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


Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

$\square$
Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagéeCovers restored and/or laminsted/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculéeCover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manqueColoured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleurColoured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couieur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur


Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

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

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

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification danz la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.Coloured pajes/
Pages de couleurPages damaged/
Pages endommagéesPages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées


Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquéesPages detached/
Pages détachées


Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression


Continuous pagination/
Pagination continueIncludes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

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


Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraisonCaption of issue/
Titre de départ de fa livraisonMasthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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


# Presbyterian Record 

FOR THE
DOMINION OF CANADA.

| VOL. XVI. | APRIL, 1891. |  | No. 4. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CON'RFSTS. |  |  |  |
| The Presbyterian World. Palestine, Skotches No. IV.... | $\begin{gathered} . . \\ \cdots \end{gathered} 8_{8}$ | India, Rev. Norman Kussell Manitobs Items by ci. B.... | .... 98 |
| Varconver, B. Columbia | ...:888 | Manitoba Notices............. | ....: ${ }^{98}$ |
| TPresbrterianism in Vancou | .. ${ }^{88}$ | French Evangelization. | ... 100 |
| Oar North- West Indian Mission | .. 89 | Our New Hebrides Mission. | ... 102 |
| Hoascaold Words..... |  | Roman Catholio Missions. | .... 101 |
| Ecclesisitical News. . . | .. 95 | Page for tho Y Youn | .. 104 |
| - 0 Own Church... | .. 96 | Acknowledgements ....... | .... 105 |

## The Excshuterian simta.

${ }^{9} \mathrm{~s}$T will do us good to survey our own widespread family of $20,265,000$ at least once a jear. Well, the British Churches show healthy activity in various directions. Scotland is discussing with unusual keenness the question of disestablishment. In the Free Church the Dods-Bruce trouble seeems as unsettled as ever. But, let us thankfully acknowledge, the Scottish Churches show no abatement of zeal or liberality in the cause of missions. In England Presbyterianism is becoming increasingly "visible." The littlo one bids fair to become a thousand. The Presbyterians are bearing their share in the great work of rescuing the outcasts in London.

The Irish Church is active and energetic in her efforts to spread the Gospel at home and abroad. Much attention has been given by this Church to political movements rhich (they think) threaten the safety of the country. With marsellous unanimity the church adheres with untionching fidelity to the union and protests against Home Rale. Our Welsh brethren have had their share of trouble with taxes which they reguard as unjust-tares-tithes-meant io support the English Church there established, but of no use to any except a small fraction of the population.

The Reformed Church of France is becoming more evangelical and at the same time more evangelistic. She is regaining some of the ground lost in the long dark night of persecution when a Huguenot had no more consideration shewn to him than the wild beasts of the forest-when safety was to be gained only in the wilderness and in the gioomy recesses of the everlasting hills. Persecution in these days assumes milder forms, and any one may in fact follow the dictates of conscience without peril of life.
In Italy, the Waldenses-the most venerable of the Presbyterian Churches-have won the respect of the authorities and the confidence of the people to an extent which a few years ago would seem incredible. Whilst the Pope is complaining of being a persecuted prisoner in Rome, the faithful witnesses from the Alpine valleys traverse Italy proclaiming the Gospel of salvation, and in some places meet with signal success. Surely a brighter day has risen upon Europe and the world. The Waldensian college at La Tour is now recognized by the government as of equal status with any in Italy!
Spain contains a very small "remnant" of Presbyterians and the number is but slowly increasing. The inquisition has done its work in that fie!d, leaving it bare and barren. and very hopeless. The union of Presbyterians in Brazil, as in Japan, has been attended with the best results. Missionary operations are carried'on with increased vigour and success. Trained natives of the country are now taking part in the ministry.


#### Abstract

The "Presbyterian Parliaments" for 1890 ciosed about November 1st-in New Zealand. The annual round will begin again in England in April. Then in May the Scoteh and the American Assemblies will meet. In June our Assembly and that of the Irish Church will meet. The European and Australian meetings follow in later months. The vast extent of the Presbyterian family may be judged from the fact that over forty Annual Assemblies or synods are held representing a population of over $20,000,000$.


## SWetches from cedutyine.

By Rev. Thomas Cumming, Truro.

## IV. THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.

ITHE Mount of OLives is one of the most interesting localities in the Holy Land. It is not a very large, or a very lofty mountain, but it sufficiently elevated to be a conspicious object in thelandscape. Jerusalem, as already stated, is about. 2500 feet abers the level of the Mediterranean. The Mount of Olives is at various points from one to two hundred feet higher than the rocky plateau on which the Holy City is built. It is situated just as it is represented by the inspired penmen-directly East of Jerusalem, from which it is separated by the narrov Valley of the Kidron. On close observation Ifound, what I scarcely seemed to know before, that this hcliest of all the mountains that are round about Jerusalem, has actually four summits, each one of which has some memorable event of the past forever associated with it. The Northernmost of these is called the "Galile,", or more fully "Viri Galil-2eif"-Men of Galiles. It is so called from the traditional belief that this is the spot on which the two angels stood when they said to the apostles immediately after the ascension of Christ-" Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye here gazing up into heaven, etc. The next is "the Mount of the Ascension." On it stands the so-called Church of tine Ascension with its lofty minaret pointing the traveller upward to the blue heaven through which our Saviour ascended to the throne of glory when He completed His work on earth. There is here a smallumoderin village inhabited by poverty-strioken Arabs whose first and last word to us was backsheesh-backsheesh! I can find nol
words by which I can give any adequate idea of the enrapturing, impressive vien which is obtained from this highest eleva: tion of Olivet. Strotching away South and East you see the dreary Wilderness of Ju. dea in which of old the stern prophet of the desert urged the erring multitudeq in thunder tones to bring forth fruit meet for re pentance, and in which again the sinless Son of God had His mysterious encounter with the great Tempter. Looking further Eastward you can see the low-lying Valley of the Jordan and the Dead Sea, with the blue hills of Moab and Gilead on the further side. Turning Northward, you see towering.up before you Scopus, and Nob, and Ramah, and other elevations teeming with a.thoussnd memories of by-gone days. And then immediateily before you ou the West you. have the best possible view of the city of Jorusalem. Shorn, as this marvellous city now is of much of its ancient glory, as I surveyod its tapering minarets, and lofty domes, and terraced roofs, and solid walls, and surrounding deep ravines from this commanding height of Olivet, I found myself unconsciously exclaimng with the ancient Singer of Israel: "Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, is mount Zion, on the sides of the North, the city of the great King."
The third summit of the Mount of Olives is called "the Prophets," from the so-called "Tombs of the Prophets" which it contains. These "Tombs," excavated by human hands in ancient times from the white limestone rock of the district, are in the near neighborhood of the modern village of Bethany. It was in one of them in all probability that the brother of Martha and Mary slept the sleep of death antil the Great Mir-acle-Worker called him bact to life.
The Southern summit of Olivet is "tho Mount of Corruption," the "Mons Offensionis," as it is called in the Latin. Vulgate. It was so called on account of the idolatrous temples which Solomon built on this "high place" to Moloch and Chemosh and Ashtaroth, as we read in the Second Book of Kings.
To go from Jerusalem to Olivet as I did three several times-once on foot, once on a braying donkey, and once on a Syrian pony-you must cross the bridge which
'spans the narrow valley of the Kidron directly opposite St. Stephen's Gate. From a point a short distance on the Eastern side of the bridge, three well-worn pathways diverge and lead across different parts of the mountain, and converge at Bethany on the further side. The most northerly of these pathways winds around th.s Northern shoulder of the mountain and along the gentle depression which lies tetween Olivet and Scopus. The central footpath leads directly past the Church of the Ascension and over the loftiest part of the mountain. If was, I thinl, by this direct ascent over the brow of Olivet that David fler from Jerusalem to Mahanaim when he was driven fram his throne by the rebellion of his son. Returning from one of my visits to Bethany by this contral footpath, I fancied that I saw the old Hebrew monarch clambering up the steep and stony slopes of Olivet, bare-footed and sad-hearted, weeping on account of the rebollion of Absalom, and on account of his own sin. The Southern road, by far the best of the three, extends for a considerable distance along the base of Olivet quite near the Kidron Valley, and then crosses the mountain at its lowest elevation. On the occasion of my pedestrian excursion to the localit:, an intelligent Arab whom I met by the way advised me in the most obliging manner to take this Southern pathway. I. can hear the musical cadences of his voice, and especially his mellifluous pronunciation of Bethania, echoing pleasantly in my ear at this moment. It was anmistakably by this most frequented roadway, as Dean Stanley with matchless elegance of diction has shown, that our Redeemer made his final and triumphant Entryinto Jerusalem. I was deeply moved when I came to the place where the multitades who went out from the sinful city met Him and bestrewed the pathway with palm branches and cried, "Hosanna! Blessell is the King of Israel that cometh in the name of the Lord." I was still more deeply affected when I stood as nearly as possible on the commanding eminence from which the sympathizing Saviour beheld the city and wept over it. A short distance from the point whero thess three pathways diverge, the Garden of Gethsemane is situated. The Garden, as I saw it, is a small plot of ground about a third of an acre in extent.
enclosed by a high stone wall which the Franciscans built round it not quite half a century ago. On the payment of a small sum of money I was admitted with my fellow-travellers to the sacred enclosure, and saw the Latin inscriptions on the inside of the walls, and also the well-kept flower beds which yield the souvonir bouquets for the pilgrims who are willing to pay for them. Neither of these appointments seemed in harmony with my ideas of Getisemane. But I was greatly interested in the eight old olive trees which are the most note-worthy objects in the Garden. Imust: acknowledge that my soul was filled with indescribable emotion when I stood beneath these old trees and thought of the mysterious agony of the Son of God, when "His sweat was as it were great drops of blood falling down to the ground."

Bethany, as already indicated, is situated on the opposite side of Olivet, in a retired, cosy nook on the South-Eastern slope of the mountain. It is, as the Evangelist informs us, "nigh unto Jerusalem, about fifteen furlongs off"-that is nearly two miles of our measurement. In our Saviour's time, Bethany, adorned with the beautiful date-palms which gave the place its name, and other fruititrees, must have been a beautiful vil-lage-" the perfection of retirement and repose." Under the oppressive government of the Turks it has like the rest of Palestine, lost much of its former beauty. The Arabs call the village El. Azariyeh, which just means Lazarus. It is inhabited by about twenty Mohammedan families, most of them in very limited circumstances. The palm trees have all disappeared, but I saw the olive, and the almond, and the figtree, growing in the little gardens of the village. With proper cultivation it could still be made one of the most beautifnl spots on earth. Our intelligent dragoman pointed out to us the traditional sites of the house of Martha and Mary and Lazarus, and of the house of Simon the leper, and the tomb of Lazarus. He also showed us the supposed cite of Bethyhage, and of the leaf'y but fruitloss fig-tree that withered to the root at the word of Him who spake as never man spake. The whole neighbourhood, and the same is true of every summit and slope of the whole Mrount of Olives, seemed to be redolent with fond memories of the
never-to-be-forgotten days of the Son of Man on earth.

- Long, long be my heart with such memories filled;
Like the vase in which roses hare once been distilled-
You may break, you may shatter, the vase if you will;
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."


## 

FOR twenty years the name of Winnipeg has been in almost everybody's mouth in connection with the developement of the great North-West. Its growth has certainly been remarkable, and its continued importanco as the distributing central city of the prairies is assured : but comparing the rapidity of its increase with that of Vancouver, Winnipeg must now take a back seat. Only five or six years ago the site of the city of Vancouver was a wilderness. To day it has a population of 18,000 to 20 , 000 , and presents the appearance of a handsome and picturesque city. It is, in a sense. the sereation of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and derives its importance from the fact that it is the western terminus of that road and also the seaport which is destined to control the commerce of the Northern Pacific Ocean. From a sketch of "The famous three-year old city" that appeared in the Toronto Evening Telegraph, in December, 1887, we select the following graphic and touching sentences by way of introduction to what follows:-

In 1887 Sir George Stephen stood upon the bluff above the railway station looking out towards the narrows, the rushing tide which agreat ship stemmed, bearing up towards the city. All the town had gathered there, for this ship was the first one of the company's steamers to arrive from China and Japan. Every eyc was upon the noble craft asit swept slowly and majestically around the point, the joyful piping of her deep-toned whistle re-echoing among the distant hills. The Orient greeted the Occident. Sir Geurge Siephen was deeply mored. The great project in which he had borne such a creditable part had fruccified at last. Here before his oyes was glorious evidence of it. He turned to Mr. Van Horne, whu was standing near, but he couldn'tspeak and tears were on his cheeks. Mr. Van Horne is not emotional. He is a matter of fact business man, and sentiment with him merges
in ever watchful endeayour to strengthen the company of which be is the main stay and sheet anchor. But this sight had stirred him to the bottom of his heart, and without a word he reached out his hand to Sir George and silently they rung each other's hand. It was a proud day for them In May of that year the first through train from Montreal had run into Vancouver, to the delight of the 'inhabitants, and here laying herself against the dock, was the pioneer vessel from far Cathay bring. ing the first fruits of the trade, which hassince grown great, and will yet enrich all who have to do with it.

## PRESBYTERIANISM IN VANCOUVER.

By Rev. E. D. Maclaren.

Presbyterianism in Tancouver is realiy older than Vancouver itself; for the eity was not incorporated under its present name until the 16th of April 1886, while the Rer. T. G. Thomson took possession of the field in April 1885. At the close of that year there was ouly ono stragoling street aiong the water front, known by the name of Granville, the remainder of the site of the present city $\mathbf{v o i n g}$ a dense unbroken forest. Mr. Thomson's labours were at first divided between Granville, on Burrard Inlet, and North Arm, on the Fraser river; and in both of these stations Presbyterianism is largely indebted to his unwearied efforts for the progress that marked its subsequent history.

For a year divine service at Granville was conducted in the School-house, a small and very unpretentious edifice; and on the first occasion of Mr .'Thomson's dispensing the Sacrament of the Lord's supper, on the 15th of November 1885, only fifteen communicants were present. Towards the end of April, 1886, the Presbyterians of Vancouver had the satisfaction of worshipping in a Presbyterian church, but their satisfaction was, unhappily of short duration : within two months they were without a church again, a disastrous conflagration on the 13th of June having reduced the whole city to ashes. Encouraged and assisted by friends in the East, with commendable promptitude they set about repairing the injury that had been inflicted, and in a short time another church took the place of the one that had been destroyed. The first elders of the Vancouver section of Mr. Thomson's charge were Mr. Edwin Sanders, Mr. W. T. Find-
lay, and Mr. J. M. Dagleish, their induction taking place on the 31st of October 1886. It was now apparent that the work in Vancouver was sufficient to occupy ia minister's whole time. Accordingly in the early part of the following year the union between the two etations was dissolved, and the Vancouver congregation unanimously resolved to call as their first minister the missionary who had been labouring amongst them so faithfully for two years. Mr. Thomson's induction to the charge of the First Presbyterian Church,Vancouver, took place on the 20 ih April, 1887.
The city continued to grow with wonderful rapidity; handsome residences, and substantial blocks of brick or stone were to be seen where but three years before had stowd "the forest primeval." The necessity of providing further church accommodation was recognized, and in April 1888 a committee was appointed to arrange for the erection of a second church in the western portion of the city. The first service in the new building was held on Sabhath, Sth July. The new congregation, which had decided to be known as the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, was organized by the authority of the Presbytery of Columbia on the 20th of September; and the communion roli as made up at that date of organization contained the names of forty-eight persons. Mr. John M. Browning Mr. Donald McAlister, and Mr. John Munro, having been unanimoualy elected, were inducted to the office of the eldership on the 30 th of September. On the Sth of December the congregation extended a call to the writer of this sketch, and he was inducted on the 13th of February, 1889.
Steps were at once taken for the erection of a larger building, and the present St . Andrew's Church was opened for Divine worsb:p on Sabbath,25th May, the Rev. G. M. Milligan of Torunto conducting the opening services. The church has a seating capacity of 850 , and cost about $\$ 26.000$. A pipe organ has lately been added at an outlay of upwards of $\$ 4000$.
In December, 1859 , the First Church became racant by the removal of the Rev T. G. Thomson to Ontario. After a vacancy of several months the congregation decided to call the Rev. G. R. Maxwell of Three Rivers, Quebec. The call was accepted and Mr. Maxwell was inducted on the 27 th of November, 1890. Under his energetic ministry the mother church bids fair to do more than repair the losses inflicted on her by the formation of new congregations.
All that is needed to complete this short sketch of Presbsterianism in Vancouver is 3 brief account of what is known as Zion Church, which, like St. Andrew's, is an offshoot from the First Chu:ch. In the early part of 1889 a petition was presented to the Puget Sound

Presbytery of the American Presbyterian Church by certain Presbyterians of Vancouver, asking to bo erected into a preaching station, under the care of that Presbytery, with the Rev. J..M. McLeod of Charlottotown, P.E.I. as minister in charge. The prayer of the petition was granted and Mr. McLeod, having been received by the Presbytery of Puget Sound, began work in Vancouver in July 1889. At a meeting of the Presbytery of Columbia held last September, Mr. McLeod and his people petitioned to be received into the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The Presbytery agreed to receive them, indicating as their sphere of labour a rapidly growing section of the city known as Mount Pleasant.

But in the briefest possible form the history of Presbyterianism in Vancouver is simply this; within five years the small handfal of fifteen communicanis has developed into three self-sustaining congregations. "The little ono has become a thousand."

## (63) geglission to gitudiaus iat the 

Ton HE total Indian population of Canada is about 120,000-the larger portion inhabiting the great western prairies and B. Columbia. There are probably about 30,000 of these more or less under Christian instruction at the hands of the Methodist, Episcopalian and Presbyterian Churches. The Methodists have been long in the field and aro more numerously represented than either of the others named. Their last missionary report states the number of missionary labourers among the Indians to be twenty-five, and the cmount expended for the year. $\$ 48,110.61$-fully three times as much as tue expenditure by the Presbyterian Church for the same year.

The first Presbyterian mission to the Indians of the N. W. was instituted by the Synod of the Canada Presbyterian Church, (i.e the Free Church in Canada)in 1865,whon the Synod resolved to send one ordained missionary and an interpreter to the Creo Indians at Fort Pitt. In 1866 the Rev. James Nesbit who had for several years been assisting Rev. John Black, the Prosbyterian minister at Kildonan and Fort Garry, known as tho Red River settlement, was appointed as the first missionary to the Indians of the N. W. Mr. Nesbit selected an Indian settlement on the Saskatcheran,
where the thriving town of Prince Albert now stands, with a population of upwards of 2000. It is distant from Winnipeg some 500 miles, and has recently been connected with it and all the world by railway! But at that time it was a very wilderness with neithor house nor settler within sixty miles of it. From the first Mr. Nesbit had two mon associated with him whose assistance proved extremely valuable. They were both "traders" and half-breeds, viz.George Flett, and John MacKay. Both were roliable and highly intelligent as well as good Christian men, and both were quite at home in the Cree lauguage.

A piece oie land was purchased, a mission house and permises were erected, and as a means of subistence they embarked in farming, of which MacKay took the oversight, while Nesbit and Flett undortook the education of the people. Nesbit was a man of faith and unbounded enthusiasm, and gave himself to the work of evangelizing the pagan Indians with heroism as lofty as any missionary who over crossed seas to heathen countries. His companions never failed him. They wrought away cheerfully together for cight years, when poor Nesbit, who never was strong, succumbed under the etrain of mental and bodily labours. His wife first took seriously ill in the summer of 1874; he took her for medical treatment to Kildonan, where she died very soon after her arrival, and three weeks later, Nesbit himself was laid by her side in Kildonan grave-yard. His labours were not rewarded with a large meeasure of success. The work was encompassed with great diffculties, owing to the restless, migratory character of the Indians; and about the time of his death it had nearly quite collapsed on account of the Indians leaving that part of the country altcegether in search of buffalo and other game which had vanished as the country began to be oponed up for settlement. Going off in different direc-tions-some of them far worth-it was impossible to follow them. And so Prince Albert became a white settlement, and the need for the Indian missionary having ceased there, the station was handed over to the Hone Mission committee of the Presoyterian Church and is still under their charge.

George Flett and John MacKay having
proved themselves good men and true dur. ing the early and trying years of the mission, were both ordained missionaries-the former in August, 1875. the latter, in May, 1876. Flett was appointed missionary at Okanase, and Mackay at Mi--ta-wasis Roserve, where they are still labouring shccessfully in their respective spheres. Frou time to time others were appointed, but the mission continued to bo feebly supported and suffered for lack of men and means. It is only within the last few years that our Church has been roused to take a deeper intorest in this most interesting mission. At the time of the union, in 1875, the total annual expenses of the mission were only $\$ 3,189,47$. It has gone oy gradually increasing since then, and for the last three years the average expenditure has been about $\$ 16,000$ : and the whole number of employees last year was seven ordained ministers, and sixteen assistants-teachen and superintendents of industrial schools. There are now seven industrial schoois, fairly well equipped. The newest of them was recently opened at Regina with accommodation for 200 pupils. In these schools the Indian children are boarded, clothed, educated, and instructod in mechanical and domestic industries, under the care of the Foreign mission committee of our church, aided by grants from the Government of Canada.

From first to last there has been expunted by our Church on its North-West mission; to the Indians- $\$ 140,345.37$, spread over a period of twenty-four years. And in the opinion of those who are competent to judgo the mission is more hopeful now than at any previous time in its history. The day of "small things" has pareed away; and if the Pres'yterian Church 1 s only true to itself, there seems no reason to doubt that thess long years of comparatively fruitless toil will be followed by an abundant harvest, and that in the near future.

## WHAT CHRIST LEFT.

His purse..... To Judas.
His soul....... To God.
His body ....... To Joseph.
His clothes.....To the soldiers.
His mother.....To John.
His peace.......To Disciples.
Andrew Fiuller.

## 

## ONE LESS AT HOME.

One less at home!
The charmod circle brokery; a dear face
Hissed day by day from its accustomed place; Bnt, cleansed and saved and perfected by grace, One more in heaven!
One less at home!
One voice of welcome hushed, and evermore One farewell word unspoken; on the shore
Where parting comes not, one soul landed more, One more in heaven!

One less at home!
A sense of loss that meets us at the gate;
Within a place unfilled and desolate; And far away cur coming to await, One more in heaven!

One less at home!
('hill as the earth-born mist the thought would riso,
And wrap our footsteps round, and dim our eyes;
But the bright sunbeam darteth from the skiesOne more in heaven!

## PRODIGAL GO HOME.

They sent him to feed swine, aud the very hogs grunted, "Go home" When he picked up those carob husks and tried to eat them, they crackled, "Go home." Ho looked upon his rags, and they gaped at him, "Go home." His hungry belly and his faintness cried, "Go home." Then ho thought of his father's face, and how kindly it had looked at him, and it seemed to say, "Come homel" Ho remembered the bread enough and to spare, and every mor-el seemed to say, "Come home!" He pictured the servants sitting down to dinner and feasting to the full, and every one of them seemed to look right away over the wildarness to him, and to say, "Come home! Thy father feeds us well. Come home!" Everything said, "Come home!" Only the devil whispered, "Never go back. Fight it out! Better starve than yield! Die game!" But then he hadi get away from the devil this nuce, for he had coine to himself, and he said, "No; 1 will arise and go to my father." Oh, that you would be equally wise! Sinner, what is the use of boing damned for the sake of a littlo pride? Yield thee, man! Down with thy pride! You wiil not find it so hard to submit if you remember that dear Father who loved us and gave himself for us in the person of his orin dear Son. You will find it sweet to yield to such a friend. And when you get your head in his bosom, and feel his warm kisses on your cheek, you will soon feol that it is sweet to weep for sin-sweet to confess your mrong doing, and sweeter still to hear him say, "I have blotted out, as a thick cloud, thy
transgressions, and as a cloud, thy sins" "Though your sins be as scarlot, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool."-Sipurgeom.

BILI.Y BRAY.
A missionary magazine has the following about a convert, one Billy Bray:-One day when a little downhearted, standing upon the brink of a coal pit, some one seemed to say :"Now Billy, just throw yourself down there and be rid of all trouble." Ho knew in a minute who it was and drawing back said:"Oh, no, Satan; you can just throw yourself down there. That is your way home, but I am going to my home in a different direction." At another time his potatoes were a very poor crop, and as he was digging them Satan was at his elbow, saying:-"There, Bill, isn't that poor pay for serving your Father all the year the way you have? Jast see what small potatoes!" Billy stopped hneing a moment and said:-"Ah! Satan, at it again, talking about my Father, bless His namel Why, when $x$ served you I didn't get any potatoes at all," and he went on hoeing and praising the Lord for small potatoes.

## THOUGHTS ABOUT HEAVEN.

Heaven is not a stately, formal place, as I sometimes hear it described, a very frigidity of splendour, where penple stand on cold formalities and go round about with heavy crowns of gold on their heads. No, that is not my idea of heaven. My idea of heaven is more like this: You are seated in the evening-tide by the fireplace, your whole family there, or nearly all of them there. While you are seated talking and enjoying the evening hour, there is a knock at the door and the door opens, and there comes in a broiber that has been long absent. He has been absent for years, you have not seen him, and no sooner do you mako up your mind that it is certainly he, than you leap un, and the question is who shall give him the first embrace. That is my idea of heaven-a great home circle where they are waiting for us. Oh, will you not know your mother's voice there? Will you not know your child's voice? She of the bright eye, and the ruddy cheek, and the quiet step, who came in from play and flung herself into your lap, a very shower of mirth and becuty? Why, the picture is graven in your soul. It cannot wear out. If that little one should stand on the other side of some heavenly hill and call to you, you would hear her voice above the burst of heaven's great orchestra. Know it? You could not help but know it.

Now I bring you this glorious consolation of future recognition. If you could get this theory into your heart it would lift a great many shadows that are stretching across it. When I was a lad I used to go out to the rail-
road-track and put my ear down on the track, and I could hear the express train rumbling miles away, and coming on: and, torlay, my friends, if we only had faith enough we could pit our ear down to the grave of our dead and listen and hoar in the distance the rumbling on of the chariots of resurrection victory. O heaven! Sweet heaven!

Oh, ye whose hearts are down under the sod of the cemetery, cheer up at this theught of reunion! Oh how much you will nave to tell them when once you meet them! How much you have been through since you saw them last! On the shining shore.-Talmagc.

## PLEASURES OF THE THEATRE.

"It is related that Mr. Hervey was once travelling in a coach with a woman who was talking very fast in favour of attending the theatre. Among other things, she said there was the pleasure of thinking on the play before she went, the pleasure she enjoyed when there, and the pleasure of reflecting upon it when in her bed at night. When she had done. he, in a very mild way, said that there was one pleasure more which she had forgotten.
"She replied: 'What can that be? Surely I have included everything in the enjoyment beforehand, at the time, and aftervards.'
"To which he gravely answered: 'Madam, the pleasure it will give you on your death-bed.'
"She was struck with a great surprise, and had not another word to say: the rest of the journey was spent in deep thought, and the consequence was she never went any nore to the play, but followed those pleasures which could afford her satisfaction on leer death-led."

## "LET YOUR LIGHT SHINE."

A young lady called to see a friend who was ill, and on leaving one of the children, a sweet, intelligent little girl, took her down stairs. She was her own special favorite and pet, and yet, being naturally of an extremely reserved disposition, she had never spoken one word to her on the subject of religion. Looking down into the thoughtful, loving eyes, under a sudden impulse she asked the question:
" Maud, my darling, do you love Jesus?"
To her astonishment the child stoppel abruptly, and drawing her into a room which they were passing, she shut the door and clinging closely to her burst into a flood of tears. Looking up at last, with a glad, happy face, she said:
"Miss Alice, I have been praying for six months that you would speak to ine of Jesus, and now you have! Every time I have been to your house I hoped you wonld say something, and I was beginning to think you never would." It was a keen reproach to her friend and one that she nover forgot.
Little Maud is now an earnest young soldier in Christ's armv. No one who knows her doubts the reality of her religion, and cer-
tainly it gives her character an attractive grace which nothing olse could give.

How many poor, sad, seeking souls, like littlo Maud, wonder why Christians never speak to them of the thing nearest their hearts?

Oh, Christian, why do you neglect to let your light shine, and guide these weary wanderers home to God?
"THE SAINTLY SELF."
Self ( ies hard, even when we have made the discovery that in Christ he has been already representatively crucified.

Perhaps the subtlest self of all is the saintly seli-the self that asserts itself in denying itself, and fosters a subtle, spiritual pride in the emphatic profession of humility. I meet with dear Christian souls who seem calmly to take it fur granted that they are living on a higher plane than their less enlightened follow-Christians. "We are living the higher Christian life, and wo have such wonderful times up here on the mountain-top; we are sorry for you poor, dear, half-enlightened souls, who are still un the wilderness side of Jordan, and haven't yot entered the promised land, with which "ears now quite familiar." There is a deal of dying to be done still by those who cherish these lofty thoughts of their own attainments. The holiest man will evor he the man who thinhs least of his own holiness.-W. II. Aithith.

March of Chmstiantry.-It lacks two years of a century since William Carey sailed for India as a missionary of the newly-formed Baptist Missionary Society. There are nor two hundred missionary societies in the Christian Church, with 7:000 missionaries and assistants, and with over 30,000 native help. ers, and every land open for the proclamation of the gospel, as far as ?aw is concerned. In India there are half a million of professed Christians and over a million of adherents. Burmah has over 30,000 members of the Church. China has over 1,000 missionaries with their assistan's and over 130,000 proprofessed Cliristians. The first Protestant missionary landed in Japan in 1854, and nor the membership is over 25,000 , with over 16 :000 children in their Sabbath-schools. Their contributions last year were nearly $\$ 50,000$. Madagascar, the Sandwich Islands, the Friendly Islands, the New Hebrides, and other islands are, many of them, as fully Christianized as portions of our own land. Africa is now, as never before, being occupied by the missinnary of the cross, and possibly to-day contains a quarter of a million of professed Christians.

If I would know whether my name be written in God's book of life, let me search what is written in my heart. If His word. in the faith, power and authority of it, be writton in my conscience and heart, my nams is sn. rolled in His book of electicn.

## 

ApRLL $12 . \quad$ B.C. 884.2 Kings $10: 18-31$. Golden Text, 1 Sam. 16: 7.

9 CCORDING to God's command to Elijah, 1 Kings 19: 16, Jehu was anointed King of Israel. Jehu was at the time in RamothGilead, 2 Kings $9: 1-3$. With a small company, he rode furiously to Jeareel, ch. 9:20. Joram, King of Israel, went in his chariot to meet him, with the : inquiry; Is it peace? Ahazia, King of Judah, was with him. Jehu answered so fiercely, that both kings turned to fly. Jehu slew them both, and as he entered Jezreel, he saw Jezebel at her window, and ordered the servants to throw her out, which they did. He trampled ber under his horses' feet, and the dogs devoured her, as Elijail had prophesied, 1 Kinge 21: 25. All Ahab's family were slaughtered, ch. 10:7. V. 18 . Baal-Joram had "put away the image of Baal," ch. 3: 2. This had somewhat diminished the number of his worshippers, but many yet remained. Jehu, to ehow his "Zeal for God," v. 16, proclaimed that he would restore Baal worship. V. 19. in subtilly-by a fraud. It would be easier to destroy Baal worshippers thus, than to hunt them up, one by one. Death was the penalty of idolatry, Exod. $22: 20$. V. 21. the House of Baal-built by Ahab, in Samaria, 1 Kings 16: 32. full-lit. packed. Heb. mouth to mouth. V.22. Vesiments-Robes of office of Baal's priests. V. 23. Jehonadab-called Jonadab, in Jer. 35:6. Having mads sure that no servant of the Lord was in the Temple, eighty men were placed at the doors, with strict orders that none should escape. The priests of Baal, were given time to sacrifice, so that there might be no doubt of their guilt, and were all slaughtered. V. 25. the city-the numeroas buildings around Baal's shrine, where his pricsts resided. All the idols were then brought out and burned. The house of Baal was destroyed, and its site made into $\varepsilon$, dunghill, comp. Ezra 6:11. thus God's commands had been strictly fulfilled by Jehu, yet his heart was not right with God. V. 29. the sins of Jeroboam-idolatrous worship of the golden ealves, in Bethel and Dan, 1 Kings 12: 28. Jeha's guilt is aggravated by the fact that the Lord approved his previous obedience, and gave bim promises for a reward, v. 30. V. 31. look no heed-He probably allowed political considerations, to stop his work of reformation, 1 Kings 12:27. The promise God had given him, should have made him feel safe on that point. His zeal for God, did not include his own reformation. He had much hatred for God's enomies, but no love for Him. Men should not only hate error, but love truth. They should be as severe in condemring their omn faults, as they are in condemning those of others. The lord looks on the heart. We must love Him with all our heart, Deut. 6 : $\begin{gathered}\text {. Matt. } 22: 37 .\end{gathered}$

## fonaly sut to zimeunt

April. 19. B.C. 862 Jonah 1:1-17. Golden Text, Jonall 3 :2.

a ONAH was the son of Amittai, of Gath-HeWher, in the tribe of Zebulon, 2 Kinge 14: 25, Josh. 19:13. He prophesied during the reigns of Joash and Joroboam II. V. 2. Nine-reh-Capital of Assyria, founded by Ashur, son of Shem, on the banks of the Tigris, Gen. $10: 11$, one of the oldest cit's in the world. Its circuit was three days journey, ch, $3: 3$. Population estimated at 600,000 souls, Comp. ch. $4: 11$. Nothing is left of it but ruins ; Nah. 3:7, Zeph. $2: 13$. thicir wichedness-It was a "bloody city, full of lies and robbery," Nahum $3: 1$. V. 3. Tarshish-Its location is uncertain. Generally supposed to be on the south-west coast of Spain. Joppa-the modern Taffa, a seaport of Palestine. From the presence -A vain endeavour, Ps. 139 : 7. V. 4. The Lord sent-Nothing happens by chance, Matt8:27. Tempest-Ps. 107: 25-30. V.5. his God -The sailors, all idolaters, from different countries had different gods. Cast forth-as in Paul's shipwreck, Acts $27: 18$. V. 6. Thy God -the other gods, not answering their prayers, the captain wanted Jonah to try his God, not knowing him to be the only true God, Ps. 115 $: 2-8$. V. 7. cast lots-The disposing thereof was of the Lord, Prov. $16: 33$, Acts $1: 26$. The lot having fallen upon Jonah, he had to give an accoumi of himself. V. 9. 1 fear the Lord-and yet he had not trusted him. He who made the swa, could still its waves, Ps. $65: 7$, as Jesus did on the sea of Galilee, Matt. 8:26. Y. 10. afraid-They had heard of tho God of israel, and dreaded his anger. Yet they waited as long as they dared, before they ventured to follow the advice of Jonah to cast him into the sea, v. 12. When at last they saw that al? their efforts were in vain, they united in prayer to Jehovah, the God of Israel, asking him to save them, and not "lay upon them innocent blood." Jonah was then cast into the sea, and as he had said, the storm ceased. V. 16. a sacrifice-This they did on shipboard. vows-promises of something more to be done for God, when they would be safe on land, Ps. $66: 13-15$. V. 17. A great fisih-The Hebrew word translated, whale, includes all large fishes. This was probably an enormous shark. three days-nights, with God, all things are possible, Matt. $19: 26$. A type of Christ's death Matt, $12: 40$. The way of obedience is safe, bat the way of the transgressors is hard, Prov. 13': 15. Jonah might have avoided all his troables, if when God told him to go to Nineveb, he had gone at once. Now, as then, every one of our thoughts, as well as every ene of our actions, should he in accordance wish the will of God. 2. Cor. $10: 5$.

## dimeveln brought to zepentante.

April 26.<br>B.C. S62<br>Josal 3:1-10.

## Golden Text. Iuke 11 : 3 .

ent HE Lord had not forgotien, his disobedient © servant Jonah. He poho unto the fish, and it cast up Jonah upon the dry land, ch. $\because$ : :0. Henceforth he wuld know the danger of disobedience, and that his lielp was from the Lord, Ps. 121 - 2. V. 1. a sccond time.-Ch. 1 1 V. 2. Go-The mission was a dangerous one. It resembled that of Muses to the court 0 I I'haraoh, Exod, 3. The people of Ninereh were proud, corrupt, false and bluod-thirsty, Nah. 3.1. They might turn against him and slay him. Then also, Jonah had a presentment, that God, merciful aiad slow to anger, Fould repent himself of the threatened evil, and forgive, ch. $4: 2$. He might have been unwilling to be a messenger of salration, to the Gentiles, Comp. Acts 26:17-19, and if his words did not come true he would be known as a false prophet. But the lest. he had received, now made him submissive, and $b=$ went. V. 4. a day's journey-about twenty miles Forty dayo-This was the burden of Jonah's preaching, not the whole of it He doubtless pointed out to the people the causes of God's anger against them. Hence the fasting etc. mentioned in $v .5$ the pcople - Br order of the King v. 6. 7. He is thunght to have been, Sardanapalus, the fortieth King of Assyria, colebrated for lis lusary and voluptuousness A fast-National fasts were frequent among eastern nations, Ez. $3: 14$. Fiven the cattle were then made to abstain from food aod water. V. 6 Sackeloth and ashes-used as signs of roourning, 1 Kings $21: 27$, Esth. i: 1 . V. 7 a der re. Fom this, it would seem, that a councii had been held. V. 8. turn from evil -without this the fasting could not have been acceptable to God, Is. 1.: 11-18, and the mighty cry of the people, would not have been heard Zech. 7 : E. Tnen, as nom, God demanded "Truth in the inward parts" Ps. $51: 6$, and worship, in Spirit and in Truth, John 4:24. Obedience is better than sucrifice, 1. Sam. 15: 22. V.9. iFho can tcll?-Comp. Joel. 2:12 V. 10 . God repcated-He told Nineveh, what He wou:d do, if they persisted in their wickedmess, He did not say, what he would do, if they repented. God's purposes never change, bat the Bible, speaking after the manner of men. speaks of Godsoften, as performing the actions of men, or having human affections, Gen. 6:6, Jer. 7:13. The city had changed, not God. It was no longer the "bloody city." but the humbled and penitent one. This repentance of Ninevel delayed its destruction, but did not prevent it. Two hnndred years after, it was overthrown by the Babylonians, and so utterly destroyed that it is uncertain Whether it stood on the E. or W. of Tigris Nah. 1:8. God is long-suffering-

## 

May 3.
B.C. 787.

Амов 4 : 4-13.
Golden Text, Prov. 29 : 1.
A MOS was a herdsman, when the Lord commanded him to go and prophesy untu Israel, ch. 7: 14. His home, Tekoah, was th Judah, abont six miles S. of Bethlehen. In prophesied during the reigns of Uzziah, and ui Jeroboam, sun of Joash, ch. 1:1. The king. dom of Israel was rapidly nearing its ruis. Although Jehu had slaughtered all the priests of Baal, $\because$ Kings, $10: 25$, and had ordered tha' sacrifices should to made to Jehovah, ch. 5 . 21, 23, Idolatry had not been extirpated. The golden calves were still worshipped : $\mu$ Dan and Bethel. The morality of tho peuple had sunk to the lowest level, Ch. $2:=6-8,6.3$ 7. V. 4. Come-Transgress-Bitter sarcasm, the reason of which is given in the folluniag verse; "For this liketh you." Comp. Prov. 1: 30, Eccles. 11 : 9. Gilgal-Josh. 5:10. Thu tabernacle had also stood there, Jos. $4: 19$. It was counted a holy place, for Samuel, Elijah and Elisha had dwelt there. Bring sacrifices -i.e. Do for your false gods, what I have commanded to do to Myself alone, at Jerusalem, and find out what the result will be, to your own confusion, Jer. $7: 19$. V. ड. with leatenforbidden in Lov. $2: 11$, frce offeringi--in im. itation of those God had ordcred, Deut. 12: 6. This liketh you-This is what you love, Jor. 5 . 31. V. G. clcanness of teeth-famine, 1. Kings. 17:1. not returncd-The purpose of punishmen. is the reformation of criminals, but alhous, punished, Israel would not repent, Is. $1: 5$. 1. 7. the rain-as in the days of Ainab, Jas. $5: 17$. upon one cily-Judah did not suffor lyy this drought, although close to Israel, Comp. Exod. 8.22. God rules the rain and the sunshine, Acts $14: 17$, Matt. $5: 45$. V. 9. Ulasting-maldet -plant diseases. Deut $28: 22$. palmer uorm $\rightarrow$ a destructive caterpillar, Joel. $1:$ f. Unto Mc -Still frrael refused to be converted. If there was any returning it was not sufficiont, not unto the Lord, not with the whole heart. V. 10. pestilence-deadly epidemic, Ps. $91: 6$, such as that of Egypt, Exod. $9: 15$. The suord-War, famino, and plague, an anfal judgement, Ezek. 5 12. Still Israel hardened their hearts against God. V. Mi. overtlurown-I- has been conjectured, that this is an allusion to the great earthquake of $\mathrm{Ch} .1: 1$, Zech. 14 5. and that the prophecies from Ch. 3:9, to the end of the book, were of a latter date than the proceeding ones. Sodom-Cen. 19:25 plucked out-saved from distruction as Lot, was. Zech. 3:2. Again. Israel refused to turn to the Lord, Rom. 2:4,5. V. 12 . Thus-God does not state what He will now do to them. Uncertainty will add to their terror. PrepareRepent, whilst it is yet time, Hos. $14: 2$. Het God-Hor shall unconverted sinners meat Him! as all must do. 1 Pet. $\frac{1}{2}: 17,18$.

## Cralejationl gidus.

CGOTLAND:-Rer. G. A. Smith, of Aberdeen, has, under strong pressure from his congregation, declined the call to be collear, ee-successor to Dr. Whyte, of Free St. Cdorge's, Edinburgh; and St. Stophens, Edin$\mathfrak{u r g h}$, is still vacant; by this time the nomina. on of a minister will probably be in the hances of the Presbytery. The Earl of Aberdeon alduressed the Young Men's Guild, of St. Cuthbert's, on Canada, one Sunday evening the Countess manifests her interest in associathons for the socia! mprovement of women.
Professor Drammoth holds Sabbath Evening weetings with the Edinlurgh students. The meet.ngs are crowded, and the intorest is very great-A proposal is made to endow fifty new Parishes in Scotland: to accomplish which, means are being ompluyed to raiso $\$ 1.000 .000$. Dr. Cameron Lees, of St. Giles' Cathedral, is providing for a long feit want in the Divinity facuity in Edinhurgh, by giving a course of lectures on Pastoral Theology on Friday afternoons, in the Moray Aisle of the Cathedral. Dr. Black of Glasgow is spoken of as the probable moderator of the U. P. Synod this year. In the Church of Scotland, Dr. Taylor of Anstruther, and the Rev. A. W. Brown of Aberdeen attain their jubileo this year. In the Free Church, the same honour falls to Dr Aird of Creich; and Dr. Addis of Morningsido the Rev. A. McPherson of Meigle; and Ner. D. Paton of Fetter-Cairn. The Rev. A. W. Willamson received a hearty welcome from th:e congregation of St. Cuthbert's on his return from Austr lia. . In the filling up of the racant chair of history in the U. P. Church, Ur. Fergus Ferguson seems to have obtained nomination from the largest number of Presbyteries. In that (hurch Dr. Bonnar of East Kilbride, and the Rev. Thos Mc. Lawrie of Partick attain their jubilee..I see Mr. MrLeod, ono of our Canadian rlengy is recommended for the 1 ree church at presont racant in Dornoch. The attack made by Prof. Max Muller on the ministry of the Church is being severely but justly criticissd on every side. Dr. Walter C. Smith has been nominated as modorator of the F. C. Assembly.

Evgland:-The Synod of the Presbyterian Church meets in Regent Square church, loundon, on the 2 th of April. A motion in the House of Commons to disestablish the Church of England in Wales was lost the other day by 2 मarrow majority of thirty-tiro out of 432 soters. The majority in favour of Establishmonts grows smallerovery time. At the preEent rate of progress, the Church of England berself must soon appear at the bar of the House in self defense. Rev. John Macieill is beginaing to discover that Regent Square Church is of sufficient importauce to claim his noilividea time and eaergies, and that it con-
stitutes as good a base of operations for him as either Exeter Hall or Westminster Chapel An interesting conference was recently held in Dr. Donald Fraser's church under the auspices of the Presbytery's committee on the instruction of youth, when the subject of "auxiliaries to the spiritual work of the Sunday-School was discussed under such a variety of aspects as suggests the enquiry as to the utility of over-organization-King's Sons, Kin.'s Daughters. King's Miossengers, Christian Endeavour, Reading Circles, \&e \&ic. In other directions the question of "A musements" has elicited a large diversity of opinion. Dr. Dawson Borns has published his annual drink budget. From this it appears that the people of the United Kingdom expeuded for intoxicating liquars in 1890 the sum of $£ 139,495,470$, an increase over the previous year of $£ 7,28^{2}, 194$. Taking the estimated population the figures indicate that tho sum spent per head on intoxicating liquors was $£ 3.13 \mathrm{~s}$, or per family of five persons $£ 18.5 \mathrm{~s}$. During the past yoar the people of the United Kingdom drank more freely than in any year since 1 s 78 , when the drink inll was 2142,100 ,500. Working the fagures out in another way, Dr. Burns shows that $£ 1$ is given to Bacchus "for overy half-cromn given to Christ"

Ireland:- We basten to correct a mistake made by oversight last month respocting the death of Mr. Fitzimmons It was at Neuchfwang in China that he died soon after his arrival. The vacancies are filling up fast. In oue week three ordinations were reported. Mr. Marjoris in Drumbanagher, Mr. Leigan, in Brookvale, and Mr. Killen in Bailieborough. The last named is the son of the late Dr. I. I. Killen of Belfast. Mr. M'Comb of Reading in the Prosbytery of London, Eng has been loosed from liis charge, to be inducted into First Armagh, as buccessor to the late Dr. Jackson Smyth. This is the second instance within a short time of sons of Vister being called back from England to occupy important positions at home. The other is Mr. Lowe who is now in second Derry. It is a coincidence tha: his predecessor in that pulpit, Mr. Henry, now professor of Church History in Magee Collnge, was also called back from England. Two or three names have bsen put forwarl by Presbyteries for the moderatorship of next Assembly. The name that appears to be recaived with most favour so far is that of Dr. M. Brown of Limavady, Co. Derry. If chosen he will make a good moderator. Hir has been a long time in the ministry and be has always taken a full share in the work of the Church.
H.

United States :-The General Assembly meets in Detroit on the 21st of May. Among other subjects of discussion, two will be deemed of special interest. (1) The answers of Presbyteries to the remit anent the establishment of the order of deaconess in the Church in a
manner similar to the appointment of deacons. (2) The report of the committee on the revision of the Confession of Faith. Respecting the latter it has leaked out that the committee have unanimously agreed to recommend the adoption of two new chapters, one on the "Work of the Holy Spirit," and the other, on the "Univeraal offer of the Gospel", which the committee hope will meet the general desire expressed by Presbyteries for a more explicit statement of the love of God for the world, the sufficiency of the attonement, and free offer of salvation to all men, and recognition of the church's duty to evangelize the world. The committee have recommended no changes that would in any way impair the essential doctrines of the old symbol, and they suggest that their report be sent down to Presbyteries for consideration with the request that they suggest any further changes they may deem desirable.. A new Theological Seminary has been projected at Omaha, in the central west. The initial has been given to it by Dr. Miller in a gift of twenty-two acres of land adjoining the city. It might be supposed there were enough already, but just as the Manitoba College was needed for your North-West, so this appears to be a nocessity in order to supply an adequate number of ministers for Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska.

Canada :-One of the most terrible disasters that ever visited Canada took place in February last at Springhill Mines, N.S., when by an explosion of gas, a hundred and twenty-two workmen were instsntaneously killed. The calamity is intensified by the fact that fiftyfour widows anci one hundred and sisty orphans have beon doprived of the means of subsistance. The public sympathy evoked has been spontancous and generous, in so far as money can compensate the loss; but alas! for the broken hearts of wives and children left to mourn their dead:..The Methodist church has had a two-fold centennial on hand -that of the Ceath of the founder.of Nethodism (2ad March 1791), and the introduction of ifethodism into Canada. The occasion has been celebrated in a rariety of ways-by special meetings in most of the leading churches throwghout the Dominion, as well as by press notices-notably by tho publication of a centennial volume containing a history in outline of all the different branches of the Methodist family in Britain and America. The Chrislian Guardian, the official organ of the Church in the western section, is now in its sistr-second year; it has attained a weekly circulation of some fourteon thonsand copies and has been conducted allalong with marked ability. The Monthly Magazinc and the Canadian īfethodist have also attained a place in the front rank of Canadian Journalism

## (a)u bawn citurch.

巴~He General Assembly is appointed ऊ to meet in St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, on the second Wednesday of June.

The books of the treasurers of the various schemes of the Church will be clused punctually on the $3^{1+h}$ of April: it is earnestly requested, therefore, that all contributions which are intended to be includel in the reports of the General Assembly should be forwarded with as little del.ay as possible.

The receipts for the missionary funds of the western section of the Church up to the first of March are little if at all in advance of the sums for the corresponding month of last year, but it is hoped and expected that the contributions for March and April wiil bring up the amounts to a 'total' that will at least meet the expenditures of the year. The Church is increasing in nambers and in ability to give liberally; the work of the Church is expanding in a similar ratio: it is therefore evident that we must not rest satisfied with the attainments of pasi years, but that we should aim to make our efforts commensurate, finamcially and otherwise, with the growing importance of the work given us to do, as well at home as in tho regions beyond.

Eistern Section:-Pev. P. M. Morrizon, intimates that $\$ 4000$ are required to meet the claims of the F. Mission committee ar, to May first. No less than the ameant of $\$ 10,000$ is required this year for school buildings in Trindad. Special liberality will be in order. The work is extending very mpidly, and oxpenses grow in proportion. The Home Aission Fund was $\$ 500$ behind on March first. About $\$ 2000$ ought to come in before the end of April. The Augmentation Fund promises fairly; but in order to success each Presbytery must make up the amount allocated by Synod. But little over a month norv remains of the Assembly year. Send in your contributions without delay; and let them be as liberalas possible :

India-nef. Norman Russeldy whites io say that he and his brother-missionary Ifr. Jamieson and Miss Minnie Fraser, M. D.
arrived in Central India early in January, and met with a very warm reception from the itaff at Indore. Like all new missionuric, these young men feel lost without the lauruage of the people among whom they are to labour, but they do not anticipate any neculiar difficulty in mastering it after a while. As an evidence that the tide of pablic opinion is turning favourably to the work of our mission, it is announced that the Maharaja Holkar has given seven hundred and fifty rupees to the College and a like sum to the Ladies' Medical work, besides a gift of $S_{2}^{2}$ acres of land as a site for the College and medical buildings in the best locality for carrying on the work.

Penionai:-Rev. J. H. Chase, of Truro Prebytery has gone to Bermuda for three months to supply St. Andrew's Church, Hemilton, vacant by the resignation of Rev. J. M. Sutherland. Wo understand that Mr. Sutherland's pastorate in Bermuda has been rery successful and his withdrawal is deeply regretted by the congregation. Dr. Mungo Fraser got a good "send off" from his congregation, Knox Church, Hamilton, Ont., and is bound to see with his own eyes Jerualem, Jericho, Macpelah, and the rivers of Damascus. Rev. D. J. Mfacdonnell, of St. Andrew's Toronto, under ${ }^{4}$.. provocation of 'roice failure' has been recommended a long sea royage, and sailed accordingly from Ner York on the fourteenth of last month, to join the new C.P.R. steamer at Liverpool and make the "round trip," via Suez, China and Japan to Vancouver. Rev. R. S. 3facleod, late of Little Narrows, Cape Breton, is likely to return to Canada : the Scotish climate does not agree with him. Our renerable friend Rev. John McTavish, D.D., of Invervess Scotland, formerly of Eldon and also of Woodstock, Ont., has retired from the active duties of the ministry. The Doctor is now in his seventy-fifth year: arrangemszits had been made for the appointment of an assistant and successor, and a rcliring allowance of about $\$ 1000$ a year. Rer. Louis H. Jordan and Mrs. Jordan (hate of Montreal) when last heard from were in Calcutta. They oxpected to visit our missionaries at Indore en route to Bomhay: Rev. Dr. R. F. Burrus, of Fort Massey Church. Halifax, was reported to be rather seriously ill a short time ago, but, happily, lie is out again in full force.

## ORDINATIONS AND INDUCTIONS.

Belwood, Guelph:-Mr. PeterJ. McLaren was ordained and inducted on the 17 th of February.

Woodville, Lindsay:-Rev. Alex. McAulay was inducted on March 10th.

Canls:-Rev. Alexander MacGilliviay of Brock ville, to the new Bonar Church, Toronto; Rev. Thomas Fowler of the Free Church of Scotland, to St. Matthew's, Halifax. Rev, John Anderson, of East Williams, Ont, to St. Stephen, Now Brunswick, accepted. Rev. J. Leishman of Chester, Toronto, is re-called to Angus and Lowell, Barrie. Rev. A. K. Caswell to Waterford and Windham, Hamilton, declined. Rev. Hugh MacLean of Laguerre, Que., to Richmond, Ottawa. Rev. J. E. Duclos of Litchfield, Cttawa, to Valleyfield, Montreal, accepted. Rev. D. McGregor of Amherst N. S., to St. Paul's Church, Fredericton N. B.
Desissioss:-Rev. W. S. Darragh of Linden in the Presbytery of Wallace. Rev. J. M. Sutherland of Hamilton, Bermuda. Rev. John W. McLintock of Mandaumin (Black Creek \& Wilkesport). IRev. John B. Edmondson of Almonte, Ian \& Renjrew.

## CONGREGATIONS.

Glace Bay.-The Presbytery of Sydney recently visited this congregation and found it so extensive that the minister and people were advised to secure an assistant to Rev. J. A. Forbes, the pastor, who at present holds twenty one meetings weekly. It isexpected that in the near future Mr. Forbes's charge will be furmed into tro congregations. The mining districts of Cape Breton are increasing in population and wealth. There is room for indefinite expansion.

Amuerst.-Only a few years ago this congregation was very weak and could not exist without a suppiement to the pastor's salary. Last year the church was enlarged at an expense of $\$ 1700$. The anount of $\$ 500$ was contributed to the schemes of the church. The whole revenue amounted to $\leqslant 2 i 00$. Amherst is growing. The prospects of Presbyterianism throughout the whole county of Cumberland are brighter than ever before.
Sprisgmin - The very dreadfal calamity whichoccurred atSpringhill mines,Nova Scotia, I on Feb. 21, seriously affected our congremation in that locality. A cousiderable proportion of the men who were killed were Presbyterians. Our minister there, Rev. David Wright, acquitted himself heroically as was to be expected, in going down into the mine, and helping those who were engaged in rescuing the wounded and the dying. Deep sympathy with the bereaved has found fitting utterance in prompt and liberal contributions for the relief of distress.
Quoddr.- This is the name of a nerr congregation added to the Presbytery of Halifax.

The full name is Newdy Quoddy, but it is felt that the latter half is sufficiently distinctive, and the firsthalf is accordingly allowed to drop. There are four preaching stationsin this charge. Hitherto it has been a portion of the Sheet Harbor congregation. Last year the pastor of the joint congregation travelled over 3413 miles of rough-for the most part very rough-roads in the discharge of his ministerial duties.

St. Jons's, Neufoundland:-Judging from the treasurer's anneal financial statement, the affairs of St . Andrew's congregat.on are in a flourishing condition. After defraying ah the expenses of the year, there is a cash balance of Sl813.44. The roissionary association collected $\$ 394.24$. The Ladies Home \& Foreign Missionary Association, raised $\$ 1102.82$ chiefly by means of a bazaar. $\$ 3670.96$ aze credited the New West lind building fund. So much for the finances. We are looking for the annual letter soon that will give us further details.

Fort Massey Chorce, Halifax, Dr. Burns pastor, raised last year $\$ 4653$ for congregational purposes, $\$ 1278$ for the removal of debt on the building, and $\$ 2.011$ for the schemes of the church. There are only a hundred families.

Knox Cacrone, Hamilton, under the pastoral care of Dr. Munyo Fraser has flourished exceedingly. There are now upwards of a thousand communicants on the roll.

## NEW CHURCHES.

Nevt Anvav:-The congregation of New Annan in the Presbytery of Wallace, now worship in a now church which was dedicated on February 1Sth. Nearly all the ministers of tho Presbytery were present. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Darragh the "father" of the Presbytery. In the gvening the church was filled. A history of the congregation was read by Mr. Quinn, the pastor, antaddresses were given by all the ministers presont. It was a "red letter day" in the history of the church. The new buidding is handsomely finished, is 73 feet by 37 : cost, $\$ 273 \mathrm{~S}$.
Romasay, Ontario:-The new charch of which the Rov. H. Fimison is pastor, was dedicated on Novemher 23 rd, by tho Rev. Princigan Caven preaching morning and eventng, and the Rev. J. Aull of Palmerston in the afternoon. The church has seating capacity for more than 400 people and is a model of neatness. It is probably the finest chusch of its size in the county of Wellington, and has but little debt on it.
Eigin, Que. On the last Sabbatin of last year an olegantand commodious church was dedicated to the morship of God. A former pastor, Rov. J. S. Lochead, of Parkhill, Ont., preached in tho morning, Rev. Jobn Nichols, of Montreal in afternoon, and Rev. John A. G

Calder, of Lancaster, in the svening. Rev. A. Rowat, pastor of the congregation cf Elgin and Achelstan, is to be congratulated on the success that has rewarded his labours.

## MANITOBA ITEMS

Manitoba College will have ten grąduates in all probahility in Theology this year. The young College of the prairies is beginning to raise its head among its older sisters. The large number of not less than 120 students l:are been in attendance this year, and it is safe to say they are fully up tc the standard of oubet years in scholarship, and will give a gusil ac count of themselves at the University. Orer fifty students of Manitoba College will be willing to do mission work in thesummer. Gretoa. Iieevatin, Morris, Dominion City, and Greenwcod, \& Schreiber in Winnipeg Presbytory. wilh all be calling out for ordained missiularie: The first \& second Gretna, united with tri" stations in Dakota \& Keervatin, will be self: sustaining ; several of the others will soon call and go on ti:e augmented list, and in the meartime congregation after congregation is beia, removed from that list to make room for cthers. In Winnipeg Presbytery, in the last three years, many new stations have been opened. There are no less than 30 points where service is kept up where no other service than tis Presbyterian is held. Again and again it has bappened that the united people at certain points, have agreed that the Presbyterian Church was mostlikely to give service and hare applied to us. This lays a heary responsibilitr on our church. To us is left almost entuety the difficult work of supplying the Railma: Missions. These compose in each case a grout of six or eight railway stations having fonf, ten, twenty or more families at oach. Ther are glad to see the Missionary, and are reallis very liberal in their givings to his suppoit Such fieluls are Rat Portage \& Fort Williaw Schreiber \& Nepigon, Maplo Creek \& westrard. Blackfoot crossing \& locality, as well as the mountain stretches. Rev. Mr. Rochester pas sed through Manitoba to Prince Albert, bas took the Northern Pacific Southern route, thri missing Winnipeg. Rev. A. J. MlcLead of Je dicine Hat has accepted the principalship d Regina Industrial Indian School. This is a capital appointment, and the Institution mili likely bo the chiof Indian School of he North west. A great change has taken place among the Indians in the last three years with rexari to sending thoir children to cur Schools. Noñ. the children are anxious to come, and some schools are so overcrowded as to put tho tes chers to their wits ends. Great satisfaction is felt at the action of Chief Justice Taylor: Jndge Bain in upholding the decision of Jadap Killam declaring the right of Manitobs io abolish separate schools. The case has bets appealed to the Supreme Court at Ottaria

## Obitutyy.

REV. A. Donald. This venerable "father" of the St. John Presbytery passed peacefully away to his eternal rest, on Feb. 17th. His health had been failing some time and the close of life was expected. He bore the infirmites of age with meekness and patience. He had reached the great age of eighty-five years. He was a preacher of ihe gospel for about fifty-three years, and was ordained as pastor in 1842 . Mr. Donald was one of the pioneers of Presbyterianism in New Brunswick. When in his prime he preached much, travelled mach, and uncomplainingly endured not a little hardship. Campbell sottlement was the principle sceno of his ministry. He died at Hampton Village, New Brunswick. Mr. Donall was a Scotsman, a man of exceptionally stately form. Ho retired from the active duties of the ministry about fifteen years ago. Ho was at all times omphatically a man of peace; and his momory is affectionately cherished by those who enjoyed his ministrations.

Rev. Wh. Hancocz who died on the 16 th of January last was born on May 30th 1809, in London, Eng. His parents were Baptists and he for some years laboured as a minister of the Baptist Church. Ho was converted at the age of thirteen, and began his life rork by taking an interest in Sundayscbools. At the ago of fourteen, he was apprenticed to a tallow-chandlor. Often when sent to deliver baskets of soap or candles ho stored his memory with verso aftor verso from tho Bible which ho also carried with him. He thus acquired a knovledge of the Scriptures which was as remarkablo for its accuracy as its extent. Through the assistanco of kind fricnds he was onabled to iake a Theological course of study at Stepney College, oxercising his gifts in the meantime by strect preaching. In the year 1852 with a wife and oight children he emigrated to Amorica, and served the Baptist denomination in the State of New York until the year 1858, whon ho joined the Presbyterian Church. After some Jears ho came to Ontario, through the infuence of tho Hon. John Charlton, and was pastor of the Welland and Pelham congregrations for fifteon years. After his retirement from
the active duties of the ministry, he remored to Toronto, and was a member of the Parkdale church until called to worship in the upper sanctuary. His wife who has passed her eightieth year remains behind for a fes days. She, too, will soon enter upon her reward.
R. P. M.

Rev. David Biceell of Monnt Forest, Ont., died on the 3rd of February at the age of thirty-five. The son of an industrious and successful farmer, Mr. Bickell was born in Beverly, Wentworth Co., and from his youth up was of studious habits. Ho ontered Knox College at the age of twenty-one, and graduated in 1882. In October of that year ho was ordained and inducted into the pastoral charge of Molesworth, and was translated to Mount Forest in August, 1885. In both charges his record was that of an earnest and successi al pastor, held in the highest esteem by his congregationsand all with whom he camo in contact. His love of souls was deep and constant. His ruling thought was that he might know the will of God and do it. His last illness overtook him while engaged in evangelistic work, and his last public testimony for Christ was a touchingaddress to the congregation of his friend Mir. Nicol of Bolton, in which ho spoke of the shortnoss and uncertainty of life and the importance of preparing to meet God in peace. He has left a widow and four childr$n$, an aged mother, two sisters and two brothers to mourn his early removal from them, Death had no terrors for him. When the hour of his departurecame ho bowed his head in loving submission and "he was not, for God took him."
Mr James Scott Hutron, of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Halifax, died on the 25th oî February, about fifty-seven years of age. He was a native of Perth, Scotiand, and brether of Rev. Dr. Hutton of Paisley. For twenty years he was as an elder in Park Church and in all rospects a true and loyal Presbyterian. His life-work was teaching the deaf and dumb. In this work he stood in the first rank, and his reputation extended far beyond the immediate sphere of his labours. He was appointed thirty-three years ago to take charge of the instution in Halifax which was thon merely beginning. His zeal, devotion, tact and skill were abundantly manifested in tho steady and rapid grow h of the institutiun, which is now large, and well equipped, and firmly established in the confidence of the people of the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Hutton's work among
the children of silence was not merely educational ; it has been religious, evangelistic. He was a true Christian and he led his pupils in the way of eternal life. He was careful to instruct them in the facts and principles of (hristianity common to all denominations, and when they made a profersion of therr faith it was in connection with the Church of their parents, whatever that might be.-Of late years Mr. Hutton taught the children to articulate, and it was no unusual thing to hear classes, deaf and dumb, reciting aloud the Lord's Prayer. This loss will be deplored far beyond the Presbyterian fold.

Alemander Unquhart,of Chatham, died Jan. 23rd aged eighty yoars. A native of Loch Broom, Scotland. He was a man of devoted spirit, whose delight was in the law of the Lord. He died as he lived commending himself to his hoavenly Father. He left behind him two sons and three daughters to mourn their lo:s, Rev. A. Urquhart of Cowal, John, of Chatham township, and three sisters.

Mr. Jonn Henos, elder in Burns Church, Ashdown, Ont., died at Whitby on the 13 th of December, aged sixty-three years. In his removal the Church has lost a true friend, a zealous worker, and a liberal supporter. The Kirk-Session will miss his wise counsels, the Sabbath-school, his faithful services; overy congregational agency indeed, for the adpancement of the Kingdom of Christ will feel his removal; but of himself it may truly be said, "for me to live is Christ, and to die is gain."

Mr. Alex. Moore, of Mechanic's Settlement, N. B., died on the 1st of February, in his seventy-ninth year. He was a native of Newton Ards, Co. Down, Ireland, and came to this country about 1836. Many years ago he was ordained to the elcership, and he has rendered valuable services to the cause of religion in the large and scattered mission field in which he latterly resided. He has left a widow, seven sons and six daughters. A sister of the deceased married Rev. W. J. Darragh, of Linden, in the Presbytery of Wailace.

Mary McNategton. widow of the late Rev. John Davidson, of North Williamsburg, died there on the ISti of February, atter a brief illuess in the sixty-sixth year of her age.

## firncit Gxauglization.

deHE following extracts from a recent report ds of the Presbytery of Quebec in connection with the work of lirench Evangelization in the city of Quebec and suburbs will be of interest to the Kecord readers. The Rev. T. Z. Lefebvre, is missionary. "Ho has practically four fields ot labour:-1st Quebec city, his regular congregation; Ind Litile River; 3rd Levis; dth Lorette La Jeunc. There are thirtyseven communicante. In Quebec and Litule

River there are in addition seventy-five adherents, and at Levis twenty.". .. "When the question was put, how many had left ths Church of Rome under Mr.Lefebvre's ministry, five siood up and a most interesting conversation took place between two of the most recent of these and the committee, which deeply impressed upon the committee a deparment of Mr L's work which fow are asquainted with. Mr. T-of Little River, strongly expressed his sense of the virtue of Mr. L's work in his case and told how his wife was being influenced, as also of the nature of the meetings for reading the Scriptures and discussing great Gospel principles and points of doctrine, held at his house and attended sometimes by as many as twenty-five to forty. The Huron Chief S. T':-also ascribed his renunciation of the errors of Rime to Mr. L——He stated that he, his wife, son and one brother had left the Roman Catholic Church and that other brothers were inclining in the same direction. As indicative of the interest awakened he said, the people often ask, "when s Mr. L coming to hold a meeting?" The committee were much impressed with the intelligence and evident earnestness of both Mr. T-and the Chief. The former is manifestly a man of much character and possesses not a little influenco from this and his social position." "Such men as these bring others to Mr. L's. houst. Much time is thus occupied and occupied to great advantage as the conversation with the converts shows, as also the fact of twenty Romanists having been brought out of the Church of Rome in connertion with his ministry during the past fifteen months." "some notes on a few of these will indicate the nature of the work as given by Mr. Lefebvre himself" "The first on the list is Mr.S. E. L-I.I became acquainted with him three years ago. He had been drawn to the church by a placard containing the words: "Les peches seront remis a ceux à qui vous les remettez; et ils seront retenus à ceux a que vous les retendrez." (John 20, 23.) The explanation given that evening encouraged him to come back. He was there the next Sabbath erening when I wanted him to come to my house and spend an hour or so with me and other members of the congregation who came with. us. The ice being broken, he camo repeatedls, sometimes to get explanations, sometimes merely on a visit. I mel him frequently at other places, at the houses of members of tho congregation, when we read constantiy, explained our views and prayed with him. Still he was not satisfied until we faced the priest of St. Partrick's here in Quebec. Mir. Tanner accompanied us. That day his fatth in Romanism was finally shaken. As soon as he teceived the light he became an untiring missionary among his own acquaintances. He mas largely instrumental in bringiug others to the gospel." "Mr. F. X. T——belongs to Yetit Riviere. He is a man of considerable
infuence in Quebec and surrounding district. His first steps towards the light originated in certain words of the priest, more particularly the mention of the word Bible. This led him t) enquire for the Bible, but he could not in our French book-stores get what he wanted. Finally he heard that a certain man was going around selling the rery book he wanted. He thereupon told his wife to send for him if any one selling the article in question should call. One of these called one day when ho was amay from home and his wife bought him a Bible. Shortly after this he met one of my elders and became acquainted with him. From this man he got my address and immediately paid me a visit. I never saw a man so itirsty for knowledge. He remained with me nearly a whole day questioning mo as to our belief. Before he left he took with him a copy of every controversial book I had in my possession. He was not satisfied with this. The following day he came back to my house and made inquiry as to the shops where he could get the authorized copies of the New Testament and Bible. These one and all he read eagerly but did not feel satisfied. He manted to know how a Protestant minister rould face a priest. I offered to accompany him any time he pleased. It was early in january when he invited me to his house to meet the priest of his parish. Accompanied by Mr. T- I went to his house. He then took the troable of going to the village for the purpose of bringing the priest. This gentleman finding out what was in store for him refused to come and we had the field to ourselves, From $11 \mathrm{a}-\mathrm{m}$. until 7 p.m. We remained in his honse, conversing etc. with neighbours and friends whom he had brought in to the number of sixteen. In March he left Rome. Since that time he bas done a remarkable Hork for the Master."

> S. J. T.

## 

㽣Thave received Rev.J. W. Mackenzie's Report, from Eralior Efaté, for 1890. The health of our missionaries has been good. Nothing occurred to retard the rork. Efaté escaped the hurricane which risited the islands north and south. Much sichness prevailed among the people. Sevemal church members and one most devoted and ralued teacher died. The conduct of the converts has been exemplary. Three inachers and their wives have been given io other islands. One, ou Santo, has died. A number of young men, all of whom are church members, are now atlending the Friday Bible Class held especially for training those who hold Sabbath services at the several vil-
lages. The people keep their churches and sehools in repair and supply the missionaries with a large quantity of native food, such as yams, bananas etc., and they have given twenty-seven pounds twelve shillings in money, and at least seventy-five pounds (£75) worth of arrow-root towards paying the expense of printing the New Testamort in their own language.

The outlook of the mission on Efaté was never so hopeful. At Imting, the seat of cannibalism on the island, sixteen mon and women have renounced heathenism. At Mele, where heretofore the opposition was intensely bitter, one of the chief men has welcomed teachers to his house every sabbath. He wishes to " receive the Word." Our missionaries are trying to care for the children of settlers on the island. All Mr. Mackenzie's children are now at Sydney, receiving their education. The youngest they sent away lately, "the second trial in our lot since coming here."
The following are the statistics of the stations:-

Communicants, 166 ; admitied during year, 17; baptized, 23; attending reguiar Sabbath services, 460 ; Candidates class, 20; Teachers, 10 ; marriages celebrated, 6; came in from heathenism, 23.

## comar ceatholir selissions.

R, C. MISSIONS to the heathen commenced in the middle ages. In China, Japan India, and Africa these missions were about three centuries in advance of Protestant missions. For, unfortunately, the Churches of the Reformation had to struggle for their own existence for more than two hundred years. In fact they had no good ground for feeling safe from the great power of the Church of Rume until the French Revolution shattered the iabric of the French monarchy and cleared tho atmosphere of continental Europe. Then the great awakening came and the Reformed Churches have ever since prosecuted the glorious enterprise of missiuns. with evergrowing success.

The missienaries of the R . C. Church have gone to the uttermost parts of the earth in the prosecution of thoir work. They have penctrated the most remote and inaccessible regions of China, Thidet, and Japan. They have invaded all parts of Africa. They have made themselves feltin isles of the Pacific. All this zeal and dero-
tion Protestants gladly recognize and emulate. The weak features of their work have been that they accommodate themselves very largely to the ways of the heathen, and take no pains to awaken the heathon intellect, and place no Bible in tho hands of their converts. There is little or nothing done to teach them to read or to onable them to become acquainted with the Word of God. The one grand aim is to bring the world into subjection to the Pope. Wherever it is possible, the aid of the civil power-" the sword"-is used to aid the missionaries. The Church of Rome has of late years availed herself, as far as possible, of the power of France, and of Spain and Portugal, to compel the "conversion" of various peoples. The experience of Taliti, of Maré, of Madagascar, of Annam, of Goa and many other countries are to the point.

Great stross is laid by these missionaries on the administration of baptism. In China, for example, they have used, they still use, money to secure the privilege of baptizing children, "two-thirds of whom go almost immediately to heaven." Tens of thousands of converts of this class are reported and are exulted in. Far more pernicious than this practice is the system of adapting their religion to the tastes and habits of the heathen. R.C. rites and ceremonies closely resemble, in many respects, those of Buddhism.The Buddhist has his rosary, his ondless repetitions in praver, his convents and monasteries, his doctrines of purgatory, his mass chanted for the living and the dead, his practice of celibacy, fasting, shaving the head, his asceticism, and gross externalisation of sanctity $;-$ his temples, idols, officiating priests, processions, \&c.

According to the latest statistics the total number of R. C. missionaries to the heathen is nuder three thousand, and of converts less than three millions. Of these converts 1,180,000 are in India, and about one million in Chinarand India-China, 210,000 in Africa, and about 100,000 in the Pacific islands and in America. Protestant converts from heathendom are nearly, if not quite, as numerous as those of the Church of Rome, and the numbers of Protestant missionaries is now in excess of those of the R. C. Church-largely in excess, and gaining every year. Protestant schools among the heathen number about 14,$000 ; \mathrm{R}$. C. schools less than 5,000. Usually Protestant converts are taught to read the Scriptures. Schools are established and pains taken to train the young. In the R. C. Church there is
no attention paid to the education of converts beyond teaching them cortain forms and observances; the only persons trained scholas tically are converts intended for the priesthood or the religious orders. The result is that tho missions of the Church of Rome in heathen lands, the churches established by fier, have not lived and flourished. In the Congo region and also in East Africa the churches founded four hundred years ago perished. So with Japan, so, largely, in China. The Christianity planted in Mexico and the countries of South America is at least semi-paganized. The Church of Rome spends a great deal more money in trying to "convert" England and Canada and the United States than in trying to convert the heathen.
II.

## MISSIONARY OUTLOOK

Japan:-While the number of Christiaus in Japan is only about one in one theusand, and in no province do they amount to a majority, yet there have been eleven members of the House of Representatives chosen from their number. There are also three professed Christians in the House of Peers. Among the most prominent candidates for the president of the House of Representatives, two of them are Christians. One of the Representatives is an active elder of the Presbyterian congregation at Kochi, and he regards his office in the Church as more important thar: his seat in the Diet. With such men as leaders, it is safe to say that Christianity is sure to trimmph over error and superstition in the "Kingdom of the Rising Sun". One hundred yoars ago the pr pulation of the world was estimated to be 731 , 000,000 , of whom $174,000,000$, were Christians. Now the population has doubled, and the number of Christians is trebled. The growth of the churches is encouraging to Protestants. In 1786 the number of Protestants in Lurope was $37,000,000$, of Roman Catholics $80,000,000$, of the Greek Church 40,000,000. In $15 S 6$ the number of Prstestants was $85,000,000$, of $\mathrm{h}-$ man Catholics $154,000,000$, of the Greeks 83 , 000,000 , showing a Protestant increase in this contury of 230 per cent, a Roman Catholic of 192, and Greek of 207 . In 1786 the number of Protestants in North America was computed at 2,700,000; of Roman Catholics at 190,000. One hundred years later the former numbered $47,000,00 \mathrm{G}$ the latter about 19,930,000, an ircrease of 1,741 per cent. in the former case, of 1,049 in the latter.

INDIA :-In 1851 the Protestant missions had 222 stations; in 1881 their stations had increased to 601, or nearly three-fold. The number of congregations in the same period multiplied from 267 to 4,180 , or nearly fiftegnfold. The number of native Protestant Chis. tians increased from 91,091 in 1851 to 492,882 in 1881, or five-fold; the number of communicants increased from 14,661 to 138,254 , or nearly ten. fold.

# Whe 解reshyterian <br> Fipcard. 

MONTREAL, APRIL, 1891.

## JAMES CROIL,

Price: 25 cents par annum, in Parcels to one address. Single copies, 50 cts. per annum.

## PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

Arricles intended for insertion should bo sent to the Ufice of Publication by the fifth of the month if possible.
Remittances and correspondence of orery kind should be addressed to "The Presbytbman Record," Box 415 Post Olfice, Montreal,
New Subscribers may begin at any time of the year, paying a proportionate price, but all subscriptions terminate in Dcoember.

Netv Subscribers or others wishing to add to the numbers now takon, will bo supplied from April to December ( 9 mos ) for 15 cents per copy. Thore are still a great many congregations that maight with advantage to themselves increase the circulation of the Record-some of them largely.

- Ofr nev Sundat-school Paper hats made an excellent beginning. It is announced that the circulation of the "Illustrated Hagazne and Cuildrens Record is already upwards of 16,000 monthly, and that parcels of five copies and upwards to one address will be sent from April to December for the nominal sum of 10 cents a copy. The price at which this magazine is offered ought to secure the patronage of every Sunday-school in the Church. Similar periodicals published in the United State., with less reading matter and no better illustrations, seli for three times the price !


## Bitrature.

发ueen Charity and other Sgrions: by Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., minister of st. Andrew's Church, Montreal: pp. 415: Whlinas Inirsdale \& Co., Montreal; price $\$ 1,50$. The author modestly claims for these twentyseren discourses that "they are simple, practical, and religious, and nothing more."
it may be safely said they are all that. They are remarkably free from conventionalism. The method of treatment is strikingly original, and the whole tone and spirit of the book excellent. Indeed there are gems of thought in almost every page, expressed in language so fresh and vigourous as to make it delightful reading. The questions discussed have reference to outcome of religious belief rather than to articles of faith, and are handled from a plain common-sense standpoint rather than a traditional point of viow. The writer argues soundly when he says that "a religious man is not he who possesses a sacred treasure called religion; but who breathes the religious spirit." Simplicity and godly sincerity, unsolfishness, kindly consideration for the opinions of those who differ ${ }^{\text {s rom us }}$ in matters of detail, love to God and love to man are represented as the fruits of the spirit which distnguish betwoen the true and the false-a living. Christianity and the dead form. The yolume is beautifully printed and deserves a wide circulation.
Timb Young Canadian, is the title of an attractive illustrated magazine published weekly by Mrs. M. P. Murray, of Montreal, in the interests of the youth of Canada. Price $\$ 2.00$ per annum. The initial numbers are bright and spicy.

Titb Critical Revien, edited by Professor S. D. F. Salmond, D.D., of Aberdeen ; Quarterly, 1s. 6 d . The distinct object of this new magazine is to supply reliable information respecting the contents of current theological and philosophical literature. The first two numbers give promise that it will be ominently successful.

The Theonogue, as the Journal of the Presbyterian College, Halifax, is called, appears this winter in very attractive form.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.
Whitby, Oshawa, 21st April, 10.30 amm .
Sydney, St. Andrew's ch., 14th April, 11 a.m.
Wallace, St. Matthew's ch, 5 th May, 11 a.m.
Toronto. St. Andrew's ch, 7th April, 10 a.m.
Lan \& Renfrew, Carleton Place, ¿lith May 10.30 a.m.

Stratford, Knox ch., 12 ch May, 10.30 a.m.
Truro, Presbyterian Hall, 5th May, 11 am.
Pictou, Stellarten, 31 st Mar., 1.30 p.m.
Halifax, Chalmers Hall, 14 April, 10 am .
Lindsay, Woodville,26th May, 11 a.m.

## SYNOD MEDTINGS

Montrdal. and Otrafa, in St Gabriel church, Montreal, 12th May, 8 pm .
Toronto and Kingston, Lindsay, 12th May, $7.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Conference meeting on 11 th at 7.30 . p.m.

Hamilon and London, London, 20th April. Manitoba and the North-West Territories, Regina, 5th May.

## 

WHAT OF THAT.
"Tired y " well, what of that?
Dids't fancy life was made for beds of ease
To flit, like rose leaves, scattered by the breeze?
Come, rouse thee? Work while it is called to day.
Coward, arise, go forth upon thy way !
" Lonely " And what of that?
Some will be lonely : 'tis not given to all
To find a heart.responsive to its call, Blending another life into its own.
Work may be done in loneliness! Work on! "Dark" well, and what of that?
Dids't fancy life one summer holiday,
With lessons none to learn, and naught but play?
Go-get thee to thy task-conquer or die!
It must be learned; learn it then patiently.
" No help!" Nay, 'tis not, so.
Though human help be far, thy God is nigh. Ho feeds the ravens, and hears thy cry.
Hes near thee always, where thy footsteps roam,
And he will guide, and cheer and help thee home!
T. E.

## THE WOODEN HAT.

It was smooth, and hard, and heavy. No doubt it made the Scotch laddie's head ache; but a hat he must have. It would never do to wear his old cloth bonnet when he went to apply for a situation in the old Soho Foundry in Birmingham, England. There was no money to buy a hat with, and notining to make a hat of, but wood; so woul it must be, and wood it was.
You may guess that the Scutch laddie was very, very poor, and there were loved ones in tho humble home that he longed to help; then you can fancy how ho felt when the great foundryman-the "iron king," as Boswell named him-said, almost without looking up, in answer to his application for work: "No vacancy, youngiman."
The disapointed applicant stood quite still, smoothing his hat. It was so bard to give up this hope.
Suddenly the "iron king" turned his head and his eyes fell upon the hat. "What is it?" he demanded, "Give it to me"; and, taking it in his hands, he looked it over and asked the history of the new-style head-gear.
The bashful lad told the story. The hat was his own work. He had turned it in a lathe, and, moreaver, was obliged to make his own lathe.

It was a story of difficulties overcome by an honest determination to succeed. The wise manufacturer engaged the patient and ingenious youth on the spot, and the day came when the master could say, "We want more Murdochs."

The Scotch lad whose wooden hat opened the door for him to a place of honour and usefulness, was William Murdoch, the first it is said, to think of using the gas of coal for lighting purposes

## A BEAUTIFUL LEGEND.

There is a charming tradition connected with the site on which the Temple of Solomon was erected. It is said to have been occupied in consmon by two brothers, one of whom had a family, the other had none. On this spot was sown a field of wheat. On the evening succeeding harvest, the wheat having been gathered in separate shocks, the elder brother said to his wife :
"My younger brother is unable to bear the burden and heat of the day; I will arise, take my shocks, and place them with his without his knowledge."

The young $r$ brother, being actuated by the same benevolent motives, said within himself:
"My elder brother has a family, and I have none; I will arise, take of my shocks, and place them with his without his knowledge.'
Judge of their astonishment, when on tho following morning, they found their respective shocks undiminished. This course of events transpired several nights, when they each re. solved to stand guard and solve the mystery. They did so; when on the following night they met each other half-way between their respective shocks with arms full. Alas! in these days how many would sooner steal therr brother's whole stock than add to it a singig sheaf?
This is indeed a beautiful legend, but more beautiful still is the story of Abraham's proving his willingness to give up his only son at God's command; and many Bible students believe it was on Mount Moriah, where the Temple was afterwards built, that Abraham erecte:l the altar upon which to sacrifice Issaa: What more fitting spot could there'be for Givls temple than that upon which such a sublime sacrifice had been made?

## SAVE ALL THE BITS.

I remember a busy man who had vers hate time for reading or study, but whose mind wia perfect storehouse of information on almost every subject.
"How does it happen that you know so much more than the rest of us? I asked him one day.
"Oh," said he, "I never had time to lay in a regular stock of learning, so I save alt the bits that come in my way, anu they count up a good deal in the course of a year.

Save up the "bits," boys and girls; don't let anything worth knowing escape your eyes and ears. The little floating seeds of thought that go sailing past you like thistledown may prore as valuable as the great fields that are nore carefully sown.

## grknowtedgments.

Received by Rer. Wh. Reid, D.D. Acent of the Church at Toronto. Uffice 15 Torontostreet. Uost Otice Dramer 2607.

## Assembly Fund.

Received to 5th Feh., $1891, \$ 1591.89$; Dover. 2.(i0: Parkhill, 1.50: (hatham, St. Andrerss, $10 .{ }^{\circ} 0$; Glenarm, 5.00 Thanes Koad, ti.00; Kirkton, 5. 10 , Blenheim, Sl. Andw's 2. 0 ; A bingdon, 1.00 : Fast Ashfield, 2.00 ; Middevile and Jahmousie, 150 ; W:armick, Knox, 2.81; Riples, Knox, 5.00 ; Hibhert, $8 \cdot+1)$ Balder:on and Orummond, 4.co: Quebec, Chalmer's, 20.00 : Regina, 4 (10; Teeswater. Zion, 580 ; Zorra, liurns, 303 ; East Whilinus, St Andrers' 6.00 : Avonton, $2.00:$ Toronto. Collegest, 15.01): Litchfield and Portage du Fort, 2.00 ; HawkesFille, $1.0:$ Linwood, 1.00 ; Listowel, 10.00 : Bracebridge, 2.60 ; Binbronk, 3.00 : Saltleet 2.50 : Wingham, 400 ; Georgetorn. 200 ; Limehouse, 3.00 Alnwick, 100 ; II Lastines. 4.42 ; Port Atnles. 2 r0; Jumping Creck, 1.00 ; Barric. 6.10: Perth, Kinox. 15.00: Nerraftle, 2 co: Manotic and South Cilnucester, 4.00-: Turonto, Cooke, 130 : Toronto Knox ch S's. 10.00 , Bryson. $1.60:$ Picton, 600 ; Milton Knox, 2.25 : Scarboro, Mclville, 4.00 ; Grimsbs, 254 ; Muir Settlement, 1.52 ; Hamilton, St Paul's, 21.40 : Hamilton. Knox, 36.00 ; leeverly 7.44 : St Catharines, Haynes ave, 2.20 ; St Dard's 1.80; Simcoo, 1:12: Heckston, $1.0 \dot{\prime}$; South Mountain, 2.00 ; St Thomas, Kinox. 20.00; New Westminster, St Andrew's, 5.0) : Toronto Charles st. 14.(1); Welliand. $2.00 \div$ Port Eling, 5.00 ; Exeter 3.00 ; Pine River, 2.00; Orangeville, 8.00 ; Pakenham, 3.00: Lakeport,2.00; Enniskillen, 1.00; Cartwright, 1.0): Milverton, 8.00 Petrolea, 5.00: Cartwright. 1st, 1.00 : East Oxford, 100 ; Bishop's Mills. 1.00; Vancuaver, St Andw's, 10.0; Cayuganal Mount Healy, 5.0 ; Kildonar, 3.0); Coulonge, 1.50 : Aylmer, 30 : North'Westminster, 10.00 ; Toronto StMark's, 2,00: Harrington, 2.0 ; Thamesiord, 8.00 : Princeton, 4.00 : Antlers $0 . \pi$; ; Smith's Falls, St Pauls, 21 (19): Iroquois. 4.00 : Ramsay, 2.00 : Cirlyle. 1.0: Ottawa, St Andrew's, 17.10; Toronto, East, 10.00 ; Kinhurn 3.00: 'liverton, 6. 0 : Stratford. St Andres's, $9.010^{\circ}$ IIollin. 2.40 : Cumherland 3.00: WVest Toronto Junct'n, f.00: Dixie, 2.00 : London, St And's. 25.05 : Tarisiock, 3 . ${ }^{10}$; East Templeton, 2 (n): Glenallan, 3.60 : Tilbury East. 4.0ix Colborne, 5.00 ; Morerrood, 5 co: Mlexandria. 300 ; Ridgetorn, 2.0 : Smith's Falls, St And's, 6.00: Hawkesbury .50 : Oakville, $\mathrm{T}:$ Kinburn, $1.00 ; \operatorname{Cote}$ St Antoine, Melville, $\overline{0} .{ }^{(0)}$; Beauharnois. 2.0); Cbateaugura, 1.00; Montreal. Cres'nt st $31.00^{\circ}$ : Indian Lands, 5.00 ; Toronto. St Juhn's, 206 ; Parkdale, 1200 ; Huntingdrn St Andrerv's, 10.00; Menford. 2.11: Br asels, Melville, 5.00 ; Whitby, 5.06 : P-iccville, 4.00 : Hamilton, st Paul's, 20.01 ; Campbellford, 5.00; Uxbridge, 6.00 ; Lindssy, 13.00 ; himartin, Yarmouth, 2.00. Total, §2,, 23.83

## Hone Mission Fund

Received to 5th Feb....... $\$ 21,64716$
Dorer. 14.50
Con................... 14
Dampbeikiilie
50.00

Parkhiil
Chatham, St Andrew's......
South Luther.
Glenarm
Thedford SS.
Anon- Ouelph
Anon-Guctph
Thamea Road.
Kirkton
Thames Rond SS
Blenheim. St Andrev's.
Abinedon...
Blackheath
East Ashford
North Jrant Sis
Middlevillo nnd Dalhousic
Guelph. Cbalmers.
Ripley. Knox
Hibbert
Balderson and Drummond
Calgary.
Regina
Teesmater, Z̈on ch
Zorri. Barns.
East Williams, St. Andrew's
Avonton
Beulah
Cresshill
Lancaster, Ḱnox
Winnipeg. North
Toronto. College st
Peterborough, St Paul's
Singhampton
Litchfield \& Portage du Fort
Harkesville.
finwood
Kippen SS
Bothwell
Ashton.
Caledonia SS
Listowel
Torontn, St Paul's
Galt, Central

## DR

Motberweil
A vonbank.
Teeswater, Zion ch SS
Charleston, Knox
Bracebridge
Binbrook
Saltfleet
West Adelaide
West Adelaide $\underset{S}{S}$
Arkona.
Hamilton, Wentworth
Wingham
Georgetown
Limehousc.
Toronto, St Andrew's
Acton
Acton S S
Wolfe Island
Alnwick
Jumuing Creek
Hastings
St Andrews
Russell
Blenheim
Port Stanley.
Pinkerton.
Barric
Perth, Knox
Newcastle
Minnedosa.
Clanwillia
Castleford
Manotick \& S Gioucester.....
Toronto. Cooke
Brussels, Knox
Turonto, Knox.
Toronto, Knox SS
Toronto, Duchess st SS....
Metcalie
Rossburn
Blue Lake S S .....................
Picton.
Ridgetown SS........ .......
Keene
12.65
$\begin{array}{r}40.00 \\ 8.00 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$

### 40.00

13.83 4.10 300
4500
38.00

500
2157
5.00
17.00

900
6.00
6.86
76.00
10.15
64.00

### 30.00

31.00
30.00

3275

### 33.00

52.00
20.01

800
31.00

2000
12500
35000
9.00
10.00
4.00
2.00
11. 00

201
15.00
55.00
18.50
10.00
150.00 1.00

### 20.00

12.07

### 35.00

4.55
1.00
50.00
120.m

1000
1800
10.07
9.50
25.00
153

1000
1.520 .00
32.70

5009
14.00
14.00
300
5.00
30.00
20.00

Cantley and Portland
323
Ayr, Stanley st. ( 500.60 bey'st
of late Walter Barrie, Ayr) 593.00
Iinmloons...................... 10.09
Miston, Lir.ox. ................. 1400
Quebec, Chalmers.............. 20000
Scarboro, Nelville............ 3 i.00
Carp, Lomry and Kinburn... 10.60
Gttawa. St Marks............ 5.43
Wyevale .. ................... 6. 6
Heckston.......................... 12.00
Soulh Mountain................ 16.00
Sthomas, Knox ............ 200.00
Ner Wentminster, St And's. 16000
Toronto, Charles st........... 19200
Grimsby....... ............... 23.00
Muir settlement............... 4.00
Nes Edanburgh................. 10.00
Port Elgin ..................... 74.05
Chiselhurst $\ldots .$. . ............. 15.00
Chiselhurst SS.... .......... 4.35
Ping River..................... 7.00
Nassagatreya ................. 20.00
Orangeville ..................... 16.50
Pakenlam ...................... 27.00
Cornwall, St John's. .......... 31.30
Banff............................. 10.00
Marthaville.................... 6.00
Lakeport ............................ 3.0
Durham SS ..................... 2.00
Ennistillen
Cartwright. ......................... 5.00
Cartwright,1st .................. $\quad 3.00$
Milverton ...................... 20.00
Wellesley.......................... 18.85
A Friend, Greenbank........ 5.00
Carp, Lowry and Kinburn... $\quad 8.00$
Avonmore .................... 10.00
Petrolea......................... 4.70
Kingston, Cooke................ 5000
East Oxford.................... 5.25
Bisbopa Mills........... ..... 6.00
Itondesborough................ 17.00
Yancouver, St Andren's.... 85.00
East Seneca................... 10.00
St Ontharines, 1st............ 20.00
St Catharines, lst ch SS..... 55.00
Cayuga and Mount Healg... 1200
Kildonan
Emerson .......... ........... 10.00
Aylmer ........................... 10.00
Alexandria SS ............... 6.08
North Westminster. ... ..... 175.00
North Westminster SS...... 35.00
Toronto, St. Marks........... 20.00
Ailsa Craig SS.................... 8.75
Harrington ...................... 1530
Princeton.......................... 10.00
Thamesford...................... 91.00
Petrel ............................. 10.00
Brookdale .... ................. 9.00
Antler3 $\ldots .$. ................... 15.75
Smith's Falls, St Paul’s....... 1:0.00
Iroquois...... ..... ......... 23.00
Ramsny ......................... 16.00
Hamilton, St John's......... 82.00
Brighton. ..................... 17.25
Toronto, East.................... $\quad 70.00$
Jumping Crcek................ 5.00
Tiverton ....................... 17.00
Stratford, St Andrew's....... 3). 00
Fergus, 31elville ch SS...... 11.00
Hollin.
15.60

Simeoe, S S..................... 5.00
West loronto Junction........ 25.00
West Toronto Junction SS.. 10 CO
Dixic.......................... 12.00
London, St Andrew's......... 381.00
Tavistock....................... 10.00
TavistcckSS..................... 675
Creemore........................ 1400
Dunedin......................... 10.0 C
East Nottawasaga.............. 8.00
Glenallan........................ 20.00
Tilbury Esst
Eas
5.00

Burnside ........................... 13.00

| Colb | 16.50 | Caradoo, Cooko. | 5.00 | Kildonan | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miorew' | 15.00 | Hibbert. ......... ... ....... | 16.00 | Musa, Burns. | 800 |
| Aloxsa | 40.00 | Balderson and Drummond... | 25.60 | Emerson............ . . . . . . | 500 |
| St And | 10.60 | Calgary. | 10.00 | Edmont | 1125 |
| Ridgeto Strathro | 4000 | Smithvi | 8.60 | Aylmer North Westininster | 16000 |
| Smith's Fails, St Andrew's. | 100.00 | T'eeswater, Zi | 5.61 | Toronto, St Mark's. | 15.00 |
| Oalsville ..... ............. | 2500 | Zorra Burns. ............... | 6.60 | Princeton . | 4.17 |
| Oakvile SS. North Wes | 23.00 | East Williams, St Andrew's. Avonton. | 11.50 | Thamesford | 60.0 |
| Toronto, St. Androw's. | ,000.00 |  | 176.00 | Petrel | 1000 8.00 |
| Toronto, Old StA's, Muskoka | 50.00 | Lanenster, Knox.............. | 30.60 | Smith's Falls, St Panl's. | 1000 |
| Cantley................... | 5.05 | Poronto, Colleges | 14500 | Iroquois: $\cdot$.................. | 200 |
| Cote St Antoino, Melvillo ch | 25.00 | Singhampton | 500 | Modre Line ............... | 3.06 |
| Elmsley <br> Leeds | 11.00 62.60 | Litchfield \& Portago du. Fort. Hawkesville.............. | 10.00 4.00 | Brighton..................... Torono, | 3180 |
| Beauhar | 50.00 | Linwood | 2.00 | Tiverton. | 000 |
| Chateang | $16.0{ }^{16}$ | Ashton. | 5.60 | Stratford, St Andrep | 23.0 |
| Montreal. Crescent st | 400.00 | Bothwell... | 200 50.00 | Hollin | 7.20 |
| Montreal, Stanley st..... | 40.00 50 | Janc-Kinca | 50.00 15.00 | Vimeo | 5.0 |
| Montreal, St Matthews....... | 15.01 | Toronto, Stipaul’s........... | 10.00 | London, St Andrerv's. | 750 |
| Montreal, Knox............. | 185.01 | Galt, Central | 29.09 | Tavistock.... ..... | 7.50 |
| Miontreal, Knox ch SS....... | 5000 | Charleston, Knox. | $1 \pm 00$ | Creemoro. | 800 |
| Montreal, Erskine . . . . . . . . | 550.00 | Bracebridge | 10.00 | Dunedin. | 510 |
| Montreal, Wom Miss Society | 25.00 | West Adelai | 2 CO | Eist Nottawazag | 410 |
| Montreal Calvin ch SS...... | 2000 | Arkona. | 2.00 | Glonallan | 00 cr |
| Arundel \&c................ | 5.00 3.50 | Hamilton <br> Wingham | 35.00 10.00 | Comox <br> Tilbury | 500 1800 |
| Farnham Centre....... .... | 5.23 | Hamilton, Mc Na | 122.60 | Burnside | 7.40 |
| Indian Lands. | 15.00 | Fergus, Melville | 73.85 | Minorewood | 15.0 |
| Huntingdon, St Andrews.... | 88.52 | Qcorgetown. | 15.00 | Colborne | 7 CO |
| Toronto, St John's............ | 42.73 |  | $5 . \mathrm{CO}$ | Alexand | 21.00 |
| Toronto, St John's SS....... | 12.00 | Acton.................... . | 61.20 | St Androws................... | 100 |
| Parkdalo................ | 199.45 | Hastings .... ....... ....... | 6.95 | Ridgetomn | 110 |
| SPlympton Ladies H\& F M S King, | 80.00 | Barria | 50.00 | Smith's Falls, St Andrer's.. | 5000 |
| King, St Andrew's. <br> Alberton. | 40.00 6.00 |  | $70.0)$ | Toronto, St A A | 533 5 |
| Victoria, St Ȧndrews | 125.00 | Netrastle.................... | 1200 | Toronto, Old St Androw's. |  |
| Meator | 22.00 | Blythfigld.... . . ............. | 2010 | Cotost Antoine, Melvillo. | 20.00 |
| Brassels, Melvillo | 82.00 | Minnedosa ................. | 18.00 | Leeds. | 13.\% |
| Brussels, Melville ch SS..... | 8.00 | Clanwilliam | 9.60 | Beauharnois.................. | 8.00 |
| Whitby | 45.10 | Castleford...... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Mauce. | 18.00 | Chiteauguay................. | 50 |
| Whitby SS | 15.00 | Manotick and Slouces | 75.00 | Montreal. Crescent st......... |  |
| Madoc, Sidet | 85.00 | Toronto. Ku0x | ,000.60 | Momtreal, st Mathew's SS... | 1500 |
| Russelli...... | 1000 | Black's Cozner | 5.00 | Montreal, Knox.... .... ... | 150.00 |
| Tait's Corners | 6.29 | Rossbarn. | 2.00 | Montreal, Erskino . . . . . . . . | 700.00 |
| Toronto, St John's S S, Can- |  | Picton. <br> Kamloo | 36.00 15 | Mrundreat Ca | 20.00 400 |
| priceville | 10.00 | Milton. | 12.25 | Arundel Land | 1000 |
| Springevilio | 495 | Quebeo, Chaimers..... . ...... | 175.10 | Toronto, St Jobn | 250 |
| North Smith | 12.00 | Scarboro, Melville........... | 6.00 | Parkdale. ...... | 130.03 |
| Durham Bible | 300 | Millbank... ................. | 5.00 | King. ist Andre | 35.0 |
| Hamilton, St Paul's | 300 co | Card, Lowry and Kinburn. - | 10.00 | Victorin, St Andrew's....... | 55.0 |
| Hamilion, st Paul's ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 100.00 | Wsevalo.................... | 0.50 | Meatord | 6.00 |
| Ottarya. 8t Andrev's SS | 63.65 | Meckston.......... ... .... | 5.10 | Brusiels, Me | 25.00 |
| Port 1 | 10.00 | St Thomas, Knox. . . . . . . . | 11403 | West 3 entinc | 1.10 |
| Camphellford.................. | 85.00 | Nev Westminster, St And's. | 35.00 | Madoc, St Peter's | 35.10 |
| Uxbridgo. | 25.47 | Toronto, Charles st........... | 220.00 | Hamilton, St Pau | 1600 |
| Lindisuy | 194.00 |  | 6.00 | Port Dorer. | 10.00 |
| Belmoro | 25.60 | Welland. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.95 | Vittoria...................... | 500 |
| McIntosh. | 23.70 | Port Elgin . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 20.05 | Campbellfo | 420 |
| Kilmartin, Yarmout | 1000 | Chisolhurst | 2. 14.0 | Uxbridge | 11.0 |
| Minesing... | 15.00 | Prangeville...................... | 50 | Lind | 12.0 |
| $\frac{\text { Moore, Burns ch }}{\text { Ottawa, St Andre }}$ |  | Pakenham. | 15.00 | McIntosh | 4.15 |
| Caledonis........ | 50.00 | Lakeport | 2.00 | Minesing | 5.10 |
|  |  | Durham SS | 2.0 |  |  |
|  | 323.97 | Enniskille | 4.00 |  | ,359.3j |
| Stiphed Aughentation Fion | ND. | Cartwright, ïst. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.00 | Fortiay Mrasion |  |
| Received to 5th Feb ..... $\$$ | ,259.46 | Milverton. | 11.00 | gorkigy lurssion fu |  |
| Dover....... | 10.00 | Welleslog..................... | 7.15 | Received to 5th Feb. .,., ... $\$ 2$ | ,533.73 |
| Campbellville | 20.00 | Mclrose,Lonsdale\&Shan'nv'e | 13.00 | Dover ....................... | 22.00 |
| Parkhill. | 4.01 | Sydenham, Knoz.... ....... | 20.00 | Campbellvillo...... ........ | 35.00 |
| Waterdown | 20.01 | Beavorton.............. .... | 5.21 | S Donaldson, Campbellvillo. | 1000 |
| Chatham, St Andrew' | 15.00 | Carp, Lowry and Kinburn... | 15.56 | Parkhild. . ..... ............. | 5.00 |
| South Lither..............; | 400 | Avonmore. | 3.00 | Waterdon | 40.00 |
| Quebec Pres-money return'd | 8.00 | Petrolea | 5.00 | South Lut | 3.00 |
| Thames Road. | 28.00 | Kingston, Cooke. . . . . . . . . . | 50.00 | Glenarm | 40.60 |
| Kirkton. | 2060 | East Oxford | 11.75 | Thedtord S | 13.82 |
| Gbingdon | 10.04 | Bisbop's Mills................. | 11.00 | Anon-Grelph..... ......... | 4.00 |
| Blackheath. | 275 | Vancouver, St Andrew's..... | 40.00 | Springville......... .......... | 15.00 |
| Enst Ashfield. .............. | 1.00 | East Seneca................... | 15.00 | Thames Road. ................ | 35.00 |
| Middleville and Dalhonsie. | 450 | St Catherines, 1st. . . . . . . . . . | 70.00 | Thames Road | 39.0 |
| Guelph, Chalmers. | 105.00 | Cayuga and Mount Healy... | 11.00 | Kirston | 30.05 |



Kiox Goluses Endowhent Fond.
Puslinoh. $\qquad$ 32.50
17.00

## Quban's College Fund.

Waterdown, 6.00: Chatham,St A'w's, 10.00 ; Middleville, and Dalhousie. 3.50 ; Gaelph. Chalmers, 21.110 ; Teeswater, Zion, 10.15 ; East Williams, Et Andrew's, 5.00 ; Litchfield and Portayo du Fort 210 ; Binbrook, 200; Saltfeet. 3.00 ; Mamilton, W ont Torth, 30.00 : Wolfe Island, 200; Perth, Knox, 30.00: Neweastle. 7.00: Bryson, 1.00; Scarboro, Melville. 5.00; St Th:onas, Knox, 3u.co - Grimsb;, 5.01): (rangeville, 20.00; Pakenham, t. (0; Afilverton, 2 nop; Avonmore, 5.00 ; Etit Oxford, 2.00 ; Bishop's Mille.200; Toronto, St Marks, 5.00 ; Smith's Fulis, St Padis. 25.00 ; Ramsay, 4.50 ; Tiverton, 6.00: W est Toronto Jet. 5 . 10 ; London, St Andrew's, 50.00 ; Duncdin, 3.00 ; Alesandria, 250 ; Smlth's Filis, St Andrew's, 25.03; Parkdale. 15.00 ; King, St And's, 40.00 ; Whitby, 10.00 : Pricocille, 300 : : Hamilton. Si Paul's, 125.0 . C : Lindsay. 17.14; Kilmartin, Yarmouth, 10.00.

## Momprral Collfge Fund.

 Binbrook, 200; Saltfect. 3.00 ; Galt. Central, $20.00^{\circ}$. Milverton. $200^{\prime}$ : Cayuga and dount Ilcaly, 3.00 : Troquois, 1200 - Tiserton, 6.00 ; Easi ottapasaga, 200 : Aiecrandria 2.50 ; Carp Lomry \& Kinburn, 1.00 ; Lindsay, 17.15.
## Kiox Collbge Bursamy Fund.

Toronto, Charles st ch .......... $\$ 10.00$
Caurch and Marse Behding Fend Toronto, Knox. $\qquad$ .

## Mesifoba Collegr Fusd.

Keceived to 5 th Rebruars. $51,529.63$ : Dorer, 2.00: Campbellille. 10.00 ; Waterdown, 4.00; Chatham, St A'r's: 10.00 ; Thames Koad. 8.50 ; Kirkton, 7.50 ; Blenheim, St Andrew's, 200 : Abingdon. 1.00; Blackheath, 2.25; Bast Ashfield, 100: Guelph, Chalmers, 25.00 : 1 IIbbert, 10.00 : Zorra, Burns. 3.00 , East Whliams. St A'푸's. 5.00: Avonten, 1.65 ; Mawkesville, 1.00; Linmood, 1.00 ; Listorsel, 5.00 ; Toronto, St Paul's, 200; Galt, Centm? 40.00 ; Mothermeli, 16.00 : Aronbank, 8.00: Binbrook, 200 : Salticet, 3.00 : Hamilion, Wentrorth, 9.00 ; Acton SS, 11.22; St Andrew's, 3.00; Hastinss, 8.41 - Port Stanles, 3.00; Perth, Knox, 10.00; Turnntn, Cooke, 20.00 : Toronto, Knox, 205.0. : isrsson, 1.00 ; Picton, 7.00 : AJs, Staniey st, 23.00 ; Mitton, Knos, 3.75 : Qucbec, Chalmers,75. 0 - St Thomas, Knox, $\left.15.5^{\prime \prime}\right)$ : Toronto, Charles st, 60.00 : Port Elfith, 7.N: Piao River, ino : Orangerille, wh. 00 ; Laskeport, 200 : Enniskillen, 1.00: Curtwright. 1.0n: Cartrright 1st? 1.00; A friend, Greenbank, 5.00 ; Avonmore, 3.00: Kinssion, Cole 1000 ; Grimsby, 200 ; Bishop's Mills, 1.00: St Eatharines, Ist ch \$S. 15.00: Carn, Lowrsand Kinburn $1 \cdot 50$; Masa, Burns, 5.05: North Westminster, 40.00 : Toronto ${ }^{5 t}$ Markis, 5.00 : Thamesford, ${ }^{2} 50$; Tornnto, Ezst. 20.00 ; Turcrion, 7.10 ; Hollin. 2.410 : West Turanio Junction SS, $5 .(10$ : London, St Andrems: 50.00 ; Creemore, 200 ; Dunedin, 3.00; East NoutanaSaya, 200 : W est Gaillimbars, 1 st. Sisi; Glenzilan, 3.22: Tilburs E.5.0):

Colborne, 2.00 ; Alcexandria, 5.00 ; Smith's Falls, St Andrew's, 15.00 : Toronto, St Andrew's, 7.00 : Toronto, St John's. 4.21: Parkinle. 35.00 ; Brussels, Kelville, 8.00; Whitbs, 5.00; Hamilton, St Paul's. 23.00 ; Port Dover, 4.00; Campbellford. 120\%; Uxbridge. 2.00 ; Lindsny, 26.00 : Kilmartin, Yarmouth, 3.00 ; Total, \$2,62s.81.

## Manitoba College Dfbt.

## Per Rev Dr King. Winnipeg.

Balance of Debt.......... $52,331.00$

## Widoms' and Orphass' Fund.

Received to 6 th February, $\$ 2149.56$ : Dorer. 3. fs $^{2}$; Chathaun, St. Andrew's 5.10; South Luther. 3.00: Glenarm, 5.60: Thumes Road. 7.00: Kirkton. 5.00 y : Abingdon. 1 co Blackheath, 3.00: Enst Ashtield, 1.(x): Guelph, Chalmers 22.00 : Ripley, Krox. 8 St; Hibbert, 5 sc ; Balderion and Drummond, 5.09 ; Brockrille, Si. John's, 7.01) ; Reginat 10; Dunwich, Chatmers, 2 7t: Tecerater, Zan!. S sis: Zorra, Burns, 4 tha East Williams. St. Andrerr's, s .25 ; Avonton, $2 .(\mathrm{w})$ : Bculah, 500 : Lancaster, Knox. 100 OH ; Toronto. Colifge St. 4 (tu : Litchfichd. and Portage du Furt, 4.00: Harks ville, 2 wo Linmood, 1 (10; Bothwell, 5.00 : Listowel, 10.01: (atalt. Ceniral, 20.00: Binbrook, $\hat{1} 00$ : Saltfiect, 3.90 - IIamiltom, Wentworth, 8.10); Winghan, 500 . Georgetown, 3.00 : hitnchousc. 2 (i) : Artuns 915 : Alnwick, 1.04: Hastings. 10. 31 Port Stanley. 4.10 Perth, Kum. 20.00 - Castieforl, i 50 : Manotick and S. Gloucester, 400 ; Tororto. Couke, 50 vo: Taronto, kinox 195 : Bryson, 125 : Picton, 10.04 Arr, Stanley st. 20.00 : Mifton, Knox.․․2: Simbane, 4.35 : kilbride. 325 : Scarboro. Melville, 6.03 ; Wyevale. 0 51: Heckston, 2. Wi: South Mountain?:.00; St; Thomas, Knox, 0 mi: New West mimster, Si Andrerts 4 0it Iormi Charles st- 19.t0; (irimsby. 5.60: Muir Setrlement. 100 : New Edinburs, 407 ; Part Elgin. 7 t0 ; Excter. 3.50: Pine Riser 5.03: Orameville, 20.10: Pabenham, $400 ;$ lake port, 2.00 ; Jurham, ㄷ.S. 200 : Ennishillen, 1.00: Cartmright, 1.00 : Cartwright. 1st ch. 1.00 : Milterton, 200; Wellesly, 6.00 ; A iriend, Gireenbank, 5.00 : Aronmure, 6.00 ; Petrolea 5.00; Kinsston, Cooke, 5.00: Dishon's Miills, 1,Coi Vancourer, St Andrert's, 4200 ; Enst Simcoc, $5 .(x)$ : Cas uniz ind Mount liealy, 3.00; Kildonan, 7.00; Cars, Lortry E Kinburn. 4.50: Mosa, Burns, 4.00 ; Aslmer, 0.50 ; North Westminster, $5: 00$; Toronto, St Marks, 5.00 ; Thamesford. 15.15 : Smith's Falts, St Paul's, 15.00 : Iroquois, s.00: Toronto, Enst. 15.00 : Tiverton. 6.00 ; Stratford, St Anders, 10.00: Hollin, 2.00: West Guillimbars, 1st, 3.57 : london. St Andirew's, 30.09 ; Taristock, $\mathbf{3}$.05; Crectuore: 2 C0; Duncdin, 2.00; Fast Nottamasza, 200 ; Glens lan, 2.00 , Tibury, 120 Colborne, 6.07: Aforewood, 5.00 Alexandria, 5.00: Ridgetorn, s.00 Smithn's Falls, St Andrems. 14.00 Oakrille, 14.00 ; Coio St Antoine. Meville, 1c.00. Leeds. 5.0:) : Beauhaznois, 8.00: Clantcausrazs, 2.00 Montrest, Crescent st, 50.03: Montreal. St Matthecris. $10 . \mathrm{CO}:$ M ontrcal.
 Kintreal. Calvin SS. W.al) I Indian Lands, 8.00; Toronto, St Johu's, 5.00:

Parkdale, 15.00: Menford. 5.0n: Brussels, Melville, 5.00: Whitbr, $10 .(0) ;$ Priceville, 5.00 : Hitmiton, it Pinul's, $25.00:$ Port Dover, $\overline{0}$. (1); Cum benforl, 12.00: Uxbridge, 2.00: Landsay, 2100 : Kilmartin, Yarmoub, 5.i0; Tutal, $\$ 3,435,27$.

## Widows' asd Orphasg' Fead. Ministers' Ratch.

 Revs. G. W. Wallace, 59.60 . Amdrem Uilson 8.10 : Colin Fleteher, ?.01; T. Fenirick, 8.00: J.E Duclo., is.0 W. P. Walker, 8.09 : R. llame s.u J. R. © Burnett. 8 (n) ; J. bunghs. 1000 ; D. Fulay, 8.01; U. © . Cam.
 (ivarlay, s.(4) ; W, S. Muore. it (2) (i. Fleet, 500 : (i. Cathbertion , Ma. a. Bremner. S. 10 ; John Anderion S. 00 ; Alex. McFinlane, sum: 1 m Lorlicall 17 (w): Juseph Whytc.9's. K Furlic, s.00.Tutal \$2nth wi.

Agfid and Infiny Ministen, $F$
Received to 5 th Febo.in 5 .ma Dover. 4.00 - Campbellitle. 1 m . Parkhill, 11.0f; Chatham, st. Ands 15 u's ; South Luther, 3 un : tilemansi 110.(4) : Dlenhein, St. Andrem: $-\left(\sigma_{2}\right.$ Thanes Ruad, 1200 ; Kirkion, $3 \approx$ a bingdon, 1 ver: BItrekheath. 1.10 East Ashficld. 2.00: Middleville and D: 1 housic, 4.00 : Hibbert. 2900 : Balderson and Drummond, 190 o: Brockville, St. Jomes, S. M : Rer. T. Fensick. Woudbridac. 0 ! 0 ; Queber. Chalmers, 350 0): Recin:a, 1u, (0) Tesstrater, Zion. 970 Z Zorra, hars, 5. (6): Norval, 50 (0) : East Williams
 beuiah, 4.00;- Torantu, Cullice st 8 (n) : Litelficid and Portage du For: 10 0 : Hawkesville, 1-(1): Lansood, : 10 : Bothwell. 6 (v): Jate-hip cardine Fin (ul List,omel. 5 m) (iasl. Central, 20.(x): Charleston, Kone. $12(1)$ Bunbrouk. 0.0J: Esltflest. Mu.! Wrest Adelaide. 1.00 : Arkota, 10 : Hamilton, Wentivorth. 13.10, Wiae han. s.00: Hamiltnn, Mc Vab the
 6.0i; Acton 23.f6: Whlfe Ist m, i, in
 stanles. 4.00 - Barric, t.tn: Perte.
 ford, 1.51: : Mianotuck and siluget ter, 5.00 : Toron:o. Coske, 50, (r). Toronto, Knox, 16250: Brysim. 21m Picton, 13.mi: Kierne. N: 1 . Am Stunley st, 2l.co Milton, Kn...t.
 boro, Melville, g.10 : Mhllhar.k. 30
 Mountain. 500 ; Sit Thomas. ki.ox 2 8i.00 : Ner Westminster, it Andris, S.00; Toronto, Charles st. Sio Girimsty 9.01): Murr Settlement.1.s: Cromland, 1 59: Ner Lumburgh. AM Part Ekn 13.00 : Execer: 4.10 . Pis Rierer,500; Orangevalle, 25.0i. Patee hiam, 4.00 : Lakeport. 200 ; 1 burhams 200 : Enniskillen. 200; Carturisbin 1.00; Carturight 1st, $100:$ Milcrios. 5.0): W sliesley- 2.50 ; A friend. fires bank, 5. (1) : Bearerton, 7.10: Noth Arm, $\overline{7}$.jx: Avonimore, 4.00 : Petrolen B.U0: Bistop's Mills, ivo: Vanconee: : Andrer's, 30.00); thast Ecnecn, 2a St Citharines, Ist, 30.50; Cayusz203 Hount licaly, 5.00 : Kildonan. 5 (0) Carp, Lowry \& Kinburn. f.00: Mos Burns $\$ .00$ : merson, 4,40 ; Astmen 1.5 : North Westminster, 8300 T T ronto, st Marts. 10.00: Tiame-
fond. 㿽.10; Smith's Falls, St Pasi:s. 30.09 : Iroguois, 10.00 ; Noure Line, 607 : lipley Muron, $\because$ Tiverton. 700 : Stratford, St. Adrext: 20 ( 5 ; Hollin. 480 : West ADurex : Junction, 12.50; Monkton, 2 30 - Iondion. St.. Andrers's, 120 0 : "aristock, 500 : Creemore, 2.00 ; Dunedin, 2.00: East Notiamasasa, $\rightarrow 00$ Glenalian. 800 : Eden Mills, 3 al Ti.lburs Eist. 2,00 : Culborne, i co Marewood 5 00; Toronto Old St. Aodrers's, 2450 : Alesandria, 10.00 : Adgetwra, $S$ uri: smith's jullo.st. Andsers': 15.00 Gatille, 15 co; Caradecerenc, 1 do: Toronto, St Andreir's $3 t i-$ Iurinto, OldSt Andrev's, ö́ in Cote St. Antune, Melville, $1^{\prime \prime}$ w. Elmiley 5 m : Leeds, 500 : bsuaharmes, is 00 : Chateauguny, - $\infty$ Muntreal, Creacentst. 1 w. 00 : Yonreal, Etanloyst. 2503 ; Montreal, St. Mattber's. 10. Mi: Montreal innox ch. $\mathcal{F} .01$ : Montreal, limex eh. S.S. 21.0 Mnn real, Erskine, 50 00; Montrealdalwin, S.E. 15.03) Indian lands, ivn位. Turonto, St, Jobn's, 1 -. 10 : pathdal (i) 00 , Iing, it, Andreres, $\therefore 060$ Alberion, 2.00. Manitou, 13. 00: Brasels, Melville, 1500 ; Whitby, 10. (6): Pricerille, 5.00 ; Hamilton, St Pani's, 100 . 00 ; Port Wover, 4.00 : Campbelthrd, ju. 00 : Uxbridge. 500 ; Jindsay,53 wi lilmartin, Farmouth. in © Toronto, East 20.00 Total\$ili6.74.

## Mimsters Rates.

Receired to 5th F(b)........ $\$ 1751.87$ Rers. G. W. Wallece, 4000 : A. Thlsw, 2.0); C. Fletcher, 4.50 ; A. Sather'and, 3.75: R Forrlie, 5.00 ; TV.P. Walker, 3.50: R. Hume, 3.75 : J.is. S Burnet, 4.03 : W. Robertson, (1mis) 1403; ji. Douglas, 4 U1: D. Finlas. 4.03 ; D. G, Camerod, 20.09 ;
 G. Pect, 400 : ( f . Cuthbertson, 4.50 : 3. Anderson, 4.0.3: J. Eirimg, 4.00. Georse Durson. (4 yrs.) 26.00: Alex. McFanlanc. 3.50 : Wim. Lochead. 7.0 :; Juseph White: 500 ; Total Sls93.3",

## Aged and Infiry Ministers'

 ExdoमयFit Fuxd.John Ilenderion, Toronto. $\$ 95.00$ : $R$ W Spence. Toronto, $17,00=j$ A Patersen, Toronto. 67. 10 ; Y LerguS32. Tornuts 55.00, Aler. Gartshore, Mamilton. 200 : Adam Clark, Hazoilion 15.00 J Turnbull, Hamilton, 10.50: Samuel Brigas, Hamilton, 10.00 : \#is Sterens. Hamiltod, 5.00 , Wm. lees Hamit $n, ~ 5.00$ : II 11 'Hind, Ham Iton. 500 : Mrs Troup, Marn 1ton, 5.n1; Sundries. Ilamition. 5.00 ; Jobn Daric, Gutwa. 25.100 Hon ${ }^{4}$ If Ros. Toronto 10.00 . Robert liil. gour, Toronto, 502.10.
"Darseang" and Trinidad. St Cathannes 1st $\$ \subseteq, \$ \overline{5}$ CO; Toronto, 0ld St Andrerr's. 5.03 : Ottawa, St Andren's Ss. 20.OS; Kamilton, St Pani's SS, 35.00.

Jemish Mission.
Brassels, K=nox, ${ }^{2}=0.0$ : : Toronto, $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{siox}} 2 \mathrm{za} .25$ : Turonio, juchess st,
 Teranto old St Andrer's. 10.05 ; M"ntreal. St Siatthor's, 3.59 - DrT Chistue, Lachute, 5.00 ; Uxbridge, 3.6.

##  <br> 

Acton SS, 10.00 : Toronto, Knox ch S S. 25.04 : Toronto, Luchess st S S. 40.00: North Westminster. 40.00 ; $N$ Westminster S8, $3 j .60$; Toronto, St John's SS, 20.00 .

## Honan Sufferbrs.

J R, Guelph.
5 CO
Anon, Paisley
. $\$$
5.10

Per Kev \& B, Winchester.... 12500
Higheir Religiovs Instauctios.
W Guillimbury ls'.
.$\$ 2.29$
Ontario Sabbatu-School Associat's Toronto, Old St Andrew's...... $\$ 10.00$

Ref D McGillivatay amd Dr McClure's Losses.
W T Patterson, Caledonia. S
Mrs ilurdon, Kerlycgilliv'y
Mrs llurdon. Ur McClure
1.00
3.60

Fricads in St Jas sq ch Tor'to
58
Maritine Pruvinces.
Receired during February by Rev. 1. M. Morrison, Agent at Kalifise, 39 Duke strect, Box 338 .

Foreign Missions.
Previously acknowledgen. $\$ 20,545.63$ Snuris, PGio I I Archibald, Water-
vale ..........................
Malneque Juvenile Club....
St. Matherw's, Dalifax .....
Students' Miss. Association..
Georgetomn. P'.E.I.
ML:alagnatech
Rıveryernis.....................
L M \& 33 Soc Brookield.
Great Villafe S

Cavendish, $1^{\prime} E I . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
MEira.
St Andrew's S S Halifax....
1st Cliurch, Truro …........
Lezacylato Miss Robertson,
St J'eter's Road, 1'E1.
M Maclirenor
Moncton, N B........
Bass liver SS
Portapiques $S$
Y'S CE, Bass liver
ariss Band, Coldstream......
Montaguc. PEI
ECumuinzer
Kandoons, 15 C.
Vhycocomah, CB
Binumficld, P'EI
Classrille
Port Mastings
BCof
Bor di Jun's. Droctrille.
hammers Ss, Mahfas
St John's, Cain ham
Caledonia, P1. I.
Falmouth st, Sydney
Glenelg
Upper Caledoniz
Lower Caledonia
Eivit hirer: St Marys.......
Wct 3ay
3 S Points Section, Wes! Bay
St Andrisisc Campbellton.
St l'nal's S S. Fredericton.
West hirer. Gireen Hill
Red. Bank $S$ S
Unied Church, Nem Glasgorv
St Stephens, N B.... ......
Thorburn of Sutherland's
St Andrem......................
From the W est. per Dr Reid,
for Ner Hebrides.

| From the West, per Dr. Roid, |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Lor Trimdad | 30.45 5.00 |
| Rev S Rosborough............ | 5.00 |
| St James, Dartmouth. ....... | 80.10 |
| Salem Ch, River J | 6192 |
| Mrs Gordon's S S Class, |  |
| Salem, K J............... | 2.50 |
| Ximas'ree, Salem, R J...... | 9.02 |
| Estato lato Rev P Clarko | 15.50 |
| St Andreri's S S, Toronte.. | 57.71 |
| Fort Massey Miss A8300..... | 230.00 |
| Beguest lite Miss Robertsinn, St leter's Road, P E I..... | 50.00 |
| A Lady of St James, Dart- |  |
| mouth...... ............... | 25.00 |
| Littlo Narrows................ | 6.00 |
| ABRM | 5.00 |
| Sussex \& UnionS | 23.24 |
| Sussex \& Union. | 21.76 |
|  |  |

Hoye Missiose.
Previously acknowledged... $\$ 6,935.55$
Pouris ......................... 11.00
St Matther's, IIalifax ....... 10.00
Students Missionary Asso.. 10.00
Georgetown, PE
Malagarvatch........ ......... 9.00
River Dennis..................... 6.00
Mursay llarbor, P E I ....... 18.00
Cavendish. P EI............... $\quad 30.00$
Bequest late Ars Charles,
Cavendish, P E.I......... 16.50
Mavendish, P E.l............ 16.50
Ist Church, Truro $\cdots \cdots, \ldots$.............. 60
Legacy lato Miss Robertison,
St l'eter's Road, $P$ EI. 109.00
M McGregor, ... ............. 6.00
St James, Newcastle.......... 40.00
Montasue, $\mathrm{P}^{2}$ स $1 \quad . . . . . . \quad 34.00$
New London N,Kens'gton\&c 4.00
ECumminger-................. 2.50
Whycocomsh.................... 20.10
Ploomfield, l' Ei.............. 10.00
St Peter's Bay. PL I......... 20.00
Whodsido Serins Circle, 10.00
River lnhabitants............ 2.00
St Andrerr's. Truro ............ 91.78
St John's, Chatham.......... 15.00
Calcdonia, P fri............ 15.00
Falmouth st, S5dney.......... 20.00


| $\operatorname{Rev} A P$ Logan .............. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| clenclg | 5.10 |
| 9.30 |  |

UpperCaledonia................ 7.32
Lower Caledonia ................. $\quad 13.75$
Enst Rirer..................... 13.75
Red Bant: w Witneyrille... 15.00

Div Mi is of Ilalifax .......... 18.00
A Presbsterian Halifax..... $\quad 30.00$
FreoChurch of Scotland, s18 435.55
St James, Dartmouth......... 70.10
Salem, jiver John............ 30.15
Estato late Rev PClarbe.... 15.51
Lakevillo repayment .. ... 6.00
Foiz Mrssoy 5 Liss Ass ........ 8000
Little Narroms................. 500
Salina, N B ...............
Sussex \& Inion...............
Sussex di Linion SS
3.00
4.50
4.50
21.76
13.24

Foz North Vest.
Indies M \& B As, Brootficid 10.00
St Andrety's is, Malfax....
10.00
46.88

Ladics M \& $B$ Ass, Clifton.
6.3

Greenock, St Andicrs3........
40.00
20.00


Acoumestation Fund.
Previously acknowledged...S2,075.02
Malagawatch................... 10.00
River Dennis
Cavendish, P.E.I.............. 50.00
Mirs.
11.00
lot ch Truro $\because \ldots . . . . . . . . .$. 100.00
Brookfield, P.E. [....
M. Mackrezor.
20.00

St Manes ro......
Montague, P.E.I.
Rockville
Bloomficla S.e. P. E. T
St. Peter's Bay, P. L. I.
South Gut \& St. Aun's, C. is
St. Andren's Richibucto,N.B
St. John's, Chath:m
Hoperell..
Coldstream
Fatimouth. St Sadney.
Ebenezcr ch, Salt Springs
Glencis
Up. Ealedonia.......
L. Caledonia.

Enst River.
West Bay. C. $\mathcal{L}$
West Rirer id Green Hill
Red Bank \& Whitneyville
Scotsburn.
Hermon
St.Stenhen, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{B}$
Weldford.
H. J. Hinson, M.D. Bermuda.

Lecteport \& E'Jordon,. ....
Revs Roshorough.
St James. Dartmouth.
Salem River. 10 hn
Glassvillo
Estate of the late Rev $\dot{p}$
Clarke...................
Georgetorn. PET.
Port liood
Littlo Narrows.
Nem St And's Nem Glasgot.
Sussor \& Union.
. . . . . . . . .
$\$ 4,064.32$

## Colleger Fump.

Previously acknomledged si,357.3s; Sonris, P E I, 13.00; St Mattheri's, Ealifax, 13.E0: Gcorgctorn, PEI, 300; M1alagamatch, 200; River Denis, 200: hurray liarbor. P E I. 241: Carendish. PE E 23.97 ; Div Mank of Nota Scotia, 21600 - Mitirn C B. 15.06 1st ch Traro, 20.00 : 15 MacGreacr, 200 ; St James Newcastle, 6.00 Montagae, PEI, 15.t: : Bloomficld sce PEI, 10.00: Glassrille, 8.00; 3iddlo Musquodoboit. $1.50 ;$ St John's, Chatham, 10.00: Coldstream, 15.09: Falmouth ift, Sydnes, 15.00 : Gilencis, 1.51: U Caledonia, 250: La Caledonia, 1.10; Eist Kiver -0.s0: West Bas, GB, 1200 ; Red Lank and Whitnesville, 7.00 ; Dir B of $\mathrm{NE}, 11200$ : Dir UB of Malifax, $4.00:$ St Stephen, is B, 15.23 ; St Stenhen, Amtuerst, $2.00 ;$ Rev J M Sutherland, Bermuda, 300: Froma Presbyterian, Halifax, 1000 ; Int Afiss Rogers. 50.40 ; Si Jas, Dartmonth, 30.03: Salem, Rirer John 2200 Esstato of tho late Rev P Ciarko 25.50: Fort Masses, Miss Asso, 100.00:

Div Peodics Bank of Halifar, $90 . \operatorname{co}$;
Div Union Bank of Malifax, 307.50:
Sassex and Union, 17.00: Int II I,
Atkins, 80.85 Total, $\$ 8,10912$

## Bursary Fond.

Previously acknowledged.... $\$ 655.23$ St Intthew's, Malifax, $43.00 ;$ A Member of St James ch, N.G. (cont for 2 yrs) 120.00 ; Dis M 8 of IIfr. 15.00 ; Rev S Rosborougb, 5.00 ; St James, Dartmouth, 10.03; Estate lato Rev P Clarke, 15.50: Conpon Prozin'1 Debenture, 25.00 ; Dir Union Bans of Hfx. 4.50. Total \$ 894.13 .

## Manitoba College.

Proviously acknowledred.... $\$ 17$ 17 82
M Machiregor. 2.00: Bloomicld, PEI 5.C0; Glassvilie, Ni3. $2 . C 0$ : St James Dartmouth, 5.00 ; Fort Masses, Miss Assoc, 40.00 ; Sussex and Union, 5.00. 1'otal $236 . \mathrm{S} 2$.

## Aged Ministers' Fund.

Previously acknoriledged $\$ 20 \times 5.45$ Souris PL Island, 5.00; St Miatthem's, HIt E6G 75; Gcorgctorn, PEI. 2.00: Malagamatch, 2(x); River Vennis; 200 Rev Wi $P$ Arehibald, (Kates) 7.50 Rev w Calder,(Rate)! we : Mira, 7.00 ist ch Truro, 1000 : M Macercgor, 2.00 ; Rev J A Cairns, (Rate) .0 : Afontague, PFI. 1000 ; Rev F $\dot{A}$ McCurds, (Rate) 550: Whycocomah, 213.3 .00 ; Bloomfield, P E I. 3.00: Upper Musquodiboit. 1.50 : Coldstream, 500 : Fal:nouth, St Sydncy, 4 CO; Glenels, 1.00 ; Upper Caledonia, 1:50: Lomer Caledonia. "75; Eavt River, 0.20 : West Bay, C B. 6.W: Red Bank and Whitnosrille, 6.50 : Rev $J$ D Minuras, 3.75 ; St Slepien, N B3. 1134 ; Her D MicGregor, (Rate) $500: 1 \mathrm{~J} J$ Hinson, MD. Bermuda, 1.20; Int CJ Kell -150.00 ; Rev $S$ Rosboroush, (Rato) 3.50; St Tames, Dartmouth, 15.fio ; Silem ikiver John, 326 ; Fort iInssey Miss Assoc. 20.00: Estate of the lato Rev PClarke, 15.50 : Rev Wm Hamilton, (Rate) 4.50: Rer. D JIc Dougall, (Rate) 4.00 ; Dis Inion Bank of Hfx 2) 30 : Suscex and Union 200 Total, \$2452.20.

## Frfnch Eindsoflizanions.

Rer. Robt. H. Warden D.D. 193 St. Janes St Montreal. Theastirkr, to harch 6it 1691.

## Ordinary Fund

Alreads anknomleriged. ...is12,484.66 Thames Road …........ 30.00 Thames Road Sab sch ...... IS. 00 kirkton
Thorahilis.S
Guelph Chalmers.
Balderson \& Druminund. Lracaster línox

Regina knox
Litchficld di Portago da Fort E. Williams. Sic. Andrew's
A.R.R

Montrasistanley st.
Hawhesrille
Li rood
Jns Thompson, Perth
Bracebridgo
Char:cston, Knox
A ce C Lamont, Calcdon......
Beauharnois
Cbateangaay
Hnstiags.
Roseneath
PetrolcaEab Sch.
Montreal knox
AIr \& Ars Pliarper,Stonewall
Quebec, Chaltacrs ............

Spider Lasko Que 3.00

South Hountain .......... 10.00
Heckston. $\ldots$.......... 5.00
J. II. Fidlar, Marmora...... $\quad$. 4.0

Jis. Campleli. Bristol. ...... i. . 0
Ayr, Stanley St .............. 20.00
New Westminstor St. Aws 20.00
Funiskillen.
5.00

Cartwright....
Cartiright First
Wales $U$ Prayer meeting:... 5.50
Avonmore....................... s. 9
Arundel do..................... 4.0
John l.eask. Greenback O... 10.0
Vancouver, St. Arss.......... 11.0
Creemore, St. Avs ......... 3.0
E. Notarrasaga.............. 1.x
E. Nottitrasaga S.S..... 0.3

Duncdin....................... 269
Duvedin S. S. .....................
St-John N. $13, \mathrm{St}$ Darid's $\mathrm{S} . \mathrm{S} \quad 10.0$
E Oxford
Bishop's Milis............................. 200
20
Montreal. Knox S. S..........
KeenoS. Sch.. .... .... ... 3150
Cayuga Mount IIealy. $\quad 10.00$
Mosa Burns............. 100
II:unilton, St. Johu's ....... s,

Marrinaton Ont............. 0.2
AC Fulton. New Westm'ster 5,0
Kingston, Cooke s............
Indian Lands, Free (xordon. 15,0
Tayside S Sch.... ....... 60
Smith's Fails.St. Paul's..... 6010
Huntingdon, St. Aws......... 30.00
Montreal, Erskinc. ........... 49).(1)
Ref Jif lienry, Crcemore.. 2.0
Oro, Esson . ................... 6.0
Sunnidale, Zion.................. S. 0
Tirerton
Mrs Alex Patton, Tiverton 10.0
P Nisbet. Duniarton...... . 5.5
Simcoe, St Paul's S S ..... - 4.00
London, St.Androw's ....... 10.00

Mrnotick \& S Gloucester..... 150
Tilbury East........ ....... 2.0
Russell \& Metcalfe ....... 10.0
Smith's Falls, St. Andrew's 7.00
Sirnthroy, St Andrers's...... 50.0
GreenbankS S
Victoria, BC,St Andren's 2iv
S Plymptor. Lndies H . \& F .
$\qquad$
Vallorficid.
Vm Cnnningian Hunting $13 \times$
don
Tait's Comers.
16
Turin...........................
Botany …......................... 11
Boany SS.... ..... - if
Thamesrillo SS …..... 10 (o
Lindsay, St. Andrents. ..... . 100.0
Do:cr....................... 15.0
Campelirille ....... . 10.0
Chatham, St Andrep's … 5.01
South Luther .... .......... 5.0
Glenaren.... .. .... ...... 2.0
ThedfordS.............. 13.9
Anon,Gaciph ............ . 10
Blenheim, St Andrex's .... til
Abing2on.... ................. . 1.1
Blackheath .............. ....
Eart-Asbficid. $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Middlerille \& Dalhousic. - 53j
Hibbert.
iannchester
Tecsmater, Zion ….......... 10.13
Zorra Barns...................... if
Aronton....... ............. 14 .
Peterborough, st. Paul's..... 2j2
Crosshill …................. 10.0
Toranto Collego $\mathrm{S} \mathfrak{i}$.......... 3.0
Listomell ................ ..... 5.0
Torontos St. Panl's............


Manifoba College.
Dr. King and D. McArthur, Treas.
For Crdinary Revenuc.
Previousiy reported …... \$ 2661.04 Congregational contributions ner liev PM Morison. ... Blenheim, Ontario.
177.82 Congregational cuntributions per Kev Ur Reid............ Congregational contributions per Dr Warden.
390.00 $16: . \mathrm{CO}$
$\$ 359055$

## For Debt and Repairs.

Preriousls reported. $\qquad$ .. $\$ 3912.45$ (i. F. Stenhen, Winnineg, 1000 ; Adarn Laidlaw, Hamilton, 10.00 ; Wa. McNider, Iamilen, 1.00 ; Kenneth Urquhart, Cnathain. 000011 m . Yuile, Muntreal, 50.00 ; Javid Yuile, Montreal, 50 U0: George liurn, Uttawa.2:10; Paul Campbell, Torunto, 50.00. Total \$1185.45.

For Scholarship Fund.
Proriously reported
274.00

Widurs' and orphass' Flato wi constction with the Calder 07 crutland : Jahes Crull, Tezag, Montreal.
Huntspille and Allansville, Ont. (i) years) 34.00 ; Ormstown, (2uc., 12.00 : Camden and ersburg, OnL. 12.0); Oren Sound, linox Church, it.0s.


THE MONTREAL BUS!NESS COLLEGE,
bomer of Nolire bame street and place D'Ames.
(Estamashen 1sG.)
The most thorough Commercial School in C.tanda. The course of instruction is a thorough drill ins prantical education for business purposes. Each department is in chatce of an experienced tencher.
Merchants there are in hundreds who hare either acquired their business hnorrledse or finished offa knuriledge gleaned elsewhere by a course taken in the Alontreal Busipess Collexe-Cornarall Standard.
This institution could hardly desire a better refutation than it already possesses.-La Minerce of Montreal.
The diplomas of the Collere bave come to be regarded by kusiness men as among the best certificates of character and abilits.-Cianadian Trude Redent.
It is their sim in each department to make it an actual counterpart of rhat a young man inay expect to meet with when he enters a business house. Mumeral Gazette. Our Actual Businges Department is unequalled in the Dominion.
Send for bandsome circulars. Address:
DAEES \& FUEE。

## (ifastle \& Som.

stainea (blass,
Gumxcly excoxations amal
实xxuishixg : ©ixime fells.
cexomatrax.

##  <br> Their Inscriptions and History.

By Professor Campbell, of montireal prebsyterian collgge 2 Vols.; Cloth, extra inlustratcil . . . 85.00
" A work winich will prove an addition to the worthis ? store of knowledge, and which will enianec the alresid: high reputation of its author."-Toronto Empire.
Williamson \& Co., Publishers, TORONTO.
AND ALL BOORSELLERS:

(Rennie's Seeds can only be procured direct from
HM. RENNIEs TORONTO, GAN.


BEST HOLIDAY CIFT forPastor, Parent. Feacher, child, Fricad
3000 more Words and nearly 2000 more Engravings than any other American Dictionary.
It is an invaluable companion in every School and at crery Fireside.

## GET THE BEST.

Sold by all Booksellers. Illustrated promind with specimen pages, etc., sent froc,
G. \& C. MERRIAM \& CO., Pub'rs,Springficid; Man

