at it with their own hands. Accordingly when the next caravan went south to obtain from the plantations corn and oil, grapes, oranges and dates the cousins accompanied it, and on their arrival set to work to cultivate the ground. The labourers

on the plantations were Moors, dark of skin indeed but with handsome features, very different from the Iberians and negroes. Leon got along well with them but in a short time Polydor began to quarrel. The whole world he said was in a conspiracy against him. Now it is very foolish for one man to quarrel with two hundred unless God's truth makes him do so; and this was what Leon told his cousin, although of course he knew nothing about God's truth as we have it. But Polydor would not listen, he went about sulking and scowling, blaming everybody that even looked sideways at him, not knowing perhaps that this was the way in which he looked at everybody. Soon the plantation became too hot for him. From words the Moors came to blows and as they were strong men Polydor was worse off than he had been at Tingis. Again Leon took his cousin's part notwithstanding he was in the wrong and suffered in consequence for all Polydor's folly and ill-nature.

One day Polydor had a quarrel with two Moors, brothers who were good workmen and in high favour with the manager of the plantations. They fell upon the young Spartan and would have killed or maimed him for life if Leon had not come to his rescue and beaten the Moors severely. The news came to the superintendent's ears and soon it was known all over the place that the two Greeks were to be publicly flogged for their offence. Leon and Polydor heard the report when they came in for the night; Next day the flogging was to take place and they who had never seen anyone but a slave punished felt that it were better to die than for a Spartan to submit to such degradation. That night while others slept they arose and fled, taking with them nothing but some barley cakes a large vine-dresser's knife and a spear head. They did not dare to go north for they would run the risk of being captured by their master's many servants and acquaintances. To go south or east would be to perish in the deserts. So they went westward for there they knew lay the great sea. Many long days they journeyed away from the mountain country of Atlas over sands and level plains towards the drowned lands about what is now called Cape Nun. Their barley, loaves or cakes were soon eaten and they had to beg from natives whom they met here and there. After that dates and other wild fruits were all their fare except when with their spear's head now fitted to a shaft they could kill some bird or animal and half cook it in the burning sand. For bread they sometimes found roots that were eatable and the grains of tall grasses. But they were free and at the thought of this even Polydor ceased for a while to grumble.

At last the two fugitives caught sight in the distance of the great western sea but how to get to its shore they could not tell for between it and them lay a great expanse of salt marsh and lagoon. Standing on the bank of the river just where it entered the sea of water weeds and canes they were delighted to see coming towards them a number of boats paddled by men like Moors. When the boats which were made of wicker work covered with skin came to land the men who were in them hailed their cousins in a language so like that of the Moors that it could be easily understood. The boatmen told Leon, for Polydor was so suspicious that he had gone behind a tree with spear in hand, that they were Canars from a place many miles to the north and that they had come to this marshy region because it was a good place for fish. Then they took him and his cousin to a log hut hidden among bushes where they stored the fish that they had caught and dried. These kind men also gave the fugitives some food and a large skin bottle for holding water, which was quite fresh a few miles up the river. In answer to Leon's questions they said that it would be useless to go to the south as it was a great sandy desert, and that if he chose to take to the sea he would find about twenty leagues to the west many beautiful islands inhabited by people of the same race as themselves. Polydor wanted to go north with the Canars who were about returning home with their dried fish, leaving their skin boats behind in the log house. But Leon reminded him of the punishment they had escaped from and of the certainty that they would be taken if they entered the north country through which their former master's caravans were constantly passing. For his part he said, he preferred to trust himself to the open sea and the tender mercies of the island people. Polydor sulkily agreed to go with his cousin.

The Canars gave Leon an old boat which could hardly be of any use for another fishing season. Some of the wicker work was broken in and the skin was hard and cracked in many places. But they showed him how to mend the frame and how to fill up the cracks in the leather with gum which flowed from trees growing near at hand. They also gave him some *tomzeen* or barely cakes and a few of their dried fish. Then while Polydor went up the river to fill the leathern bottle with fresh water and to gather wild fruits and roots Leon went to work at the canoe. The next day the Canars went home with the fruits of their labours and by the evening the boat was ready to go to sea. As soon as it was morning the cousins began their voyage down the river. It was not a pleasant one for in some places it led through great swamps full of water snakes and stinging insects and in others over sand bars where the water was so shallow that the canoe could hardly be poled over them. But at last they reached the open sea and passed the night on the last of the sand bars rocking about in their frail craft. All night Leon lay awake taking note of the western stars at every hour as they changed so that he might know how to direct his course the next night. Polydor slept, only turning about with a growl every now and then as he dreamt of some imaginary enemies.

(To be continued.)

## Our Young Folks.

TO-DAY.

Be swift to love your own, dears,  
Your own who need you so;  
Say to the speeding hour, dears,  
"I will not let thee go  
Except thou give a blessing;"  
Force it to hide and stay.  
Love has no sure to-morrow,  
It only has to-day.

Oh, hasten to be kind, dears,  
Before the time shall come  
When you are left behind, dears,  
In an all-lonely home;  
Before in late contrition  
Vainly you weep and pray.  
Love has no sure to-morrow,  
It only has to-day.

Swifter than sun and shade, dears,  
Move the fleet wings of pain;  
The chance we have to-day, dears,  
May never come again.  
Joy is a fickle rover,  
He brooketh not delay.  
Love has no sure to-morrow,  
It only has to-day.

Too late to plead or grieve, dears,  
Too late to kiss or sigh,  
When death has laid his seal, dears,  
On the cold lip and eye.  
Too late our gifts to lavish  
Upon the burial clay;  
Love has no sure to-morrow,  
It only has to-day.

SUSAN COOLIDGE.

WANTED.

The other day I saw in a newspaper a notice which I think should be read with care and then tucked away in the memory. Here it is:

"Wanted.—In one hundred thousand households in America, a willing, sunshiny daughter who will not fret when asked to wipe the dishes or sigh when requested to take care of the baby; a daughter whose chief delight it is to smooth away her mother's wrinkles, and who is quite as willing to lighten her father's cares as his pocket; a girl who thinks her own brother quite as fine a fellow as some other girl's brother. Constant love, high esteem, and a more honoured place in the home guaranteed. Employment assured to all qualified applicants. Address, Mother, Home Office."

AIM HIGH.

Boys and girls, aim high. Do not say: "I will be pretty good," but endeavour to be perfect.

A great artist was once highly praised for a beautiful painting which he had just completed. "Ah, do not praise me!" he said, sadly. "It may be very beautiful, but I aimed at perfection."

I once put the following question to a ragged little newsboy: "What are you going to be when you are a man?" The little fellow met my half-quizzical glance with a look of determination in his bright eyes; then he replied, "President of the United States, sir." That lad may not become President, but he will not remain a newsboy.

George Elliot, in writing the last words of one of her most powerful novels, exclaims. "It is so much less than what I hoped for, I am dissatisfied."

Bear this in mind: "If we aim at the ground, we shall never reach the sky."  
New York Observer.

A FRIENDLY WASP.

A gentleman becoming annoyed by the persistent buzzing of a wasp about his head, knocked it down with his newspaper. It fell through an open window upon the sill apparently dead. Only apparently, for a few seconds later, to the observer's astonishment, a large wasp flew on to the window sill, and, after buzzing around the injured one a second or two, began to lick it all over. After this treatment (which may have been a kind of massage) the sick wasp seemed to revive, and his friend then dragged him gently to the edge, grasped

him around the body and flew away with him. Evidently the stranger, finding a wounded comrade, gave some aid partly to restore him preliminary to removal to a place of safety for further treatment, and then carried him there. This brave little wasp acted like the good Samaritan, who found a man "half dead," "bound up his wounds, pouring on them oil and wine," and "brought him to an inn and took care of him."

THE MISTAKES OF A SMALL BOY.

A boy would not be worth much if he never made mistakes, and was never told of them. There is hope for a boy in proportion to the number of mistakes he makes and afterwards corrects.

One of the most common mistakes of a boy is what he wants. He is apt to want most the things he hasn't, and one of the things a small boy hasn't and hankers after most of all is size! Oh how he does pine for size! He waits and counts days and stretches himself up trying to catch up with his big brother. And all the time he may be more of a man than his big brother, if only he would put the right kind of measure instead of the foot rule.

You have heard of the Irishman who went to market to buy the most for his money, and finding that turnips were so much cheaper than potatoes, bought four bushels, instead of two of potatoes. But he was very much surprised to learn that turnips were seventy-five per cent. water and that he might have bought a package he could have carried in his vest pocket that would have contained the same amount of nutriment as his four bushels of turnips.

This was a case where size was deceiving, and that is the way the small boy is often taken in. It is not the size of a man's fist, or the breadth of his shoulders, or the height of his stove-pipe hat that counts. I have seen a seven-foot bully do a thing so mean and unmanly that a seven-year-old boy ought to blush for it. And I have seen a boy pass along after him and pick the whining dog up that he had lamed by a kick, and treat it with such pity and tenderness that, if we still lived in the days of chivalry (and we do in more ways than one), that boy would have been knighted and spurred and received the applause and smile of fair ladies and noble men and his king, and the hulking giant would have been given to some magician to be changed into a flea or a potato bug, or some petty, noxious insect. If a boy would only hanker after the things that ought to go with size, and let size take care of itself, he would make no mistakes.

Another thing the small boy is apt to overrate is physical strength. He is always bragging about what he can do, and the strongest boy in a crowd is sure to have things pretty much his own way. The whole world used to be boys once in that respect. The man who could strike the hardest blow, ride the fastest, jump the farthest, and use his arms and legs the best was the best man; now it is the man who can use his head the best. The Indian said, when he first heard a pistol fired and saw the deadly effect: "He heap little, heap loud, heap go quick and hit hard." A boy who is little need not be loud, but if he can "go quick," and hit the mark clean through in doing his duty, he is manlier than some men who wear men's clothing. It is not the exhibition of strength, but intelligent and judicious use of strength that makes great. The horse has more strength than the man, but the man with his less strength and his superior mind makes the horse go as he pleases, and subdues the wildest and most ferocious beast.

Don't ache for size; don't ache for strength. Don't lie awake at night thinking how to get either. Let those things take care of themselves, and be just the kindest, most truthful, patient, industrious, happiest boy you can, and get all the love you can from others, give all the love you can to them, and men will one day say of you: "What a power he is," and maybe you couldn't lift a five pound dumb-bell. But all I say will be true nevertheless.

## Teacher and Scholar.

March 19th, 1893. } **TIMELY ADMONITIONS.** { Prov. 23, 15: 23.

GOLDEN TEXT.—And be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the spirit. Eph. 5: 18.

The book of Proverbs belongs to what has been called the wisdom literature of the Old Testament. The term "wisdom" among the ancient Hebrews was applied to the faculty of acute observation, shrewdness in device, cleverness of invention. It shows itself in maxims of conduct, moral advice, and even the observation of nature, so far as it furnishes evidence of providential arrangement or design. The Hebrew word for "proverb" means a statement which may be either drawn from one particular instance or generalized from experience, but must be capable of being applied to other instances of the same kind. The first section of this book, chaps i-ix, contains not so much proverbs proper, as an introduction commending the wisdom of which the proverbs that follow are the expression. In the following leading section, chaps x 1-22, xvi, each verse contains a complete proverb, consisting of two members, except in xix. 7. No particular order is discernible. The short collection chaps xxii, 17-24, xxxii, from which the lesson is taken, is rather a body of maxims with proverbs interwoven, having a practical aim. The words "my son" with which the lesson opens, and which are several times repeated in the short collection, are so used as to indicate seemingly that some particular individual was originally had in view.

I. Exhortation to Wisdom. The gladness it will bring to his monitor is the foundation of an exhortation of the young man to wisdom. This wisdom is usual in character. It commences with, and has its chief part in a recognition of true relationship to the Lord (chap. i, 7). It is the fool who saith in his heart, there is no God (Ps. xiv, 1), and in saying it manifests his folly. To know that God is, and rightly to reverence Him betokens true wisdom. This will exercise its moulding influence over the whole life. The fruit of the wise heart will be seen in lips that speak right things. The words of the lips declare what the inner life is. The wise heart should further be restrained from envy of sinners. As a rule it is well with the righteous and ill with the wicked, but sometimes the way of the sinner seems the more prosperous, and the beholder is tempted to think that they are always at ease, and increase in riches. The true antidote to such thoughts is the continuous preservation of the heart in the fear of the Lord, that is, in wisdom. This fear in which wisdom begins, and in which it consists (Job xxviii, 28) is the recognition of God's true character. His greatness, majesty, holiness and grace; it embraces the reverential worship and obedience, which that recognition is fitted to produce. To those thus fearing God's confidence is given (Ps. xxv, 14). They see the insignificance of all that makes the wicked an object of envy, and also discern in the coming time a rectification of all inequalities. There will be an end, or reward; the expectation or hope that is founded on God's justice will not be cut off. The sinner may prosper for a time, but he who is truly wise will guide his heart in the way of God's fear.

II. Exhortation against Intemperance. The young man is warned against excess in eating and drinking. He is not to avoid such excess merely, but also the society of those who indulge in it. Wine-bibbing and gluttony both manifest a spirit of self-indulgence, a disposition to minister to personal pleasure, apart from any thought of a higher purpose, and even where it may be harmful. They often go together, and they lead to poverty. Not the body alone, but the mind is deteriorated by means of them, and the person indulging rendered more or less incapable of taking his place as a worker. The night revelries result in drowsiness, lethargy, producing that disinclination and unfitness for work, which clothes a man with rags. In determining how these excesses are to be avoided it has to be borne in mind that while moderate eating is a

necessity, moderate drinking of wine or other strong drink is not. It has further to be borne in mind, that while moderate eating has no tendency to produce a strong appetite for excess, the same cannot be said of moderate drinking. It is a habit of great insecurity. Certainly all moderate drinkers do not become drunkards. But all drunkards come from moderate drinkers. The tendency of the use of alcoholic stimulants is towards the confirmed appetite for drink. There is no such tendency in total abstinence. It is ever the safe position. Moreover no one can avoid responsibility for the influence of his action on others. The example of one against whom there has never been a suspicion of weakness, may commend intoxicating liquors to another to whom they may be harmful. The weight of the personal character ought to be thrown on the side which will make it a strength to every weak brother.

III. Exhortation to Filial Obedience and True Principles. Obedience to father and mother is strongly inculcated throughout the Bible. The fifth commandment forms the link between duty to God, and duty to man, since it commands due honour to those to whom God has delegated his authority. Obedience and love to parents should be the natural channels through which the child is led to obedience and love to God. Indifference to a father's or a mother's will cannot well co-exist with true piety. Truthful, sincere living is to be earnestly sought. Truth here refers not merely to theoretical knowledge, but to sincerity of life. This is to be attained at any price, and to be parted with on no account.

Fifty-one metals are now known to exist. Four hundred years ago only seven were known.

Scientific research shows that the ocean contains nearly every element that exists upon the earth.

The African output of gold has grown rapidly of late. In 1891 it was a third as large as that of Australia, and Mr. Hamilton Smith, an American mining expert expresses the opinion that the Witwatersrand gold fields have quartz veins which ought to produce \$1,075,000,000, with another \$500,000,000 in adjacent regions. In other words, this field is expected to yield about as much gold as California did from 1850 to 1880. Philadelphia Press.

The great advance that has been made in the metallurgy of aluminum within the past ten years is one of the most hopeful signs of the application of scientific principles to commercial problems. When one recalls the status of this matter in 1880, when aluminum was but little more than a plaything, and an expensive one at that, and then refers to the present condition of the industry, he is impressed with two considerations. First, that so much has been done to cheapen the processes for the extraction of this metal from its ores and, second, that in all probability the methods now in use will be discarded before 1900. A great deal of laborious and costly work has been done, and the result is that aluminum can be bought for fifty cents per pound as against \$12 in 1886.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

A scheme is well advanced for providing Brussels with an underground electric railway similar to the South London line. The railway will have no fixed terminus, but will be arranged similar to the Inner Circle line, having eleven stations at the most important points of the city. No locomotives will be employed, but each train will consist of only one first and second class composite bogie carriage, to carry forty passengers, with a compartment in front in which the electric traction gear will be arranged. It is proposed to run eleven such cars in each direction, and to work the traffic by the automatic electric block system, as adopted on the Liverpool Electric Railway. The lifts at each station will be operated by electric power. Messrs. Alexander Penney & Co. are the agents for the syndicate, and Mr. J. H. Greathead has been appointed engineer.—London Engineering.

BAD BLOOD CURED.

GENTLEMEN,—I have used your Bardock Blood Bitters for bad blood and find it, without exception, the best purifying tonic in use. A short time ago two very large and painful boils came on the back of my neck, B. B. B. completely drove them away.

SAMUEL BLAIN, Toronto Junction.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

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The Canada Presbyterian

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1893.

The Globe puts the point very neatly when it says that the offence of the average Canadian member of Parliament is not Knavery, it is Slavery. True; but the slavery too often leads to knavery.

The Review of Reviews is of the opinion that Continental Union would be a good thing for England, for the United States and for Canada. That happy theory is, however, somewhat disturbed by the admission of the Review that a majority of the American people do not want union. It is further disturbed by the fact that scarcely anybody in Canada wants it. What then is the use of arguing about it.

We once heard a gentleman say that if March could be cut out of our year the Canadian would be the finest climate in the world. No doubt it would, but March cannot be cut out. It is right here again and the North East winds are as searching as ever. The best way to meet the emergency is to reduce the amount of work a little. Keep warm and take things moderately until the relaxing month passes.

It seems to us that Felix is being overworked in these modern days. Not long ago one of the foremost statesmen and orators in Canada said in a great speech, that, like Felix he was "almost persuaded" to believe or do something. Last week the Interior began a bright paragraph in this way, "When Felix told Paul much learning had made him mad, etc." Why not call on Festus and Agrippa when it is their turn?

Nehemiah was more than a moral suasion man. He believed in using the strong arm of the law. He contended with the Sabbath-breaking nobles and tried to persuade them; but he also shut the gates and charged that they should be kept shut until after the Sabbath. When the merchants and sellers lodged around the gates he testified against them but he was careful to say that if they came back he would lay hands on them. Nehemiah believed in the enforcement of good Sabbath laws.

This has been a trying winter for Canadian ministers. Those who drive between preaching places have had to force their way through many a heavy snow drift and preach to thin congregations after they got through. Even town and city churches have often been thinned out by cold weather and pelting snow storms. But the storms will soon be over and when the bright days of May and June come the frosts and cyclones will be forgotten. Everything will come right but the "loose collections" on the stormy Sabbaths. Those collections will never get into the church treasury.

The argument that Irishmen are unfit for self-government and therefore should not have local government admits of several applications. For centuries there was an endowed state church there. What value did the endowed church or churches give for the money received if Irishmen are scarcely civilized? Dr. Pature without any state aid turned the heathen of a South Sea Island into Christians in a few years. What are the state paid clergy for Ireland doing for centuries if the people are not yet fit to govern themselves?

Where was the historic Episcopate all this time? What were the official descendants of Paul and Peter doing for their money all these years?

Two thoughts are pretty sure to come into the mind of any one who reads the recent discussion in England of the question, "Is Christianity played out." One is that Christianity cannot be badly played out or so many representative people would not think it worth while to discuss the question. Another is that some of those who took part in the discussion were labouring under the delusion that Christianity and the Church of England are one and the same thing. They mistook Churchianity for Christianity. Churchianity is badly played out in spots—in Wales for example, where the church is less than one-fourth of the population, and the three-fourths are compelled by law to support it.

Canadian Presbyterians should be profoundly thankful that we have unbroken peace and plenty of work while other churches are torn with dissension and afflicted with heresy trials. One reason perhaps why peace reigns with us is because our pastors and professors are so busy and so poor that they have neither time nor money to get up a disturbance of any kind. The men who keep a church in hot water usually enjoy liberal salaries, work six or seven months in the year and spend the remainder of the time in Europe. If Dr. Briggs had been compelled to do the work of two or three men in college and preach every Sabbath the world might never have heard of his famous inaugural. A Canadian Presbyterian pastor never publishes anything heretical. When he gets through his own work he is so tired that the heresy, if he works up any, has to be confined to his mind.

THE APOCRYPHA.

In many of the larger copies of the Scriptures, especially in "family Bibles," a series of books appear, inserted between the Old and New Testament, called the Apocrypha. To many this is perplexing; if properly belonging to the Scriptures, why are they absent from any copy? If not part of Holy Writ, why appear in any? Concerning them the thirty-nine articles of the Anglican church says, "the church doth read them for example of life and instruction of manners, but yet doth it not apply them to establish any doctrine." Practically the Belgic articles of 1561 and the Irish of 1615 take the same position, while the Westminster Confession of 1646 declares them to be "of no authority in the church of God." The Douay Bible, following the vulgate, incorporates them among the canonical books, as Augustine in his writings apparently does. The extreme position however, of the Westminster standards is the only logical one. The Christian church accepts the Old Testament as its Master received it, and the Jerusalem canon acknowledged in Christ's day did not contain these writings, which were admitted to a place alongside of the recognized books by the literary looseness of the Alexandrine school. What Christ received, we receive; the Apocrypha wants the seal of his authorization. Nevertheless they have their interest to the student of sacred history, they record the heroic struggles of the Jews for their altar and their home together with many of the wise sayings of the rabbinical schools, during that long prophetic silence which prevailed from the death of Malachi until the voice from the wilderness proclaimed Messiah come. Messrs. Eye and Spottswood have rendered service to the student and reader by issuing a "Variorum Apocrypha," where, in addition to the text of the Coverdale Bible Apocrypha, is given a digest of various readings and renderings, by which the English reader can examine for himself these ancient, and in many respects important remains of Jewish literature, which cover the period extending from Malachi's day till the preaching of John. Indeed in 2nd Esdras it may be that we have a production of the early

years of the Christian era. In Ecclesiasticus and Wisdom we possess collections of wise sayings second only to those of Sacred Writ, and the Maccabean histories are full of thrilling heroisms and of patriotic ardour.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

A case recently tried in the English Court of Chancery threw more light on the true inwardness of Plymouthism than all the books ever published about that system. It appears that the late Samuel Morley, the well-known philanthropist had a son, Mr. Henry Hope Morley, who was weak in body and mind. The young man was subject to epileptic fits and in order that he might be properly cared for was put in charge of a "Brother" named Loughnan, who had formerly been an Episcopalian minister but had "come out from among them." Young Morley had about \$750,000, in his own right which he could draw out of the business established by his late father. When he was placed under Loughnan's care it was distinctly stipulated that there was to be no tampering with the young man's religious convictions. Plymouthism, however, would not be itself if it were not making proselytes; and young Morley soon joined the "close brethren." He was not long among the faithful until he began to draw cheques and as he drew out his money the Loughnan's grew rich. There were several Loughnans and they all soon began to show signs of material prosperity. The first year young Morley gave them £2,500; the second year, £2,700; the third year, £6,150; the fourth year, nearly £25,000; the fifth year, £10,000; the sixth year, £18,500, and during the last thirteen months of his life, £65,000! Receiving such large sums from their convert it was no wonder they bought mansions, kept a carriage and did other things that are done by the wicked. But the good times did not last long. In a fit of despondency poor young Morley committed suicide and his executors, one of whom is Postmaster-General in the Gladstone Government, put the whole matter into court. A chancery judge and half a dozen leading members of the bar went to work on the case in that cool, deliberate way characteristic of English courts and they soon made the revelations smell to heaven. The result of a three days' trial was that the "Brethren" were ordered to pay back about three quarters of a million; and steps are being taken to find where the money went. We venture to say most of it is gone where even an English court of Equity cannot lay hands on it.

The feature of the Morley-Loughnan case was the cross-examination of the principal Loughnan by Sir Charles Russell. The fellow went into the box with a jaunty, defiant air, talked pious, ignored mere money transactions as if they were infinitely beneath a spiritually minded man like him; and treated with contempt the idea that he should have done anything so worldly as keep accounts. At the close of his first day in the box he showed signs of fatigue; and next day remained away on account of a nervous headache. The third day Sir Charles got him so worked up that he offered to make a clean breast of everything. How cleanly it was may be learned from the fact that he tried to account for some of the money by calling partly repaid loans, gifts to the brethren!

There are few ministers in Canada who have not been denounced as hirelings by the "Brethren," the assumption of course being that the "Brethren" take no money. Loughnan, when pressed by Sir Charles Russell, admitted that before getting young Morley into his clutches he was in receipt of three or four hundred pounds a year, a much larger sum than many a minister in England receives. When he got hold of Morley he admitted he lived at the rate of \$20,000 a year, a nice little expenditure for a man who professed not to care anything for this wicked world! It would be interesting to know how much some of the "Brethren" who used to travel

through this country disturbing churches got for their work. Young Morley told his sister soon after he joined the "Brethren" that he had no respect for a religious society that published an annual balance sheet. It is not hard to tell where he learned that doctrine. Most honest men think an annual balance sheet a very useful thing.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE REV. ROBERT MONTEITH.

On Monday, 23rd Jan., the Rev. Robert Monteith, who for twenty-five years was clerk of the Toronto Presbytery, died in Toronto, at the advanced age of 78 years. Mr. Monteith was a native of Perthshire, Scotland, born on the 15th January, 1815. He studied theology in the United Session, Divinity Hall. Having been licensed as a preacher, he was chosen and ordained as colleague and successor to the Rev. David Inglis, minister of Greenlaw, the county town of Berwickshire, on the 29th April, 1841. Mr. Inglis (who was father of Professor Inglis, of Knox College) died in 1842, and Mr. Monteith continued till 1854 in charge of the church of Greenlaw, which had been one of the congregations of the Antiburgher branch of the Secession Church. He then came to Canada and laboured as a missionary in the Durham Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church. In 1856 he was inducted to the pastoral charge of the congregation of Prince Albert, the organization of which was the result of his energetic labours. In 1864 he demitted the charge of Prince Albert, and in 1866 became pastor of the congregation of York Mills and Fisherville, which position he occupied till 1872, when he retired from the duties of a stated pastorate. He still continued to preach the Gospel in various places as opportunities presented themselves, and as health and strength permitted. During his lengthened ministry he was highly and deservedly esteemed as a diligent and devoted pastor, and as a faithful preacher of the Gospel of Christ. His sermons were prepared with much care, and were characterized by great point and pungency, by freshness and originality; and above all by their full and forcible exhibition of evangelical truth. They were evidently the productions of a highly cultivated, clear-thinking mind, and of a heart devoted to the Master's service.

Soon after his becoming pastor of York Mills and Fisherville, Mr. Monteith was appointed Clerk of the Presbytery of Toronto; and during the twenty-five years he held this office he discharged its duties which in so large a Presbytery were very onerous, with singular accuracy and care. The high esteem in which he was held by his brethren in the Presbytery was exhibited by the cordial manner in which they joined, in 1891, in commemorating the jubilee of his ordination.

For about ten months previous to his death he was almost constantly confined to a sick-bed, but he still continued to take a lively interest in public affairs, and especially in everything relating to the interests of the church. During his long continued illness he was sustained by the promises of the Word, on which it was his privilege to rely with unfaltering confidence; and therefore it was that when the end came, the sorrow of the devoted wife and loving family was alleviated by the assurance that he, who was taken from them, was rejoicing in the presence of the Master he had loved and served so long.

ANOTHER AGED MINISTER GONE TO HIS REWARD.

The Montreal Witness contains the following: The Rev. James Watson, D.D., of the Huntingdon Second Presbyterian Church, died yesterday morning from the effects of injuries sustained in a fall from his sleigh a few days ago. Mr. Watson was born in Aberdeen, Dec. 1st, 1824, and came to Canada in 1854, and took charge of the united congregations of Huntingdon and Athelstan. On the separation of the congregations he assumed the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church in Huntingdon, which he held until his death.

He took a deep interest in the educational welfare of the village and was an active member of the local school management. He occupied at one time the position of Moderator of the Synod, and was also Clerk of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa. He was held in the highest esteem by his fellow ministers, and his death will be most deeply regretted by the people among whom he has lived and labored for so many years.

Despatch to the Star dated Huntingdon, 24th Feb.: The obsequies of the Rev. Dr. Watson, of the Second Presbyterian church, took place at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The services were held in the church, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Business was practically at a standstill in the village, all attending as a last mark of respect to the deceased. Many came in from the country and all the local clergy were present. The Presbytery of Montreal was represented by Revs. Robert Campbell, D.D., W. R. Cruikshank, B.A., and Jas. Patterson. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Neil McNish, D.D., of Cornwall, Ont., from the 103rd Psalm, verse 15. A large course followed the remains to the Huntingdon Protestant cemetery. A meeting of the Montreal Presbytery was held in the church immediately after the funeral returned from the cemetery.

THE ENTHUSIASM OF HEALTH.

Sir James Paget is desirous of implanting in our national character "an ambition for renown in health," comparable with that for bravery, beauty, or success in athletic games. Let us consider what this means. The subject is one which may be viewed in two different aspects. In the one case health, like the other qualities above mentioned, is regarded as a comparative rarity. As such it must appeal to the sense of admiration in minds of every type, even the most ordinary, and persons of strong physique would then stand out from the half-dead level of pallid humankind like rocks on a sandy shore. This condition we may be sure is very far from realizing Sir James Paget's ambition. His view takes in the subject higher than the ordinary in respect of their physiological knowledge. He would raise the most ordinary to the level of these, and would thus awaken in them the slumbering sense of self-preservation in the matter of hygiene. "After virtue, knowledge," said Goethe, thus laying the foundation of his desires in healthy morality, and what virtue was in his ideal of mental satisfaction, health is in the physical system. What would beauty, athletic success, or even bravery—that is, physical courage—be without this foundation? We can hardly credit their existence in such a case. A short and perishing life they might have, that is all. Their best and most enduring forms cannot be thus established. The intelligent ambition which appreciates this fact is certainly a feeling to be fostered by every possible means, and we are pleased to think that its culture is in these days increasingly cared for. Hitherto many sins have been committed against the body by persons who knew no better. Thanks to the extension of science teaching these are becoming plainly visible to the eye of reason. What we still want is the development of a yet keener sense than ordinary knowledge, an anxiety to live aright, an enthusiasm to learn and to obey the true law of our nature, moral and physical. We see more of this than formerly. We do not so tamely submit to the cramping tyranny of fashion. We are less easily gulled by the deceit of "wild oats." Even that capricious child, Society, submits many of its habits to sanitary rule. Yet there is room for improvement. The tide of enthusiasm must rise higher.—Lancet.

The increase in the number of deaths alleged to be due to eating tinned foods has created more than the usual periodical alarm, and in the recent case of poisoning by sardines, the skilled analyst acknowledges that there is no means of detecting the dangerous samples, as the sardines in question were such as he should not have hesitated to eat himself. The cry of poisoning by lead solder will not do, nor will that about terne being used instead of tin plate, though there cannot be any doubt that the cheaper terne plates (coated with a mixture of lead and tin) are used to some extent, thanks to the rage for low-priced articles. There is much reason to fear that ptomaines play an important part in the deaths following the consumption of tinned goods; but ptomaines are destroyed when animal foods are properly tinned. The question is therefore asked, Why should not tinned goods be examined as well as meat, fish, etc., exposed in the markets?—English Mechanic.

Books and Magazines

THE WORLD'S REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLIES OF TO-DAY: A study in Comparative Legislation. By Edmund K. Alden: Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins' Press.

This is the title of the latest issue of the valuable series of studies in historical and political science, issued by Johns Hopkins' University under the judicious editorship of Professor H. B. Adams. The author, Mr. Edmund K. Alden of the Packer Collegiate Assembly, Brooklyn, New York, has given us an interesting apercu or bird's eye view of all the legislative bodies of the present day. The plan does not contemplate the tracing of the genesis and evolution of existing assemblies, nor an analysis and commentary on all modern legislatures. Its object is simply to set in array the principal phenomena of such bodies, and deduce from the data furnished such essential lessons as may assist the student of comparative politics. At the end is given a valuable table of the large representative assemblies, composing those above the rank of provincial departmental, county or cantonal bodies; and giving the membership, terms, and remarks on the qualifications and electorate.

ON CANADA'S FRONTIER: Sketches of history, sport and adventure, and of the Indians, Missionaries, Fur Traders, and Newer Settlers of Western Canada. By Julian Ralph, illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1892.

It is not every day one reads so enjoyable a book as Mr. Julian Ralph's "On the Canadian Frontier." The dedication to the people of Canada is couched in such terms of kindness and courtesy, that he would be a churl indeed, who would not at once be prepossessed in its gracious author's favour. The fact that the bulk of the book, and the spirited sketches of Mr. Remington which adorn its pages, were as the author says in his preface prepared for and published in Harper's Magazine will tell in its favour. Those who have thoroughly enjoyed the papers as they from time to time appeared in Harper's will gladly welcome them now in collected form; and those who have not, will perhaps enjoy them all the more, minus the suspense of waiting for the next number. The author so well indicates the character of his chapters in the concluding sentence of the preface that we cannot forbear repeating it. "The spirit in which they were written was solely that of one who loves the open air and his fellow-men of every condition and colour, and who has had the good fortune to witness in newer Canada something of the old and almost departed life of the plainsman and woodsmen, and of the newer forces of nation building on our continent." Mr. Ralph neither seeks to trench on the province of the geographer or the historian; as a keen eyed, quick witted observer he travels across our vast northwestern territory and whatever he sees of our people or country that he deems of interest he jots down with a light and graphic touch. Our Indian tribes, their manners and customs; our half-breed trappers and hunters; our pioneers and railway builders, the skirmishers and advance guards of civilization, are pictured in his pages with no untutored hand. The venturesome travellers who first pierced our northern solitudes; the great trading companies whose forts and outposts are the scenes of so many romantic and historic incidents are touched upon, and the sportsman will here be told of the giant trout of the Nepigon, and the monstrous moose of the northern forests. Mr. Remington's vivid pictures are fit accompaniments of Mr. Ralph's stirring narrative and add much to the attractiveness of what would even without them, be a most enjoyable volume.

The Rural Canadian for March presents a rich table of contents for the intelligent farmer and ruralist. Every farmer in Canada should be a reader of this valuable magazine. One Dollar per year. Subscriptions may begin at any time.

Harper's Young People continues to be the favourite journal for the youth of this continent. Its pages are always bright and wholesome. The well-executed illustrations which embellish every issue add much to the value of the publication.

Parents of girls will be especially interested in a practical article on "What it Costs to Dress a Daughter," which Mrs. Mary C. Hungerford will contribute to the forth-coming number of Harper's Bazar, published March 11th. Another pleasing feature of the same number will be a short story, full of vivacity and strength, by Anne Richardson Earle, entitled the "World of Error."

The March Methodist Magazine contains a continuation of "What Egypt can teach us," by the Editor; "Samuel Crowther" by H. L. Platt; "From Malachi to Christ," by Rev. E. H. Dewart, D.D.; "Progress of the Temperance Reform"; a couple of chapters of "The high Cruise of Captain Bess Adams," by Julia McNair Wright; besides numerous articles of an entertaining and instructive character.

The Century Magazine for March is first-class in every respect. Perhaps the papers that will attract most attention from our readers are "Napoleon's Deportation to Elba," by Thomas Usher, R. N.; "Westminster Abbey," by Henry B. Fuller; and "The Present State of Old Testament Criticism," by Edward Louis Curtis. The fiction in this number is of a high order of merit; and the "Topics of the Times" and the "Open Letters" department are rich in food for thought. We can always heartily commend the Century.

The person would be altogether too exacting who could not find much to please in Harper's Magazine for March. The contents are unusually readable, even for Harper's. In "Our Own Riviera," dealing pleasantly with life in Florida, one instinctively thinks of bright sunshine, balmy breezes and a wealth of semi-tropical vegetation. An illustrated article on "The Escorial" describes Spain's most famous palace and monastery. In "Slavery and the Slave Trade in Africa" Henry M. Stanley writes in a forceful and interesting way on a variety of African topics. "The Editor's Study," and "Editor's Drawer" contain much suggestive reading. The illustrations are numerous and beautiful.

The forty-second annual meeting of the Western Assurance Company was held on Wednesday, 22nd ult., Mr. A. M. Smith, President, in the chair. The directors were able to report a large increase of business during the year. The report submitted states that "the profit balance on the year's transactions is \$221,456.78. Two half-yearly dividends, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum have been paid, and \$190,000 has been carried to the reserve fund, which now amounts to \$1,090,000." This showing should satisfy the most exacting shareholder. The directors are: A. M. Smith, Geo. A. Cox, Hon. S. C. Wood, Robt. Beatty, G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., George McMurrich, H. N. Baird, W. R. Brock, and J. J. Kenny. The capital stock of the Company is to be increased to \$2,000,000. The Company is ably and carefully managed.

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard, tells of a new invention which claims absolutely to do away with smoke from the combustion of coal. The coal is ground into powder and injected into the boiler by means of a current of air, when it immediately becomes ignited from a small fire near the mouth. Other currents supply the air necessary for combustion. The dust burns in one continuous intense flame, and not an atom escapes as smoke.

The late Lord Cardigan believed all the world was an army, everything therein being regulated by military precedence. One Sunday, at Deene, after the usual service, he sent for the organist and said to him: "I wish to tell you that in my opinion the singing of the children to-day in church was disgraceful." The organist replied with due humility, that he was sorry to differ from his lordship, but that he could not agree with him. "I repeat, sir," said Lord Cardigan, "that the singing was disgraceful!" "And I," said the organist, "regret to repeat I cannot agree with you." "I tell you, sir," repeated Lord Cardigan, "that the singing was infamous. I have been an Inspector-General of Cavalry for five years, and I suppose I ought to know something about it."

Christian Endeavor.

NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITIES.

BY REV. W. S. M'TAVISH, B.D., ST. GEORGE.

MARCH 12.—The loss to others, to ourselves. ESTH. 4: 14; HEB. 2: 1-3.

It has been said that a crisis is observable in the life of most men. Such a decisive moment came now in the life of Esther. Her position was a trying one. Her love to her people was strong, but her danger, if she attempted to assist them, was great. Clearly did she realize her responsibility and nobly did she rise to face it with all its dangers. A similar crisis came in the life of Moses when he was commissioned to deliver the children of Israel from Egyptian bondage. But when he was satisfied that the responsibility rested upon him he was equal to the occasion. That was a critical hour in the life of Luther when he had to stand at the Diet of Worms and defend his position, but grandly did he discharge his responsibility. A crisis came in the life of John Knox when he was summoned to appear before Queen Mary. But he saw an opportunity to rebuke her for her "papistical notions," and he took advantage of it to the full. The decisive hour came in the life of Whitfield when the doors of the Church of England were closed against him. There was nothing else for it but to betake himself to the open field and there proclaim the Gospel that he loved. He recognized his opportunity and made the most of it. "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." Or, to use the more homely illustration of Thomas Manton, "The baker watcheth when his oven is hot and then putteth in his bread."

But even if there is no crisis in our lives there certainly arise opportunities for doing good. These come to us every day. Sometimes they are very favourable, sometimes otherwise, but in any case we should be prepared to take full advantage of them. When Paul was defending himself before Felix, Festus and Agrippa, respectively, there did not seem to be a very favourable opportunity for saying much for Jesus, but Paul had learned how to turn his circumstances to account in promoting the interests of his Master's kingdom. If we were only as intent on doing good we would find many an occasion for planting a seed of truth in the hearts of our fellowmen.

But the opportunity may be neglected. If so, it never returns. "Four things come not back—the spoken word, the sped arrow, the past life, the neglected opportunity."

The wheels of opportunity are not reversible. Like the wheels of time, they have ratchets in them and never turn backward.

Others suffer loss through our neglect. What a loss it would have been to the relatives if she had not risen equal to her task on this occasion. What a loss it would have been to the Ethiopian, if Philip had been disobedient to the divine command, and neglected to speak to him. How many are holding themselves aloof from the Endeavor Society because no one has ever invited them to become identified with it? How many souls are perishing because no one offers to them the Bread of Life? Irreparable loss! Loss through the neglect of those who profess to be stewards of God's bounty.

We suffer loss through our own neglect. "The heart's neglected duty brings sorrow to its cost." Esther might have turned her back upon her people, she might have refused to help them, she might have tried to dismiss from her mind all thoughts regarding them. She was reminded, however, by Mordecai what the consequences would be if she failed to do her duty. When King Saul proved faithless to the duties pertaining to his high position, he was set aside and another appointed in his stead. If a man declines to use the one talent he possesses it is taken away from him (Matt. 25; 28.) Every branch in Christ that bears not fruit is taken away. (John 15; 2.) It is required in stewards that a man be found faithful. (I Cor. 4; 2.) "The means that heaven yields must be improved and not neglected."

## Choice Literature.

## GRANDFATHER'S FAITH.

BY JULIA A. MATTHEWS.

He was taking aim at the great, stupid-looking creature which stood eyeing them with a heavy, sleepy look. Both boys were very pale, but rather from excitement than from fear; for they had already been told that the bears, which sometimes came down from the mountains as the winter weather drew on, were very timid and easily frightened.

"Shoot, and then give it to me, quick!" said Harry, breathlessly. He was longing to have a hand in this mortal conflict.

The animal had lifted its head at Hattie's cry, and now it moved a step forward. It only intended to turn and trot away, poor frightened thing! but in an instant the pistol snapped; there was a flash, a sharp report, a hot, stinging pain in its head; a second's pause, then another flash and report, another, and another; and as Mr. Husted, with a shout, and a face white with consternation and terrible expectation of he knew not what, dashed in upon the scene, he saw old Bruin totter and fall, while Hattie stood white and trembling against the tree; and the two boys flung their hats into the air, and screamed and cheered till the woods rang again.

"Dear, dear!" said Mr. Husted, as they stood around the vanquished foe, "I thought you'd killed yourselves, for sure; and whatever would I say to the doctor? Dear me, dear me! And to think you should have killed the first bear this season! But you needn't look so pale about it, Miss Hattie. They never attack nobody, poor creatures! They only come down to look for something to eat; they never hurt nobody unless they're angered o' purpose."

Nevertheless Hattie was very glad to turn her back on the fallen enemy, although she could not help but join in the great pride and delight of the successful young marksmen.

Striking through a by-way which only a mountaineer could have traced through its winding labyrinths, Mr. Husted led them down the mountain by an entirely different road from that by which they had ascended it, bringing them out at dusk at a little farm-house where they had their supper, for which they proved themselves, one and all, heartily ready; and, obtaining a horse and waggon from the farmer, drove his tired pleasure seekers home through the moonlit country roads.

Wearied enough they all were when they reached the cottage where Dr. Mason and his daughter, both beginning to feel rather anxious, were waiting to welcome them; but no words could tell how much they had enjoyed themselves, what glorious sights they had seen, and what glorious things they had done.

All night long they dreamed of bears, and tremendous encounters with wild beasts of every kind, and woke in the morning to find themselves, to their infinite delight, the heroes of the whole neighborhood.

Dr. Mason sent up to the scene of their exploit to have the spoil brought down from the woods. The triumph of the spoilers, as they were carried, sitting astride their victim, which they had met at the foot of the mountain as it was brought down, up the road and into the little settlement, was quite beyond description; and never did any two people sit down to a meal with more voracious appetites, than those with which the boys attacked bear-steaks on the following day.

But they came to an end at last, those three weeks of almost perfect enjoyment, and the party turned their faces homeward once more,—the doctor to his patients, Miss Harriet to her housekeeping, Hattie and the boys to their interrupted studies; each and all the stronger and the better, both in body and heart, for those happy days among the mountains.

XV.

FAITHFUL AND TRUE.

Charlie's labors at school did not prove

very arduous during the following winter. It had been his wish to return to Melville, and Dr. Mason had thought it best for him to do so; but continued study was too fatiguing an effort for him as yet; and although he was otherwise in his usual good health and strength, Mr. Braisted was obliged to watch him carefully, and to shorten his hours of mental occupation very considerably.

But morally, if not intellectually, Charlie seemed to move steadily forward from the time of his return to the Seminary. Little by little he was making a name for himself, and establishing a standing in the school. He could hardly have been more favorably suited for such an undertaking, for the very fact of his fall, his resistance to farther wrong-doing, and his consequent suffering, had placed him before all his companions in the position of one who had made a bold stand for the right, and was determined to set his face like a flint against wrong. His temptations to evil were far less severe than in times past; every one looked to him to uphold the standard which he had set up; and, knowing that it was so, his hands were strengthened to keep it floating on the breeze.

The early winter passed rapidly away, and the time drew near for the examination which took place each year before the chief magnates of the township, previous to the breaking up of the school for the Christmas holidays. Charlie was not sufficiently prepared to take his proper share in the examination; but he kept his place in his class, and was present at the recitations, although no questions were put to him.

On the second morning of the examination, it so happened that he sat next to Robert Clements, a studious, plodding young fellow, always deep in some abstraction, and as far removed from surrounding objects, if a book were open before him, as if he had been miles away.

It was Charlie's delight, in his mischievous love of fun, to rouse Clements suddenly, by some means, from these thoughtful reveries, and startle him into doing something utterly out of place and keeping. Clements had long borne his teasing patiently and good-naturedly, for he was an easy-going, pleasant fellow, and generally laughed as heartily as any one over the mistakes and blunders into which Charlie was constantly leading him.

On this particular morning the school was to be addressed, prior to the review of the junior class in the course of history through which they had passed during the autumn and winter, by Judge Maxwell, a pompous old gentleman whose position and learning had long been the pride and the boast of Melville. The Judge was a good speaker, with a fund of excellent stories, both grave and gay, which he loved to relate, and related well, too. Generally speaking, it was Robert's delight to listen to him; and he would sit, rapt in the closest attention, with his great bright eyes fixed upon the orator, drinking in every word. But to-day his recitation was not fully prepared; and, dreading that he might fall in it, he had laid his dook on his knee, and given himself up to his lesson, hoping that, as the senior class sat in front of his own, his inattention might escape the observation of the speaker.

"But you'll get so absorbed that you won't know when to laugh," said Charlie, to whom he had confided his difficulty and his intentions, "and the old gentleman will mark you out as sure as anything."

"Oh, you can poke me," said Clements. "Give me a knock, and I'll look up with such a smile that you'd never know but that I heard every word of it. I must study up, or I'll be floored."

In another moment, he was deep in his book, so completely lost among kings and emperors, thrones and dynasties, that he did not even notice when the Judge rose from his place among the Board of Examiners, six in number, and began to speak.

Charlie sat watching Robert with dancing eyes. The sonorous sentences rolled forth one after the other, but the boy never once lifted his head. Judge Maxwell's mind happened to run in a grave channel that morning. He was speaking of lives that had been failures in consequence of this or

that hindrance to success, and told a story of a young man who had made shipwreck of his life through misfortunes which had their origin in idleness at school. It was a sad story, and the Judge told it with such gravity and solemnity that every face in the room was respectfully sober and sedate. All at once an irresistible impulse to make Clements look up with one of his broad smiles seized upon Charlie; and, without pausing to think, he gave him a sudden thrust with his elbow, whispering,—

"Time to laugh, Rob," suddenly and abruptly.

Startled from his deep abstraction, for he had been, as usual, entirely lost to all around him, Robert lifted his head, and to Charlie's horror broke out into a hearty laugh.

There was an instant silence in the room. The Judge paused; Mr. Braisted rose and looked sharply round to see who had made the disturbance, but before he had time to speak the orator went on with his story.

He had not proceeded much farther, when Charlie, who had been since his illness very subject to sudden turns of a rush of blood to his head, became very much flushed; and Mr. Braisted, noticing his high colour, motioned him to go out into the air. The room was very warm, and, passing quietly from behind his desk, Charlie went out upon the piazza, where the cold December wind soon cooled his heated face, and steadied his swimming head. He did not care to disturb the exercises by going back, and was, besides, afraid of a second attack if he returned; so, as he had no recitation to make, he obtained Mrs. Braisted's permission to go for a walk through the woods until the review was ended.

Reaching home again just as the boys rushed out from the house, the terrible ordeal over, he ran up to ask how the examination had progressed.

"First-rate," said Harry Clifford. "Only two mistakes made in the whole class; and the Board gave us no end of compliments and stuff. But Clements is in for it."

"What! Floored?" exclaimed Charlie. "I thought he'd get through."

"Oh, he was all right on the lesson; but Mr. Braisted was as mad as anything about his laughing out that way; and he called him up and lectured him right before the whole Board. It was tremendous. Why, what's the matter with you, old man? You look as if you might be knocked over with a feather."

"I did it," said Charlie. "I made him laugh; only I never thought he'd bellow out like that. I meant him to grin, and he went and roared like a dull. Where is he?"

"I don't know. He came out with the rest of us."

"I mean Mr. Braisted; not Bob."

"Oh, he's in the school-room."

"I must go and tell him," said Charlie, turning towards the house. "Oh, there you are, Clements! What a spooner you were to shout so! But I'm going to tell Mr. Braisted."

"What? That you set me on? Oh, no, Charlie! let it go. I've got through with it."

"No, I won't," said Charlie, drawing away from good-natured Clement's detaining hand. "I'm not going to let the blame rest on you."

"But wait awhile, any way," said Robert. "The Board are all in there now."

Charlie did pause at that. To face that company of six gray-haired men, to whom the whole school looked up with awe and reverence, was a serious thing; and one of them, too, the venerable speaker, whom he had thoughtlessly treated with extreme disrespect.

"Wait until they have gone," said Clements. "I tell you, if you knew how it felt to be called up before them, you wouldn't go into it of your own accord. It's all over now, what difference does it make?"

"Just this difference," said Charlie, with sudden resolution: that you have been blamed for my fault; and my letting the thing rest there, or setting it right, is falsehood or truth. If you were called up before the Board, that is the very reason why I should clear you before them;" and he turned abruptly toward the piazza.

Harry stood on the lower step with a beaming face.

"Go ahead, old man. I'm proud of you," he said, grasping his hand, as he passed

him; and Charlie went on, with a still braver heart, straight to the school-room door.

His breath came thick and fast as he knocked for permission to enter; and when, in answer to Mr. Braisted's "Come," he opened the door, the paleness of his face startled the master.

"What is it, Charlie? Are you ill?" he said, rising from his seat, and coming toward him.

"No, sir," replied Charlie, advancing to the table around which the other gentlemen were seated. "I have come in to say, to you and to these gentlemen, that I am the only one to blame for the disturbance while Judge Maxwell was speaking. I am sorry, sir," he added, turning his now burning face to the Judge, "that I was so rude; but I did not think Clements would laugh out so. He was in one of his turns, and I thought I'd make him smile; but I'm honest, sir, when I say I never thought of his shouting the way he did. It's all my fault, sir, and I hope you won't blame Clements."

"What do you mean by 'one of his turns'?" asked the Judge, gravely.

"Well, sir, he gets lost sometimes. Gets dreaming, so that he don't know where he is, nor what he's about, and we poke him up the wrong way often, just for fun. He was so this morning, and I nudged him, and told him it was time to laugh, thinking he'd look up with a big smile; and the first thing I knew he roared out that way. But he isn't in fault, sir, it's only me; for I don't believe he even knew where he was, let alone that you were speaking. I'm sorry, sir, and heartily ashamed of myself;" and Charlie frankly lifted up his glowing face toward the seven pairs of eyes which were all closely watching him.

"And why did you not go to the Judge in private?" asked Mr. Braisted, wondering if he had conjectured the true reason? How those bright eyes did shine as they turned themselves upon him!

"Because, sir, you spoke to Bob before these gentlemen, and I thought it was only fair that, as he had been blamed before them all, he should be cleared before them all. I wanted to be perfectly true and honorable about it, sir."

"And you have been so," said Judge Maxwell, rising from his seat, and taking Charlie's hand. "There is not one man here, I presume, who has so far forgotten the feelings of his boyhood as to fail to appreciate how hard a task this acknowledgment has been to a boy of your age. You said just now, my son, that you were heartily ashamed of yourself; but I think if Mr. Braisted were asked, he would say that he was heartily proud of a pupil who had the courage and the manliness to do what you have done to-day."

Mr. Braisted laid his hand on the boy's head as he stood beside him.

"I am proud of him, sir," he said, looking down with a smile into the upturned face.

"But what he has done has not surprised me, nor will it surprise his comrades. We have all learned that Charlie Stockton's truth and honor may be fully trusted, and relied upon without a fear."

Out into the open air again with the glowing face and the shining eyes, to catch Clifford by the shoulders, and to cry out half in laughter, half in tears, "Hurra, Cliff! Hurra! Cheer for me, old boy, I can't get it out fast enough."

And then, when Harry, perfectly bewildered by his wild excitement, prevailed upon him to sit down quietly, and tell him what he meant, he subsided; and with his eyes still full of light, but with a calmer manner, told him of all that had passed, ending by catching Clifford around the neck, and hold him closely, as he whispered,—

"Think of Grandpa, Cliff! Oh, only just think of Grandpa!"

But when Clements and the other boys came crowding up, hearing that the interview was over, to learn the result, his answer was,—

"Oh, it's all square, Bob. The big wigs know you're all right, and they were very easy on me too. It wasn't half as bad as I expected."

There was not a lighter heart among the dozen boys who clambered noisily up on the top of the Melville coach on the day after the examination than that which beat beneath Charlie Stockton's jacket; and certainly no one of all the twenty scholars of the Seminary enjoyed the brief holiday more thoroughly than he. And the hearts that met him in that home which was now doubly dear and precious were no less light than his.

Nor did they grow heavy with any weight of fear and doubt for his future, as the years passed on; for through all the temptations and trials of his school-days, his college life, his years of study and of travel, until he came home, at last, in the strength of his young manhood, to be the stay and the joy of those who had so loved him, and to take up the work which Dr. Mason's hands began to find too heavy, he was kept pure and true by the thought of his grandfather's faith in him, which had, in its time, borne fruit in his own faith in a loving Father in Heaven.

(The end.)

## Missionary World.

### NOTES FROM THE MISSION FIELDS.

At a meeting of the Executive of the F.M.C. (W.D.) on Thursday 2nd ult., letters were read from Dr. Webster, announcing his safe arrival in Beyrout, Syria, where he was very kindly received by the American missionaries stationed there. He at once began to study Arabic, and expected to start for Palestine early in January to try to fix upon a location at which to begin work. He experienced great inconvenience from the Turkish Customs officers. Every article that was in his 25 boxes was unpacked and appraised by men who had not the remotest idea of the use or value of any of them. A stomach pump was called an hypodermic syringe, and books were weighed and valued by the cwt. Books were afterwards sent for examination lest anything contraband or revolutionary should be amongst them.

Missionaries of churches that have established missions in Syria are allowed to enter without duty, and our missionaries will come under that class in the future, after Dr. Webster has taken out necessary papers; but in the meantime he has had to pay 8 per cent duty, in all \$90.00. He had to stand by the officers five days; whilst they were ransacking his baggage; otherwise the officers themselves would steal anything they might covet. So much for Turkish misrule.

Letters from Honan indicate that the health of the staff is better, and that the doctors have had several successful major operations, some very delicate ones. The impression in the native mind is very helpful. Some come and profusely thank the doctors; and some of these grateful ones are prominent in the community.

Letters from Formosa are very hopeful. Mr Gauld has entered upon his work with enthusiasm and Dr. Mackay is taking personal oversight of his instruction in the language. They have had recently many additions to the church; and very enthusiastic religious services.

No one has yet been appointed to succeed Miss Lister in Alberni.

### LETTER FROM MISS CALDER.

Under date Mhow, 29 Dec., 1892, Miss Calder writes to the W.F.M.S. as follows: You will have doubtless looked for a letter before this, but time has flown so since my arrival in India that I can scarcely realize that more than a month has come and gone since we landed at Bombay.

We had a very fine voyage across the Atlantic. We became acquainted on the voyage with Professor Robertson and wife, of Aberdeen, Scotland, who deserve very special mention for the assistance rendered us at Liverpool. We, as a matter of course, knew comparatively little of the English mode of travelling, and so would have been placed in a most trying position had not the Professor most kindly come to our assistance and rendered us all the help in his power, which, to us, was no small amount as you may easily understand. We had been warned of agents, so did not employ one at Liverpool, but, with the Professor's directions, managed quite easily until we reached London, where we met with friends who made our stay in "the modern Babylon," a very interesting one. These friends were Mr. and Mrs. Merry. Mrs. Merry was formerly Miss Mowat, of Stratford, Ont., and only came to London a few weeks before we reached there. Our stay in the great metropolis was necessarily a short one, and gave us little opportunity for sight-seeing.

Our voyage from London to Bombay was full of interest, and only for a short time Saturday morning after leaving London did we experience any sea-sickness, that being caused by the choppy waves of the English channel. We reached Gibraltar the following Tuesday, November 1st., passing, ere we arrived at Gibraltar, the rocks on which the Roumania was wrecked. We had not known of the wreck until we reached Gibraltar; but how thankful we then were to our loving, Heavenly Father who had so ordered our going that we were not on that fated vessel—the one on

which Miss Ross and Dr. Fraser crossed two years ago.

We landed at Gibraltar and walked about the strongly fortified city for some time. On our way back to the vessel visited the Soldier's Christian Institute, where we were very heartily received. We were accompanied by several American missionaries, two ministers among the number. Leaving that evening we reached Marseilles the next Thursday morning where we remained until Friday afternoon, two o'clock. We passed through Bonifacio Straits Sunday morning, November 6th, and then through Straits of Messina, Nov. 7th. Sardinia and Corsica, as seen from the straits, are nothing but rock. Italy and Sicily from Messina are very beautiful, and we were exceedingly sorry to lose sight of that beautiful country, as we steamed rapidly onward. Mount Etna looked sublime with its peak rising high above the clouds. Smoke could be seen quite distinctly issuing from the crater. Stromboli was also in sight but sunk into insignificance when compared with Mount Etna.

On Thursday, November 10th, we arrived at Port Said where we received home-mail greatly to our delight. We were in quarantine here a few hours on account of having gone to Marseilles where cholera and small-pox were prevalent. We passed through the Suez Canal Thursday night, reaching Suez on Friday morning at six o'clock, making the shortest run on record. We had now entered scenes of an intensely interesting character on account of associations. The scenery of itself was by no means attractive. The shores, when in view, consisted of bare, barren masses of rock, bleached and worn by the sun and atmosphere. On Tuesday, November 15, we reached Aden, having almost passed over the most dreaded part of the voyage, namely, the Red Sea, on account of the heat. However, the heat was not nearly so intense as expected, although we suffered considerably for a few days.

We arrived at Bombay on Sunday, Nov. 20th, and were met by Drs. O'Hara and McKellar and Rev. N. H. Russell, who welcomed us so warmly that we felt at once we had not left all our friends in Canada. It is impossible to tell all they did for us in Bombay to make our coming to India a happy one, but can only say they succeeded most happily.

We left Bombay for Mhow Monday evening, and were met here by Rev. Mr. Wilkie and Mrs. Wilkie, Miss Jamieson, Miss Sinclair, Dr. Oliver and Dr. Fraser. Miss Ross and Miss McWilliams having come to meet us two stations from Mhow, we formed quite a company when we landed at Mhow station. It was unpeakably kind of these older missionaries so to receive the new ones, and brighten our coming by their hearty and kindly welcome.

Speaking for myself since coming to Mhow, I have never spent happier days in my life. The missionaries of every station in Central India have done all they could to make me feel at home in this very strange land, at least strange people, for the land is not strange.

My home with Miss Ross and Dr. Fraser is an exceedingly happy one, and though we are far from home-friends we can never be unhappy while we have each other's love and sympathy. Those dear girls, although having work enough to overpower the ordinary home girl, can always find some time and way of giving me pleasure.

Then, too, Mr. and Mrs. Russell add more than I can tell to my happiness here. To Mrs. Russell I had become very much attached on the voyage, so that now it is a very great pleasure to be so near her. I like India greatly and know that I shall enjoy the work. And, oh, what need there is of workers! Such crowds and crowds of natives, whom it is simply impossible for so few workers to reach! "The harvest is truly plenteous, but the labourers are few." May the Church soon see her way clear to send out labourers in large numbers to these benighted people.

Dr. Buchanan's little girl died last Thursday, after an illness of a few weeks.

## AN ILLINOIS MIRACLE.

### A CASE OF DEEP INTEREST TO ALL WOMEN.

Saved Through a Casual Glance at a Newspaper—Weak, Pale and in a Deplorable Condition When Relief Came—Another Remarkable Triumph for a Great Canadian Remedy.

Dubuque Times—

Among the peculiar conditions with which the people of the present age are endowed, is a remarkable capacity for doubting. A full belief only comes after a careful investigation, and after positive proofs have been presented. Current reports said that there had been a remarkable cure in the case of a lady of Savanna, Ill., but as current report is not always

accurate, and as the story told is one possessing deep interest for the public, The Times determined upon a thorough investigation into the matter. The result of this investigation proved that not only was the story true, but that the case was even more remarkable than the public had been given to understand.

Mr. A. R. Kenyon is the fortunate owner of a comfortable home, well kept and with pleasant surroundings, situated on Chicago Avenue, Savanna, Ill., and it was there the reporter sought him to learn of the sickness of his wife, and the cure of which so much is being said. In answer to the bell a lady appeared at the door, and to an enquiry for Mr. Kenyon said, he was employed by the railroad company, worked at nights and was asleep. "Is Mrs. Kenyon well enough to see me?" the reporter then asked. With a very suggestive smile she said: "There is no doubt about it," and inviting the reporter in, informed him that she was the lady in question. When told the reporter's mission she said: The statement of facts as you have made it is quite true. I did not think my case was of special interest to anyone outside of my own family and friends, but if what information I can give you will be of use to anyone else you are welcome to it. I own my present good health to a casual glance at a newspaper, and as with me some other women may be fortunate." Mrs. Kenyon is an intellectual lady-like woman, and her home bears evidence of her great capabilities as a house-wife. She told her story as follows:—

"I was born in Warren county, New York, thirty-three years ago. I was married when I was 19 and came to Savanna seven years ago. With the exception of being at times subject to violent sick headache, I considered myself a healthy woman up to five years ago. At that time I was very much run down and an easy prey to the ever present malaria in and about the Mississippi bottom lands. I was taken violently ill and during the succeeding five or six months was the greater part of the time helpless. The local physicians said I had been affected by malarial and intermittent fevers. I continually grew weaker and finally went to see Dr. McAvey of Clinton, Ia., who is reputed to be one of the ablest physicians in the Mississippi valley. He treated me for a time without beneficial effects, and finally told me he thought he could help me if I would absolutely abstain from work. That was not to be thought of. If able to go about I had to look after my household duties. I then consulted Dr. Johnston of Savanna. My stomach would not retain the medicine he gave me and he came to the conclusion that my stomach was badly diseased. Occasionally I would choke down and nearly suffocate. I then went to Dr. Maloney and he pronounced it a case of heart trouble. He helped me temporarily, but like the rest said I must stop all work or nothing could ever be done for me. All this time I had grown weaker and paler until I was in a deplorable condition. I had a continual feeling of tiredness, my muscular power was nearly gone, and I could not go up half a dozen steps without resting, and often that much exercise would cause me to have a terrible pain in the side. Seemingly the blood had left my veins. I was pale as death; my lips were blue and cold and I had given up all hope of ever being better. About the first of April last a man boarding with us received a Fulton, Ill., paper. It was his home paper sent him by his mother. I picked it up one day and in glancing casually over its columns came across the account of a marvellous cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Candidly, I did not believe the story, and when my husband suggested that it would do no harm for me to try the pills I laughed at the idea. He insisted and I submitted, but I had no faith whatever in the pills. My husband sent for two boxes and I took them. When I had used these I was somewhat improved in health. I continued their use and I felt that I was growing stronger, my sleep refreshed me and it seems as if I could feel new blood coursing through my veins. I kept on taking Pink Pills until a short time ago and I now consider myself a

healthy, rugged woman. My house is full of boarders and I superintend all the work. In other words I work all the time and am happy all the time. I am positive that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved my life, and I believe there are thousands of women who would find great relief if they used them. The sick headaches I was subject to have, disappeared, and have not had a single attack since I commenced taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"Were there any disagreeable effects from the medicine?" asked the reporter.

"None whatever," replied Mrs. Kenyon. "They are pleasant to take and the conditions imposed by the directions are easily complied with. In common parlance I took Pink Pills and they did the rest." Mrs. Kenyon stated that all of her neighbours knew of her former condition and her restoration, and one of them was called in, and when asked of her knowledge of the case said: "I have been intimately acquainted with Mrs. Kenyon and known of her illness. I look upon her recovery as something marvellous. It is surely the unexpected that happened in her case. Of my own knowledge I cannot say what the nature of her ailment was, but I know that she was reduced to a mere shadow; was the palest and most ghost-like person I had ever seen. Hers was a remarkable case. She would be helpless one day and the next would be supervising the work of her house, but all the time there was a noticeable loss of strength and the natural vivaciousness of her nature had disappeared. It was generally thought she must die as none of the physicians who attended her seemed to understand her case or help her in the least. I was told of the sending for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and of course thought it was the whim of a dying woman, or perhaps a sign that her husband still insisted in hoping against hope. But you can see the result for yourself, and if miracles are not performed in these days I would be pleased to know how to describe a case of this kind."

It is a remarkable case. There is no reason to doubt the sickness of Mrs. Kenyon and in just the form she describes it. Hundreds of people in that immediate neighborhood are fully conversant with the facts of both sickness and cure, and discuss it with sympathizing earnestness. But few persons have gone so close to the dividing line between life and eternity and returned; and from the facts stated there is but a single conclusion to be drawn—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People did it!

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, influenza and severe colds, diseases depending on humours in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

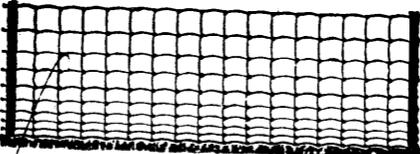
These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cts. a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, no matter what name may be given them. They are all imitations, whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.



**EASY TO TAKE**  
 —Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Smallest, easiest, cheapest, best. They're tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules, a compound of refined and concentrated vegetable extracts. Without disturbance or trouble, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick and Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured. Permanently cured, too. By their mild and natural action, these little Pellets lead the system into natural ways again. Their influence lasts.

Everything catarrhal in its nature, catarrh itself, and all the troubles that come from catarrh, are perfectly and permanently cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. No matter how bad your case or of how long standing, you can be cured.



**TWO-ROD PANELS.**

A short panel would tend to make the fence more rigid, while these long panels give ample room for the fence to spring whenever anything runs against it, and there is less danger of breaking it as well as of injuring the animal, from the less sudden shock.

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**HOME MISSION COMMITTEE.**

**Western Section.**

The regular half-yearly meeting of the Home Mission Committee will be held on Tuesday, the 28th March, at 9 a.m., in the Lecture Room of St. Andrew's Church, Toronto.

Claims for Augmentation and Home Mission work for the past six months, applications of Presbyteries, and the names of ministers, Probationers, Students, and Catechists, desiring summer appointments, should be sent not later than the 15th, March.

Presbytery conveners and all interested, will please note, that there has been no change made in the remuneration of students giving supply during the winter, except in the case of those appointed directly by the Assembly's Home Mission Committee for the whole of the winter half year.

All contributions for Home Missions and Augmentation should be in Dr. Reid's hands, not later than 25th, March. On account of the very full supply given during the past winter to Manitoba and the North West, (by students who take the summer session in Theology at Winnipeg) the liabilities of the Home Mission Committee, will be increased by the sum of \$10,000, above last year. This increased expenditure, can only be maintained by proportionate liberality on the part of the congregations of the Church.

WM. COCHRANE, Convener.

Home Mission Committee

Brantford, Ont. March 8th, 1893.

CHILD BLAINS

FROST BITE

and all ACHES & PAINS relieved at once by Perry Davis'

PAIN KILLER

also Coughs - Colds - Sore Throat - Diphtheria - Rheumatism, and Neuralgia

"ask for the New" BIG 25c BOTTLE

**Ministers and Churches.**

The Rev. Mr. Hastie, of Knox Church, Cornwall, is seriously indisposed.

The Rev. R. J. Beattie, of Knox church, Guelph, is taking a trip in the Southern States for the benefit of his health.

Rev. A. Henderson, M. A., of Kippen, was recently presented with a purse of \$28.25 by Knox Church, Listowel, in recognition of his services as moderator during the vacancy of that charge.

The congregation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Winnipeg, have decided to purchase a lot on the corner of Jemima and Ellen streets as a suitable and convenient location for the church they intend to build this spring.

The induction of the Rev. Hugh Currie as minister of the congregations of Leaskdale and Zephyr took place on the afternoon of the 18 ult. In the evening there was a large gathering of the people to welcome their new pastor. Refreshments, music and addresses followed.

Rev. S. Jones, of Brussels, took a fainting spell at McKay & Co.'s store on Monday morning of last week and was taken home in a sleigh. He is about all right again. The reverend gentleman is nearly 86 years of age, yet he is about as lively as many men 25 years his junior.

We regret to see by the Halifax papers, says the Truro Sun, that the Rev. E. Grant, of Musquodoboit, has been compelled to give up preaching for a while and indeed we do not wonder at it, for not long ago we saw in an Exchange that he had to supply eight pulpits.

Among Canadian clergymen appointed members of the Advisory Council of the World's Congress, Auxiliary of the Columbian Exhibition, of Chicago, we find the names of R. J. J. Proudfoot, D. D., of London; Rev. W. T. McMullen, D. D., of Woodstock; Rev. Robt. Torrance, D. D., Guelph, and Rev. Mr. Fraser, D. D., of Hamilton.

The members and friends of Bonar church had a pleasant evening last week listening to a lecture on Wedding Bells, by the Rev. S. A. Dyke, who kept the undivided attention of his hearers from start to finish. The chair was filled by Rev. Alex. Macgillivray, who opened and closed the proceedings with appropriate devotional exercises.

Hon. John Charlton spoke in Knox Church, Toronto, last Monday evening on the subject of Sabbath Observance. In outlining his proposed legislation he explained that it practically contained four sections providing that no newspaper shall be published on Sunday, that canals shall be closed, that railway traffic shall be prohibited, and that there shall be no railway or steamboat excursions on Sabbath. He believed that two-thirds of the members of the House of Commons were hostile to the bill.

At the annual congregational meeting of the Glencoe Presbyterian Church the auditors' report showed a debt on the church of \$5,000, which would be immediately reduced to \$3,500 and a recommendation was adopted to provide for the payment of this balance in two yearly subscriptions of \$1,750 each, payable the 1st of March, 1894, and 1st March, 1895. The envelope system was adopted for the payment of stipend by weekly offerings. Angus McGugan, James Robertson, D. A. McCallum and Alex. Stuart were appointed managers, the two latter being re-appointed. Dr. McIntyre and Alex. McLellan were appointed auditors.

The annual meeting of St. Matthew's church, Osnabrock, was held at Woodlands on 31st Dec., the pastor, Rev. John J. Cameron presiding. The reports read all went to show that the congregation was in a prosperous condition. There is a cottage meeting and Sabbath school in each district, presided over by an elder. About 300 pupils attend the various schools. The sum of \$350 was raised for the schemes of the church, \$150 of which was contributed by the W. F. M. S., the largest sum ever raised by the society. Three life memberships were awarded during the year. A neat little church, capable of seating 300 was built during the year at Wales, and the old one at Woodlands extensively repaired and beautified. Something over \$3,000 was raised altogether for congregational purposes.

The monthly meeting of the Presbyterian Sabbath School Union was held last evening in the College street church, corner Bathurst. The handsome new school-room was well filled with teachers and scholars. The chair was occupied by Principal Kirkland, M. A., the president of the Union. After devotional exercises a preparation lesson was taken up, and Mr. James Turnbull, M. A., and Mr. R. S. Gourlay. The subject was "Keeping the Sabbath." Mr. Turnbull gave the outline for senior classes, and Mr. Gourlay elucidated passages of Scripture, while Rev.

Alex. Gilray gave a general discourse on "The Sabbath of to-day." Rev. Jas. C. Stuart, B. A., gave an address on "The Sabbath school work of our church," in which he gave some interesting statistics. Among them were the facts that there were 1,900 Presbyterian Sunday schools in the Dominion with 150,000 scholars and 17,000 teachers. Next meeting will be held in Oak street church.

Dr. Howie, of Palestine, has been spending some time at St. Sylvestre, Que., where he has been addressing large congregations of all denominations on Egypt, Palestine and the liquor traffic. Dr. Howie is a strong prohibitionist, and testifies from personal experience that the evils of the Anglo-American liquor traffic have extended and are extending from and beyond English-speaking countries. On the evening of the 28th ult., Dr. Howie was introduced by Father Neville to a purely Roman Catholic audience whom he addressed on the Holy Sepulchre and other places in the land of sacred story. Mrs. Howie addressed the meeting in French on the subject of Eastern homes. The costumes and curios interested the people very much. Dr. and Mrs. Howie are expected in Montreal on March 19, and are to be the guests of Mrs. W. Paul, Sherbrooke street.

Convocation hall of Knox College, was uncomfortably crowded Friday evening on the occasion of the 71st public meeting of the College Literary and Theological Society. These periodical gatherings are always well attended and enjoyable, but additional interest was given to last evening's meeting by the announcement that Rev. Dr. Caven, the revered principal of the college, was to give some account of his travels in the Holy Land. Opening with a brief reference to the voyage, Dr. Caven proceeded to take his hearers from point to point through that land of many memories, describing the salient features of the country, the manners and characteristics of the people and the varied impressions gathered during his wanderings. The city of Jerusalem was especially referred to and many of its principal points of interest described. From thence the audience was taken down to Jericho, to Bethlehem, Bethany, Nazareth and the Sea of Galilee; thence down the Jordan again to the Dead Sea. As point after point was touched upon appropriate reference was made to incidents in sacred history connected therewith and the well-known narratives of the scriptures received new and enhanced interest when illustrated by the personal experiences of one who had so recently, and with such appreciative knowledge, visited the scenes whereof he spoke. The musical part of the program consisted of a chorus, "Moonlight on the lake," by the Glee Club, and a quartette "Sleep on thy pillow," by Messrs Grant, McKay, Abbott and Martin. President London, of Toronto University, occupied the chair.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Lindsay Presbytery opened in St. Andrew's church Tuesday. A large number of delegates were present. The church was handsomely decorated with flowers and looked very bright and attractive. An address of welcome was read by Mrs. Johnston of Lindsay, to which Mrs. Dickson of Fenelon Falls replied on behalf of the delegates. The president's address was next given by the 1st vice-president who expressed great sorrow that Mrs. McIntyre's illness had prevented her from taking active service during the past year. The secretary's report of the eleventh annual meeting of the presbytery society was read, stating that one member, Miss Calder, had lately gone to the foreign field. There are twenty-two auxiliaries; four mission bands having a membership of 551; 75 members of the general society; and five life members. The sum of \$1,161.34 was raised during the year. Bales of necessary and suitable clothing were sent to the Northwest Indians. The treasurer's report was read and adopted, and the dedicatory prayer was offered by Mrs. Hamilton. The officers for 1893 were selected as follows: President, Mrs. Hanna of Uxbridge; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Johnston of Lindsay; 2nd vice, Mrs. McKinnon of Fenelon Falls; 3rd vice, Mrs. Dr. McKay of Woodville; 4th vice, Miss Quigley of Leaskdale; secretary, Miss Smith of Uxbridge; treasurer, Mrs. McPhaden of Cannington. Mrs. McIntyre was elected honorary president of the society. Mrs. Wilson of Neemuch, Central India, gave a very interesting address on Zenana work and life in India. In the evening Rev. Mr. McKinnon, of Fenelon Falls, took the chair; and addresses were given by Rev. Mr. Macaulay, of Woodville, Rev. Mr. McLeod, of Sonya, and Rev. R. P. McKay, of Toronto, and Rev. Mr. McDougall, returned missionary from China. The meeting on Wednesday afternoon was addressed by Mrs. Drummond, of Newcastle; an instructive paper on the Jews prepared by Mrs. Frankish, of Uxbridge, was read by Mrs. Johnston, followed by a conference on Systematic Giving led by Mrs. Robert Ross, of Lindsay. A number of ladies present spoke on the subject.

Among whom were Mrs. A. Campbell, of Lindsay; Mrs. McAuley, Beaverton; Mrs. Hanna, Uxbridge, and Mrs. McIntyre, Lindsay. The question drawer was taken charge of by Miss Drummond and the questions were ably and satisfactorily answered by her. The meeting closed with singing the hymn, "God be with you till we meet again."

The Presbytery of Quebec met in Morrin College, Quebec, on the 28 Feb. Elder's Commissions in favor of Messrs. Chas. Richardson and Irwin Campbell from Chalmers Church, Quebec, and Inverness, respectively were accepted. Grants to augmented Congregations and Mission Stations were carefully considered and recommendations made for the ensuing year. Rev. A. T. Love was appointed to visit Metis, and if possible and deemed advisable, to secure the reappointment of Rev. A. Robertson for another year. Rev. Thos. Muir was instructed to visit Marsboro in the interest of augmentation. Rev. D. Pugh was instructed to visit Thetford mines in order to find out if there are Welsh people there destitute of ordinances. The following Commissioners were appointed to the General Assembly: Revs. J. R. MacLeod, Wm. Shearer, Jas. M. Whitelaw, N. Macphee, and G. H. Smith; and Messrs. Chas. Richardson, Peter Johnston, John McKee, Thos. Torrance, and Jas. Davidson, elders. Rev. Thos. Sedgwick was nominated as Moderator of the next General Assembly; and Rev. Jas. Fleck for that of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa. The Treasurer's annual report showed a fair balance on hand. Reports carefully prepared by Revs. G. H. Smith, Jas. M. Whitelaw and Wm. Shearer on Sabbath Schools, Temperance and the State of Religion were read. It was resolved to ask the Synod's leave to take Messrs. Jno. Buchanan, Ed. S. Logie, and Jno. U.F. F. Tanner on trial for license. Rev. D. Tait, convener, gave reports on French work. Provision was made for the supply of schools and preaching stations. Rev. W. Shearer reported having moderated in a call to Richmond and Melbourne. The call, which was submitted, was in favor of Rev. Dr. Kellock, of Spencerville, Ont. The call was very hearty and unanimous—stipend \$900 and manse. The Moderator's conduct was sustained. An adjourned meeting was appointed to be held in Melbourne on the 7th March to dispose of the call. Rev. D. Tait gave report on Systematic Beneficence. The clerk reported that he had received \$1,000 through the Peebles bequest, to be used for French evangelization under the supervision of the Presbytery. It was resolved to apply to the General Assembly for leave to place Rev. Principal Chas. A. Tanner's name on the Presbytery Roll. Revs. J. R. MacLeod and W. Shearer were appointed to support the application. J. R. MacLeod, P. Clerk.

The London Presbyterial Women's Foreign Missionary Society held its ninth annual meeting in Knox church, St. Thomas, on Feb. 15th and 16th, Mrs. Ball, Vanneck, presiding. Meeting opened at 3.30 p. m., Wednesday, by a Bible reading led by Mrs. McKenzie, London South, followed by prayer by Mrs. Ball; after which Mrs. MacDougall, St. Thomas, gave a very hearty welcome to the delegates and

**Dyspepsia**

Dr. T. H. Andrews, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, says of

**Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**

"A wonderful remedy which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

It reaches various forms of Dyspepsia that no other medicine seems to touch, assisting the weakened stomach and making the process of digestion natural and easy.

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friends which was felicitously responded to by Mrs. L. Baty, Westminster. The reports from all the Auxiliaries and Mission Bands are hopeful, and though there may have been some discouragements, the Society starts the new year with the expectation of exceeding during the next twelve months anything that has been done in the past. The contributions for the year were \$1,879.62; besides which a large supply of clothing was sent to the North West which made a total of \$2,565. This session was brought to a close by Mrs. Roger in prayer dedicating the contributions. The St. Thomas ladies entertained the delegates and friends by serving a most inviting tea in the lecture room. This arrangement added greatly to the social enjoyment of this interesting and successful annual re-union. In the evening a general meeting was held, Rev. J. A. McDonald, pastor of Knox church, presiding in his usual happy manner. Rev. Mr. McIntyre, of Alma St. church opened the meeting by prayer. Rev. J. Ballantyne, London South, as delegate from the Presbytery, gave an interesting address on the Progress of Missions; and Rev. R. P. McKay, Toronto, addressed the meeting in a most earnest manner on the needs of our Mission Fields; and he emphasized the self-sacrificing, devoted spirit which every true missionary must possess. Miss Gilmour, London, contributed much to the interest of the various sessions by singing many beautiful and appropriate solos. Miss Roland, St. Thomas, presided at the organ. On Thursday a. m. the election of officers took place resulting as follows: Mrs. Ball, president; Mrs. MacDougall, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Roger and Mrs. MacKenzie, vice-presidents; Miss L. M. Fraser, Cor. Sec.; Miss McCall, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Thompson, Treas.; Miss Kennedy, Lib. The afternoon session was perhaps the most interesting of all; Mrs. Wilson, returned missionary from Neemuch, India, addressed a large audience and held the undivided attention of the meeting for over an hour. Mrs. Ballantyne, London, and Mrs. G. McKenzie, St. Thomas, in a few well-chosen words voiced the feelings of the meeting in expressing appreciation of Mrs. Wilson's address. Miss Mamie Fraser, St. Thomas, read a carefully prepared and interesting paper on missionary work among the Chinese in British Columbia. The meeting was brought to a close by singing "God be with you till we meet again."

The annual meeting of the Peterborough Presbyterial Woman's Foreign Missionary Society opened in St. Paul's church, Wednesday, 10th ult. Mrs. Craick, president, presided. There was a fair attendance of ladies. After the transaction of some minor business, the receiving of reports, communications, etc., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., Mrs. Craick, Port Hope; Vice-presidents, Mrs. Thompson, Hastings; Mrs. Fairbairn, Peterborough; Mrs. Scott, Campbellford; Mrs. Paton, Peterborough; Cor. Sec., Mrs. W. M. Graham, Lakefield; Rec. Sec., Miss A. Edmison, Peterborough; Lit. Sec., Mrs. W. R. Reid, Port Hope; Treas., Mrs. Hay, Cobourg. It was decided to hold a semi-annual meeting at Lakefield, as the one at Grafton, last season, was so successful. At the afternoon session there was a large attendance of ladies. An address of welcome was given by Mrs. Fairbairn, and responded to by Miss Gilchrist, of Baltimore. Greetings were received from the Baptist Mission Circle and Methodist Women's Missionary Society of Peterborough. Mrs. Wilson, of Neemuch, India, followed with an interesting address. She spoke hopefully of the progress made by missions during the eight years she had spent in India. The speaker also referred to the disgusting opium habit; its baneful effects, and how the influence of Christianity was doing much to overcome its use. Mr. Wilson also spoke of how access could now be gained by missionaries of both sexes to the Indian zenanas. The work of evangelizing the benighted people of India was being much blessed of God. The corresponding Secretary's report showed that the W.F.M.S. had 20 Auxiliaries; six Young Ladies' Mission Bands; four juvenile Bands; 454 members in societies; 273 in Mission Bands; 307 average attendance; four new life members; 145 members of General Society; 35 "Scattered Helpers"; value of clothing sent to the North West, \$334.65; contributions of Auxiliaries, \$1,223.51; contributions of Mission Bands, \$239.74; total \$1,463.25. The Lit. Secy's report told of the large circulation of the "Letter Leaflet" in the Peterborough Presbytery, being over 400 copies. The Treasurer's report was presented by the President in the absence of the treasurer, Mrs. Hay. It showed the contributions for the year for foreign missionary purposes to be \$1,463.25. Mrs. Hendren, of Lakefield, then delivered the dedicatory prayer, when the meeting adjourned. The evening meeting was presided over by Rev. Mr. MacWilliam of St. Andrew's church. Suitable addresses were delivered by the Chairman and by Rev. Thos. Goldsmith, and Dr. Smith.

"I was deaf for a year, caused by catarrh in the head, but was perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla." H. Hicks, Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Union Medicae gives a short account of the Pleurotus luz, a fungus that takes its specific name from its property of glowing in the dark, even for twenty-four hours after it has been plucked. It has lately been carried to Europe from Tahiti, where the women use it as an adornment in bouquets of flowers.

In April next a canal across the Isthmus of Corinth will be open to navigation and it will have cost \$20,000,000. It has been built with French capital and under French direction, the original concession having been granted some twelve years ago to Mr. de Lesseps. The announcement possesses a peculiar interest just at this time by reason of its contrast with Panama affairs. Boston Herald.

A Louisiana man says that the rice crop of that State this year will be fully one-half of the entire crop of the United States. "The raising of rice," he says, "has worked wonders for the interests of our State. It has practically opened up a new industry in the agricultural line, and farmers who thought their lands valueless when the cotton gave out now find themselves in a position that will soon place them in one year where cotton could not put them in five. It is really the most lucrative of all the new industries in the South.—New York Tribune.

The world's submarine cables now measure about 143,011 nautical miles, in 1,168 sections. Different governments control 833 sections, or 13,383 miles, France claiming 3,269 miles; Great Britain, 1,599 Germany, 1,579, and Italy, 1,027 miles. The remaining 335 cables, aggregating 129,628 miles, are owned by private companies. This length of cable has been nearly all made on the banks of the Thames but Italy now has a cable factory, and France will soon have two. To lay and repair the cables requires the constant service of a specially equipped fleet of thirty-seven vessels of 56,955 tons.—The Great Divide (Denver)

It seems that Governor Flower is very much in earnest in his advocacy of the equipment of the Erie Canal with the trolley system. The Governor estimates the cost at \$1,000,000, of which \$700,000 would be required for fourteen power houses along the line of the canal, and the other \$300,000 for line equipment. It is thought that the cost of the necessary outfit for each boat would not exceed \$200. The Governor believes that the State could furnish power to the boatman at about sixty cents per day. This amount is only a small fraction of what it now costs to feed and care for horses and mules. The constant repairs necessary in the tow-path would be done away with and many other incidental expenses would be curtailed.—Electrical Review.

For Sore Throat, Sudden Colds and Diphtheria, no remedy has ever been discovered so powerful to cure as DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER. As a Liniment, it has no equal in curing Rheumatism or Neuralgia, Burns and Bruises, and wounds of every description. It is the cheapest and best remedy ever offered to the public. Only 25c. for big 2 ounce bottle.

"German Syrup"

The majority of well-read physicians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the constitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there and eating them away as caterpillars do the leaves of trees. The phlegm that is coughed up is those parts of the lungs which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin. Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expels them, heals the places they leave, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consumptives become germ-proof and well.

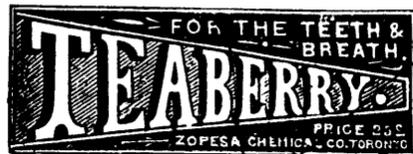
Peculiar

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A novel storage battery electric street car, for which is claimed a high efficiency at a low expense, has just been built at San Francisco. This car is thirty-four feet long, and decorated in cream and gold. It is built after the style of the Pullman vestibule cars, with Pullman windows and curtains, fittings of oxidized bronze, and upholsteries in plush. The interior wood finish is of bird's-eye maple sixteen electric lamps will light it, and a push button to signal the stopping of the car will be beside each passenger. The car is provided both with air and hand brakes; a twenty-horse power motor, run by the storage batteries, will furnish the motive force to send it up any grades and develop a high speed. A plant of this kind, it is claimed, is less expensive both in construction and operating than the trolley system.—New York Sun.

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Gents,—My daughter was apparently at the point of death with that terrible disease diphtheria. All remedies had failed, but MINARD'S LINIMENT cured her; and I would earnestly recommend it to all who may be in need of a good family medicine. JOHN D. BOUTILIER, French Village.

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**British and Foreign.**

The Bible, says Mr. M'Neill, is later than the latest edition of the evening paper.

May-street congregation, Belfast, (Rev. Dr. Lynd) raised during the year for all purposes £1,722.

Eight hundred pounds have been raised by the parishioners at Langholm to provide an organ.

The revival of hook-swinging is engaging the attention of the Secretary of State and the Indian government.

The pulpit of Broughton-place church, Edinburgh, was occupied on Sabbath forenoon by the Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson.

Crowds of people assemble nightly in a grave-yard in County Kerry, and declare that they see apparitions. The people kneel in the mud and recite prayers.

Church halls for St. Cuthbert's congregation, Edinburgh, are about to be erected on the site of the old manse at a cost of £4,000. The largest will seat 800.

Christian Endeavour, published at 57 Ludgate-hill, London, E. C., is the new monthly organ of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour, British section.

Rev. Sam. Small, the well-known evangelist has returned to journalism, having accepted a place on the editorial staff of his old paper, The Atlantic Constitution.

A wealthy American offered £50 for a seat in the Speaker's Gallery to hear Mr. Gladstone's speech. The Premier spoke at the rate of about 100 words per minute.

Notwithstanding the contradiction, Society gossips repeat that the marriage of the Duke of York and the Princess May will take place after the Queen's return from Italy.

The death is announced of the Rev. Dr. Nevin, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Londonderry. Dr. Nevin has been in Derry for half a century, and was very highly respected.

The U. P. divinity hall students have been presented with Schultz's "Old Testament Theology" translated by Rev. Prof. Paterson, and Prof. Calderwood's "Evolution and Man's Place in Nature."

Within the Belfast Presbytery nine new congregations have been organised in the last nine years, while four churches have been enlarged at an outlay of £60,000, and schoolhouses been erected costing £20,000.

Professor Todd Martin has been nominated for the Moderatorship by twelve Presbyteries. The other nominations were Revs. Dr. Williamson, A. Field, Prof. Leitch, D. D., F. Bulck, and Dr. Martin.

Rev. Dr. Mitford Mitchell of Aberdeen regards the Suspensory bill as a mean and malignant side attack on the Established church, and Rev. Dr. Jamieson prefers that the church be killed outright rather than be bled to death by degrees.

Dundee F. C. presbytery's committee on co-operation with the United Presbyterian church recommend that the local presbytery of the latter be invited to send two ministers (including the moderator) and an elder to ordinations and inductions.

The Rev. Dr. Matthews is setting out for Syria, where he will spend some three or four months in visiting the mission stations. His visit has been occasioned by the unjust and oppressive action of the Turkish Government.

The late Rev. George Jacque of Auchterarder often studies with the violin in his hands; and when its music would be heard by passers-by the remark would be made: "Gran' wark gaun on jult noo; we'll get a guld sermon on Sabbath."

In a large meeting of Christians in Perth last week Mr. M'Neill gave out the hymn. "O God, our help in ages past," expecting that all would join in the familiar lines. The result, however, was the most deplorable attempt at singing that hymn he had ever heard in Scotland.

**STRONG AND PROSPEROUS.**

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OF CANADA.

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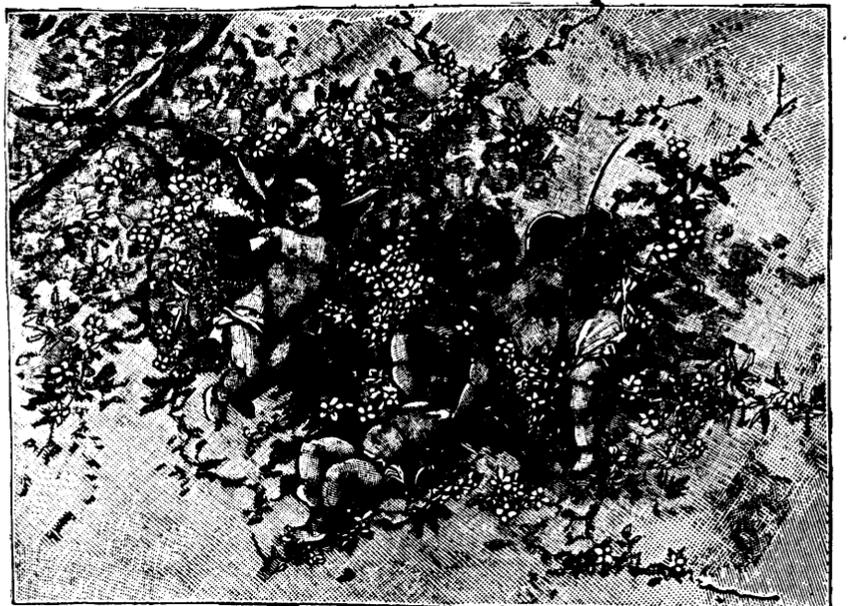
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MISCELLANEOUS.

The Deacon: My boy you must not learn to tell lies. Boy: I don't learn.

The art of using moderate abilities to advantage wins praise, and often acquires more reputation than an actual brilliancy.—Rochefoucauld.

Andrew Gaertner, founder of the Mechanical Museum at Dresden, who was born in 1654, is said to be the inventor of the elevator. In 1717, having become infirm, he made a machine which enabled him to go up and down the three stories of his house.

A CURE FOR HEADACHE.—Headache arises from constipation, bad blood, dyspepsia or liver complaint. As B. B. B. cures all these complaints it is naturally the most successful headache cure existing. Once the cause is removed the headache vanishes.

In one of the Comstock mines a new water wheel is to be placed which is to run 1,150 revolutions a minute, and have a speed at its periphery of 10,805 feet per minute. A greater head of water than has ever before been applied to a wheel will be used.

Austria announces an electric locomotive which is to travel 125 miles an hour. The Independence Belge follows with the statement that the North Belgian company are constructing a line for locomotives, operated by electricity, on which the journey from Brussels to Paris, about 192 miles, will be accomplished in 80 minutes, a speed of nearly 150 miles an hour. It is further stated that the trains will be running in about two months.

FROM THE FAR NORTH.—In northern climates people are very subject to colds, but the natural remedy is also produced in the same climate. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25c. and 50c.

Old Gentleman (to applicant for his daughter's hand): "But have you any visible means of support, young man?" Applicant: "Certainly, sir. I'm dependent on my father, and he weighs twenty stone."

A CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Dyspepsia is a prolific cause of such diseases as bad blood, constipation, headache and liver complaint. Burdock Blood Bitters is guaranteed to cure or relieve dyspepsia if used according to directions. Thousands have tested it with best results.

A remarkable curiosity, showing the durability of Washington cedar, can be seen on the Austin ranch on Lake Whatcom. It is a cedar log two feet in diameter, over which has grown a spruce tree four feet in diameter. Over the main roof of this and directly over the log is another cedar tree three feet in diameter. All the trees, including the log, are perfectly sound. The log has probably lain there several hundred years.—Portland Oregonian.

Fish-hatching in China is sometimes conducted with the aid of a hen. The spawn is collected from the water's edge and placed in an empty eggshell. The egg is then sealed with wax and placed under a setting hen. After some days the egg is carefully broken and the swarm emptied into water well warmed by the sun. There the little fish are nursed until they are strong enough to be turned into a lake or stream.

A VALUABLE HINT.—When you are attacked by cough or cold do not delay but commence at once to use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. This old standard remedy removes all irritation, loosens the phlegm, and heals the mucous surfaces, curing coughs and colds of all kinds.

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This advertisement appears in a Dublin paper: "Wanted a gentleman to undertake the sale of a patent medicine. The advertiser guarantees that it will be profitable to the undertaker."

FOR SPRAINS AND BRUISES.—No other remedy cures sprains, bruises, cuts, wounds, chilblains, sore throat, rheumatism, etc., so promptly as Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It is an old standard remedy that has given perfect satisfaction for 30 years.

Florida beans, which when highly polished, are used as charms, are, says the Scientific American, the seeds of the Eut-sada scandens, a rank-growing, climbing shrub, common on the shores of the West Indies. The pods are frequently from six to eight feet in length, flat and woody, divided into numerous joints, each containing one of these nuts. When ripe these pods burst with great force, throwing the nuts an almost incredible distance. When thrown into the sea, they are carried by the strong oceanic currents, not only to the Florida Coast, but occasionally to the coast of Finland.

Many a Young Man.

When from overwork, possibly assisted by an inherited weakness, the health fails and rest or medical treatment must be resorted to, then no medicine can be employed with the same beneficial results as Scott's Emulsion.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS CURES CONSTIPATION.

Constipation or Costiveness is an annoying and dangerous complaint caused by irregularity of the bowels, which produces disastrous results to health, causing biliousness, bad blood, dyspepsia, etc. B.B.B. acts perfectly to cure constipation and remove its effects. If you have never tried it, do so now.

IT NEVER FAILS.

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Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague Conquered.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

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A SPECIFIC FOR SCROFULA

Builds up the broken-down constitution, purifies the blood, restoring health and vigor. Sold by druggists \$1 a bottle.

Dr. RADWAY'S PILLS

For DYSPEPSIA and for the cure of all the disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, etc. Price 25 cents.

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Chase's Liquid Glue.

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**COOKS FRIEND**  
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**CASTLE & SON**  
**MEMORIALS AND**  
**LEADED GLASS**

COMMUNION PLATE—ALMS DISHES—FONTS.

**MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERY.**

**ALGOMA.**—Next meeting of Algoma Presbytery will be held at Thessalon, on Wednesday, 15th March, at 2 p.m.

**BRUCE.**—At Paisley, March 14, at 11 a.m.  
**BRANDON.**—In Portage la Prairie, Tuesday, March 14, at 3 p.m.

**BARRIE.**—At Barrie, Tuesday, March 22, at 11 a.m.

**BROCKVILLE.**—Second Tuesday in March, at Iroquois, 1.30 p.m.

**CHATHAM.**—In First Church, on Tuesday, 14th March, at 10 a.m.

**GUELPH.**—Next meeting in Knox Church, Elora, on Tuesday, 21st March, at 9 o'clock a.m. Conferences on State of Religion, Systematic Benevolence, Sabbath Schools and Sabbath Observance begin in the same place on the evening of Monday, the 20th, at 7.30 o'clock.

**HURON.**—Presbytery of Huron will meet in Clinton on the 14th March at 10.30 a.m.

**LONDON.**—The Presbytery of London will meet in Park Ave. Church, London, on Tuesday, 14th of March, at 1 p.m.

**MAITLAND.**—In Knox Church, Kincardine, March 14, at 2 p.m.

**MONTREAL.**—The Presbytery of Montreal will meet in the Presbyterian College, on Tuesday, March 21st, at 10 a.m.

**ORANGETTLE.**—At Orangeville, March 14, at 10.30 a.m.

**OWEN SOUND.**—The Presbytery of Owen Sound will meet in Knox Church, Owen Sound, March 21st, at 10 a.m.

**PARIS.**—In St. Paul's, Ingersoll, March 14th, at 12 o'clock, noon.

**PORT HOPE.**—At Port Hope, in Mill St. Church, on March 14th, at 9 o'clock a.m.

**ROCK LAKE.**—At Boissevan, on the first Tuesday of March, at 7 p.m.

**SARNIA.**—2nd Tuesday, March 14th, in St. Andrew's Church, Sarnia, at 2 o'clock p.m.

**SAUGEN.**—In Knox Church, Palmerston, on 14th March, at 10 a.m.

**TORONTO.**—At Toronto, March 7, at 11 o'clock a.m.

**WINNIPEG.**—In Knox Church, Winnipeg, on Tuesday, March 7, at 3.30 p.m.

**STRATFORD.**—The Presbytery of Stratford will meet at Tavistock on 13th March, at 7.30 p.m.

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**MARRIAGES.**

On the 22nd, ult. at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, John McHaffie, Main Street, West, Hamilton Ont. by the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, David Graham, merchant, to Belle Sutherland, youngest daughter of the late John Addison.

By Rev. A. H. Scott, M. A., at the residence of the bride's father, Feb. 1st, Mr. Hugh McEwen, of Beckwith, to Annie D. Allan, Burgees.



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