

The Canada Presbyterian

Vol. 22.—No. 24.
Whole No. 1114.

Toronto, Wednesday, June 14th, 1893.

2.00 per Annum, in advance.
Single Copies, Five Cents.

Books.

The Toronto Willard Tract Depository

HAVE NOW READY,
COMPLETING THE 5th SERIES OF
THE EXPOSITOR'S BIBLE,
THE BOOK OF PSALMS.
VOLUME I. BY THE
Rev. ALEXANDER MACLAREN D. D.
Crown 8vo. cloth, \$1.50.
Also Just Ready of
THE NEW 6th SERIES
1. The Epistle to The Philippians
By Rev. Principal RAINY, D. D.
Nearly Ready.
2. The First Book of Kings
By the Ven. Archdeacon FARRAR, D. D.
3. Ezra, Nehemiah and Esther
By Rev. Professor W. F. ADENEY.
To Complete the 6th Series in Press.
4. The Book of Joshua. By Rev. Professor W. G. BLAIR, D. D., LL. D.
5. The Book of Daniel. By Rev. Professor J. M. FULLER.
6. The Psalms. Vol II. By Rev. ALEXANDER MACLAREN, D. D.

This series contains Expository Lectures on ALL THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE by the foremost Preachers and Theologians of the day. While regard will be had up to the latest results of Scholarship, the volumes are essentially popular and adapted to the general reader quite as much as to the clergy. 6 volumes published yearly.
Crown octavo, about 400 pages each, strongly bound. Price to subscribers, cash in advance, for either series of 6 vols., \$6; separate vols., \$1.50, postpaid.
Full list of the complete series with particulars of Subscriptions, etc., will be sent on application.

THE TORONTO
WILLARD TRACT DEPOSITORY
(LIMITED).
Corner Yonge and Temperance Sts.
TORONTO.

A NEW CANADIAN BOOK.

STORIES FROM INDIAN WIGWAMS AND NORTHERN CAMP FIRES.

BY
REV. EGERTON R. YOUNG,
AUTHOR OF
"By Canoe and Dog-Train"
"Oowekapun" etc.
Cloth, bevelled boards, design in ink and gold, 293 pages; 43 original illustrations.
Price \$1.25.

The Canadian public will hail with pleasure a new book from the pen of the well-known missionary author. His former work "By Canoe and Dog-Train among the Cree and Saulteaux Indians" has already obtained a sale of 50,000 copies. This new book is full of thrilling incident and adventure in that field of missionary toil, trial and triumph, the Great Lone Land.

PERSONAL AND PRESS OPINIONS.

From the Christian Age.—"Without doubt the most fascinating record of missionary enterprise ever published."
From the Methodist Temperance Magazine.—"Here we have a story of romantic adventure and of noble Christian self-denial such as it would be difficult to match. The romance of fiction is nowhere beside this enchanting narrative, which is told in a style that enchains the reader."

Bishop Hurst writes:—"I have read your latest work with intense interest. It is magnificent, entirely new in material, full of information and ought to go everywhere—from Hudson's Bay to Patagonia, and from New York around the world, and back again to New York."

From the Free Methodist:—"We have read this book with admiration and delight. We cannot use weaker terms in describing what we have felt in its personal. Again and again have we marvelled at the power of physical endurance displayed by the missionary author."

WILLIAM BRIGGS,
29-33 Richmond St. West,
TORONTO.

Books.

NEW BOOKS.

- 1 Henry Martyn, Saint and Scholar by Geo. Smith LL.D. with Portrait and Illustrations.....\$3.00
- 2 Present Day Theology, by the late Prof. Lewis F. Stearns.....\$3.00
- 3 The Early Religion of Israel, by James Robertson, D.D. (Baird Lecture 1889).....\$3.00
- 4 The Gospel of a Risen Saviour, by R. McCheyne Edgar, M.A.....\$2.50
- 5 The Pauline Theology, by Geo. B. Stevens, D.D., Yale University.....\$2.00
- 6 Christ in the Centuries, and other Sermons, by A. M. Fairbairn, D.D.....\$1.25
- 7 Survivals in Christianity; Lectures at Cambridge, Mass., by Charles James Wood.....\$1.50
- 8 The Holy Spirit in Missions, by A. J. Gordon, D.D.....\$1.25
- 9 Missionary Landscapes in the Dark Continent, by Rev. James Johnston.....\$1.25
- 10 Straight Sermons to Young Men, by Henry Van Dyke, D.D.....\$1.25
- 11 Scripture Photographs, by J. Elder Cumming, D.D.....\$0.90
- 12 Atonement the Fundamental Fact of Christianity, by Newman Hall, D.D.....\$0.60

JOHN YOUNG,
Upper Canada Tract Society,
102 Yonge Street, Toronto.

THE FREE CHURCH JUBILEE, 1843-1893.

AFTER FIFTY YEARS LETTERS OF A GRANDFATHER.

REV. W. G. BLAIR, D. D., LL. D.
Cloth bound, Price 25c.

JAS. BAIN & SON,
PUBLISHERS,
PRESBYTERIAN BOOK ROOM,
TORONTO.

JUST ISSUED, SEED:

NUMBER ONE HARD SEED—WHEAT, FURNISHED BY A MAN FROM MINNESOTA. Six Speeches by John G. Woolley. Introduction by Frances E. Willard and Lady Henry Somerset. 12mo, cloth, 157 p.p. Price \$1. Post-free.

CRIMINOLOGY:
A Psychological and Scientific Study of Criminals with Relation to Physical and Mental Types, etc. By Arthur McDonald, M.D., U. S. Representative at the International Congress on Criminology at Brussels, Specialists in Education as Related to the Abnormal and Weakening Classes. U. S. Bureau of Education, etc. Introduction by Professor Cesare Lombroso, of the University of Turin, Italy. In an Appendix is given an Extensive Bibliography of the Best Books on Crime, in the Several Languages 12mo, cloth, 416 pp. Price \$2.00. Post-free.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
PUBLISHERS.
11 RICHMOND ST. WEST, TORONTO

KILGOUR BROTHERS,
Manufacturers and Printers.
Paper, Paper Bags, Flour Sacks, Paper Boxes, Folding Boxes, Tea Caddies, Twine, Etc.
21-23 Wellington St. W., Toronto.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. (FOUNDED 1829.)

The Autumn term will begin Sept. 5th. Staff consists of 13 masters. The curriculum includes a Classical, a Science, a Business and a Musical course. 25 acres of play ground for cricket, football and tennis. Covered Hockey rink, quarter mile track, swimming bath and large gymnasium.

For prospectus apply to the Principal.
U. C. COLLEGE
(Deer Park),
TORONTO.

Professional.

DR. L. L. PALMER,
SURGEON,
EYE, EAR, THROAT,
40 COLLEGE ST., TORONTO.

J. W. ELLIOT,
DENTIST
— HAS REMOVED TO —
144 CARLTON STREET

A. M. ROSEBRUGH, M. D.,
EYE AND EAR SURGEON,
137 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

LANGLEY & LANGLEY,
ARCHITECTS,
Canada Life Building, 40-46 King Street West
Henry Langley, R. C. A., Architect of the Metropolitan and Co-Architect of Trinity and Dunn Avenue Methodist churches, Toronto.

JOHNSTON & LARMOUR,
— TORONTO —
Clerical and Legal Robes and Gowns
2 ROSSIN BLOCK, TORONTO.

M. J. SISLEY, L.D.S.,
PARKDALE DENTIST,
Corner Queen St. W. and Lansdowne Avenue
TELEPHONE 5144.

DR. C. S. McLEAN,
DENTIST
Office and Residence, 277 Gerrard St., near Parliament.

DR. J. CHURCHILL PATTON,
19 AVENUE ROAD, TORONTO.
OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 10 a.m., 1 to 2.30 p.m., to 8 p.m. Phone 4197.

J. A. TROUTMAN, L.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST.
504 SPADINA AV., COR. DIVISION ST.
Makes the preservation of natural teeth a specialty, and all work warranted to give satisfaction. Appointments made by Telephone 1749. Night Bell.

KNOX LAUNDRY
409 SPADINA AVENUE.
All Hand Work
W. LARTER, Proprietor
l. 1562.

C. P. LENNOX, DENTIST,
Rooms A and B,
YONGE ST. ARCADE, TORONTO.
The new system of teeth without plates can be had at my office. Gold Filling and Crowning warranted to stand. Artificial teeth on all the known bases, varying in price from \$6 per set. Vitalized Air for painless extraction. Residence on Beaconsfield Avenue. Night calls attended to at residence.

DR. ORONHYATEKHA.
Special attention given to Diseases of Throat, Lungs, and Nervous System.
Galvanic Faradic and Static Electricity. Inhalations of Vapor and Oxygen.
Consultation Rooms 29-30 Canada Life Building, Hours—10 a.m. till 4 p.m. and 7 to 8 p.m.

A. H. HARRIS,
Corner Queen and Berkeley.
Tel. 2884. **DENTIST**

GOOD LADY or GENTLEMAN
writers wanted to do
Copying at home. Address Lock Box 1204, Lima, O.

N. PEARSON. C. H. BOSANKO.
DENTISTS,
OVER HOOPER & Co.'s DRUG STORE,
45 KING STREET.

ICE CREAM FINE BAKERY GOODS.
51 King E., 51 King W., 152 Yonge St., 68 Jarvis St.
THE NABSMITH CO., LIM.

Miscellaneous.

ALEXANDER & FERGUSON,
Stock Brokers and Investment Agents.
TEMPLE CHAMBERS
23 TORONTO ST., TORONTO.
Investments in Stocks and Bonds carefully selected. Correspondence solicited.

ADVERTISING IN ENGLAND
EUROPEAN CONTINENT, ETC.
SELL'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, LTD.
CAPITAL, \$250,000.
HENRY SELL, MANAGER,
Editor and Founder "SELL'S WORLD'S PRESS."
Full particulars regarding British or European Advertising, Sample Papers, Rates, etc., at the London Office, 167-168 Fleet Street, or at
NEW YORK OFFICE:
21 Park Row, Ground Floor.

HAMILTON STEAMBOAT COMPANY
Commencing Saturday, June 10th.

From Galdes' Wharf four trips each way daily. Leave Toronto 7.30 and *11 a.m., 2 and *5.15 p.m. Leave Hamilton *7.45 and 10.45 a.m., 2.15 and *5.30 p.m.
*Call at Oakville, weather permitting.
J. B. GRIFITH. F. ARMSTRONG,
Manager. Agent.

KNOX COLLEGE.
APPLICATIONS for the position of Steward in Knox College will be received by Rev. Dr. Keis,
CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDINGS,
Richmond St. E., Toronto, till 27th June, 1893.
WM. MORTIMER CLARK,
Chairman.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital and Assets over - \$1,600,000.
Annual Income over - 1,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
Cor Scott and Wellington Sts
Toronto.

Insurance effected on all kinds of property lowest current rates. Dwellings and their contents insured on the most favourable terms.
Losses Promptly and Liberally Settled

PRESBYTERIAN HEADQUARTERS
S. S. LIBRARIES.
Schools desiring to replenish their Libraries cannot do better than send to

W. DRYSDALE & CO.
232 St. James Street, Montreal, where they can select from the choicest stock in the Dominion, and at very low prices. Special inducements. Send for catalogue and prices. School requisites of every description constantly on hand.
W. DRYSDALE & Co.,
Agents Presbyterian Board of Publication,
232 St. James Street, Montreal.

GEO. HARCOURT & SON.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Our Stock of Spring Woollens and Gentlemen's Furnishings is now complete. It will be found to comprise the best as well as the latest selections for proper dress.
We trust to be favored with an order.
57 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.
Phone. 2468.

Miscellaneous.

THE TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Is by long odds the best Company for Total Abstainers to insure in.
They are classed by themselves, which means a great deal more than can be shown in an advertisement.
Ask for literature. Money to loan on easy terms.
HON. G. W. ROSS, H. SUTHERLAND,
President. Manager.

TORONTO GENERAL AND SAFE DEPOSIT TRUSTS CO. VAULTS

Cor. Yonge and Colborne Sts.
Capital \$1,000,000
Guarantee and Reserve Funds.. 300,000
Hon. Ed. Blake, Q.C., LL.D., President.
E. A. Meredith, LL.D.,
John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D., } Vice-Pres.

Chartered to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, &c., and for the faithful performance of all such duties its capital and surplus are liable.
ALL SECURITIES AND TRUST INVESTMENTS ARE INSCRIBED IN THE COMPANY'S BOOKS IN THE NAMES OF THE ESTATES OR TRUSTS TO WHICH THEY BELONG, AND APART FROM THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

The protection of the Company's vaults for the preservation of WILLS offered gratuitously.
SAVES IN THEIR BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS FOR RENT.

The services of Solicitors who bring estates or business to the Company are retained. All business entrusted to the Company will be economically and promptly attended to.
J. W. LANGMUIR, MANAGER.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.

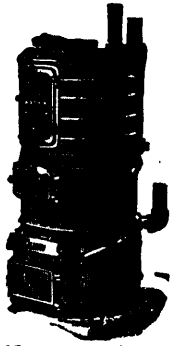
INCORPORATED 1822.
CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.
Chief Agent For Canada:
MATTHEW C. HINSHAW, - MONTREAL
WOOD & MACDONALD
AGENTS FOR TORONTO.
56 KING STREET EAST.
Agents required in unrepresented towns.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1825.

Assets \$37,500,000.
Investments in Canada . . . 7,500,000.
Low Rates. Free Policy. Liberal Terms to Clergymen. Ask for Prospectuses.
W. M. RAMSAY, MANAGER.
THOMAS KERR, Inspector of Agencies

TWO GIRLS WANTED,
COOK AND HOUSEMAID, to begin at any time to 1st August. Wages liberal. Good home for two sisters or middle-aged woman and daughter. References required. Parties interested may enquire of Rev. John Murray here. Apply to
MRS. DONALD MCKINNON,
18th May, 1893. Grimsby

USE
**SURPRISE
SOAP**
ON WASH DAY;
AND EVERY DAY.



Note attractive design.

THE SPENCE
"DAISY" HOT WATER HEATER

Has the least number of Joints.

Is not Overrated,

Is still without an Equal

WARDEN KING & SON,
637 CRAIG ST. MONTREAL

BRANCH, 110 ADELAIDE STREET WEST, TORONTO.

MCCOLL'S OILS ARE THE BEST.

USE LARDINE MACHINE OIL, CHAMPION GOLD
MEDAL OIL OF THE DOMINION.

MCCOLL'S CYLINDER OIL WILL

wear twice as long as any other make

The Finest High Grade Engine Oils are Manufactured by

MCCOLL BROS. & CO., TORONTO.

For sale by all leading dealers in the country.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

An infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For Disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,

Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm. Manufactured only at

THOS. HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78 New Oxford St, London

And sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS CURES **DYSPEPSIA.**
Wrong action of the stomach and digestive organs causes Dyspepsia and kindred diseases, such as Sour Stomach, Waterbrash, Heartburn, Dizziness, Constipation,
SICK HEADACHE,
Lost Appetite, all-gone feeling at pit of stomach and distress after eating. To be dyspeptic is to be miserable, hopeless, languid and depressed in body and mind. No case, however, is so obstinate or severe that B. B. B. cannot cure or relieve it. I was in misery from Dyspepsia but two bottles of B.B.B. entirely freed me from it.
Miss L. A. KUHN, Hamilton, Ont.
B.B.B. Cures Dyspepsia.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS AS A **SPRING MEDICINE.**
No other remedy exercises so powerful an effect on the entire system as Burdock Blood Bitters. It purifies, cleanses, tones and strengthens.
IN SPRINGTIME
various disorders may attack the liver. The strong food taken during winter overloads the system, clogs the bowels and produces biliousness, constipation, sick headache, boils, pimples, bad blood, skin diseases, etc.
Burdock Blood Bitters unlocks all the clogged avenues of the system, carries off all foul humors and impurities, and cures the above named diseases, while at the same time giving health and strength to the entire system.
B.B.B. Best Spring Tonic.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS CURES **BAD BLOOD.**
Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness are causes of Bad Blood. Good Blood cannot be made by any one suffering from these complaints. The results of Bad Blood are
BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES.
Eruptions, Sores, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters really cures bad blood, driving away every vestige of it from a common pimple to the worst Scrofulous sore. It is the kind that cures.
Mr. H. M. Lockwood, of Lindsay, Ont., had 53 boils in one year but was entirely cured by B. B. B.
B.B.B. Cures Bad Blood.

HEALTH AND HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Eat slowly and you will not over eat. Keeping the feet warm will prevent headaches.

Late to breakfast, hurried for dinner, cross at tea.

A short needle makes the most expedition in plain sewing.

Matches, out of the reach of children, should be kept in every bedroom. They are cheap enough.

When sheets or chamber towels get thin in the middle, cut them in two, sew the sides together, and hem the sides.

A pound of chloride of lime mixed with a quart of water, and placed where roaches abound, is destructive to them. Equal parts of powdered camphor and borax scattered over shelves and in crevices is also efficacious.

Painting the kitchen walls enables one to wash them off, and in general tends to a neat appearance. The paint should be good oil paint, applied as for outdoor work, first sizing the surface to be coated with a solution of one-half pound of glue to a gallon of water.

Split Rolls.—To one quart of light dough take three-fourths cup of sugar, one-fourth cup of lard, and one egg; work in flour to stiffen, not quite as stiff as bread dough. When light roll out and cut with round cutter, spread melted butter on one half, turn other half over; let rise again, and bake.

Frozen Rice Pudding.—Wash and pick over three-fourths of a coffee cupful of rice, and soak in one pint of milk for two hours. Then add one quart and one pint of milk, eight teaspoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, butter the size of an egg, melted, and nutmeg to taste. Bake two hours in a moderate oven, stirring frequently. When cold, add one-half pint of strawberry jam and freeze.

To Clean Marble.—Mix two parts of powdered whiting with one of powdered bluing and half a pound of soft soap, and allow it to come to a boil; while still hot apply with a soft cloth to the stained marble, and allow it to remain there until quite dry; then wash off with hot water and soap in which a little salts of lemon has been dissolved. Dry well with a piece of soft flannel, and your marble will be clean and white as when new.

An exchange says: Take care as Summer approaches to keep an inviting table; give old and young plenty of fruit and vegetables. It is better to pay a little extra for such things than spend a month in nursing, besides paying a doctor's bill. Remember that a tumbler of milk with an egg beaten in it, followed by an orange, baked apples or a saucer of prunes is a hearty breakfast for a child, so don't worry if the youngsters will not eat bread or meat at this season; as the sunny weather comes and they can spend half the day out of doors, you will find your bread duly appreciated.

THE ADVERTISING

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within the bounds of reason, because it is true; it always appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements, which, in the financial world, would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

For a general family cathartic, we confidently recommend Hood's Pills.

A man weighs less when the barometer is high, notwithstanding the fact that the atmospheric pressure on him is more than when the barometer is low. As the pressure of the air on an ordinary-sized man is about fifteen tons, the rise of the mercury from 29 to 31 inches adds about one ton to the load he has to carry.

CREAM OF SCOTTISH SONG WITH WORDS AND MUSIC
Seventy-one of the Best—in Book Form 64pp. for 25c—Send to Imrie & Graham, Church and Colborne Sts., Toronto, Can.



Laid up for Repairs
—the clothes that are washed without *Pearline*. The rubbing and scrubbing that's hard for you, is harder for them. *Pearline* washes clothes without scouring them to pieces. It gives no chance for harm, and it takes away half the work. It saves clothes and it saves strength. *Pearline does away with the Rub, Rub, Rub.* Get *Pearline* first, and you'll find it makes your clothes last.

Beware of imitations which are being peddled from door to door. First quality goods do not require such desperate methods to sell them. PEARLINE sells on its merits, and is manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York.

Your Patronage Respectfully Solicited.

PARKDALE KASH GROCERY

HICKMAN & Co.,

The Old Reliable House for Choice

Teas, Koffees, Spices,

GROCERIES, FRUITS AND PROVISIONS.

SPECIALTIES:

Bouquet Tea and Happy Thought Baking Powder.

Remember, we keep nothing but first-class goods and our prices are Rock Bottom.

Families waited upon for orders, if desired.

Telephone orders receive prompt attention.

Kindly give us a call, it will be profitable to you and us.

HICKMAN & Co.,

1424 Queen St. W. Tel. 5061.

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO.

(Limited), MONTREAL, MANUFACTURERS OF REFINED SUGARS OF THE WELL-KNOWN BRAND

Redpath

OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY AND PURITY. Made by the Latest Processes, and Newest and Best Machinery, not surpassed anywhere.

LUMP SUGAR,

In 50 and 100 lb. boxes.

"CROWN" Granulated,

Special Brand, the finest which can be made

EXTRA GRANULATED,

Very Superior Quality.

CREAM SUGARS,

(Not dried).

YELLOW SUGARS,

Of all Grades and Standards

SYRUPS,

Of all Grades in Barrels and half Barrels.

SOLE MAKERS

Of high class Syrups in Tins, 2 lb. and 8 lb. each

\$3 a Day Sure.
Send me your address and I will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; I furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send me your address and I will explain the business fully; remember, I guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write to-day.
Address A. W. KNOWLES, Windsor, Ontario.

THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

VOL. 22.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14th, 1893.

No. 24.

Notes of the Week.

Johns Hopkins University will this June, for the first time, confer the title Ph. D., upon a woman. Miss Florence Bascom, a Massachusetts girl, will at that time be so honoured by that institution.

The betrothal of the Duke of York and the Princess Victoria May of Teck, whose marriage will occur July 6th, has given a much needed impetus to trade throughout England, particularly at the West End of London.

The Montreal Gazette says: The latest accusation against Mr. Mowat's Government is that there is no Methodist in it. It is a good job for the critics they do not live in the United States because there they would have to yield submission to a Government which has nothing but Presbyterians in it.

A rich and religious Princeton woman, who had given dormitories to the college, made it a condition that she might give as many tracts as she chose to the students living in her building. Accordingly, every morning, the janitor brings up several tracts in each scuttleful of coal. It is understood that the tracts are a permanent institution, and that endowment will be left to furnish them to the students in these buildings for all time to come.

Queen Victoria used an elevator for the first time in many years, at the opening of the Imperial Institute, in London, the other day. There is nothing of the kind in any of the royal palaces. So far as the country residences of the Queen are concerned, there is no special need of a passenger lift, as her Majesty never, by any chance, ascends above the first floor, and the private staircases are made as comfortable as possible.

The Briggs case, in all its different aspects, says the Mid-Continent, took about six days of the Assembly's time. It was wearisome and tedious perhaps, but the interest never flagged from beginning to end. The result is worth all its cost, and apart also from its issue, the educational value to the hundreds present, commissioners and lookers on, was great. As an exposition in concrete forms of the Presbyterian system of government, and of the significance of ordination vows, together with the extended discussion of the inspiration and authority of the Bible, it was highly instructive.

The Interior: The secular press has been generous in its treatment of Dr. Briggs, but its animus against Presbyterianism is only too apparent. Episcopacy because of its wide tolerance, is lauded indiscriminately, but in appeals addressed to Dr. Briggs' sympathizers, they are virtually urged to be intolerant, and to show their intolerance by withdrawing from the Presbyterian communion. We long for the day when a large-hearted charity shall prevail in all the Churches, and when building up, not breaking down, shall receive the commendation of all who love and reverence truth.

Christian Leader: The story is told by Mr. Archibald Munro, of Edinburgh, who heard Dr. Chalmers on his last public appearance, which was on the 19th February, 1847, in opening the West Port Church, that on its being announced that an overflow meeting would be addressed by Mr. Tasker, the newly appointed minister, an old woman at once rose and made for the door to "get out to hear

Maister Tasker." The doctor hearing her demand as she pressed past him in the passage, smiled and said, "Let the old woman out; by all means let her out to hear Maister Tasker."

In its "Jubilee Vignettes" the Christian Leader makes the following reference to a well-known Canadian minister: "Dr. A. B. Mackay was the first speaker on behalf of the Canadian Churches, and the Assembly of which he is the representative and the congregation to which he ministers, have both good reason to be proud of him. The delegates had all interesting stories to tell, but hardly any which interested the Assembly more than the story which Dr. Mackay told of the Disruption worthies of Montreal and their log-cabin church. It was, indeed, a tale which might have been entitled "From Log-cabin to Temple," for the new church had been pronounced by Dr. Gray the most complete ecclesiastical building he had ever seen.

It will interest a very great number of persons, especially those in attendance upon the World's Fair, to know that daily lectures are given at the Bible Institute, in Chicago, by some of the most eminent Bible teachers of Great Britain and America. Among those who are lecturing, or will lecture, are, Rev. Hubert Brooke, of England, Dr. A. J. Gordon, of Boston, Prof. W. G. Moorehead and J. M. Stiffler, Dr. Theodore Monod, of Paris, Rev. John McNeill, Rev. John Riddell, and Rev. John Robertson, of Scotland. These lectures are open to every one. They are held at nine and eleven o'clock every morning, except Sunday and Monday, at the Bible Institute, 80 Institute Place. People visiting the World's Fair can also have the opportunity of hearing these eminent men.

Rev. W. F. Clarke, the well-known agricultural writer, in the course of an article written for the Canadian Independent on the proposed union of Congregationalists and Presbyterians, remarks: I say it with the utmost deliberation, that I do not know of one vital principle that is put in jeopardy by the proposed union. Our Presbyterian brethren have met us more than half way, and have shown a cordiality that reminds one of the 133rd Psalm. Union, if it can be effected, will greatly enhance the power for good of both denominations. It will end a number of unseemly rivalries, and stop the waste of much missionary money. It will pave the way for further consolidation of the "one army of the living God." O brethren, my heart glows and burns within me, as I think of what may possibly grow out of the happy consummation of this union. It may yet be the most glorious incident in our history, as the British Weekly says that "to the Congregationalists of Canada credit is to be given for making the first overture towards a sister denomination" in the direction of union. Sure I am that the Master will set it down among the things done in His name, not to "the least of these my brethren," but to some of the most honoured, eminent and useful among them. I feel like making Mordecai's appeal to Esther: "Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?" Denominationalism is surely doomed to give place to a higher type of Church life; and if we can be a link in the golden chain that shall bind the now divided sects into one, it will be a grand wind-up to a mission which, even so far, has been by no means an unfruitful one.

PULPIT, PRESS AND PLATFORM.

McCosh: Love is the refreshing water; the law is the channel for it to flow in; and the spring is the bosom of God.

Golden Rule: It is safe to be suspicious of any line of belief or conduct that grieves devout people and delights the irreverent and immoral.

North Carolina Presbyterian: The politicians will never aid reform till it can command the votes; and votes can always command the politicians.

Cumberland Presbyterian: Success in life does not depend half so much upon ability as fidelity. There is not so much difference in the working powers of men as in their willing powers.

Prof. Drummond: Half the world is on the wrong scent in the pursuit of happiness. They think it consists in having and getting, and in being served by others. It consists in giving and in serving others.

Lutheran Observer: Next to the liquor traffic, the evil of a demoralizing literature is the greatest curse in this country at the present time; and parents chiefly are responsible for its widespread and corrupting effects upon the young.

Joseph Parker, D.D.: There was one commandment in Eden, there were ten commandments on Sinai. There are ten commandments, not because virtue is divisible into ten mysteries, but because vice has made ten attempts to break through the golden circle of obedience.

Presbyterian Journal: The man who can keep the gain-loving spirit out of his Sabbath thoughts, who can leave farm and counting-house and ledger quite behind him, has a reasonable expectation that he is not going to be entangled in this mammon-worshipping fashion of the world.

Christian Intelligencer: If you are a good workman in the church do not be surprised that you have more and more put on you. Yonder poor, lazy sulk and skulk is rewarded by having nothing to do. He is not wanted around. He is good for nothing but to bury his talent—a napkin saint.

Independent: The Being who has laid lines of beauty and markings of color on the microscopic infusoria which remain invisible till magnified by 15,000 diameters, has measures and conceptions of what is and what is not beneath His notice which give the humblest of His children full permission to approach and utter the desires of faith.

Charles Hodge, D.D.: As far back as I can remember I had the habit of thanking God for everything I received, and of asking Him for everything I wanted. If I lost a book or any one of my playthings I prayed that I might find it. I prayed walking along the streets, in school and out of school, whether playing or studying. I did not do this in obedience to any prescribed rule—it seemed natural. I thought of God as an everywhere present being, full of kindness and love, who could not be offended if children talked to Him.

Zion's Herald: Of all the religious organizations, the church in the house is one of the most attractive and salutary in its influence on the members of the household. It brings religion home to the business and bosom of the family. The children feel its elevating and molding power. The par-

ents are better girded both for their secular duties and the more public worship of God. The ascending incense at morning and eve is a fresh consecration of all to God, imparting a sacredness to the duties of daily life. When rightly viewed, the whole life is a worship—the toil in the house, the shop, and on the farm, not less than the praise and prayer in the temple. The world is a temple; life a psalm of praise.

D. L. Moody: Another thing which the man gets who is born again is a new tongue. He does not wish to slander people any longer. He does not wish to tell untruths any longer. "And He hath put a new song into my mouth." The nearer a person gets to God, the more he feels like singing. The colder the churches get, the more are they inclined to let singers do their singing at \$10,000 a year. There is more said in the Bible about praise than about prayer. The last thing which Moses did when he was 120 years old was to write a song and teach it to the children of Israel. Show me a joyous church, and I'll show you a victorious church.

Joseph Parker, D.D.: Can you begin to pray?—That will do. Can you commit to memory some other man's little prayer and make it your own by spiritual appropriation?—That will do. There are sundry little prayers in the Bible put there to be adopted. Men adopt a little child, men adopt foundlings; here are prayers that are meant to be adopted in your heart's family: "God be merciful unto me a sinner!" It would be a poor memory that could not retain that little prayer. Yet it is only little in words; in meaning it is large as sin, and vast as mercy divine. Can you recite half of it? Can you get as far as "God be merciful!" If there you are stopped by a sob of the heart, God knows the rest. It is an utterance of His own inspiration; He gave it, He answered it; He gives it always. He always answers it. Add nothing to that perfectness. There is an integrity which we cannot increase; there are flowers we ought not to paint. Your prayer, therefore, is not little or poor because it is not uttered in words, or because words will not come fluently, or because words only put your heart to deeper shame. The prayer is in the purpose, not in the utterance.

Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D.: The best preventive against spiritual assault and overthrow is to keep up constantly the tone and fibre of a truly godly character by perpetually living close with God. Multitudes live as if there were no God in the broad world. They act as if the Master were away and would never return. "Blessed is that servant whom, when the Master cometh, he finds watching." It is not only the enemy whom we are to be looking after, but our Lord Himself. I never know when He will come to impeach my poor work, or when He will come with the orders to drop the tools into the grave. But a perpetually vigilant life of communion and hard study and holy intercourse with Him will keep us ever ready for "the last call." If we watch thus for Him, He will be ever watching over us, and then no deadly danger shall ever befall us. It ought to be not only a duty but a delight to be watchful. For there are so many mercies constantly in sight, so many opportunities to do good, so many beautiful views of God's providence, and so many foretastes of heaven, that we lose more than we can afford to if we fall asleep on our homeward way. Can we "not watch with Him one hour?" It will soon be over.

Our Contributors.

A FEW SLIGHT CHANGES THAT MIGHT NOT HURT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

BY KNOXIAN.

Spots are easily visible on the sun and little defects are easily seen in the working of a good ecclesiastical court like our General Assembly. If the defects are not seen by everybody they are heard of by not a few, for they are discussed in the lobbies, on the railway trains as the members return home, and, worse than that, in some of the manses after they return.

Let all due allowance be made for the fact that nothing or nobody pleases everybody. The Confession of Faith does not please all Presbyterians. There are a few people even in the Presbyterian Church who seem dissatisfied with the Bible, especially with the Old Testament. Any number of people have a quarrel with their Creator at the present time because He does not send dry weather.

Such being the case, no reasonable man expects that everybody will be pleased with a General Assembly. Still it would be a good thing for everybody to try to raise the satisfaction to the maximum and reduce the grumbling to a minimum. With this end in view we make a few suggestions.

Would it not be a good thing to have the business of the Court more generally distributed among the members? There was a good deal of talk about "concentration" last year and there is more or less every year. It is alleged that the same members are continually on the platform while others sit day after day in the pews and do nothing but vote. Is there not some ground for this complaint? Not long ago we heard a good brother—a man a long way above a chronic grumbler—say that the Assembly had ceased to be a deliberative body and had degenerated into a public meeting with a few speakers and an audience of two or three hundred.

Now, let it be assumed that conveners, college men, and a number of others in charge of special business have to present their reports every year. Let it also be assumed that there are men who have special gifts for business, and so long as Presbyterians have common sense their motto should be "the tools for the men who can use them." Let these things be assumed, and still the fact remains that a Presbyterian Church Court in which all the members have equal standing and equal rights should not too closely resemble a public meeting. The best of men are likely to become weary sitting these hot days listening to the same voices every year. A little variety is a pleasant thing even in a Presbyterian Church Court. Besides if a man goes year after year to the Supreme Court and is treated as if he were a mere spectator who can blame him if he considers himself a spectator when the hat is sent around for the schemes. And the hat goes around pretty often in some congregations.

Complaint is also made, and for many years has been made about the personnel of Committees. The Standing Committees have of late years had a good deal of new blood let into them and we do not hear so much about them now. Any man with sense enough to last him over night knows that a Standing Committee or Board should always have a number of men on it who have the run of the business and therefore should never be composed exclusively of new men. Still it is for many reasons a good thing to keep putting new men on every committee. It has often been urged that new men sometimes put on after a little fuss about the same names constantly appearing, etc., have never attended. True, undoubtedly, but new blood ought to be let into every committee, even though an occasional new man does neglect his duty. Some of the old ones don't attend any better than the new ones.

Temporary committees are always needed during meetings of Assembly, and it has been alleged that the composition of these committees shows quite clearly that there

is a strong tendency towards centralization in the business of the Church. Technically these committees are often struck by the Moderator, though it is generally understood that most Moderators get some one to do the work for them. Now, if there is anything to remedy, the remedy is as simple and easy as anything can be. Let the Moderator insist that when a member makes a motion referring anything to a committee the member making the motion name his committee. The Assembly can appoint them or not, and whatever happens the Assembly itself will be responsible. Any one man naming a lot of committees will necessarily put a considerable number of the same men on them because he knows only a limited number of men to put on. Let the old finishing words of many a resolution—"Committee to be named by the Moderator," be struck out and the names of the committee the mover wants be inserted in their place. As a general thing the man says "Committee to be named by the Moderator" simply because he does not want to take the trouble of striking the committee himself. Laziness has more to do with the business than respect for the chair.

The evening meetings, called by courtesy popular, should, as the Halifax Witness tersely put it, be mended or ended. There should be better singing, shorter speeches and more of them. There is ability enough in the Supreme Court to conduct a dozen good meetings on any evening. The thing needed is organization. Whose duty it is to organize we do not know, but somebody should attend to it.

It would be a decided improvement if members addressing the Court would speak from the platform and the Moderator might announce their names before they begin. A member speaking in the body of the House has his back turned to half or two-thirds his audience. That position does not remind one of his early training in good manners. It does not help a speaker to do his best work if he hears those around him whispering, "Who is that?" Nor does it help one to hear if one is guessing the name of the speaker all through the speech.

It would add a little to the dignity of the proceedings if the members rose when the Moderator comes in and remained standing until he took the chair. Lawyers always rise when the judge enters the court room. Any fear that rising to show respect to the Moderator might show some subtle and dangerous connection between Church and State should be allayed by the fact that the Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland always rises when the Moderator enters. The Presbyterianism of young Canada is not suffering from too much respect for constituted authorities.

Some wise man said that trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle.

The greatest improvement, however, that the General Assembly could make would be to spend less time over little items of business and more on vital and important matters. Using a trip-hammer to kill a mosquito is always an unnecessary expenditure of time and force.

SENEX, J. K. MACDONALD AND THE AGED AND INFIRM MINISTERS' FUND.

Mr. Editor: It is a matter for regret that as Senex's letter was evidently intended simply as a criticism of a late act of the General Assembly he did not avoid any remark which could be construed to be personal. It is also to be regretted that Mr. J. K. Macdonald did not overlook the offence and give your readers the benefit of his criticism.

Senex pointed out some of the hardships which retired ministers were liable to suffer from the working of the act. My own case was one in point. When my last payment was due, instead of \$75 I only received \$25. I was placed in an awkward position. My half yearly payment was reduced to \$50, and \$25 more was kept off on the ground that I had received \$75 last November when I was only entitled to receive \$50.

That is not the only hardship which I

have suffered. When my petition was before the Committee of the General Assembly for leave to retire, I presented receipts from Dr. Reid showing that I had paid into the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund all claims against me for eighteen years. I was only allowed credit for having served the Church ten years. I learned some time afterwards that a report had reached the Committee that for several years I had ceased to serve the Canada Presbyterian Church and had been in the employment of the American Presbyterian Church. Now, why was not the case thoroughly investigated, and if I was guilty of attempting to obtain money under false pretences, as would have been the case if the report had been true, why was I not dealt with? Instead of this I was condemned without a hearing and I was refused credit for eight years' service. Another plea for cutting down my term of service to ten years was that I was a part of the time employed in supplying vacancies and was not in a pastoral charge. In reply to this I would say that when I resigned my pastoral charge and engaged in the work of supplying vacancies—as I had no annual salary on which my rate of payment into the Fund could be computed—I explained my position to Dr. Reid and requested him to fix the sum he thought I should pay. He kindly did so, and I paid the sum he named up to the time I petitioned the General Assembly for leave to retire.

Now, if it was only pastoral work for which a minister was to receive credit, and the work of supplying vacancies counted for nothing, why did not Dr. Reid inform me when I laid the matter before him? If I had then been told what I was told a number of years afterwards, I would have withdrawn and gone back to the American Church where I came from; but on the strength of the arrangement I had made with Dr. Reid I continued to serve the Church till 1889, when I got leave from the General Assembly to retire.

If the regulation under which I served the Church and paid my money had been carried out I would have been in receipt of \$190 a year instead of \$100, as at present. I have not the least doubt but if I could have got my case fairly before the General Assembly I would have been dealt with both justly and generously; but from some cause, of which I am ignorant, the action of some of the Committee was not what might have been expected. Every annuitant on the Fund must have either produced a medical certificate, certifying that he was unfit for the work or be seventy years of age. As there is \$5 a year added for every year's service after ten, the minister who had served the Church forty years received \$300 a year; while the one who had served ten years only received \$150, hence the late act takes from those who had the smallest income and are the most needy to give to those who had the greatest.

But why a time limit of seventy years? If a man's health breaks down at forty, why should he not be put on the Fund, instead of being turned out to dig or beg or starve. And if his health and strength should be continued to him till he is 80 and he has the spirit of the Master he will be only too glad to labor as long as he has the opportunity. D. McNAUGHTON.

P.S.—As the reports brought before the Assembly's Committee to which I have referred above, impugn my character for common honesty and I stand in a false position before the Church, I have long felt it to be a duty which I owed to myself to give this plain statement of facts. However honest and well disposed the members of a Committee may be, if the party concerned is not informed of the complaints against him and is not permitted to appear before it, either in person or through an agent, we need not be surprised if mistakes are sometimes made. D. McN.

"Behold, I make all things new." That is the aim and function and outcome of Christianity:—to make all things new—to make hearts new, lives new, homes new, literature new, customs, laws, economies, institutions new, and having begun to carry on the process of renewal, to continue it until the kingdoms of this world become the Kingdom of our Lord.—Dr. F.A. Noble.

WYCLIFFE'S CAREER.

BY REV. PROFESSOR M'LAREN, D.D.

There are few men who had done such a work as Wycliffe, the morning star of the Reformation, of whose early career so little was certainly known. The date of his birth, and the college in which he studied were still matters of dispute, and his family history was almost a blank. All that could be said was that he was probably born about the year 1320 and that he most likely studied in Balliol College, Oxford, of which he afterwards became master. The fact that he seemed to have sprung from a family which at no period in its history appeared to have shown any leaning towards the views embraced by its distinguished scion, might in fact, account for the obscurity of his early life. It was certainly not creditable to the scholarship, or the Protestantism of England, that five centuries had passed since his death, and we were still without a complete edition of his works, large portions of which were still buried in manuscript form in the libraries of Europe. No one could familiarize himself with Wycliffe without being impressed with the fact that he was a man of great power. His was not an ordinary personality—he stood out as a man of rare gifts, of high character, and of indomitable resolve, such as would have made him a man of power in any age. He had not the strong emotional nature of Luther, but in cleverness and penetrations, and in the ability to grasp the truths of Scripture, he deserved to rank as in every way the peer of the great German reformer. An eminent writer had said that the great truths of Scripture received their first treatment in England at Wycliffe's hands, and it was no small praise to render to his work to say that it was even as he laid them, line upon line, stone upon stone, that they were relaid by the master workers of the Church.

It was given to Wycliffe to sow the seed, and to Luther to reap the harvest. It was a testimony to his unblemished private life that while Romish writers had sought to vilify every prominent reformer of the early times, they had scarcely ever attempted to attack the memory of this great man. This was owing not so much to his superior intellectual ability as to the undoubted fact that his heart was deeply touched by the power of Divine grace. In the absence of any record left by him as to his growth in spiritual life, the fruits of his work proved that he was eminently a man of God. A life such as his could only have been sustained by a deep conviction of the truth, an earnest love to Christ, and a burning desire for the salvation of men. It was evident also that Wycliffe was eminently prepared for his work by his training. Whatever might be said of the value of scholastic philosophy, in general, there was no doubt that in the hands of Wycliffe it was a power. As a dialectician he was unsurpassed. His careful study of the foundation of all government, civil and ecclesiastical, gave him special aptitude for dealing with the questions of that age and first called him for to resist the claims of the papacy. The brilliant military triumphs of Edward III. and the Black Prince made Englishmen conscious of their strength, and kindled their patriotic feelings to a flame. Growing up under these influences, Wycliffe did not allow his patriotism to be suak in the ecclesiastical, and the result was seen in the warm interest he took in all matters pertaining to the State.

Another impression derived from a study of his career was that the world was prepared for his work. The Crusades had shortly before ran their course and while they had failed in their original design they had done a grand work in awakening the western nations for the reception of new ideas. At the commencement of the 14th century, religion was at a low ebb; sensuality and corruption pervaded all classes, and the harvest seemed ripe for God's judgment. In the terrible pestilence and earthquakes which visited Europe in 1348 the more serving and earnest thinkers recognized a Divine visita-

Christian Endeavor.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

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

June 18.—Mal. 3: 1-12.

As an excellent exposition of these verses appeared last week in the column devoted to Teacher and Scholar, it is not necessary to give another now. We shall content ourselves with a few notes on the Foreign Mission work of our Church. Only a few years ago Principal Grant published a most interesting little pamphlet entitled "Our Five Foreign Missions." Were he writing another now he would have to entitle it, "Our Nine Foreign Missions," for our Church is prosecuting mission work in no less than nine centres.

I. Our Church began Foreign Mission work in the New Hebrides. Some of these islands are now almost Christianized. Our missionaries there are Rev. Messrs. McKenzie, Robertson and Annand. When one contrasts the condition of things on those islands with what it was when our missionaries first entered, he is constrained to say, "What hath God wrought!"

II. In Trinidad the work has been prosecuted with much success for several years. A Presbyterian college, a training institute and several new schools have recently been opened. Work has also been begun on the island of St. Lucia. The prospects of this mission are very bright. Several ordained ministers and four lady teachers are now holding forth the Word of light.

III. In Formosa, Dr. MacKay has been labouring for 21 years. He has trained about 100 native preachers and teachers. The doctor has a great capacity for hard work, and God has signally blessed his labours. He is now assisted in his work by Rev. Wm. Gauld, a young man of earnest piety and sterling worth.

IV. In Central India the work has been very encouraging during the past year. Owing to ill-health several of the labourers have been compelled to leave on furlough, but those who have been permitted to remain, have great reason to thank God and take courage. Readers of the Canada Presbyterian may have noticed a few weeks ago a very cheering letter from Mr. Wilkie, of Indore. There are now five ministers, eight lady medical missionaries and seven lady teachers in this part of the vineyard.

V. It is only a few years since we sent our first missionaries to Honan, China, but already they have met with gratifying success. They are all young men and women, who have thrown themselves into the work with great zeal and enthusiasm. Nine, in all, are now there.

VI. A very large and able staff of teachers and preachers are labouring on the Indian reserves in the North West. Most of the work is done in industrial schools. Braves are taught the elements of farming, boys are instructed in handicraft, girls are given simple lessons in domestic economy, and all are instructed in spiritual things. At one time the work of educating the Indians seemed almost hopeless, but now a brighter and better day is dawning.

VII. Two years ago Rev. J. A. McDonald began good faithful work among the Indians of Albin, B.C. The outlook is hopeful.

VIII. Rev. A. B. Winchester has made a good beginning among the Chinese in Victoria, New Westminster, etc. In this work he is ably assisted by Mr. Coleman.

IX. Dr. C. A. Webster left Canada last year to undertake work among God's ancient people, the Jews, in Palestine. He has arrived at his destination and is now on the outlook for a strategic point at which to begin his work.

May all these devoted workers be supported by the contributions and the prayers of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

We need our aspirations. The very loftiest of them are absolutely necessary to guard us against the very lowest temptations of the everyday world.

ALMOST A CENTENARIAN.

Knox church, Kincardine, mourns the loss of her oldest elder. On Sabbath, the last day of April, Mr. George Ross, in his ninety-fifth year, entered on his rest. He was born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, and moved to Canada forty-five years ago. He settled near Thamesford, Oxford county, and was a prominent member and office-bearer of the Thamesford congregation for several years. He then moved to the neighbourhood of Kincardine, and soon became a member of the Session of Knox church there; and he continued to be a conspicuous ornament of that Session and congregation till his death. He was a remarkable man in the best sense of the term. His long life was of the purest, meekest, humblest, gentlest, most Christ-like sort and its fragrant, heavenly influence is felt by many congregations, besides that of which he was an honoured member. He which he was an honoured elder. He seemed to be always conscious of living in the very presence of his God, and to be sensitively desirous of avoiding whatever would displease Him. He had little pleasure in any conversation which was not of a decidedly religious nature. He scrupulously guarded his tongue against uttering an unkind word about any fellow-creature. In attendance on the means of grace, his career was remarkable. When over ninety years of age, though bent and feeble, he would, on Sabbath or weekday, wend his way slowly to every religious meeting within his reach, and his prayers and addresses, which were of a unique and eloquent character, greatly refreshed the saints of God who happened to be present. His funeral on the following Wednesday was very largely attended. He was twice married, and leaves behind him to mourn his loss, besides his widow, three sons and three daughters, viz., Lachlan, who is on the homestead; Dr. Ross, of Richard's Landing; Richard, a Baptist minister in Manitoba; Janet, who is in Scotland; Mrs. John Corbett, of Kincardine township, and Mrs. Morrison, of Festoria, Michigan.

POLITENESS.

My little ones, do not be afraid of politeness; it will not hurt you. Have none of that false shame which crushes the life from so many of our good and noble impulses, and causes you to shrink from performing little acts of tenderness and love toward one another. Let your feet, your hands, your voice, be the willing servants of that great master of politeness, the heart. Politeness teaches how to obey, gladly, fearlessly and openly. The truly polite child is a good son, a good daughter, for politeness teaches him the duty and respect he owes to his parents; he is a kind and grateful brother; his very willingness to help his sister makes her feel better and stronger. He is a true friend, for he scorns the unkind words that wound those who love him. Politeness and charity are twins—they make the true gentleman, the true gentlewoman, helpful, loving, unpretentious.

ON DR. CHALMERS.

During my pastorate at Hull the Free Church Disruption took place. My pulpit was occupied by the deputation visiting the town from Scotland, to excite sympathy and obtain contributions. I had heard Dr. Chalmers a few years previously advocating the principle of Church Establishment, surrounded by an admiring company of bishops and other dignitaries. With what grandios impetuosity he urged his theme, thumping of hand and stamping of foot, accompanied his eloquent voice! Very soon afterwards he was leading the great movement of dissent from the Scottish Establishment. There was no inconsistency. He had contended, and still contended, for the duty and policy of the State to recognize, protect and support the Church, without controlling it, but leaving it free for the performance of its proper spiritual func-

tions, in appointing its ministers, guarding its doctrine directing its worship and maintaining its discipline. When he found that State support involved State control, he led the great body of Scottish clergy in their secession. At Edinburgh I had the privilege of meeting him at breakfast at the house of a leading elder, an active coadjutor in the Disruption cause. The conversation all breakfast time between the representatives of Gospel and law—the D.D. and the W.S.—was respecting the gathering of the necessary funds.

I was astonished at the varied and exact acquaintance of the eloquent divine with names of persons and places, the amounts contributed, and likely to be obtained. Everything concerning the great cause was at his fingers' end. His memory of details was marvellous. Prompt and decided was the expression of his opinions. As soon as breakfast was over he passed on from the practical talk without a minute's interval to domestic worship. After solemnly reading a few verses from the Bible, he knelt down and poured forth a prayer, remarkable for its deep spirituality and fervour of utterance. I remember one clause which illustrates the whole—"May every morning that dawns, and every evening that darkens remind us of our frailty." Then, without pausing, he rose up while repeating the doxology, and in the same breath said—"For ever and ever, Amen—Mary—did ye take those letters to the post?" It was a remarkable illustration of being "Diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord," a key to his whole life. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."—Rev. Newman Hall.

Lyman Abbott, D. D.: Jesus Christ calls you to happiness—not through self-indulgence, but through self-sacrifice. The cross that He bears, He bids you bear; the sufferings He took for love's sake, He lays on you, or asks you, rather, to lay upon yourself. There is higher happiness than indulgence of self; it is sacrifice of self for the sake of love. Is there any happiness in this world of ours like the delicious happiness of a mother? Is there any sorrow in this world of ours like the exquisite sorrow of a mother? In this strange symphony of human life, the minor and the major keys are twined together, and life passes from one to the other with transition so rapid as to be bewildering. Did you ever think that the highest expression of joy is a tear, and the highest expression of sorrow is a tear?

Wm. M. Taylor, D.D.: There is a natural loathing at the grave, and every one shudders at the very thought of its corruption. But our grave, too, shall be empty at the last, and the corruptible seed planted in it shall spring up at length into incorruptibleness, and we shall be glorified. Go look anew on the flowers putting forth their petals to answer the call of the blessed sun whose rays play round about them and say, "Come forth that we may deck you in your summer loveliness," and see in that the prophecy of the general resurrection at the last, when God shall call and we will answer. The body which is deposited in the grave is but like the shell that bursts to let the new life of immortality come forth and the grave in which it is deposited is the sleeping-place where it rests awaiting its appointed time. The resurrection is only the to-morrow morning of death, and when we think of the grave we should do so as in the happy days of our childhood we thought of our bed when we retired to it for the night, expecting an elder brother to call us in the morning and take us with him on a pleasant excursion. "Tis but a night, a long and moonless night, We make the grave our bed and then are gone. Thus at the shut of eve, the weary bird Leaves the wide air, and in some lonely brake Covers down and dozes till the dawn of day, Then flaps his well-fledged wings and soars away."

tion on account of the wickedness of the people, and it was evident from Wycliffe's writings, that he was stirred up by these occurrences to renewed activity in Christian work. During this century the Popedom was removed from Rome to Avignon, a change which in the nature of things would not lead to increased respect for the Church on the part of those who had been the victors at Crecy and Poitiers. The schism in the Church followed, and the spectacle was afforded of one Pope at Rome and another at Avignon engaged in the work of anathematizing each other. Wycliffe, who was an eye-witness of these occurrences, had his faith rudely shaken, and he was not long in discovering that the Pope was anti-Christ. Then, too, he was a thorough-going reformer. While it was not claimed that even up to the close of his life he had abjured all the errors of Romanism, yet the errors which he retained, were so modified by the truths which he associated with them, that their influence was largely neutralized. The Scriptures were to him the only rule of faith and practice. The right of all men to interpret the Scriptures for themselves was distinctly recognized. The teachings of the fathers and the traditions of the Church had to be tried by the infallible authority of God's Word. The position which he assigned to the Scriptures, made it necessary that they should be rendered more accessible to the people, and this led him to undertake to translate them into the English language.

It was the same idea, doubtless, which led him to employ a class of itinerant preachers whose function it was to unfold to the people the truths taught in the Holy Scriptures. He was purely Augustinian in his views. He maintained the doctrine of the predestination of a chosen number to salvation. By him the true Church was defined to be not a visible society, made up of all kinds of men who profess faith and enjoy communion, but rather a communion of the predestinated, or the society of believers. This Church he regarded as consisting of three divisions, (1) the Church triumphant in heaven, (2) the Church militant on earth, and (3) the Church in purgatory, for purgatory was not excluded from Wycliffe's faith. In the constitutional government of the Church, too, his views were not less radical. But no portion of his teaching brought him into more violent opposition with the prevailing thought of the time than his views on the Lord's Supper. The doctrine of transubstantiation was assailed by him, and in 1381 he published twelve of these, in which he declared war against the mediaeval heresy. Sometimes he assailed it from the philosophic standpoint by showing the absurdity of accident without a subject, and sometimes by an appeal to the true exegesis of the Word of God. But what he rejected of this doctrine was more easy to discern than what he positively held to. These were among the most important of Wycliffe's reforms, but they were by no means the only points on which he differed from the Church of Rome. He rejected the theory of mortal and venial sins, of pardons and indulgences, of excommunication, absolution and pilgrimages. While it could not be claimed for him that he embraced the doctrine of justification by faith alone, this much could be said, that he did not reject it, and his advances were in that line. In short, a cursory study of Wycliffe's career impressed the student most with the thoughts, that he possessed a power and personality that would have been felt in any age or land; that he was prepared specially for his work; that the world was prepared specially for him, and that in his views he was a thoroughgoing reformer.

Sunday School Times: So long as a man can suffer keenly for his sin he has not reached the lower depth; that belongs to those who sin and are happy and content in their sinning. And the way to avoid that lower depth is to hate the sin for itself, rather than for the suffering which it causes, and to choose, if need be, to suffer rather than to sin.

Pastor and People.

ALONE WITH GOD.

Into my closet fleeing, as a dove
Doth homeward flee,
I haste away to ponder o'er Thy love,
Alone with Thee.

In the dim wood, by human ear unheard,
Joyous and free,
Lord, I adore Thee, feasting on Thy word
Alone with Thee.

Amid the busy city, thronged and gay,
But One I see,
Tasting sweet peace, as unobserved I pray
Alone with Thee.

O happy life! Life hid with Christ in God!
So making me
At home, and by the wayside, and
abroad
Alone with Thee.

DOLLINGER'S TABLE TALK.

BY REV. D. SUTHERLAND.

David Mason, the genial and accomplished professor of English Literature, in the University of Edinburgh, whose gigantic labours in connection with the standard life of John Milton, won for him the name of "the dray-horse of English Literature," once unbosomed himself to his class as to the kind of literature which gave him the most pleasure. He said that if he had the power to command a perpetual literary feast he would seek a constant succession of works like the *Waverley Novels*, *Boswell's Johnson*, and *Eckermann's Conversations of Goethe*. In such books he found an interest that never grew stale. We are sure he would now add to the number the *Conversations of Dollinger*, recently issued by Louise Von Kobell, a German lady who had the happiness of knowing well and talking frequently with the famous historian. The book is of the type of *Eckermann's Goethe*, and higher praise could not be given it. The picture its conversations and autobiographic glimpses leave upon the mind of the reader is far more vivid and adequate than that he could draw from the mass of biographical material which has already gathered round the name of Dollinger. The man lives, moves and speaks as we turn over the pages.

It was the late Canon Liddon, we think, who wrote that while he listened to the conversation and saw the gentleness of Dollinger he was inclined to speculate on what kind of character would have enriched human experience if the apostle of inspired dialectics had for a while blended in a single personality with the apostle of divine love, so suggestive of Paul and John were what he heard and saw. Something of the same impression must come to the careful reader of the every-day memorials of Dollinger's life. Intellectual strength and saintly sweetness of character united in making a personality as rare as it was powerful. Everybody knows the greatness of the work done by Dollinger in literature and ecclesiastical reform, but everybody does not know the greatness of the man in which his work found its source and strength. Here the curtain is lifted from the inner life by an intimate friend, who, during the ten years from 1880 to 1890, had the happiness of sharing a weekly talk with him she seeks to portray. He frankly unburdened himself on these occasions on theology, art and literature, thus opening windows in his mind and soul through which we can see his real self.

Part of Dollinger's mental power lay in his wonderful memory. Its versatility and retentiveness were simply marvelous. He could quote with equal readiness a page of Homer, a canto of Tasso or a paragraph from Sir Walter Scott. There was nothing like it in modern times with the exception of Macaulay's memory and we question whether even this was equal to it. Along with this memory there was a genial humour which redeemed the learning from antiquated ponderosity of manner. Dollinger literally sparkled with fun in the hours he gave to talk with his friends, and the fun had always wisdom in it. For example, when the con-

duct of Madame de Maintenon in being influenced by her confessor in bringing about the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, was under discussion, Dollinger declared that this kind of blind reliance is not unnatural with women, who though often cleverer than the average man, are content to be ruled by him. In illustration of which he told how a French lady once asked an English ambassador how it came to pass that notwithstanding the fact that France was ruled by a man and England by a woman, government affairs went much worse in France than in England. To which the ambassador made an answer as profound as it was clever: "For this reason, madame, that a reigning king is ruled by women, but a reigning queen by men." Similar specimens of mingled wit and wisdom lit up much of Dollinger's table talk.

Dollinger's home life was patriarchal in its simplicity. Genial as he was he had a good deal of the ascetic—that is for a German—in him. Smokers he counted barbarians, and intoxicating beverages of any kind were regarded by him as the bane of mankind. His patience in household troubles could not be worn out. When cups and jugs rattled and came to grief he used to console himself with the reflection, that if he had the handling of glass or china, things would have been broken sooner. His cook was fifty years in his service, and the man-servant thirty-five. During all the years a quarrel was unknown. It may be said these are little things which reveal character, and constitute a test so searching that very few great men of our century can stand it. The master who is a hero to his valet is a master worth honouring.

Dollinger's life-work is sympathetically discussed by his Johnson. He is happily likened unto Dante in the fervour with which he cherished in his heart an ideal of the ancient Church in the observance of whose ordinances he could live and die. The errors of the Church of Rome were frankly and fearlessly unveiled by him in the hope that exposure to the light of day might lead to reform, but the effort was unsuccessful. Dollinger's attitude towards the decree of the Vatican Council on Papal Infallibility—his refusal to submit to its preposterous claim and his subsequent excommunication—is known to every reader. But the calmness of the courage with which he bore the abuse of Romish fanaticism, and the saintly charity which ultimately broke down the opposition of his enemies and converted it into a feeling akin to respectful love, are not nearly so well-known as they ought to be. To know Dollinger was a liberal education in itself. Something of the benefits of such an education is carried now to a large circle of readers in the charming *Table Talk* which brings near to us one of the most gifted teachers and powerful personalities of our century.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Canada.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

BY REV. A. FORREST.

The Bible is everybody's book. Everybody can read the Bible. There is such variety in its style and matter that it will be found suited to people at any stage of life, and of every peculiarity of taste, or habit, or feeling. "It is a harp of many strings, a quiver with many shafts." You have books for children and books for grown people. You have books that your boys delight to read, and books that your daughters will sit up at night to finish. You have books for men, and you have books for women. You have books for those in youth, for those in middle life, and for those in old age. You have books of poetry for the poetic, of history for those who like history, of proverbs for those who like proverbs, of romances for those who like romances, of philosophy for the curious and all who want to be at the bottom of things, and so on; every taste, every aptitude, every mood has its own books.

But here is a book which exactly suits every class, which is adapted to every capacity, to every susceptibility, and to every mood of the mind. God intended the Bible

for mankind. Little children were to read it, so He admitted that beautiful story about Joseph, and allowed the evangelists to write concerning the young child Jesus sitting in the midst of the doctors, hearing and asking them questions, and concerning Jesus at the well, and Jesus at the judgment hall, and Jesus on the cross—all narratives so simple and beautiful that a little child will like them and understand them. And the old people were to read it, so God inspired Solomon to write his book of proverbs, a world of wisdom learned from the actual experiences of life. And the historian was to read it, so He admitted the history of Moses and the other writers. And the logician was to read it, so He let Paul reason of righteousness, temperance and judgment to come. And the poet was to read it, so He directed Job to picture the heavens as a "curtain," and Isaiah the mountains as "weighed in a balance," and the waters as "held in the hollow of His omnipotent hand." The complaining and sorrowful were to read it, so He made Jeremiah exclaim, "Oh that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears!" And the happy and the jubilant were to read it, so Zephaniah was made to cry, "Sing, O daughter of Zion; shout O Israel; be glad and rejoice with all thy heart, O daughter of Jerusalem!" And the lovers of the strange, and the wild and the romantic were to read it, so He let Ezekiel write of mysterious rolls, and winged creatures, and flying wheels of fire. The Bible is suited to the race, however and wherever found. It recognizes no specialty of mental conformation or temperament, and no distinctions of nationality or country. "Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judea, and Cappadocia, in Pontus and Asia, Phrygia and Pamphylia, in Egypt, and in the parts of Libya about Cyrene, and strangers of Rome, and Jews and proselytes, Cretes and Arabians," can here read in their own tongue, the wonderful work of God. Oh! when you think of the universal suitability of the Bible, do you not exclaim: "Thy testimonies are wonderful!"

The Bible is none of your second-rate productions, but is the work of the highest intellect and of the highest genius. The greatest minds of the race have bowed before the majesty of Scripture truth, and found more delight in searching these testimonies than in all science, or art, or literature besides. Collins, the celebrated English poet, had no other book than the Bible when he went on his prolonged tour on the continent. The Bible was the constant companion of the great German strategist who, in our own time, raised his country to such a place of honour and influence in Europe. Sir Isaac Newton, than whom there was never a greater ornament to science, turned from his contemplation of the starry heavens to adore Him, who is the Bright and Morning Star. Locke, the profound and acute metaphysician, would leave for a while his day and husky thoughts to bask in the light of the Sun of Righteousness, and to pluck fruit from the verdant boughs of the tree of life that grows fast by the river of God. And the great Samuel Johnson, big in body as in mind, sat like a very child at the feet of Jesus to drink in the words of eternal life.

A SOUL RESCUED.

The New York Independent publishes the following incident "without comment":

A merchant of this city met an old acquaintance recently on an elevated railway train. In the course of conversation the man told him that since they had last met, a few years previously, he had passed through a wonderful experience. He then told a story which we reproduce in the briefest possible form.

He had been a member of the Produce Exchange, and had been in good circumstances. He fell into the habit of drink, not because he loved the taste of liquor, but a mania of thirst seemed to possess him, so that he often drank from twenty to thirty times a day. He soon lost his

business and drifted steadily downward. His wife and children were forced to leave him, and he became utterly discouraged, and was most of his time in a half-drunken state. While in this condition he chanced one day to meet a man he knew, who was a hard drinker like himself. After some conversation this man proposed that they should go to a certain mission to hear the singing. They went. A woman attached to the mission came and spoke kindly to them and invited them to remain; but they declined. The merchant's friend, however, felt drawn to return the next night. He went there after steadily every night for a week to the mission, feeling, he said, as though he could not stay away. Every night the faithful woman missionary would come and speak kindly to him and urge him to seek salvation; but he always declined. One night he felt as though he ought to make an effort to become a man again. While this feeling was in his heart, though he was even then in a drunken state, she came to him as usual and invited him to go forward. He got up at once and went with her. Before he knew what he was doing he was kneeling at the altar, and she was praying for him, and then he began to pray for himself. He was fully converted, and went to work in connection with the mission, to bring in others and save them. From that moment he says, the desire for drink left him entirely. Started once more in the right way, he began to prosper. He notified his wife and children, and they came back to live with him, and now he is at the head of a happy and comfortable home. He believes, it is needless to say, most implicitly in the efficacy of prayer. He believes he was led, half drunk, though he was, by the Holy Spirit to the meeting through the instrumentality of his drunken friend, and that the same Divine influence prompted him to return night after night and finally pray for himself.

DR. DUFF'S APPEAL.

When Dr. Duff, the great Scotch missionary, came home after his life-work in India, a crowded meeting was held in Edinburgh, to hear him on the claims of India upon the Christian Church. For two hours and a half the old man went on, holding the audience by his eloquence. Then he fainted, and was carried out of the hall.

Presently he came to, and asked, "Where was I? What was I doing?" In a moment, memory returned, and he said, "Take me back, I must finish my speech."

"You will kill yourself if you do," said his friends.

"I shall die if I don't," exclaimed the old man. They took him back. The whole meeting rose, many in tears. His strength failed, and he could not rise, but gathering himself up for one final effort, he said, "Fathers of Scotland! have you any more sons for India? I have spent my life there, and my health is gone, but if there are no more young men to go, I will go back myself, and lay my bones there, that the people may know that there is one man in Christian Britain ready to die for India."

DO NOT SCOLD.

For the sake of your children do not scold. It is a great misfortune to have children reared in the presence and under the influence of a scold. The effect of the everlasting complaining and fault-finding of such persons is to make the young who hear it unamiable, malicious, and callous-hearted, and they often learn to take pleasure in doing the very things for which they receive tongue-lashings. As they are always getting the blame of wrong doing, whether they do it or not, they think they might as well do wrong as right. They lose all ambition to strive for the favorable opinion of a fault-finder, since they see they always strive in vain. Thus a scold is not only a nuisance, but a destroyer of the morals of children.

Our Young Folks.

BITS OF ADVICE TO GIRLS.

A loud weak, affected, whining, harsh, or shrill tone of voice.

Extravagance in conversation—such phrases as 'awfully this,' 'beastly that,' 'hands of time,' 'don't you know,' 'hate, for dislike, etc.

Sudden exclamations of annoyance, surprise, and joy, such as 'bother!' 'gracious!' 'how jolly!'

Yawning when listening to any one.

Talking on family matters, even to bosom friends.

Attempting any vocal or instrumental piece of music you cannot execute with ease.

Crossing your letters.

Making a short, sharp nod with the head, intended to do duty as a bow.

An unaffected, low, distinct, silver-toned voice.

The art of pleasing those around you, and seeming pleased with them and all they may do for you.

The charm of making little sacrifices quite naturally, as if of no account to yourself.

The habit of making allowances for the opinions, feelings, or prejudices of others.

An erect carriage, a sound body.

A good memory for faces and facts connected with them, thus avoiding giving offence through not recognizing or bowing to people, or saying to them what had best be left unsaid.

The art of listening without impatience to prosy talkers, and smiling at the twice-told tale or joke.

A CHAT WITH A PRINCE.

The Prince of Wales once heard an unexpected sermon from a little girl; and it came about in this way: A nobleman, a widower, had a little daughter under ten years of age. He was very fond of his daughter, though his engagements prevented him from seeing much of her. The child was therefore chiefly in the society of her governess or in the nursery. Now, her nurse was an earnest Christian woman. She felt for her motherless little charge, and early stored the child's mind with Scriptural truths. The father used sometimes to amuse his little daughter by asking riddles; and one night, when she came in after dinner for dessert, she said to her father, who was not a Christian:

"Father, do you know what is whiter than snow?"

"No," said he, somewhat puzzled, "I do not."

"Well," replied the child, "a soul washed in the blood of Jesus is whiter than snow."

The nobleman was surprised, and asked, "Who told you that?"

"Nurse," was the reply.

The nobleman did not discuss this point, and conversation changed to other topics; but afterwards he privately requested the nurse, whose opinion he respected, not to mention these matters to his daughter, as, at her tender age, he feared she might take too "gloomy" a view of life. The incident was accordingly forgotten; but not long after the Prince of Wales was visiting the house, and the little girl was allowed to be present. The Prince, with his usual affability, noticed the child, and, thus encouraged, she said:

"Sir, do you know what is whiter than snow?"

The Prince, not seeing the drift of her question, smiled as he answered:

"No."

"Well," she said, "a soul washed in the blood of Jesus is whiter than snow."

The remark was overheard by the father; his little girl's words were used to carry conviction to his heart; he became an earnest and devoted Christian, and thousands will hereafter rise up and call him blessed. Now, perhaps you may be tempted to think that little girl was forward or precocious; but she was not. She had learned a truth which is better than rank, or wealth, or titles, or estates; and, childlike, the truth slipped out in her conversation. The truth she had learned was this: The soul needs cleansing, and the blood of Christ can effectually cleanse from every stain.

HOW THEY SOLD BILLY.

It was an established fact that the Woodwards had more brains than money. At the time that Robert, the eldest child, was ready to enter college, money was exceedingly scarce. Economy had been the rule for many years in the household, so it could not be practised now as an exception. At last, however, it was resolved to eke out the slender sum set apart for Robert's education by selling Billy, the horse that had done the family excellent service for many years, and was loved almost as if he were a human friend. Robert was absent when the question of ways and means was decided upon. Like many

other bright young boys he was very desirous of obtaining a good education. He wanted to make the most of his life. He felt that he would be a greater power for good with an education than without one. Sometimes, however, he doubted whether he was ever to enter college. Circumstances seemed to be against the indulgence of any such thought.

Consequently, great was his joy when he was told that the way to college was open, that Billy was to be sold, and the phaeton too. He threw up his cap with a jubilant shout. He kissed his father and mother in gratitude, and then hurried off to watch for several hours by the bedside of a very sick friend. It was nearly midnight when he returned home and let himself in softly by the help of his night-key.

He left his boots down stairs and went quietly up to bed, so as not to disturb any one. He undressed in the dark, for he feared to awaken his sisters if he should strike a light, it being the custom of the family to leave their doors open into the large hall at night. He had four sisters—Frances, Florence, Margaret, and Sarah. Their room was next to his. As he knelt by his bedside the sound of low sobbing met his ears. Then he heard his sister Frances, the eldest of the four, say presently—

"What is the matter, Margaret? I don't believe you have slept at all. Are you sick?"

Margaret was the youngest, a sweet, loving child, Robert's pet. She answered, brokenly—

"Oh, I don't know just what's the matter. I guess I am sick, for I haven't shut my eyes."

"I can't sleep, either," said Sarah, from the opposite bed.

"Nor I," from Florence, her bed-fellow.

"I wonder what is the matter with us all. Have you been asleep, Frances?"

"No," and the eldest girl's voice was full of tears. "Girls, I say, we might as well talk of what's on our mind—it's Billy," and she sobbed.

"Yes, it's Billy," and Margaret's sobs united with her sister's.

"But," and Frances choked down her sobs, "we will not be selfish. We love dear old Billy, but we love Robert better. Think what a darling brother he is! And so good and kind to everybody, too. Most boys would rather go to bed and rest after working hard all day, but there's our Robert sitting up all night with poor Fred Crowell."

"But, Frances," wailed Margaret, "how can we live without Billy? We can never have any rides any more, never any rides. And what will poor mamma do?"

"That's what troubles me most," said Frances—"what mamma will do. Driving with Billy is all the outdoor pleasure she has!"

"Poor mamma," sobbed Florence. "How white her face was when papa told her Judge Carroll was going to take Billy, and her eyes were full of tears—I saw them."

Robert had been forced to listen with an aching heart.

"Mother's eyes full of tears," he said to himself, brokenly, "and she growing paler and wearier every day. I will not go to college."

And then, his mind made up, Robert slept until dawn.

Early in the morning he was standing at Judge Carroll's door. Of the servant who opened it he inquired: "Am I too early to see the judge?"

"I think not: the judge is an early riser."

And presently Robert stood in the presence of the eccentric and wealthy old bachelor, Judge Carroll. He told him the story.

"Then, I see you don't want me to buy Billy," said the Judge.

"That is my errand, sir, if you please."

"It is all right, my boy, all right, and God bless you."

"I feel like saying that to you, sir," said Robert, smiling.

"Then we'll say it to each other," and Judge Carroll's voice trembled and his eyes grew misty.

And that is the way Billy was sold. But there is a sequel. That very night Judge Carroll sent for Robert, and after a long earnest talk together, Robert was induced to accept a loan. So, after all, Robert's way was opened.

This occurred nearly four years ago, and Robert is now nearly at the end of his college course. Meanwhile the mother and the girls have enjoyed many a drive behind old Billy. Mrs. Woodward's face is not pale and weary, but looks younger than it did four years ago, which can be accounted for because of her delight in her only son's brilliant prospects.

And, now, in conclusion, I must tell you something that none of the Woodwards know, not even Robert.

Judge Carroll is an old man, and he has made his will. Much of his money is to go to charitable institutions, but the sum of five thousand dollars is to go to Robert Woodward, the boy who was not willing to raise himself by walking over his mother's and sisters' hearts.—Advance.

Teacher and Scholar.

REVIEW.

June 25th, 1893.

GOLDEN TEXT.—In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths—Prov. iii, 6.

I. The Afflictions of Job. Job. ii, 1-10; G. T. Job i, 21. This book deals with the relation of sin to suffering, which may befall the innocent as a trial of righteousness. Job's experience is that of humanity. The second council in heaven.—The parties convened, the sons of God, with Satan amongst them—Job's continued uprightness commended.—His sincerity still questioned, and further trial permitted. Job's second trial.—Its nature, a painful, loathsome, bodily affliction.—Intensified by the despairing advice of his wife.—Faithfully borne, with recognition of God's sovereignty.

II. Afflictions sanctified. Job v. 17-27. G. T. Heb. xii, 6. God's purpose in correcting—affliction may be means to richer blessing—may be manner of restoration from a moral wound. God's protection amid trial—evil will not touch us to harm—Promise of deliverance in many special evils. Joyous issue—God's creatures become favourable—Possessions prosper—Life is prolonged to old age.

III. Job's appeal to God. Job xxiii, 1-10. G. T. John xiii, 7. Severity of the suffering that leads to Job's complaint. Longing to appear before God as a Judge—Would plead his own cause—Would learn the reason of God's action—His confidence, the merits of the case, would be considered and acquittal would follow. Impossibility of appearing before God—While all around, he is unapproachable. Confidence in the issue of the trial.

IV. Job's confession and restoration. Job xlii, 1-10. G. T. James v, ii. The confession of him who sees God.—Acknowledges God to be all powerful (i.e. perfect in every attribute)—Confesses he had spoken of what was beyond him—Disclaims his former wish to contend with God—Abhors his utterances, realizing God's nearness. Job's intercession for his friends—Their reproof—Their acceptance through his pleading. The issue—Job's calamity ended—His end greatly blessed.

V. Wisdom's warning. Prov. i, 20-33. G. T. Heb. xii, 25. This book deals with maxims of conduct, moral advice, and the discernment of providential arrangements in nature. Wisdom's anxiety to be heard. Personified, represents all counsels to true and godly life—Makes appeal where best heard. Wisdom's appeal—Classes addressed—Appeal made—Promise extended. Wisdom's warning—Classes warned—Evils warned against—Reason of such evils.

VI. The value of wisdom. Prov. iii, 11-24. G. T. Prov. iii, 5. Patience under suffering commended—Correction designed by it—Indicates fatherly love. Blessedness of possessing wisdom—Ranks above wealth—Bestows precious treasures. Divine character of wisdom—Is creating and governing thought of God. Exhortation to secure wisdom—Gives fulness and beauty to life—Gives security to ways.

VII. Fruits of wisdom. Prov. xii, 1-15. G. T. Prov. xi, 30. Illustrates the form of a large portion of the book, consisting of independent proverbs, with hardly any connection. Righteousness is considered in its extent, its connection with God's dealings, its effects upon others, and its relation to material blessings.

VIII. Against intemperance. Prov. xxiii, 29-35. G. T. Prov. xx, 1. Characteristics of the drinker—His condition, generally one of woe and sorrow; mental and bodily effects—His actions, prolongs indulgence, goes on to what is more intoxicating. Warning based on the deceitfulness of drink—Safety lies in turning clean away from it—Its bitter end. Consequences of drink—Dethrones moral reason—Destroys sense of self-preservation—Gives stupid insensibility to its effects.

IX. The excellent woman. Prov. xxxi, 10-31. G. T. Prov. xxxi, 30. A true wife—Justifies full confidence of husband—Contributes to mutual prosperity. Diligence in household duties—Provides food and clothing—Superintends work of house.

Business ability—Purchasing land—Trading. Beneficence—Seeks necessitous cases. Care for household comfort and beauty—Comfortable clothing provided—House and person adorned. Wisdom—In speech—In conduct. Her praise—By children and husband—Rooted in the fear of Jehovah.

X. Reverence and fidelity. Eccl. v. 1-12. G. T. Rom. xii, 11. The book contains meditations on human life and society, placed in the mouth of Solomon. Reverence in worship enjoined—Manifested in proper outward deportment, in attentive obedience, in careful watch of utterances—Induced by sense of majesty of God, by danger of folly in much speaking. Warning against rash vowing—Sacredness of vow when made—Thoughtless vowing may require humbling release. Evils of love of money—Causes perversion of Justice—Is unsatisfying—Brings sleepless care.

XI. The Creator remembered. Eccl. xii, 1-7. G. T. Eccl. xii, 1. Exhortation to early remembrance of God, our Creator—Worthy of all remembrance—Remembered by a life consciously led in His presence—Youth most suitable time to begin. Exhortation enforced by considering the close of life—Tokens of its gradual approach—Symbols of unexpected coming. Conclusion of the whole—Inward piety and outward obedience to God, make up true life.

XII. Messiah's kingdom. Mal iii, 1-12. G. T. Mal. iii, 17. Time, probably Nehemiah's second visit to Jerusalem. Certainty and effect of the Lord's coming—Preparatory work by His messenger, needed—His appearance will test and purify.—Its effects extend to all. Explanation of delay in realizing God's promises—Not due to God, whose purpose is unchangeable—But the people defraud Him—Their return will show His readiness to bless.

THE KIND OF WOMAN TO LOVE.

A woman with a loving heart is sure to look upon the bright side of life, and by her example induce others to do so. She sees a good reason for all the unwelcome events, which others call bad luck. She believes in silver linings, and likes to point them out to others. A week of rain or fog, an avalanche of unexpected guests, a dishonest servant, an unbecoming bonnet, or any other of the thousand minor afflictions of everyday life have no power to disturb the deep calm of her soul. The love-light is still in her eyes, whether the days be dark or bright. It is she who conquers the grim old uncle and the dyspeptic aunt. The cross-eyed baby reaches out its arm to her, and is comforted. Old people and strangers always ask the way of her in the crowded streets. She has a good word to say for the man or woman who is under the world's ban of reproach. Gossip pains her, and she never voluntarily listens to it. Her gentle heart helps her to see the reason for every poor sinner's mis-step, and condones every fault. She might not serve with acceptance on the judge's bench, but she is a very agreeable person to know.

The Lord will bless His people with peace in the contemplation of death. If in the hour of death there is any peace at all to be found, it will be 'peace through the Blood.' The Blood of Jesus Christ, God's Son, is the divine passport to peace. Peace! peace! in the eventide of life! Who can count or tell its preciousness!—Rev. W. K. Chaplain.

There is much religious activity in Chicago at the present time. The Standard says: The Moody campaign is progressing favourably. Mr. McNeill, who has been stirring the North Side with his rugged and strong proclamation of the simple truths of the Gospel, goes this week to the West Side. At Tattersalls, the great auditorium at Sixteenth and Dearborn streets, where Mr. Moody himself spoke last Sunday afternoon, there was, in spite of the rain, a good congregation. It is proposed to picket Chicago evangelistically during the World's Fair time.

THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN

PUBLISHED BY THE

Presbyterian Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.

AT 5 JORDAN ST., TORONTO.

Terms, \$2.00 per annum in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under 3 months, 15 cents per line per insertion; 3 months, \$1.00 per line; 6 months, \$1.75 per line; 1 year, \$3. No advertisement charged at less than five lines. None other than unobjectionable advertisements taken.

The Canada Presbyterian

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14TH, 1893.

Dr. Douglas is of the opinion that a compound of Jesuitism and Orangeism is "more dangerous and far-reaching," than a pure article of Jesuitism. The venerable doctor has given much study to such matters, and quite likely he is right.

The census enumerators found 19,000 more members of the Church of England in the diocese of Niagara than the clergy can find. Dr. Langtry should give the Presbyterian Church a rest, and address a few words to his brethren on the duty of pastoral visitation.

Having feasted on Disruption literature for weeks, and the feast was a good one; having read the jubilee speeches on both sides, and speeches made by eminent men not on either side, and admirable speeches most of them were, we are more firmly persuaded than ever, that the less a church has to do with politicians and political parties and governments, the better. Caesar is a most useful man in his own place, but his place is not the Church.

As we go to press, the advanced guard of the Assembly is passing through the city on their way to Brantford. Judging from what we hear, Brantford has made the most elaborate and complete preparations for the meeting. The beautiful little city on the Grand River will do more than its share to make the meeting a good one. Let us all hope and pray, that the nineteenth Assembly may be the best in the history of the Church. Most of the funds are in a healthy condition, the reports will show much solid work done, and there is no reason, so far as we can see, why this meeting should not be a model one. So may it be.

"Are you going to the Assembly to-night?" asked a prominent Presbyterian of his neighbour in Washington. "No," was the reply, "it's only Foreign Missions." Had the Briggs case been on, and the prospect for a fight been fairly good, of course the man would have gone perhaps an hour before the time, so as to make sure of a seat. The old hymn and organ fights in our own Assembly, used to draw far larger crowds than the report on the state of religion. The General Assembly itself could not organize a prayer meeting half as large as some of the anti-Jesuit meetings of four years ago. It is a great pity that so many people prefer seeing the worst side of human nature.

In his splendid opening address, Dr. Wm. Chalmers Smith, Moderator of the Free Church Assembly, said:—

Hitherto this chair has been filled by distinguished ecclesiastical leaders, or at least men of affairs, and of ripe experience, whose words were of weight in the councils of the Church. This year you have seen fit to choose one of a very different type—one who never framed an overture, never tabled a motion, never presided over a committee, rarely even made a speech, and that only when he could not help it.

Dr. Smith's specialty is literature, and right nobly did he show in the chair that, a man of literary tastes and habits may be a much better Moderator than a man who makes a specialty of practising in the Church Courts. One of the undoubted advantages of the old country sys-

tem of electing Moderators, is that a man of Dr. Smith's literary tastes gets into the chair occasionally.

There will be no split in the American Presbyterian Church. Some of the ministers who are clamouring for more liberty, may find it in some other denomination, if they happen to find a bigger salary along with it, but that is all that will happen. Fifty years ago, four hundred and seventy-four Presbyterian ministers in Scotland, walked out of their manse, and risked their daily bread, at what they believed to be the call of duty, but they were not men much like Briggs and his friends. Men who spend their time and strength in trying to discover errors in the Bible, don't take any unnecessary risks on the bread-and-butter question.

It would be interesting to know if any of the esteemed Methodist brethren who cheered Dr. Douglas so loudly, in the Toronto conference the other day, ever helped to keep a brother Methodist out of Parliament. We are informed, on what we believe excellent authority, that some of the bitterest, and most persistent opponents of the late Minister of Agriculture in the Ontario Government, were his brother Methodist preachers. It would be interesting to know if any of these esteemed Simcoe brethren cheered the eloquent periods of Dr. Douglas on the alleged "exclusion" and "ostracism" of Methodists from Cabinet positions. We are also informed that most of the men who worked the hardest to prevent the "exclusion" of the Minister of Agriculture, were stalwart Presbyterians. Perhaps it would be as well for Dr. Douglas to let sleeping dogs lie.

When Dr. Guthrie was minister of Brechin, he had a clerical neighbour so weak and inefficient, that he could not get a parish until he was fifty-five years of age. Though they differed very much as ministers and as men, the pastor of Brechin and his rural neighbour were the best of friends. Soon after the Disruption, the rural brother called at Mr. Guthrie's residence, in Edinburgh, asked for Mrs. Guthrie, and told her that on no account would he meet her husband, because he knew that Mr. Guthrie would rate him soundly for not coming out of the Establishment. The good lady assured him that her husband was the most forgiving of men, and would not say a word on Church affairs; but it was all no use. Mrs. Guthrie's belief in the forgiving power of her husband was greatly strengthened by the fact that she had frequently heard him give thanks because his old neighbour had stayed in. The moral of this Disruption story, is, that our own estimate of ourselves may be somewhat different from the estimate made of us by our friends.

If one denomination has a right to representation on the Bench in Parliament, and in Governments, every other denomination has an equal right. There are not seats enough on the Bench in the Superior Courts, to have a judge from each of the denominations, and not money enough to pay them if they were appointed. There are not places enough in all the Cabinets in Canada for representatives of all the religious bodies. But what in the name of common sense is meant by having a representative on the Bench? Is it supposed that a Methodist judge would look after the interests of Methodists, a Catholic judge after the affairs of Catholic suitors, and a Presbyterian see that Presbyterian litigants hold their own and perhaps a little more? The demand for a representative on the Bench is a rather serious matter when you look at it all round. The demand for representation in Cabinets is not much better. Why should any man be taken into or excluded from a Cabinet on account of his religion. He may be the best possible Cabinet Minister and not know much about theology; and he may be the vilest hoodler that ever cursed a country and profess to belong to an orthodox Church. Corporate votes are the bane of our poli-

tics. How can a Protestant protest against the corporate vote of the Catholic Church if one of the largest Protestant churches in the Dominion complains about imaginary "ostracism" and demands "representation" on the Bench and in Governments?

Dr. Douglas was not fortunate in his attempt to show that Methodists are excluded from the high places of law and politics in this country. There was a Methodist, a local preacher by the way, in the Mowat Government; but he lost his seat at the last general election, and Sir Oliver, being a constitutional ruler, could not keep him in the Cabinet without a seat in the Legislature. Some years ago, Sir John Macdonald appointed a Methodist to a judgeship, not in "the obscurities of Muskoka and Bobcaygeon," but in Osgoode Hall, mainly because he was a Methodist; but the learned gentleman had scarcely warmed his seat until he wandered off into another ecclesiastical pasture ground. Long years before that time, Sir John took a Methodist, or at least a man who had Methodist connections and influence, into his Government, but he, too, we understand, left the Methodist fold. Sir John Thompson is the son of a Methodist class-leader, and was himself, no doubt, a good little Methodist boy. But even he fell from grace. It may be true, as Dr. Douglas observes, that none of these men left "to obtain more religion," but they left, and because they left, there were fewer Methodists among the public men of the country. There is just one remedy for this unfortunate state of things, and that is to teach aspiring Methodist boys the doctrine of final perseverance. Sir Oliver was well grounded in that doctrine in his young days; and neither imperial honours, nor a twenty years' premiership shake his allegiance to his church. He actually attends St. James Square twice every Sabbath during a vacancy, and a prolonged vacancy is a pretty severe test. What the Methodist boys need to keep their heads level on the dizzy heights of law and politics, is the Shorter Catechism. Presbyterianism has lost a very few men by promotion in politics; but for the most part, they were men who hadn't any head to keep level.

BUNYAN CHARACTERS.*

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress is not now so generally read, we imagine, as it was a generation ago. A copy or two may perhaps be found in every Sabbath school library, but we doubt very much if every Christian household is furnished with a copy. In the good old days when books were dearer and scarcer and more highly prized than they are now, the imitable dream of the "brazier of Bedford" was one of the first books put into the hands of a child after it had learned to read. Then it was a rare thing to find an intelligent boy or girl who had not read it; now it is a rare thing to find a boy or girl of a similar age who has read it. Our fathers did well and wisely when they placed in the hands of their children Bunyan's great allegory—a book that is as alluring to the young and simple as it is to the wise and learned—"the joy of childhood," as some one has said, "and the solace of old age." Apart from the charm of the story and the profound lessons it teaches and enforces, it should be read and re-read by young and old for the simplicity and purity and perfection of its English. As a companion and mirror to the Bible it has sent its benign messages of patience and perseverance and mercy and hope and comfort and courage to generation after generation since it was first given to the world two hundred years ago and more. As a work of literary art, it has called forth the highest and most eloquent eulogiums from the most eminent literary critics. Honest, old Dr. Johnson read it with delight, and wished the story were longer. On it Macaulay exhausted, if that were

* Lectures delivered in St. George's Free Church, Edinburgh: By Alexander Whyte, D. D., Author of "Character and Characteristics of William Law." Edinburgh and London: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, 1893.

possible, his vocabulary of eloquent commendation. Its place as an English classic of the first rank has long been firmly and permanently established. But its merits and its messages have not been confined to English readers. "No book," says Morley Punshon, "but God's own, has been so honoured to lift up the Cross among the far-off nations of mankind. The Italian has read it under the shadow of the Vatican, and the modern Greek among the ruins of Athens; it has blessed the Armenian trafficker, and it has calmed the fierce Malay; it has been borne up the rivers of Burmah, and it has drawn tears from dark eyes in the cinnamon gardens of Ceylon. The Bechuanas in their wild woods have rejoiced in its simple story; it has been as the Elm of palms and fountains to the Arab wayfarer; it has nerved the Malagasy for a faithful martyrdom, or for trial of cruel mockings and tortures more intolerable than death. The Hindoo has yielded to its spell by Gunga's sacred stream, and, O crowning triumph! Hebrews have read it on the slopes of Olivet or on the banks of Kedron, and the tender-hearted daughters of Salem, descendants of those who wept for the sufferings of Jesus, have wept over it, 'for themselves and for their children.'"

We have dwelt thus on Bunyan's great work, perhaps unnecessarily, for it may happily be that it is not nearly so much neglected by the young people of Canada as we have imagined. Be that as it may, however, we get from time to time gratifying evidence that the influence of the Dreamer of Bedford jail is as potent to inspire the best thought and the best speech of the best minds in our own day, as it has ever been in the past. Teachers and thinkers find in him an inexhaustible storehouse of suggestion and illustration and volumes such as the one now before us are examples of the abundant treasures that may be gathered therein. We cannot attempt anything like a critical examination of these admirable Sabbath Evening Lectures. Based on the characters in Bunyan, they deal with human nature and the Christian life. Dr. Whyte's style is clear, simple, impressive and often genuinely eloquent. He is ever unmistakably in earnest. He turns the search light of truth with impartial fidelity on both pulpit and pew; and the startled reader is apt to be discovered to himself in a way he was perhaps never discovered before. There are throughout the lectures many striking and instructive passages which we had marked for quotation, but which we find ourselves reluctantly compelled to omit. The volume is beautifully printed and neatly bound; and we unreservedly commend it to all our readers, both ministerial and lay.

THE SUSPENSION OF DR. BRIGGS.

The case of Dr. Charles A. Briggs has been heard and isuel by the highest court of the Presbyterian Church. That what promised to be an interminable matter has been concluded should be a matter of thankfulness to everybody—to those who made the famous plea for "peace and work" as well as to those who made the counter-plea for "purity, order and peace." There is nothing more distracting and scarcely anything more protracting than a heresy trial. Another year's delay for the action of the intermediate court would, whatever may be held as to the constitutional questions involved, have been an affliction on the public, and in the end the result could not have been different.

When the General Assembly decided, two weeks ago, to entertain the appeal from the judgment of the New York Presbytery acquitting Professor Briggs, all that has followed was foreordained. It was impossible in the discussions on the question of entertaining the appeal to avoid touching upon the merits of the case. Indeed, the merits of the case have long been before the Church, and every intelligent minister and layman knew what they were. The vote of the General As-

sembly, therefore, to entertain the appeal was a sufficient indication of the final outcome, which is the suspension of Dr. Briggs indefinitely from the ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

The General Assembly's decision reverses the finding of the New York Presbytery, which, while not approving all the utterances of Dr. Briggs, but giving due weight to his explanations and to his affirmations of loyalty to the Standards of the Church and to the doctrine of the Holy Scriptures, declared that he had not "transgressed the limits of liberty allowed under our constitution to scholarship and opinion." The General Assembly, upon the same evidence and after hearing substantially the same pleadings, arrests his liberty as a minister and forbids him to exercise his ministerial privileges in its churches or in its name until he has exhibited repentance for his errors. This is contrary, as we have more than once pointed out, to the course of procedure in our civil courts. When a man has been placed on trial on an indictment and acquitted thereon, that judgment cannot be reversed in any of our civil tribunals. It is contrary to the Constitution of the United States to put a man twice in jeopardy of his life or liberty. But in proceeding as it did the General Assembly was acting entirely within the limits of the Presbyterian Constitution, and, however repellent it may be to the common sense of justice to have Professor Briggs now condemned upon the same charges upon which the lower court pronounced him innocent, still it must be conceded that it is perfectly good Presbyterian law.

The vote by which the appeal was sustained was large—more than three to one, and there is no reason to doubt that this vote fairly represents the mind of the Presbyterian Church. It would be simple folly to charge that the General Assembly was a packed Assembly, as some of the more ardent partisans charged respecting the Assembly of last year and of the year before. Unquestionably, the great majority of Presbyterian ministers and elders will receive the action of the Assembly at Washington with satisfaction. Nor can it be truthfully said that the Assembly was actuated by a feeling of bitterness or relentless hostility to Professor Briggs in its proceedings in his case. The editor of *The Evangelist*, who has proved himself an able champion of the cause of the accused, speaks of the Assembly as an able, imposing and representative body of men, "for the most part, plain, simple, sober-minded, strong in their conviction and earnest in their purpose, but not so sanguinary as I had been led to suppose." He watched them closely for six days, and during all that time he did not hear "one ugly word, a single epithet that might be interpreted as a fling at the accused." He also speaks of the fairness of the Moderator in the highest terms. We quote these expressions because of the attempt on the part of the daily press to make it appear otherwise. Those who have watched the course of the secular press carefully, know that in religious matters it can be very intolerant.

The General Assembly has not left the Church in doubt as to the precise utterances it means to condemn. In the first place it declares that the doctrine of the errancy of the Scriptures is in conflict with the statement of the Scripture itself, and also with the statements of the Standards of the Church concerning it. Secondly, it declares that the human reason and the Church cannot be regarded as fountains of divine authority. So to hold is "most dangerous and contrary to the Word of God and our Standards." Thirdly, it condemns Dr. Briggs' speculations as to sanctification of the soul after death as a dangerous hypothesis and in conflict with the Word of God.

These are the views which the General Assembly declares to be contrary both to the Scriptures and the Standards, and therefore not allowable in the Presbyterian Church. The most important declaration, of course, is that in reference to errancy. The Assembly is not willing to allow its ministers to teach that the Bible is a mixture of inspired truth and

uninspired error. By a separate resolution it has declared its belief that "the Bible as we now have it in its various translations and versions, when freed from all errors and mistakes of translators, copyists and printers, is the very Word of God, and consequently without error." This, of course, implies that the original manuscripts came from God. The minority are quite willing to accept this with a modification to the effect that "in so far as the original manuscripts came from God, undoubtedly it was without error." There is no question between the two parties that whatever has come from God is without error. To hold to the contrary would be to impeach either his knowledge or character. But the liberals say that there are errors in the Bible, as we have it, and that while these errors are trifling they are, nevertheless, errors of discrepancies, and nothing is gained by denying that they are such, or that they were in the original autographs. The conservatives would not claim that verbal inconsistencies do not appear in the Bible; but they hold that God could not give us a revelation containing positive error. It is evident that not a few of those arrayed on opposite sides of this question are contending more about terms than truth. They are not so far apart as they seem. Dr. Briggs has gone further than most of his defenders would go, and made it appear to many that the errors of the Bible are formidable in number and extent, if not in character.

There are no signs of schism as a result of the action of the General Assembly. For this the Christian world cannot be too thankful. The controversy itself is bad enough, but divisions would be tenfold worse. The ardent supporters of Dr. Briggs have announced their intention to remain in the Church, unless they are driven out. Until they challenge the Church in some such positive way as Dr. Briggs challenged it in his inaugural address, there is no fear that they will be driven out. The Church has not taken a step backward, as some writers intimate. It allows just as much liberty to its ministers as it ever did. It does not mean to put the ban on scholarship, as certain excited newspapers have declared. Any scholar will find himself perfectly free to exercise in the Church any reasonable liberty. We do not think that the Church is at all enamoured of heresy trials, and it will not seek to find heretics in ministers and theological professors who do not step forth into the arena and invite its ecclesiastical processes. If there are those, however, who want to enlarge upon the alleged errors of the Bible, and to put its most earnest defenders in the same category with the unbelievers who have attacked its divine authority, they had better not do so as ministers or members of the Presbyterian Church.

This is the way we interpret the decisions and deliverances at Washington.—N. Y. Independent.

TORONTO PRESBYTERY.

The Presbytery of Toronto met on Tuesday, the 6th inst., the Moderator, Rev. James A. Grant, presiding. The Rev. J. McIvor, a licentiate of Kinross Presbytery of the U. P. Church, Scotland, presented papers, and asked to be received as a minister of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. It was agreed, after consideration, to apply to the General Assembly for permission to receive him. Mr. Jamieson, a licentiate of Barrie Presbytery, asked that his name be placed on the roll of Toronto Presbytery, and on presenting a presbyterial certificate, the request was granted. Dr. Caven reported a call from St. James Square congregation, Toronto, given in favour of the Rev. C. H. C. McGregor, M.A., of Aberdeen, Scotland. Mr. McGregor was one of the three whom the Keswick Brethren sent out to visit Canada in response to the invitation from a number of Canadian brethren. The call was sustained, and Dr. Caven was appointed to appear in its support before the Presbytery of Aberdeen. The congregations of Oakville and East Toronto were given permission to mortgage their church property to the amounts requested. Permission was granted to the Georgetown and Limehouse congregations to moderate in a call, when prepared to do so. Dr. Ghosen Howie appeared before Presbytery and addressed the members in reference to his intention to return to his native land and work there. The Presbytery thereupon passed the following resolution: "That the Presbytery express its interest in Mr. Howie's purpose to devote himself

to the work of preaching the Gospel in his native land, its hope that a suitable opening may be found, and that Mr. Howie's labours may be crowned with success." Mr. Hammon tendered his resignation of the charge of Eglington and Bethesda. Petitions were presented expressing regret that he had done so, and the Presbytery after hearing commissioners from both congregations, and very fully considering the case, refused to accept the resignation tendered. The following students appeared before the Presbytery to be taken on trial for license, viz., Messrs. J. Bell, B.A., J. H. Courtenay, W. S. Heron, W. D. Kerswill, B.A., Geo. Logie, B.A., James R. Mackay, R. W. Ross, M.A., H. F. Thomas, B.A., and A. E. Vert. After careful examination their trials were sustained, and these gentlemen were duly licensed to preach the Gospel wheresoever God in His providence may lead them. The remit from General Assembly, anent the proposal to allow Synod to issue all complaints and appeals not involving doctrine or polity, was brought forward, when it was agreed that owing to the fact that this remit had been so long overlooked, and the careful consideration it demands is not now possible, the Presbytery take no action and express no opinion upon it. Mr. Gilray presented the annual Home Mission statement, which shows that in addition to the ordinary contributions to the Home Mission Funds of the Church, the City of Toronto gives over \$8,000 to various Home Mission enterprises. Messrs. Gilray, Dr. Reid, Neil, Macdonnell, Grant, Gibson, Kilgour, and the Moderators of mission stations were appointed the Home Mission Committee for the current year. The Rev. Thos. Sedgwick, D.D., of Tatamagouche, was nominated as Moderator of the next General Assembly.—R. C. Tibb, Presbytery Clerk.

MR. DAWSON ON SCOTTISH PREACHERS.

Rev. W. J. Dawson, in a characteristic sketch of Dr. Marcus Dods, in the young *Man for June*, gives his impressions of Scottish character. Theological disputes, he says, which divide Scotland into hostile camps, as likely as not awaken only the faintest echoes in England, and names which are battle cries across the Tweed, are received on this side the Border with indifference and neglect. The reason is not far to seek. Scotland is the land of theology, and for centuries its greatest movements have arisen out of the interpretation of religion. The English mind is denser and more practical. It has been nourished on truth that is the reverse of speculative, and is only in a low degree analytic, and only in matters of politics keenly disputative. But in Scotland politics themselves are subordinated to theology. The peasant farmer of the loneliest glen has his views of religion and church government, and is strong in dialectics. At the scent of heresy every true-born Scot strains the leash. He has small respect for any authority when his theological fervour is roused. England has become far too sunk in the affairs of material and practical progress to give more than a desultory attention to theology; but in Scotland a new Reformation could be arranged at any moment. There are plenty of Scotsmen still ready to burn other people or be burned themselves for a dogma. The stamp of John Knox is upon the entire national life; religion still holds the first place in the common thought, and is to thousands who are no whit behind the chief of merchants in the ability to win wealth, the really engrossing and commanding interest of life.

In England manner counts for a great deal in preaching; in all oratory manner is one of the most important elements, but in Scotland matter counts for everything. I do not mean to say that a Scotch audience differs from any other in keen appreciation of the arts that make an orator, or that Scotch preachers are as a class deficient in these arts. Chalmers, Guthrie and Edward Irving were supreme orators; so to-day is Principal Caird, of Glasgow; and in preachers like these the manner of delivery counts for as much as the matter. But where in England a really profound thinker who has no grace of delivery would be left to address a beggary array of empty benches, while a glib-tongued ranter would get his crowd, in Scotland the thinker would be pretty sure of reward, and the deficiency of his manner would be readily forgiven for the sake of his matter. The reason probably is that the dominant fibre of the Scotch mind is more serious than the English. Men go to church for instruction in truth, and the pulpit is a prime force in the education of thought. No sermon is too long for a Scotch audience, if it be a really able treatment of a great theme; and it is impossible to put too much solid thought into a sermon which is to be addressed to a Scotch audience.

Books and Magazines

THE PEOPLE'S BIBLE. Discourses from Holy Scripture. By Joseph Parker, D.D., London, Mark-Luke. Octavo, 460 pp., cloth, \$1.50. New York and Toronto: Funk and Wagnalls Company.

In this volume, as in the numbers which preceded it, the author carries on his expository and homiletic work with force and perspicuity. Important passages and sometimes difficult points are opened up and made clear and luminous. Parker's People's Bible is a sort of everybody's commentary, and is of special help and value to pastors, preachers, lay-workers and private readers. It contains bright supplies for all who read the English Bible. There are more than fifty chapters, expository of the text according to Mark and Luke in the present volume. The following from the subject-titles will serve to indicate originality of treatment by the author: "The Three-fold Beginning of the Gospel;" "Spiritual Reparation;" "Christ's Relation to Great Multitudes;" "The Unknown Quantity in Christ;" "The Spiritual Value of the Near and the Invisible;" "The Silent Looks of Christ;" "Exciting Sermons;" "Pious at the Wrong Places;" "Personal Pronouns;" "Inquiry Into Meanings;" "The Claims of the City;" "How to Treat Commotion," etc. A good, practical index is given at the close of the volume.

The *Missionary Review of the World* for June, comes to hand with its 96 pages crowded with encouraging news, inspiring discussions, and altogether interesting and instructive articles on a great variety of topics from the pens of more than a score of leading writers and thinkers, in all parts of the world. Its six well-edited departments, under the management of such giants as Rev. A. T. Pierson, D.D., Rev. J. T. Gracey, D.D., Rev. A. J. Gordon, D.D., Rev. D. L. Leonard, Prof. Amos R. Wells, and crowded with valuable articles from all over the world, bring together each month in one vast symposium, the current missionary thought of the Christian Church of all denominations. Published monthly, at \$2.00 per year, by Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York.

The *Treasury of Religious Thought* for June is not a whit behind any of the religious magazines, in style, matter and variety. The preacher or Christian worker who fails to read this excellent monthly cannot be abreast of the times, and is not thoroughly furnished unto all good works. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst's sermon on *Conscience* should be read by everyone. Leading Thoughts of Sermons comprise *The Everlasting Heritage*, *The Love of Jesus*, *How the Devil Helped a Saint*, *Finding God*, and *The Sepulchre of Jesus*. *Pulpit Prayer* is excellently treated by Dr. A. H. Moment, and *Christ the Soul's Well-Spring* by Dr. T. L. Cuyler. The *Oriental Churches* are described by Dr. Jessup; S. S. Lessons are explained by Dr. Moment. Editorials treat of *Doctrinal and Practical Preaching*, *First Principles*, *Right Thinking*, *Keep Imitating the Original Copy*, *The Church Vow*. All departments are overflowing with good things. E. B. Treat, Publisher, New York.

The *June Cosmopolitan* is a specially interesting number of this valuable magazine. The leading articles are as follows: "The City of Brooklyn," by Murat Halstead; "The Rise and Decline of the Hawaiian Monarchy," by H. H. Gowen; "The Merrimac and the Cumberland," by T. O. Selfredge, Jr., U. S. N.; "The Deserted Homes of New England," by Clifton Johnson; and "Notes of the Brussels Monetary Conference," by E. B. Andrews. "June," a poem, by Archibald Lampman, will attract attention. The illustrations in this issue are numerous and well executed.

An exchange makes the following true remark: "The halting, tricky fashion in which the World's Fair managers are dealing with the Sunday question raises a suspicion that they may be rather small men for so big an enterprise."

Choice Literature.

SILENCE.

Alone!
No kindred heart my lonely soul to greet
With voice of courage or of welcome sweet;
But all unknown
Among the crowd I wander, pass and meet,
Alone!

In vain,
Alas! I wait for that sweet sign,
But cares no other human heart for mine,
Till, urged by pain,
I look above, and lo! a light divine
Gleams thro' the rain.
James T. Shotwell, in The Week.
Strathroy, Ont.

THE WIDOW AND HER MONEY-BAGS.

A PERSONAL RECOLLECTION BY THE LATE LORD LAWRENCE.

It was my practice in India, where every one who wishes to preserve health either walks or rides early in the morning, instead of taking a mere constitutional, as it is called, to endeavor to join that object with business, or, at any rate, with amusement. There was always some end in view—a village to visit, a new road to be made, or an old one to be repaired, the spot where a murder had been perpetrated to be examined. If I was in tents making my annual visits in the interior, of the district, which seldom occupied less than five months of the year, there was plenty to engage the attention. I seldom failed to visit every village within a circle of seven or eight miles before the camp moved on another march. Their locality, the nature of their soil, their means of irrigation—a point of much importance in the East—the general appearance of the inhabitants, and the character they bore among their neighbours, were all points on which I was much interested; for all such information was of infinite value in the performance of my daily duties.

I had in truth so much to occupy me, or, what is pretty much the same thing, made so much occupation for myself, that, though often the sole European in the district, and literally without any one with whom I could exchange a word in my native tongue, I do not think that I ever felt listless for a day. I sometimes rode alone, but more frequently with a single horseman, who either carried my rifle or boar spear. Thus if anything in the way of game turned up, I did not lose a chance; and if a messenger was required, or any thing was to be done, an active fellow was always ready. More than once I have in this way brought home a buck, and many is the good run I have had with wolf, hyena, and wild boar. It would have no doubt enhanced the pleasure to have had a friend with whom to contest the spear and to talk over the turns and chances of the field when ended. Still, when I look back on those days, it is surprising how much I enjoyed them in my comparative solitude.

Nor was I thus always lonely. At times a friend or two from the nearest station would pass a week with me, or a rendezvous on the borders of contiguous districts would be arranged among us, and then the woods would ring with whoop and cry and wild halloo. Oh, those were pleasant days!! I hope some are still in store for me, for the easy, quiet, jog-trot life does not answer for one who has lived a life of action. I recommend all my friends to think twice before they leave India; at any rate until they feel themselves growing old, or want a pair of crutches. It is but a melancholy pleasure, after all, merely looking back upon such scenes.

However, to return to my story, from which I have strangely digressed. My fellow was instructed to ride at a respectful distance, so that I might freely converse with anyone I might pick up by the way. One or more of the head men, or some of the proprietors of the village I was visiting, usually mounted his mare, and rode with me to the

next village; thus acting as a guide, and at the same time beguiling the tedium of the way, often with useful information, at any rate with amusing gossip.

I had one morning mounted my horse for such an expedition, but had not proceeded far when I met the kotwal, or chief police officer, of the neighbouring town bustling along in quite unwonted haste. On seeing me, after making the usual salutations, he reported that a burglary had occurred in the town during the previous night, and that he was anxious that I should visit the spot myself, as neither he, nor any of the police could make anything of the case.

I at once assented, and as we rode along I ascertained that the party robbed was a poor widow, who, with her niece, lived in a large and substantial, but rather dilapidated house in the neighbouring town. The robbery, it seemed, had created much sensation, from the circumstance that the widow asserted that she had lost a large sum of money, whereas she had hitherto been deemed miserably poor. "Some of the neighbours," remarked the policeman, "deny that she has been robbed at all, and, indeed, to me it appears suspicious; I suspect there is some fareb (deceit) in the matter. Where could such a helpless creature get so much money? It was but the other day that she was exempted from her quota of the watch-tax, as mooflis (a beggar), and now she asserts that she has lost one thousand and fifty rupees." "Well, well," said I, "that will do, we will hear what she has to say for herself. Don't you pretend to make out that she was not robbed. I suppose there are marks about the house of a forcible entry?" "Oh, yes," he replied, "I don't deny that there is a hole in the wall by which the door has been opened. There were two marks of footsteps about the interior of the courtyard, but the ground was so hard we could make nothing of it. I have, however, sent for the khojia (tracker), and if anything is to be discovered, I am sure he is the man to do it."

By this time we had arrived at the house, where we found some policemen, some of the neighbours, and the widow. The khojia, or personage celebrated far and near for his powers of recognizing and tracing the marks of biped and quadruped, had already examined the premises. He informed me that the footsteps were difficult to trace from the hardness of the soil, as well as from the passing and repassing of the people; but that he had satisfied himself that there had been two thieves, that the two had entered the house, but that only one appeared to have left it, and that he had followed those traces, through various turnings and windings, till they finally stopped at the house of a man who was said to be the nephew of the widow herself. He then showed me the different marks, from the interior of the widow's house, up to the very threshold of that of the nephew. There were certainly some traces, but so very indistinct to my eye that I could form no opinion. The tracker, however, seemed perfectly convinced. "One foot," he observed, "is small and delicate, which goes to the nephew's house; the other, a large, broad foot, I cannot trace beyond the courtyard." The nephew was summoned, his foot was compared with the print, the khojia insisted that it exactly corresponded, and it certainly answered to the description he had previously given.

We then entered the house and carefully examined the premises. The thieves, it seemed, had picked a small hole in the side of the wall, so as to admit a man's hand, and had thus opened the outer door. It was clear that the theft was perpetrated by some one who was well acquainted with the premises, for the money had been concealed in three earthen pots, buried in the ground within a small recess. The ground had been dug up in the exact spot where the pots lay, and it must have been the work of only a few minutes, for they were close to the surface. It seemed that there was some suspicion of the nephew in the mind of both the old

woman and her neighbour, for he was a man of reckless and dissolute habits. "But, widow," I said, "did he know of your treasures? Did he know of the place where you concealed them?" "No," she replied to my query, "I can't say he did. I never let him come into the house for many years, though he has sometimes come as near as the door and asked me to make friends; but I was afraid of him, and never let him pass my threshold." "Well," I remarked, "it seems a bad business. That you have been robbed is evident, but there seems no clue as to who did it, and as to your loss, you must have told a lie, for I hear it was only a few months ago, that under the plea of destitution, you were exempted from the watch-tax." "My Lord," replied the widow, "it is very true that I pleaded poverty, and poor enough I am; nevertheless, I have been robbed of a thousand and fifty rupees. You may believe me or not, as you please; my history is this. Some forty years ago, or more, my husband was a merchant well-to-do in this town; but after a time his affairs fell into disorder, and when he died his creditors seized everything but this house in payment for his debts. When dying he told me that certain moneys had long been due to him in the holy city of Mutra. Accordingly I went there, and collected something more than two thousand rupees, with which I returned here; and I have lived ever since on this sum." "What?" I interrupted, "have you lived on this money for forty years, and yet have a thousand and fifty rupees, nearly half, left?" "Yes," said she; "I opened my treasure once a month and took out two rupees, which lasted me and my niece for the month." "Why," I remarked, "at this rate you had enough for the next forty years. Why could you not pay the tax?—how much was it?" "Two pice a month," she replied, "and all widows are exempt." "Yes," remarked a bystander, "if they are poor; but you are as rich as Lakhismi (the Hindoo goddess of fortune). I believe that Kali has sent this misfortune on you for your lying. Do you recollect, when you were assessed at one anna, how you wept and tore your hair, and said that you were starving? You are a sad liar by your own account, and are well served. I hope if you ever recover your money the Sahib will make you pay it up with arrears." "Oh," said the widow, clasping her hands, "restore me my money, and I will pay for the rest of my life."

As I suspected from the different circumstances which had transpired, that the nephew was in some way connected with the robbery, I directed his house to be searched, but nothing which could in any way implicate him was found. Despairing, then, of discovering the criminal, I mounted my horse and after telling the police to be on the look-out, I set off towards my tent. I had ridden some little way, conning the matter over in my mind, when it struck me how very singular it was that the khojia should persist in it that only one of the thieves had left the house. As the walls were very high, and as there was but the one door to the courtyard, it seemed as if the thief must still be inside. "Pooh, pooh!" I cried, "the thing is out of the question. Did we not search the house? And after all, what could a thief be doing there? The khojia is trying to mystify me." However, I was not satisfied; after riding a little farther, I turned round and galloped back. I said to the police, who had not yet left, "We must have another search, and upon this my myrmidons spread themselves over the premises. While they were searching I began to pace up and down with some little impatience, I confess, as the thought struck me of the bootless errand on which I had returned.

Suddenly I heard a policeman exclaim, "I have not seen him, but I have seen his eye," and as he spoke he pointed to one of the courtyards near where he stood. On examining the spot we discovered what appeared to be a small air-hole to some vaults, and from this the man persisted he had seen an eye glis-

ten. Turning to the widow, I demanded what places there were underground, when she explained that there were subterranean vaults which had never been open since her husband's death, and which she had not thought of mentioning when we first searched the house. "A second case of Guy Fawkes," thought I. "Show me the entrance. I dare say some one is down there, though why anyone should be such a fool as to hide there, passes my understanding." The old dame accordingly showed me a small door in a retired part of the courtyard, which had hitherto escaped observation. By it we descended to some very extensive vaults and after some search, dragged out a man. He had not the money about his person, but after some little hesitation showed us where it was concealed, at the foot of one of the pillars. He confessed that he belonged to a village in the vicinity, that the nephew had induced him to join in robbing the old lady, whose treasures he had for a long time suspected. It seemed that the thief had slept part of the night in the nephew's house, and they had been prevented from effecting the robbery till late in the night from the numbers of the people who were about, and consequently the morning had broken before they had time to divide the booty, or dispose of it in any safe place. In the hurry and confusion it had seemed best that he should hide in the vaults, where it was supposed that none would think of looking; for the nephew was afraid to conceal him in his own house, or allow him to pass out of town with such a large sum in silver, lest, being recognized by some of the guards at the postern as a stranger, he should be stopped and searched. When the nephew was confronted with his accomplice his effrontery forsook him and he confessed that he had seen the old woman smoothing the earth in the recess one day as he stood at the threshold, and from this circumstance, coupled with her always being in that part of the house, he had suspected that she had property concealed.

When the coin was produced, the woman recognized her money-bags; and on opening and counting the money we found the exact sum she had stated, namely, one thousand and fifty rupees, or about one hundred and fifty pounds in English money; so that this poor creature had lived on about four shillings a month, and even supported part of that time a little niece! While the money was being counted and her receipt written out, I said, "You had much better give this money to a banker, who will allow you seven or eight per cent. for it, and in whose hands it will be perfectly safe; otherwise, now that folks know you are so rich, being a lonely, helpless old woman, you will certainly have your throat cut."

"No, no!" cried the old harridan, as she grasped her bags in an agony lest I should take them from her; "no, no! I will bury it where no one will ever know." I accordingly allowed her to go off with her treasures, and out she trotted, bending under the weight of her money-bags. I may have failed in giving an interest to this story, but it certainly made a considerable impression on my mind at the time. The avarice and parsimony of the old woman who, bending under the weight of old age, and possessed of wealth which she could never hope to enjoy, yet grudging the payment of two pice a month to defend her from spoliation, if not from being murdered; the villany of the nephew with his utter want of common sense and prudence in concealing his accomplice in the very premises which they had just robbed; the acuteness and discernment of the tracker in so ably, I may say, deciphering the history of the transaction from the very faint footmarks, altogether formed a picture which it was not uninteresting to contemplate. Of the subsequent fate of the widow I do not recollect anything, as I shortly afterwards left that part of the country; but if she escaped being robbed, she concealed her treasures in some out-of-the-way place which, when she dies, her heirs will fail to discover. In this way, no doubt, large sums are annually lost, for although property is remarkably safe in this country, and a very large rate of interest always to be got, the people are very much addicted to concealing coin and jewels, probably from habits they acquired in former times, when seldom a year passed that a village or even town was not laid under contribution or stormed and plundered by the Mahratta and Pindari hordes.—*Leisure Hour.*

Missionary World.

AN INCIDENT ON THE CONGO.

Not long ago a missionary on the great river Congo had pushed up on a little steamer into a part where no white man had ever been before. The anchor was let down and the steamer brought to. Food was needed for the men and fire-wood for the engines. The natives came crowding down the bank to look at this wonderful boat. They were armed with arrows and big ugly spears. The missionary tried to talk to them, and made signs of peace. But nothing that he could do seemed to touch them; it was plain that they were partly angry, partly suspicious, and partly afraid, and when savages are in that state they are very dangerous. What was to be done? A happy thought flashed across the missionary. He had a wife and a dear little baby on board! He got the baby and took it up in his arms and showed it to the people. Now, the baby was a really sensible one; it seemed to understand the situation, and instead of crying or pretending to be shy, it laughed and cowered as merrily as could be; and when the poor savages saw it they felt safe; they understood in a moment that no harm was meant, and so they laid down their arms and became friendly. Even in Africa we can say, "A little child shall lead them."

EDUCATION NECESSARY.

If the history of missionary work in Burma teaches anything, it teaches that school-work is absolutely necessary to the permanency and growth of a mission. In the Burman work, with a few notable exceptions, too little school-work, or too desultory and of too low a grade, has been done, with the result that not only have the children of heathen shunned our schools, but the children of Christians also, have in many cases forsaken them and gone to other schools beyond the range of our influence. It is most difficult to-day to obtain a Christian Burman teacher for our schools, and the supply of Burman preachers is painfully small, and of inferior attainments. We must do more schoolwork or there will never be a supply. We cannot trust to the Government schools or to the Roman Catholic or S. P. G. schools to train our leading men for us, whether they be teachers, or preachers, or men of business affairs.

In the Karen work which admits the children of heathen and Christians upon the same terms, the Christian school has done as much, if not more than the evangelist; in fact the ingathering of disciples in not a few Karen villages, may be traced to the opening of a Christian school in the village, through the efforts of a Christian teacher, who was both an educator and evangelist. Without the town-school, the training of that teacher would have been impossible. The town-school is a constant recruiting and training office of Christian leaders in every walk. I believe, that with God's blessing, it may be so in the Burman work. I would not magnify the importance of school-work above evangelistic work. I simply say that they must go hand in hand. We do well to neglect no method which God has so abundantly blessed. The fact that heathen Burman boys are willing to come to our schools and pay their fees and in some cases their board as well, and put themselves under the Christian influences of our schools, is to me an evidence that school-work for them, is not only legitimate mission work, but that it affords at the present time a great opportunity of usefulness which we neglect at our peril.—John E. Cummings, in the Rangoon News.

In ten years the number of Christians in Bengal increased from 122,000 to 189,000.

Two young Chinese women have entered the medical department of Michigan University, to prepare for work in their own country.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS COMPANY.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Toronto General Trusts Company was held at the Company's offices, corner of Yonge and Colborne Streets, Toronto, on Monday, 22nd May inst., at twelve o'clock noon.

Vice-President Mr. John Hoskin, Q. C., L.L. D., occupied the chair; and among those present were Messrs. E. A. Meredith, L.L. D., Vice-President John L. Blaikie, W. H. Beatty, Geo. A. Cox, George Gooderham, James Scott, Aemilius Irving, Q. C., Robt. Jaffray, A. B. Lee, George W. Lewis, T. Sutherland Stayner, S. Nordheimer, W. R. Brock, J. D. Edgar, M. P., J. W. Langmuir, and Samuel Alcorn.

Mr. Langmuir, the Manager, was appointed Secretary of the meeting, and the report of the Directors for the year ended 31st March, 1893, was read, as follows:

The Directors of The Toronto General Trusts Company beg to submit their Eleventh Annual Report, together with the accompanying statements showing the operations of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 1893, and they have much pleasure in being able to present to the Shareholders such an exhibit of its continued satisfactory progress.

The additional business undertaken by the Company during the past year, consisting of executorships, administrations, trusteeships, and other offices of a fiduciary character, and agencies of various kinds, exceeds two million dollars, being the largest volume of business that has come to the Company in any year since its establishment. The aggregate value of the assets remaining in charge of the Company at the close of the year, after the distribution of estate funds to beneficiaries and the closing up of other matters, is nearly eight million dollars.

The continuous and rapid growth of the operations of the Company in every branch of its work, and the uninterrupted success which has attended it, furnish conclusive proof that the Company has not only supplied a great public want, but also that it has so discharged the responsible functions it is authorized to undertake, as to secure a large and steadily increasing amount of confidence and support.

During the past year mortgage and debenture investments have been completed for the various estates and agencies under the control and management of the Company to the extent of \$1,165,321.10, and in the same period securities to the value of \$418,847.48 have been paid off, showing an aggregate addition to the investments held by the Company of \$716,473.62.

The Inspection Committee of your Board (W. H. Beatty, Esq., H. S. Howland, Esq., and Aemilius Irving, Esq., Q. C.) have, at the close of each quarter, made a careful inspection of all securities accepted by the Executive Committee, and have also minutely examined the records of its proceedings. The quarterly reports of these gentlemen are herewith submitted for the information of the Shareholders.

The Profit and Loss Statement shows in detail the revenues of the Company, the sources from which they are derived, and also the charges against such revenues. It will be observed that the exigencies of the large and growing business of the Company have necessitated a very considerable increase in the expenses of management. The net profits for the year, after making provision for every ascertained or estimated loss, amount to \$49,380.65. Out of these net profits your Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. per annum on the paid up stock, amounting to \$17,396.91. They have added to the Reserve Fund the sum of \$19,000. They have also carried to the Credit Guarantee Fund from \$206,000 to \$225,000. They have also carried to the credit of Contingent Account the sum of \$10,000, which account now stands at \$20,486.08. The balance, amounting to \$2,983.74, has been carried forward to the credit of Profit and Loss.

Your Directors have adopted and adhered to the policy of only calling up capital equivalent to the amount of the Reserve and Guarantee Fund. Seeing, therefore, that with the addition made in the present year that fund now amounts to \$225,000, the Directors, in accordance with this policy, propose to the Shareholders to make a further call of two and a half per cent. on the subscribed capital. The Capital Stock and Reserves of the Company will then provide for its clients the following ample security for the faithful performance of its duties, viz.:

Subscribed Capital, \$1,000,000, on which there has been called and paid up twenty per cent.	\$200,000
Proposed further call of two and a half per cent.	25,000
Reserve and Guarantee Fund	225,000
	\$450,000
Uncalled Capital subscribed	775,000
	\$1,225,000

In addition to which there remains an unappropriated balance of \$20,486.08, which is believed to be more than adequate to meet all possible losses.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Manager.
JOHN HOSKIN, Vice-President, and
Chairman Executive Committee.

In moving the adoption of the Report, Vice-President Hoskin said:

I exceedingly regret, for your sakes as well as my own, the absence of our respected President, Mr. Blake; for I cannot hope that my comments will be marked by that clear and exhaustive style that characterizes his utterances.

I have much pleasure in stating that during the past year there has been a very marked increase in the business of the Company, and I think I am justified in concluding that this is a good omen of success for the residue of the second decade of the Company's career, on which we have just entered.

Your Directors have laid on the table some thirty odd voluminous statements, setting out in detail the various operations of the Company during the past year, all which you will find, if you take the time to examine them, most instructive and exceedingly interesting.

You will observe, as the result of the year's operations, that we have carried to the Reserve Account \$19,000, and also have withdrawn from Profit and Loss and placed to Mortgage Losses or Contingent Account the sum of \$10,000. It would be well, perhaps, to point out how these very satisfactory results have been obtained.

During the year new business has flowed in to the Company to an extent slightly exceeding \$2,000,000, and since our establishment estates have been handed over to us, amounting to over \$7,000,000. Of this amount we have realized four and a quarter million dollars—in these large amounts, I will speak only in round figures—out of which we have distributed to heirs, two and a quarter million dollars, and two million dollars have been invested by the Company as trustee, which will remain with us for a longer or shorter period until certain events happen. The two and three-quarters millions of assets still unrealized, comprise real estate, mortgages, stocks, bonds and debentures, which remain in the Company's hands to be cared for, and subsequently disposed of to the heirs and other beneficiaries. So much for our dealing with the capital or corpus of estates and trusts.

In addition to the care of the capital of these estates, we have collected, as revenue from interest-bearing securities, dividends, rents, etc., during the year, \$217,000; and it will be interesting to know that, during the eleven years of our corporate existence, the Company has collected from these sources, by way of revenue, close upon one and a half million dollars. As time passes, the collection of revenue will bulk very largely in the Company's business, as after winding up estates, large sums will be left in our hands for investment, or new trusts created, so that the residuum of capital will largely increase, and, in consequence, the revenue derived therefrom. From these figures you can form some idea of the large business that has been done by the Company during the eleven years just ended.

With respect to the commission that the Company has received for the management of estates and trusts, and for the collection of revenue therefrom, I desire to emphasize the important fact, in order that it may be known to all here, and through you to the public—so that it may not be lost sight of by those who are creating trusts and making wills—that the sums we have received, by way of compensation, are very much below that asked, and received, by private individuals acting in the same capacity.

Our building, as you know, forms part of the Company's Reserve, and stands in the books at \$130,000. The rents realized this year, in respect to that sum, have been a shade over five and a quarter per cent., notwithstanding some vacancies, and the payment of certain charges for permanent improvements, which might have formed a charge on capital. I think, therefore, you will agree with me that the Company's building has been a very good investment.

Respecting the investment branch of our business, I may say that we have received applications for loans during the year to the extent of three million dollars, of which we have rejected \$1,750,000, and accepted \$1,250,000. These figures will give you an idea of the care that has been exercised in the selection of the Company's investments.

It is important, and will be interesting to the Shareholders, to note that as a Loan and Investment Company, apart from our trust business, we now stand third, if not second, on the list of loan companies in Canada.

Our duties, as far as the volume of business is concerned, are not only very heavy, but of a most diversified character. I may say that we have charge of all

kinds of interests, from a needle to an anchor. One of our testators, at the time of his death, was interested in the construction of a railway, and we had to take part in finishing that. Another had a contract for a large public building and some churches; we had to finish these buildings. The Manager has, at the present moment, under his consideration, what to do with a gold mine that we have on hand. We have had to work farms, manage country stores, take a part in the winding up of a very large and extensive wholesale establishment. We have also catalogued, and sold, a lawyer's library; and not only that, but we have the wild animals of the forest under our control, for, at the present time in Chicago, we have a managerie belonging to an estate in our charge. In these relations we are necessarily brought into contact with all sorts and conditions of men, some of them pleasant, and some of them otherwise; but we endeavour to do our duty in whatever position we are placed.

I hope the gentlemen, who may at the expiration of twenty years from the time the Company commenced operations, have the pleasure of moving the adoption of the annual report, will be able to say that the prosperity that has attended the Company during its second decade has exceeded that of the first. I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report.

In seconding the adoption of the report, Vice-President Meredith said:

I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been moved by the Chairman. I can cordially congratulate the Shareholders of the Company on the satisfactory chapter in the history of the Company, which we have heard to-day. It is a continuation of the story of the progress and prosperity of the Company, which all our previous annual reports have made us familiar with, and which we have begun to expect as a matter of course on occasions of this kind. This year, the progress has been even more marked than on any previous occasion; there has been a steady advance all along the line of the Company's operations.

The clear and comprehensive review which the Chairman has given us of the operations of the Company during the year, leave little to be said by me. There are, however, one or two matters upon which I may be permitted to say a few words, without going over the ground which has been so ably covered by the Chairman to-day. The most gratifying feature of the report just read, is the very marked success of the work done by the Company as a trust company. This, you will recollect, is the raison d'être of the Company, and the growth of this part of the business shows that the Company is doing the special work, which it was called into existence to perform, and which is capable of indefinite extension.

The unusual development of the Company's business during the past year is largely due, in my opinion, to our having decided last year to take the public into our confidence and let them see what a large and successful business we are doing. We acted on the principle that "nothing succeeds like success." We accordingly published and distributed our annual report with a manual explaining the scope and powers of the Company, and the special advantages which it affords to the public. About twelve thousand copies of this pamphlet were judiciously distributed throughout the Province during the year.

I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report.

The report was unanimously adopted. The usual resolutions of thanks to the directors, the executive committee, the president, the vice-presidents, and the manager and staff were adopted.

The election of directors was then held and resulted in the unanimous re-election of the retiring board, viz: Hon. Edward Blake, L.L. D., Q. C., M. P.; E. A. Meredith, L.L. D.; John Hoskin, L.L. D., Q. C.; W. H. Beatty, W. R. Brock, George A. Cox, B. Homer Dixon, William Elliot, J. J. Foy, Q. C., George Gooderham, H. S. Howland, Aemilius Irving, Q. C., Robert Jaffray, A. B. Lee, William Mulock, Q. C., M. P., Hon. Frank Smith, Senator; J. G. Scott, Q. C., and T. Sutherland Stayner.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the Hon. Edward Blake was re-elected President, and Messrs. E. A. Meredith and John Hoskin Vice-Presidents.

C. C. Richards and Co. Gents, I sprained my leg so badly that I had to be driven home in a carriage. I immediately applied Minard's Liniment freely, and in 48 hours could use my leg again as well as ever.

Joshua Wynaught. Bridgewater, N. S. That string on your finger means "Bring home a bottle of Minard's Liniment."

PURELY VEGETABLE—

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're a compound of refined and concentrated botanical extracts. These tiny, sugar-coated pellets—the smallest and the easiest to take—absolutely and permanently cure Constipation, Indi-



gestion, Sick and Bilious Headaches, Dizziness, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels.

They cure permanently, because they act naturally. They don't shock and weaken the system, like the huge, oil-fashioned pills. And they're more effective. One little pellet for a corrective or laxative—three for a cathartic.

They're the cheapest pills you can buy, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

You pay only for the good you get.



A well-known Berlin physician states: "A healthy stomach is cholera-proof." K. D. C. will restore your stomach to healthy action, and fortify you against cholera.

Free sample mailed to any address. K. D. C. Company, Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S., Canada, or 127 State

St., Boston, Mass.

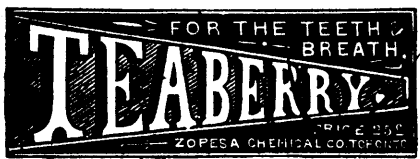
BRIGGS HERESY TRIAL.

The only extended report of this celebrated trial before the General Assembly, Washington, will be published June 25th (in pamphlet, 100 pages, octavo,) by the New York Tribune, edited by the Rev. Jno. B. Devins, an experienced journalist now a Presbyterian minister, contains portraits of leading members of the Assembly.

PRICE, 25 Cents.

Mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price.

Tribune Agency: WESLEY BUILDINGS, 37 RICHMOND ST. EAST, TORONTO, SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.



STAMINAL

is a valuable food and tonic for the warm weather.

It supplies

the vital principles of Beef and Wheat with Hypophosphites.

Pulpits, Reading Desks,

LECTERNS, Etc.

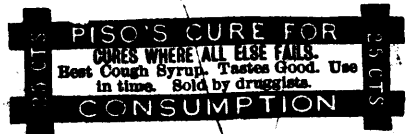
IN BRASS AND WOOD.

Chairs, Seating and other Furnishings in Large Variety.

Special Designs furnished by our own draughtsman when desired. Our system of Sunday School Seating is unsurpassed. Full information furnished on application.

GEO. F. BOSTWICK,

34 WEST FRONT STREET, TORONTO



Sample Chocolate Free.

A postal card addressed to C. Alfred Chouillou, Montreal, will secure you samples of Menier's delicious imported chocolate, with directions for using.

Mr. M. A. Thomas is now at St. Leon Springs where he has assumed the management of the palatial hotel there, which opens 15th inst. Those who can avail themselves of the luxury of visiting this famous health resort, will find Mr. Thomas a genial, obliging, and attentive host.

Ministers and Churches.

The re-opening services of Port Dover church will be conducted by Dr. Howie on the 18th and 19th inst.

The Rev. Dr. Warden, of Montreal, leaves this week for a brief trip to Scotland. He will only be absent three weeks.

The induction of Rev. Mr. Harrison as pastor of the united congregations of Dundalk and Ventry, took place on Tuesday of last week.

The Winchester Presbyterian Church has decided to extend a call to Rev. Mr. Shearer, formerly of Morewood, but now of Sherbrooke, Que.

The Rev. Mr. Cattamach, of Queen's College, has accepted the call to Centreville, and his induction will take place on Tuesday, 27th June.

The name of Rev. A.D. McDonald, D.D., of Senforth, was inadvertently omitted in the report of the meeting of the F. M. C., held on 23rd and 24th May.

The authorities of Knox Church, Guelph, have decided to put a cedar hedge in front of the church lawn, and men are at work putting in the plants.

Stewarton Presbyterian church, Ottawa (Rev. R. E. Knowles, pastor), is to be enlarged so as to double its seating capacity. The work will cost \$2,500.

The resignation of Rev. H. McQuarrie, of Wingham, will take effect on June 11. Rev. J. L. Murray, of Kincardine, will be Moderator of Session during the vacancy.

Glencoe Presbyterian Y.P.S.C.E. have decided not to send a representative to the Montreal convention. It is thought the money required to send one can be better expended.

A very interesting missionary meeting was held in Appin Presbyterian Church, Monday of last week. Addresses were delivered on Home and Foreign Missions by Rev. D. Currie, and Mr. Angus Graham, of the North Ekfrid Mission.

Mrs. (Rev.) W. S. Ball, of Vanneck, was presented with a purse containing \$50 by the lady friends of the Vanneck Presbyterian Church, on the occasion of her leaving for Toronto. The presentation took place at the manse, Vanneck.

The Presbytery of Sarnia, on the 6th inst., granted the translation of Rev. Mr. McMillan, of Alvinston, to North Bay, in the Presbytery of Barrie; the same to take effect on the 12th inst. Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson to preach and declare the pulpit vacant on the 18th inst.

Donald Guthrie, B.A., son of D. Guthrie, M.P.P. for South Wellington, occupied the pulpit of the Rev. Mr. Beattie, Gobles, last Sabbath, with great acceptance, preaching two able sermons, remaining until Monday morning with his aunt, Mrs. W. C. McLeod, jr., 335 Hunter street.

At a congregational meeting of Knox church, Perth, on Saturday afternoon, a unanimous call was given to Rev. Dugald Currie, M.A., B.D., of Glencoe, Ont. The pulpit has been vacant since the Rev. Prof. Ross accepted a professorship in Montreal College, last summer. The meeting was a very harmonious one, and the call to Rev. Mr. Currie has given general satisfaction.

The Christian Endeavour Society of the Brampton Presbyterian Church gave an open entertainment on Monday evening last week. The lecture room of the church was well filled. A pleasing musical programme was presented, followed by interesting addresses from Revs. Dr. McTavish, J. McP. Scott, and John Neil, of Toronto. Refreshments were served at the close of the entertainment.

Rev. R. G. MacBeth, left Winnipeg a few days ago for the World's Fair at Chicago, and the General Assembly meeting at Brantford, Ont. Before leaving he was presented with an address and cheque for a handsome amount by Rev. Professor Baird and Mr. Hugh Ross, on behalf of the congregation of Augustine church. The pulpit of Augustine church will be supplied during Rev. Mr. MacBeth's absence by Revs. Dr. McLaren, Scrimger and Kling, and the Students' Missionary Society of Manitoba College.

On the eve of the removal of Rev. Mr. Shaw from Tilbury Centre, an address, expressive of the good wishes of the congregation, was presented to himself and wife accompanied by a large leather bound chair and two volumes of the Encyclopaedia of Missions for Mr. Shaw, and a music rack and silver and gold fruit spoon for Mrs. Shaw. The presentation took place at the residence of Banker Stewart, and was a very pleasant affair.

On June 8th, in Columbus, the congregation of Columbus and Brooklyn spent

an enjoyable and profitable day. Meetings were held in the forenoon and afternoon for the discussion of missionary themes; at the former Rev. J. Abraham, of Whitby, preached on Home Missions, and at the latter Mr. William Holliday spoke on Home Missions; Mr. J. M. Burns on French Evangelization; and Wm. Smith, M.P.P., and Mr. Wm. Ratcliff on Foreign Missions. Between the meetings the people pic-nicked.

The death is announced of Rev. D. B. Blair, D.D., of Barney's River, Pictou county, N.S. Dr. Blair has been for many years one of the most prominent clergymen of the Presbyterian Church in Nova Scotia. He was scholarly, evangelical, and particularly distinguished for his extensive and accurate knowledge of Scottish Church history. Personally and socially he was highly esteemed by all who came in contact with him. He was a vigorous writer, and fearless in expressing his opinions, and yet always respected the views of those who conscientiously held views opposed to his.

The "Sunbeam" Mission Band in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Ailsa Craig held an open meeting on Monday evening, 5th inst. A long and well-rendered programme was given, consisting of readings, recitations and singing by the Band, supplemented by suitable addresses from the Rev. W. M. Shore, Episcopal, on general mission work; also Rev. D. L. Dewar, pastor of the church, on the effective work that even the young can do in the Master's cause. There was a good attendance, drawn from all the local Churches. A mission collection was taken up in behalf of some work in the North-west.

The quarto-centennial of the pastorate of Rev. J. Becket, of Thamesville, was celebrated by his congregation on Wednesday, June 7th. At the conclusion of the weekly prayer-meeting, the chair was taken by Mr. R. Ferguson, M. P. Mr. Wm. Sherman read a very appropriate address to the pastor, and Miss Belle Ferguson presented him with a purse of money. Mr. Becket in a brief reply referred to the harmony and peace that prevailed in the congregation for a quarter of a century, and expressed his gratitude to God in leading him to the work of the Christian ministry and in giving not a few tokens of His approval and blessing. Refreshments were served by the ladies; congratulatory addresses were given by Rev. W. Hinde, Rector of St. Stephen's, and others; and the meeting was closed with benediction.

The new St. Mark's Church (Presbyterian) in connection with St. Matthew's, Onabruck, Rev. J. J. Cameron, pastor, was formally dedicated on Sunday, the 4th inst., Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston, preaching able and eloquent sermons morning and evening, and Rev. Andrew Russell, in the afternoon, to overflowing audiences. The services were very much appreciated. The new building is a very neat, tasteful structure, capable of seating 300, and reflects credit on the liberality and enterprise of the congregation. The debt has been reduced to \$600. On the following Monday evening a successful social was held in the church. Short and interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. W. Clark (Baptist), Onabruck Centre, Rev. W. Kitts, missionary from China, Rev. W. Davis (Adventist), and Rev. W. Davis, of Queen's University, interspersed by choice musical selections by Knox church choir, Cornwall. The pastor occupied the chair.

On Thursday, June 1st, the corner stone of the new Presbyterian church, Wick, was laid by Mr. Alexander Leask, elder of the congregation. After devotional exercises, led by the pastor, Rev. Mr. McMillan, assisted by Rev. Mr. Ross, Cannington, the pastor gave an historical sketch of the congregation. The history was a long and interesting one, reflecting much credit on the various ministers who have laboured in this field. A copy of the history, together with copies of the various leading secular and religious papers were deposited on the corner stone, which was then declared well and truly laid by Mr. Leask. The congregation then adjourned to the shed, where an excellent programme was prepared. There were present, Revs. Dr. Grant, Orillia; Hanna, Uxbridge; Bethune, Beaverton; Neilly, Sunderland; McLeod, Sonya; Ross, Cannington; Whiteman, Port Perry; and Messrs. Smith and Glendinning, M.P.'s for North and South Ontario. Dr. Grant was the speaker of the day and delivered a most thoughtful and practical address on congregational work. Three points were emphasized—unity, activity, and liberality. The choir of the Presbyterian church of Uxbridge, delivered some pleasing anthems, which were much appreciated. After the address of Dr. Grant, all sat down to an excellent tea, prepared by the ladies of the congregation. The Rev. Mr. McMillan and the people are to be congratulated on their success. We wish them a happy and prosperous future.

The recent semi-annual meeting of the Hamilton Presbyterial W.F.M.S. in Knox church, Hamilton, proved a very pleasant event. Mrs. Grant, the President, conducted the meeting. After devotional exercises, the roll was called by the Secretary, Mrs. Wanzer, and responded to by delegates from the auxiliaries and mission bands belonging to the Society, Hamilton particularly being well represented. After a few well-chosen words of address, the President asked that the sister societies of the town be heard from. Miss Burrows spoke in behalf of the Methodist Church, and Miss Holt for the Baptist Church, each giving a few words of welcome and expressing union and sympathy in the work. Miss Webb was then introduced, and in a very impressive manner gave a glimpse of life as it exists among the women of China. A lengthy letter from the North-west was read, describing the state of the schools for the Indian children, and telling the sort of material suitable to send for clothing, along with other instructions. Mrs. Ewart, of Toronto, gave some interesting and important facts as to the qualification of those who present themselves as missionaries for the foreign field. Some are rejected on account of health, some are too old, some are too young, others lack education, thus showing that much of the responsibility rests with the board of management as to the selection of those most likely to be successful in the work. After routine business, the delegates and friends present were invited to tea in the schoolroom, where a very enjoyable hour was spent by all.

Senator Leland Stanford, of California, has caused general surprise by coming out in a statement strongly opposing the exclusion of the Chinese. Among other things he says: "We need the Chinese to work in our fields, vineyards and orchards, and gather our fruit and do the common labour of the country. I do not know what we would do without them, and I undertake to say that they are the most industrious, and altogether commendable class of foreigners who come here. There is no other class so quick to learn, and none so faithful."

From its report, which appears in our columns to-day, it is quite clear that the Toronto General Trusts Company is fulfilling the duties it was designed to perform, in a most satisfactory manner. It will be seen from the report that two millions of new business have been taken hold of by the Company during the year, and that it has now over eight millions of estate assets in its hands. The discharge of the duties of an executor, administrator, or trustee, by a private individual is generally a difficult, and not infrequently a very thankless position; and all who desire to be relieved of such positions, can with the utmost confidence hand the work over to the Toronto General Trusts Company.

A Tonic

For Brain-Workers, the Weak and Debilitated.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

is without exception the Best Remedy for relieving Mental and Nervous Exhaustion; and where the system has become debilitated by disease, it acts as a general tonic and vitalizer, affording sustenance to both brain and body.

Dr. J. C. WILSON, Philadelphia, Pa., says:—"I have used it as a general tonic, and in particular in the debility and dyspepsia of overworked men, with satisfactory results."

Descriptive pamphlet free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, I. E.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

IRRIGATION

From the New York Times, May 13th, 1898.

W. H. H. Hart, Attorney General of California, was seen by a Times reporter at the office of the Colorado River Irrigation Company, 66 Broad Street. He stated that he had just completed the arrangement with the Irrigation Company for the transfer of the Southern Pacific Railway lands—being the alternate odd sections—amounting to 500,000 acres in the valley of the Colorado in San Diego county, California.

"This irrigation project," said the Attorney General, "is entirely feasible, and will be productive of extraordinary results for many reasons. The climate will give a better result for raisins, oranges, and lemons, as they can be put in the market in better shape than from the most favoured places in California, because of exemptions from frost, which, at intervals, kills a fair percentage of the vines and trees in the other localities, and also from the absence of sea moisture, which sears the fruit. These conditions alone are good assets in cultivating this land."

Mr. John Straiton, President of The Colorado River Irrigation Company, was very enthusiastic over the great enterprise.

"A few weeks ago," he said, "Mr. C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railway, said to me, that if he was fifteen years younger he would abandon all his interests, and devote the remaining years of his life to carrying out, what he believed, was one of the greatest problems touching the welfare of the human family—that is open to capital and enterprise—the introduction of water upon these lands. I think there is fifteen or twenty million dollars in ten years, in the development of this land we are now selling to your Company."

It must be remembered that Mr. Huntington is an authority on irrigation, as his Company transports the bulk of 300,000 tons of green fruit, and thousands of car loads of dried fruit from seven irrigation counties in California, yearly.

The Colorado River Irrigation Company has no bonded indebtedness. Its plan is to sell stock and pay as it goes. It can never get into serious financial difficulties by following this plan. This means the greatest safety and economy to the stock-holders.

We cannot recall in all the wide world a single railway company which is on so favourable a basis.

The great governments of the world are deeply in debt, as is nearly every state, city, town, county, and most corporations.

In addition to the above mentioned facts, it may be stated that the officers, and board of directors, are not figure-heads, but able, reliable men of affairs, who have been successful in accumulating millions, and are well and favourably known.

The Company finds no difficulty with investors, if they only take the trouble to investigate in channels where there is reliable knowledge of the Company, its assets, workings, and prospects. This enterprise is no experiment, as land with water is now selling at Yuma, five miles from the lands of this Company, for from \$100 to \$250 per acre, with a water rental of \$12 per acre annually. This Company has considered it advisable to begin the sale of land and water at one-third of the usual price, in order to induce rapid settlement.

Riverside, California, in the seventies, was a barren plain; not a fence, house, or person; not a dollar of revenue. Today it is the most wealthy agricultural community in all prosperous America. Irrigation did it.

Official statistics show that over 7,000 people live comfortably on 12,000 acres, among orange, lemon and olive groves; that in 1891 the average production of 3,000 acres was \$395 per acre. The annual shipments of fruit amount to \$2,500,000, while the assessed value of Riverside is over \$8,000,000. And all of this from land valued at \$1.25 per acre less than twenty years ago.

This Company is selling a limited quantity of stock at par, \$50. It is confidently believed by conservative men that shares will be selling for \$100 in a year from to-day, as the Company will be delivering water by that time.

For full information with printed matter and map address The Colorado River Irrigation Company, Canadian office, Canada Life Building, Toronto.

Place a guard on your lips, but in a penholder place one of Esterbrook's smooth writing pens.

Of all the anguish in the world, there is nothing like this—the sense of God without the sense of nearness to Him.—Elizabeth Prentiss.

As a preventive of the Grip, Hood's Sarsaparilla has grown into great favour. It fortifies the system, and purifies the blood.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

NOT EXCEEDING FOUR LINES 25 CENTS.

BIRTHS.

At the manse, Melbourne, Ont., on Thursday, June 8th, 1893, the wife of Rev. R. Stewart, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of the bride's father, on June 7th, by Rev. S. Acheson, Mr. Albert Kille, of Cairo, Mich., to Miss Jennie, daughter of Mr. William Johnston, of Stanley.

On the 31st of May, 1893, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Dr. Smith, Lachute, by the Rev. N. Waddel, B.D., Mr. Thomas D. Berry, of Thomas Gore, to Maggie Smith, of Lachute.

On Wednesday, June 7th, at the residence of John Routh, Esq., uncle of the bride, Coburg, by the Rev. J. Hay, B.D., Mr. Peter Robertson, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss Florence P. Kliff of Coburg, Ont.

At the residence of the bride's father, on June 6th, 1893, by the Rev. G. Colborne Helne, B.A., Charles McAdam, to Sophie R., eldest daughter of Mr. J. Robinson, both of Montreal.

At the residence of the bride's father, 119 Queen street, Kingston, by the Rev. M. Macgillivray, M.A., Gertrude Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. William J. Mahood, to the Rev. John W. Muirhead, B.A., of Whitewood, North West Territory.

At "The Maples," Pembroke, the residence of the bride's parents, 1st inst., by Rev. T. G. Williams, D. D., of Montreal, father of the groom, and Rev. G. D. Bayne, B.A., of Calvin Church, Pembroke, William H. Williams, barrister, to Retta C. Dickson, eldest daughter of Rev. W. W. Dickson.

On King street, Tuesday, June 6th, by the Rev. John Mackie, M.A., Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, assisted by the Rev. Canon Ellegood, rector of St. James, the Apostle, Montreal, Robert Maitland Hannaford to Helen Macauley, Hamilton, youngest daughter of Clark Hamilton.

DEATHS.

In Wingham, on May 4th, John Inglis, aged 78 years, a native of Galashiels, Scotland.

At Penetanguishene, Ont., on June 2, Amelia, beloved wife of Charles Beck, Mayor.

On June 4th, 1893, at 220 Richmond street west, Toronto, after a protracted illness, Flora Mackenzie, relict of the late Donald Cattanach, Esq., of Laggan, Glengarry, Ont., in her 80th year.

DIGBY COUNTY MIRACLE.

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE OF A WELL KNOWN SEA CAPTAIN.

Captain James McKay Tells His Story of Suffering and Release—His Recovery Was Despaired of and He Lorged for Death—"The Darkest Hour is Just Before the Dawn." and With it Came a Ray of Hope—Health and Strength Again Restored.

From the W. ymouth, N. S., Free Press.

Probably one of the best known men in Digby County, N. S., is Captain James McKay, of Tiverton. The Captain is known among ship-owners, as a first-class mariner and pilot, has been chiefly engaged in the West Indies trade, and has been very fortunate with the vessels under his charge. Some three years ago Captain McKay had a very severe attack of la grippe, which gradually developed into more serious troubles, until his life was despaired of. It was with deep regret that his employers and friends saw him sink gradually under a terrible disease, until his death seemed only a question of a few weeks. At this time, when physicians could do nothing for him, he was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and by that wonderful medicine was restored to health and strength. Captain McKay's almost miraculous recovery created no little amazement, and as much interest was manifested in it, both in his own village and in the adjacent places where he is so well known, that the Free Press thought the matter of sufficient importance to the public, to get a statement of the facts from Captain McKay, and accordingly detailed a reporter to interview him with that end in view, when the following facts came into his possession.

"I have heard," said the reporter, "that your recovery was wonderful, and was brought about entirely by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Would you let me have the particulars of your illness and restoration to health?"

"Certainly," replied Captain McKay, "I have told the story a hundred times already, but as the truth never wears out, once more won't hurt, and besides, I always think I may be aiding some person who is now suffering as I suffered, and giving them a clean bill of health. To begin at the beginning, I had la grippe about three years ago, and that tied me up pretty well. I wasn't fit to

take charge of a ship, so sailed south as far as Milk River, Jamaica, as nurse and companion for an invalid gentleman. The weather at that season was simply melting, and I used to lie on the deck at night, and in my weakened condition got some sort of fever. When I reached home I was completely used up, and continued to get worse, until I could hardly move about. At times my limbs would become numb with a tingling sensation as though a thousand needles were being stuck into me. Then my eye-sight began to fail. It was difficult for me to distinguish persons at a distance. My face became swollen and drawn, and my eyes almost closed. At times my flesh would assume a greyish colour, and remain for days in that state, being at the same time cold and death like."

"Could the doctors do nothing for you?" enquired the reporter.

"Seemingly not. They gave advice, sent medicine, and rendered their bills promptly, so that I think they derived the most benefit, for under their treatment I did not improve a bit. At last I got so bad that I lost all ambition, I suffered terribly, was only a burden to my friends, and actually longed for death, which all thought was soon in store for me. But the darkest hour is just before the dawn. I had become so bad that I hardly cared how soon I slipped my cable, for I was now almost completely paralyzed, but at this time the statement of a man down in Cape Breton, whose case had been somewhat similar to mine, came to my notice. He attributed his cure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I thought that there might be a chance for me, though I confess, I had at that time but very little faith in any medicine. To make a long story short, I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and soon found that they were helping me, and their continued use put me on my feet again, and I went to work after months of enforced idleness, to the great astonishment of my acquaintances, who never expected to see me around again. Since that time I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to several persons who have used them with good results, and I feel it my duty to advise their use by people who are run down or suffer from the effects of any chronic ailment. I believe they saved my life, and you may be sure I am grateful."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., a firm of unquestioned reliability. Pink Pills are not looked on as a patent medicine, but rather as a prescription. An analysis of their properties show that these pills are an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or from an impairment of the nervous system, such as loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anaemia, chlorosis or green sickness, general muscular weakness, dizziness, loss of memory, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, the after effects of la grippe, all diseases depending on a vitiated condition of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions, and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and hollow cheeks. In the case of men, they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life-giving properties, and nothing that could injure the most delicate system. They act directly on the blood, supplying its life-giving qualities, by assisting it to absorb oxygen, that great supporter of all organic life. In this way, the blood becoming "built up," and being supplied with its lacking constituents, becomes rich and red, nourishes the various organs, stimulating them to activity in the performance of their functions, and thus eliminate diseases from the system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, (printed in red ink). Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form, is trying to defraud you, and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, put up in similar form, intended to deceive. They are all imitations, whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

SCROFULA

Is that impurity of the blood which produces unsightly lumps, or swellings in the neck; which causes running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. It is the most ancient of all diseases, and very few persons are entirely free from it.

How Can It Be CURED

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. If you suffer from scrofula, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring my wife and children have been troubled with scrofula, my little boy, three years old, being a terrible sufferer. Last spring he was one mass of sores from head to feet. We all took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and all have been cured of the scrofula. My little boy is entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy." W. B. ATHERTON, Passaic City, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar



COAL AND WOOD CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Hon. the Commissioner, at this department, will be received until noon, on

Tuesday, June 20th, 1893,

for Coal and Wood, to be delivered to the undermentioned institutions, for the term ending July 1, 1894:—

TORONTO.	Hard coal, tons of 2,000 pounds.		Soft coal, tons of 2,000 pounds.		Hard wood, cords of 128 cubic feet.		Soft wood, cords of 128 cubic feet.	
	180	80	8	7	325	40	20	20
Government house, about.....	180	80	8	7				
Old Parliament buildings, such kinds as may be required and in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered to be delivered.								
New Parliament buildings, Queen's Park: hard coal screenings; soft coal screenings; pea coal, or furnace hard coal, with the option of taking delivery of as much of any or either of these kinds from time to time as may be required, up to a total in all of from 1,200 to 1,500 tons								
Education Department, about.....	325	40	20	20				
School of Practical Science, 12 barrels of soft wood charcoal and.....	250		4	1				
Osgoode Hall, about.....	450	60	30	10				
OTTAWA.								
Normal School, about.....	250		45	25				

The coal and wood must be delivered and stowed away in bins or other receptacles at the respective institutions in quality and manner satisfactory to the persons in charge, and at any time until the 15th October next, except that for the Government House, Osgoode Hall and the Education Department, one-half the furnace coal is not to be delivered until after the 31st December next, and for the old and the new Parliament buildings it must be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required during the term ending July 1, 1894. Coal for the Government House, old Parliament Buildings, School of Practical Science, Education Department and Osgoode Hall must be weighed at such scales as shall be approved; and coal for the new Parliament buildings at the scales connected therewith. The wood must be of good quality, the hardwood in the proportion of not less than one-half maple and the residue of beech or kinds equally good.

Forms of tender and other information can be had on application to this department. Tenders will be received for the supply of the wood and the coal separately, and separately for Toronto and Ottawa. The bona fide signatures of two sufficient sureties will be required for the fulfilment of the contract, or for each of the contracts.

W. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Toronto, June 10th, 1893.

FOR DYSPEPSIA

USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

DR. LORENZO WAITE, Pittsfield, Mass., says: "From its use, for a period of about eight weeks, to the exclusion of all other remedies, I attribute the restoration to health of a patient who was emaciated to the last degree, in consequence of nervous prostration and dyspepsia. This patient's stomach was in such an irritable condition that he could not bear either liquid or solid food. An accomplished physician of many years experience, whom I called in consultation, pronounced his case an incurable one. At this stage I decided to use Horsford's Acid Phosphate, which resulted as above mentioned."

A SHORT STORY.

COTTOLENE is the best shortening for all cooking purposes.

A TRUE STORY.

COTTOLENE is the only healthful shortening made. Physicians endorse it.

An **OLD STORY.** that uncomfortable feeling of "too much richness" from food cooked in lard.

A NEW STORY.

Food cooked in **COTTOLENE** is delicate, delicious, healthful, comforting. Do YOU use COTTOLENE?

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Streets,
MONTREAL.



After trying everything else I have been entirely cured of Indigestion by using
ADAMS TUTTI FRUTTI
Sold by Druggists and Confectioners.
Fake no worthless imitation. See that "Tutti Frutti" is on each 5c. package.

DALE'S BAKERY,
COR. QUEEN AND PORTLAND STS.,
TORONTO.
BEST QUALITY OF BREAD.
Brown Bread, White Bread.
Full weight, Moderate Price.
DELIVERED DAILY. TRY IT.

GILLETT'S
PURE
POWDERED 100%
LYE
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds of Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

JOHNSTON'S
FLUID BEEF
is the virtues of Prime Beef in a concentrated and easily digested form.
INVALUABLE AS A STRENGTH-GIVING FOOD.

British and Foreign.

A notable figure at the levee in Holyrood, was the aged Lord Denman.

The Tron Free Church, Edinburgh, which cost between £8,000 and £9,000 is now clear of debt.

Mr. John Samson, for 34 years an elder in Cumnock U. P. Church, died on 16th ult., at the age of 86.

The death took place recently at Johnstone of Mr. Robert M'Nair, cotton-spinner, who was an elder for 60 years.

Rev. John Robertson, of Gorbals, has been presented by his "college class" with Chambers' Encyclopaedia, a carriage rug, and a field glass.

A deputation from Scotland is about to wait on Sir George Trevelyan, to urge the appointment of a Royal Commission on the question of habitual offenders.

Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Dublin, Moderator of the Irish Presbyterian Assembly, preached on Sabbath in St. Andrew's Established and Newington Free Churches, Edinburgh.

The Religious Tract and Book Society of Scotland has just completed its hundredth year. The colportage sales of the Glasgow branch last year amounted to £1,627.

The elders of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod have been calling for greater attention to the service of praise, in view of its being entirely vocal, and of the psalms alone being used.

The usual celebration of the Lord's Supper by the members of the Assembly, took place in St. Giles' Cathedral; Prof. Charteris, Prof. Story, and Rev. Mr. Lang, of Stirling, officiating.

In communicating the Presbytery of Irwin's resolution of sympathy to the Irish Protestant Episcopal primate, Rev. W. B. Low, the clerk, addressed him as "His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Armagh."

Rev. Donald Stewart, M. A., of King Edward, Aberdeenshire, died recently at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, whither he had gone for his health. He was about 66 years of age, and was ordained in 1868.

Duns Presbytery is the only Presbytery in the South of Scotland that have in no public manner celebrated the jubilee of the Church. It is said that the Moderators of the Merse has paralyzed their freedom.

Rev. J. C. Robertson, of Rayne, protests against the inconsistency involved in Principal Rainy's presence at the United Presbyterian Synod, during the debate on disestablishment. No voluntary, he says, can possibly be a Free Churchman.

Rev. Dr. Stalker says, that on the temperance question, journalists and statesmen are waking up. Even bishops were getting excited—a proof that reform had reached the very last stage. He prefers Mr. McLagan's bill to the Government one.

Mr. Stephen Williamson, M. P., has informed the Deacons' Court of the Chalmers' Memorial Church, Anstruther, of his intention to give £2,000 as a thank-offering for the jubilee of the Church, the income to be used in helping the poor of all denominations in East and West Anstruther and Cellardyke.

A Distressing Situation.—What a dreadful thing it is to wake up in the middle of the night suffering from cholera—the nearest doctor a mile away, and no one to send for him. Imagine a more distressing domestic situation, if you can; and yet cases of this kind are very common. The trouble, however, would never have become serious if the man of the house had a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer at hand, for it is a remedy that never fails to cure cholera, cramps, diarrhoea, or dysentery. All druggists keep it. 25c. each for large New size.

Cartridges are made in England with compressed air for the explosive. They are good only for short range, and are used for rifle practice.

Gibbon's Toothache Paste acts as a filling and stops toothache instantly. Sold by all druggists.

STRONG AND PROSPEROUS.
THE
SUN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

"For Years,"

Says **CARRIE E. STOCKWELL**, of Chesterfield, N. H., "I was afflicted with an extremely severe pain in the lower part of the chest. The feeling was as if a ton weight was laid on a spot the size of my hand. During the attacks, the perspiration would stand in drops on my face, and it was agony for me to make sufficient effort even to whisper. They came suddenly, at any hour of the day or night, lasting from thirty minutes to half a day, leaving as suddenly; but, for several days after, I was quite prostrated and sore. Sometimes the attacks were almost daily, then less frequent. After about four years of this suffering, I was taken down with bilious typhoid fever, and when I began to recover, I had the worst attack of my old trouble I ever experienced. At the first of the fever, my mother gave me **Ayer's Pills**, my doctor recommending them as being better than anything he could prepare. I continued taking these Pills, and so great was the benefit derived that during nearly thirty years I have had but one attack of my former trouble, which yielded readily to the same remedy."



AYER'S PILLS
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Every Dose Effective

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies

—OR—
Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

BEAVER LINE STEAMSHIPS

Sailing weekly between
MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.

From Liverpool every Saturday. From Montreal every Wednesday at daybreak.

The Steamers of this Line have been built specially for the Atlantic passenger traffic. The State-rooms are very large, all outside, and have the best of ventilation. The Saloon accommodation is fitted throughout with all the most modern improvements for the comfort of passengers. There are bath and smoke rooms, also ladies' saloon.

Superior accommodation for Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers.

Rates of Passage, Montreal to Liverpool:—
SALOON. ROUND TRIP.
\$45, \$50 and \$60 \$90, \$100 and \$110
According to accommodation. The \$45 single and \$90 return per Lake Nipigon only.
Second Cabin.....\$39 Steerage.....\$24
Return do.....\$65

Passages and Berths can be secured on application to the Montreal office or any local Agent.

For further information apply to
H. E. MURRAY, Gen. Manager.
4 Custom House Square, Montreal.

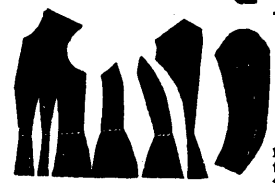
A Skin of Beauty Is a Joy Forever. DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S

ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. On its virtues it has stood the test of 40 years; no other has, and is so harmless, we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayer said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.
FRED T. HOPKINS, Proprietor, 37 Great Jones St., N.Y. For Sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U.S., Canada and Europe.
Beware of base imitations. \$1,000 reward for arrest and proof of anyone selling the same.

Minard's Liniment cures La Grippe.

DRESS CUTTING.



THE NEW TAILOR SYSTEM.
The Leading System of the Day.

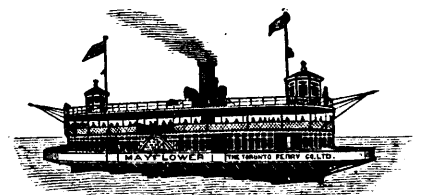
Drafts direct on material. Perfection in form and fit, easy to learn guaranteed. Inducements to agents. Satisfaction illustrated circular.

J. & A. CARTER, PRACTICAL DRESSMAKERS.
372 Yonge St., Toronto.
Beware of models and machines.

COAL AND WOOD.



CONGER COAL CO., LIMITED
General Office, 6 King Street East



HOLD YOUR ANNUAL CHURCH PICNIC AT ISLAND PARK.

The most beautiful picnic grounds in the Province.

The Toronto Ferry Company issue VERY LOW RATES to picnic parties, and for a very moderate charge will give the excursion party a beautiful

SAIL AROUND THE ISLAND

before landing at the picnic grounds. For further information apply to
W. A. ESSON, MANAGER.
Tel. 2965. 83 Front St. W.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR



BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

CAMPBELL'S SKREI
FAMOUS
COD LIVER OIL
IT IS INVALUABLE IN CONSUMPTION
CHRONIC COLDS, OBSTINATE COUGHS,
WHOOPIING COUGH,
PULMONARY AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS
WASTING DISEASES GENERALLY.

True Merit Appreciated.—Brown's Bronchial Troches are world renowned as a simple yet effective remedy for Coughs and Throat Troubles.

In a letter from Hon. Mrs. Pery, Castle Grey, Limerick, Ireland, they are thus referred to:—

"Having brought your 'Bronchial Troches' with me when I came to reside here I found that, after I had given them away to those I considered required them, the poor people will walk for miles to get a few."

Minard's Liniment is the best.

EXCELLENCE.



RHEUMATISM.—Mr. WM. HOWES, 68 Red Lion St., High Holborn, W. C. London, Eng., states he had rheumatism 20 years; suffered intensely from swelling of hands, feet and joints. He used St. Jacobs Oil with marvelous results. Before the second bottle was exhausted the pain left him. He is cured.

NEURALGIA.—Mrs. JOHN McLEAN, Barrie Island, Ont., March 4, 1889, says: "I suffered severely with neuralgia for nine years and have been greatly benefited by the use of St. Jacobs Oil."

SCIATICA.—Grenada, Kans., U. S. A., Aug. 8, 1888. "I suffered eight years with sciatica; used five bottles of St. Jacobs Oil and was permanently cured."

STRAIN.—Mr. M. PRICE, 14 Tabernacle Square, E. C., London, Eng., says: "I strained my wrist and the severe pain yielded like magic to St. Jacobs Oil."

LAMEBACK.—Mrs. J. RINGLAND, Kincaid St., Brockville, Ont., writes: "I was confined to bed by severe lumbago. A part of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil enabled me to go about in a day."

IT HAS NO EQUAL.



MISCELLANEOUS.

"Here's another blow at American agriculture," said the farmer when he saw a cyclone coming.

TARIFF REFORM.

Tariff Reform is in the air. The praises of B. B. B. are also heard everywhere. No other medicine cures all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels, and blood so rapidly and so surely as Burdock Blood Bitters.

Little Ben accidentally swallowed one of his teeth. When he told Tom about it, Tom said: "Well, Ben, you will have stomach teeth now."

A CANADIAN FAVORITE.

The season of green fruits and summer drinks is the time when the worst forms of cholera morbus, diarrhoea, and bowel complaints prevail. As a safeguard, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be kept in the house. For 35 years it has been the most reliable remedy.

Many ethnologists say that all mankind came from a central mass in Northern Asia, and there were but three fundamental types—black, white and yellow. These three types scattered over the world and intermingled, forming in course of time 72 distinct races of human beings.

BAD BLOOD CURED.

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

Samuel Blain, Toronto Junction.

An English writer declares he saw two salmon fight a duel. The fish plunged at one another for two hours, and night came on, and the end of the battle could not be witnessed.

FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED.

Many of the worst attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, dysentery, colic, etc., come suddenly in the night, and speedy and prompt means must be used against them. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the remedy. Keep it at hand for emergencies. It never fails to cure or relieve.

A philosophic observer believes there is something wrong in the social system that permits more than 10,000 sewing girls and women to toil for 15 hours a day in New York "sweat shops," in order to earn 50 cents.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

Dear Sirs,—I was troubled with biliousness, headache, and loss of appetite. I could not rest at night, and was very weak, but after using three bottles of B. B. B. my appetite is good, and I am better than for years past. I would not now be without B. B. B., and am also giving it to my children.

Mrs. Walter Burns, Maitland, N. S.

The University of Pennsylvania will contribute to the folk-lore department of the World's Fair, a collection of the games of the world. The origin of playing cards will be traced from the primitive knucklebones up to the Chinese cards of the present.

Charming people, these exceptional people! Here's a medicine—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for instance, and it's cured hundreds, thousands that're known, thousands that're unknown, and yet yours is an exceptional case! Do you think that that bit of human nature which you call "I" is different from the other parcels of human nature? "But you don't know my case." Good friend, in ninety-nine out of a hundred cases, the causes are the same—impure blood—and that's why "Golden Medical Discovery" cures ninety-nine out of every hundred. You may be the exception. And you may not. But would you rather be the exception, or would you rather be well? If you're the exception it cost you nothing, you get your money back—but suppose it cures you?

Let the "Golden Medical Discovery" take the risk.

The other day a burglar at Silvertown was tracked in a queer manner. Not content with valuable booty, he carried off a bag of corn. From a small hole in the bag, some grains dropped at intervals, sufficient to make a trail, which a sharp detective followed right up to the thief's resort, and there arrested the criminal with the property in his possession.

STICK TO THE RIGHT.

Right actions spring from right principles. In cases of diarrhoea, dysentery, cramps, colic, summer complaint, cholera morbus, etc., the right remedy is Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.—an unerring cure—made on the principle, that nature's remedies are best. Never travel without it.

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith



Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

CURES AND PREVENTS

COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROATS, INFLAMMATION, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, ASTHMA, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INFLUENZA.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

INTERNALLY.

From 30 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Flatulency and all Internal Pains.

MALARIA

Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague Conquered.

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

Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists

Dr. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

A SPECIFIC FOR SCROFULA

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

Dr. RADWAY'S PILLS

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

DR. RADWAY & CO., MONTREAL

ALWAYS READY WITHOUT HEATING

Chase's Liquid Glue

Sold by Druggists, Stationers, Hardware Dealers, or Sample by mail for 10 cents. GILMOUR & CO., MONTREAL.

MORSE'S MELIOTROPE TOILET SOAP.

FRAGRANT, LASTING AND PURE

A PERFECT BOUQUET IN YOUR ROOM

JOHN TAYLOR & CO. MANUFACTURERS & PROPRIETORS

MISS A. M. BARKER, SHORTHAND SCHOOL.

51 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Apply for Circulars.

"To Save Time is to Lengthen Life."

THE PROFESSION.

"To meat eaters St. Leon Mineral Water is invaluable, preventing putridity and decomposition within the system. I consider its use, when hot, a specific in scarlet and typhoid fevers, measles, and kidney troubles. It washes the poisons out of the system very rapidly and effectively." W. E. BESSEY, M.D., 200 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

St. Leon Mineral Water Co., Ltd.

Head Office, King Street West Toronto.

Branch, Crystal Hall, Yonge St. Druggists, grocers and hotels.

Milk Granules

is the solids of Pure Cow's Milk so treated that when dissolved in the requisite quantity of water it yields a product that is

The perfect equivalent of **MOTHER'S MILK.**

GOLD WATCHES FREE?

Agents, you can make \$75.00 per month selling our popular publications, and receive a Gold Watch free. Write at once for special offer. C. R. PARISH & CO., 28 & 30 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Minard's Liniment is the Hair Restorer.

Leading English Perfume

CRAB APPLE BLOSSOMS

Time is a Jewel

Crown Lavender Salts

MADE ONLY BY THE

CROWN PERFUMERY CO.

177, New Bond Street, LONDON.

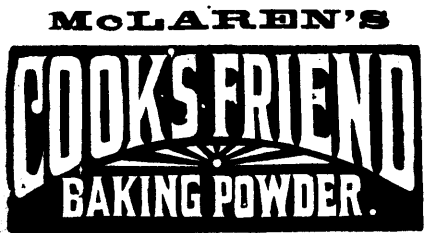
Sold by Lyman, Knox & Co., Toronto, and all leading druggists.



The Great CHURCH LIGHT

Frank's Patent Reflectors for Gas, Oil, or Electric, give the most powerful, softest, cheapest, and best light known for Churches, Stores, Banks, Theatres, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. Send size of room. Get circular and estimate. A liberal discount to churches & the trade. Don't be deceived by cheap imitations. J. P. FRANK, 551 Pearl St., N. Y.

Discellaneous.



Equal in purity to the purest, and Best Value in the market. Thirty year experience. Now better than ever. Oastrial will secure your continued patronage RETAILED EVERYWHERE



Compound Oxygen

is frail humanity's friend.

It expands the lungs and gives greater power. It nourishes every part through the blood. It Revitalizes every nerve and gives health.

The whole need no physician—the sick and the weak should read our book of proof—sent free for the asking.

CHARLES G. KING, 72 Church Street.

CHURCH PIPE ORGANS.

We have added to our Piano business the manufacture of the above instruments, which department will be under the supervision of an expert from London, England.

We offer special advantages in the quality of our Organs, and in financial arrangements. Correspondence solicited.

- Pianos -

In addition to our regular stock, we are showing A NUMBER OF NEW SPECIAL STYLES, VERY ATTRACTIVE. CALL AND SEE THEM.

R. S. WILLIAMS & SON, 143 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, - - ONTARIO.

BELL PIPE ORGANS, ALL REED ORGANS, ARE PIANOS,

STRICTLY HIGH CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

RECOMMENDED BY HIGHEST MUSICAL AUTHORITIES FOR TONE & DURABILITY.

Send for Catalogues and full particulars regarding our late improvements.

BELL ORGAN & PIANO CO., LTD. GUELPH, ONT.

COMMUNION PLATE ALMS DISHES



20 UNIVERSITY STREET, MONTREAL.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERY.

BRUCE.—In Southampton July 11th at 5 p.m. BARRIE.—At Barrie, on 25th July at 10.30 a.m. GLENGARRY.—In Alexandria July 11th at 11 a.m. GUELPH.—In Knox Church, Guelph, on 18th July, at 10.30 a.m. HURON.—At Blyth, on 11th July at 10.30 a.m. LONDON.—In First Presbyterian Church, London, on 11th July at 1 p.m. MAITLAND.—At Wingham, on 18th July at 1 p.m. ORANGEVILLE.—At Orangeville, on 11th July at 10.30 a.m. OWEN SOUND.—In Knox Church, Owen Sound, on June 27 at 10 a.m. Conference on Life and Work June 26th at 2 p.m. PARIS.—In Embro July 4th at 12 noon. PETERBORO.—In Peterboro July 4th at 9 a.m. REGINA.—In Qu' Appelle July 11th at 9.30 a.m. SARNIA.—In Sarnia July 4th at 10 a.m. STRATFORD.—In Knox Church, Stratford, on 11th July at 10.30 a.m. QUEBEC.—At Sherbrooke, on 29th August at 8 p.m.



STAINED GLASS.

We have special artists, late of London and New York, engaged upon designs for

CHURCHES, HALLS, PRIVATE HOUSES Etc., Etc., Etc.

SEND FOR PRICES.

Established 1842.

A. RAMSAY & SON, Glass Painters and Stainers, MONTREAL.

Be Happy.

ENRICH THE BLOOD, BUILD UP THE SYSTEM, IMPROVE THE APPETITE, CLEAR THE COMPLEXION, BANISH SICK HEADACHE.

TRY

Columbian Health Tablets. The Most Wonderful Health Restorer Known. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Columbian Medicine Mfg. Co. 88 Church St., Toronto.

DR. EDWIN FORSTER, DENTIST.

OFFICE: Cor. Buchanan & Yonge St. TELEPHONE 641.

VICTORIA PARK,

The Favorite Picnic Grounds.

Sunday School Societies and Clubs

The newly fitted up Steamers STEINHOFF and CHICOUTIMI carry the cheapest excursions from Yonge St. Wharf. Apply early for dates. 38 KING ST. EAST

LONG BRANCH EXCURSIONS.

BY THE FASTEST AND SAFEST OF BOATS. THE STEAMER LANESIDE.

New Pavilion and Play Grounds with every facility for convenience and amusement. LOW RATES TO COMMITTEES. Hotel open after June 10—\$8 per week. Six trains each way daily. (Hotel rate \$6 during June.) Long Branch Office—84 Church street.

W. E. CORNELL.

HANLAN'S POINT.

Every evening and Saturday afternoon (weather permitting) GRAND MILITARY BAND CONCERTS, and every afternoon and evening SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS by the best artists in America.

ALL FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

Books

THE CARSWELL COMPANY, L^{td} PUBLISHERS, : : : PRINTERS, : BOOKBINDERS. :

ALL WHO MAKE OR TAKE PROMISSORY NOTES

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Should get the Latest Book. Sent Free on receipt of Price.

IN CLOTH, \$5. HALF CALF, \$5.50.

MACLAREN'S (J.J., Q.C.)

Bills of Exchange Act, 1890 AND AMENDMENTS

WITH EXTENSIVE NOTES AND FORMS.

ADDRESS

THE CARSWELL COMPANY, L^{td} TORONTO, ONT.

Carr's Dyspepsia Cure.

C. D. C.

For Indigestion and Dyspepsia a sure and genuine cure. On receipt of 50c. a box will be mailed to any address, postpaid. Prepared by JOSEPH DILWORTH, Manufacturing Chemist, 170 King St. East, Toronto.

RECENT BOOKS

BY

MISS A. M. MACHAR (FIDELIS).

Roland Graeme: Knight.

CLOTH, \$1.00. PAPER, 50 CENTS

W. Drysdale, Montreal; Williamson & Co., Toronto; Messrs. Ford, Howard & Hulbert, New York.

FRY'S

PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA

I strongly recommend it as a substitute for tea.

Sir Charles A. Cameron, M.D.

H. WILLIAMS & CO.,

4 ADELAIDE ST., TORONTO,

SLATE and FELT ROOFERS

Dealers in Roofing Materials. Proprietors of WILLIAMS' FLAT SLATE ROOF, a Superior Roof for Flat Surfaces.

Rock Asphalt Laid on Cellar Bottoms, Stable Floors, Walks, Etc.

FREEHOLD LOAN AND SAVINGS CO. DIVIDEND NO. 37.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company has been declared for the current half-year, payable on and after the first day of June next at the office of the Company, corner of Victoria and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May, inclusive. Notices also given that the general annual meeting of the Company will be held at 2 o'clock p.m., Tuesday, June 6, at the office of the Company, for the purpose of re-organizing the annual report, the election of directors, etc. By order of the Board.

S. C. WOOD, Manager.

Toronto, 19th April, 1893.

ARTISTIC : DRESSMAKING

MRS. J. P. KELLOGG, 16 GRENVILLE ST.

Ladies' Evening Gowns and Empire Effects a Specialty.

High Class costuming after French and American measurements.

IT PAYS. Economy always pays. Forty beautiful designs of Turkish Rug Patterns. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. J. J. HAZELTON, Guelph, Ont.

Niagara River Line

SINGLE TRIPS.

Commencing Monday, May 15. STEAMER CHICORA

Will leave Goddard Wharf at 7 a.m. daily (except Sunday) for Niagara and Lewiston, connecting with New York Central and Michigan Central Railways for Falls, Buffalo, etc.

Tickets at all principal offices.

JOHN FOY, Manager.

Discellaneous.

MORVYN HOUSE, 350 JARVIS ST. TORONTO.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, For Resident and Day Pupils.

MISS LAX, Principal. (Successor to Miss Haight.)

A thorough English Course arranged with reference to UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION. Special advantages are given in Music, Art, French, German and Elocution. Resident French Teacher.

J. YOUNG,

THE LEADING UNDERTAKER,

347 Yonge Street

TELEPHONE 179.

R. JOLLIFFE. W. H. TOVELL. (Late of JOLLIFFE & CO.)

JOLLIFFE & TOVELL, UNDERTAKERS.

751 Queen St. West, Toronto. Telephone 1320. Open at Night

ELIAS ROGERS & CO'Y



COAL. — WOOD

LOWEST RATES

ROBERT HOME, MERCHANT TAILOR, 415 YONGE STREET, CORNER OF MCGILL STREET, TORONTO.

100 STYLES OF SCALES Write for prices. C. Wilson & Son 127 Esplanade St., Toronto, Ont.

Hereward Spencer & Co., India and Ceylon

TEA MERCHANTS

63 1/2 KING ST WEST

TELEPHONE 1807

AGENCIES

453 1/2 Yonge Street. 489 Parliament Street. 278 College Street. 146 1/2 Queen Street West.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR. MOLES, WARTS, and all Facial Blemishes permanently removed by Electrolysis. Dr FOSTER, Electrician. Room 21, New Arcade cor Lodge & Gerrard St.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

PATRONIZE THE BEST Banner Laundry

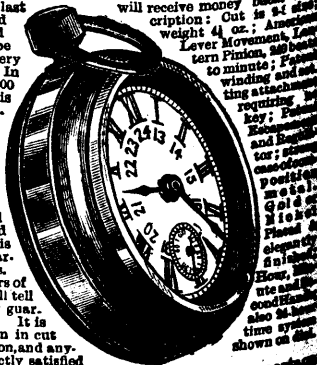
387 Queen West.

All mending done free.

Telephone 2157.

Discellaneous.

GENUINE AMERICAN Watch '17.

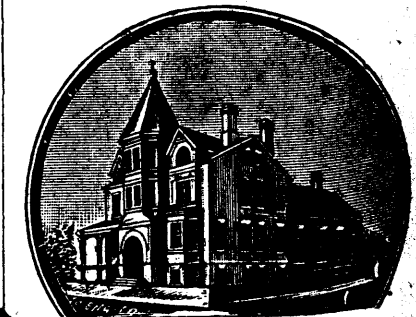


We have at last demonstrated that a good watch can be made for a very low price. In lots of 10,000 we make this watch surprisingly cheap, and can sell it for \$1.75. Every part is made and put together in our New England factory, and every watch is timed and guaranteed by us. The publishers of this paper will tell you that our guarantee is good. It is just as shown in cut and description, and any one not perfectly satisfied. Mention this paper, and we will prepay postage or shipping charges to any part of Canada. This watch will not vary a minute in 30 days. None sent C.O.D., but all warranted as above.

Sent to any address upon receipt of price.

The Gold and Silversmith's Co.

113 King St. West, TORONTO, - ONT.



TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Medals, Certificates and Diplomas awarded. CHORAL CLASS AND RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC FREE.

- WEST END BRANCH -

Corner Spadina Avenue and College Street

Calendar Sent upon Application to

F. H. TORRINGTON.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY Best quality Pure Copper and CHIMES, PEALS AND BELLS. Most favorably known for over 60 yrs. The VAN DUZEN & TIFT CO. Cincinnati, O.

MENEELY & COMPANY WEST TROY, N. Y. BELLS For Churches, Schools, etc. Also Chimes and Peals. For more than half a century noted for superiority over all others.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE BRYNER BELLS FOR CHURCH, SCHOOL, HOME AND OFFICE. Catalogue with 2500 illustrations, prices and terms free.

NO DUTY ON CHURCH BELLS

Please mention this paper

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHURCH BELLS & PEALS. PUREST BELL METAL, (COPPER AND TIN) Sent for Price and Catalogue. MESHANE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD.

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY TROY, N. Y.,

MANUFACTURE A SUPERIOR GRADE OF

Church, Chime and School Bells

DROPSY TREATED FREE. Positively CURED with our table Remedies. Have cured many thousands of cases of Dropsy. From first symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of successful cures sent FREE. 10 DAYS TREATMENT FREE. Mail. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, ATLANTA, GA.

80% GUARANTEED by a leading company offered at par. Satisfaction for the money and all investments. Full particulars furnished by W. E. Miller, 200 Broadway, New York.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS.

Leading Nos. 14, 048, 180, 185, 230 For Sale by all Stationers. W. E. MILLER, SON & CO., Agents, Montreal.