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O women with broken hearts,
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As the martyrs whom we name,
That went rejoicing home through flood,
Or singing through the flame;

Ye have had of Him reward
For your battles fought and won,
Who giveth His beloved rest
When the day of their work is done.

Ye have changed for perfect peace
The pain of the ways ye trod;
And laid your burdens softly down,
At the merciful feet of God!

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BIRTH

At Almonte, on May 24th, the wife of Mr. M. R. McFarlane, of a son.

DIED.

At his residence, 95 Wellesley street, Toronto, on Sunday, May 29, 1904, John Charles Copp, in his 66th year.

At Richmond Hill, May 30, John Coulter, aged 84 years.

At Clifton Springs, N.Y., on May 24th, Rev. T. S. McKee, of Smithfield, Ont.

At his late residence Villa St. Clair, Moore Park, Toronto, on May 24, 1904, John M. Martin, chartered accountant, aged 54 years.

At Stratford, Ont. on May 21, 1904, Charles John Macgregor, M. A., H. M. Customs, son of the late Rev. John G. Macgregor, of Elora, in the 71st year of his age.

On Tuesday, May 31st, John R. McRae, of the 4th Con., Roxborough aged about 90 years.

At Berthier en haut, on June 1, 1904, Daniel Amaron, aged 92 years, father of the Rev. Dr. Amaron, of Montreal.

MARRIAGES

At the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. T. H. Hepburn, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Monette, Mo., (and brother of the bride), D. E. Hatchkin, of Maryville, Mo., to Charlotte S. Hepburn, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hepburn, of Glencoe Farm, Hopkins, Mo.

At St. Paul, Minn., on May 18, 1904, at the Central Presbyterian church, Herbert T. Lawrence, of Quebec, to Della M. Panchot, of St. Paul.

At Cornwall, on the 1st June, by the Rev. Dr. MacNish, John Milford Taylor, of Montreal, to Mary Helen Grace, daughter of John McIntyre, of Cornwall.

On Friday, May 27th, by Rev. G. A. Woodside, Robert A. Fumerton to Emma Little, both of Carleton Place.

On 1st June, at the residence of the bride's parents by Rev. J. Becket, Miss Alice Miller, to Jacob Westover, of Fort William.

At St. Paul's church, Ottawa, by the Rev. J. W. H. Milne on June 1, 1904, Robt. A. Blyth, son of the late Robt. Blyth, to Charlotte M. Hunter, daughter of Mr. Chas. Henter, Hamond, Ont.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Montreal, on June 2, 1904, by the Rev. F. M. Dewey, M. A., Wilhelmina Blythe, daughter of Mr. John Allan, to Jas. Gourlay Gray.

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Note and Comment.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Buffalo, adopted the committee report recommending that ministers refuse to marry divorced persons.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland has decided against adopting the uniform version of the metrical psalms existing in Canada and the United States.

There are 1,000,000 lepers in India, China, and Japan, and 2,000 in the United States. A society has existed for thirty years to provide asylums for lepers and to care for their untainted children; and in Canada money is raised to help in this good work.

The action of Russia in scattering floating mines in the open sea has caused much criticism in European capitals, but England and France regard the present an inopportune time to make protest against the planting of mines in the open sea off Manchuria.

The first collected edition of Mr. Bliss Carman's poems is announced by Messrs. Scott-Thaw Company, New York. It is to be a limited edition of five hundred copies, small folio, on hand-made paper, and rubricated throughout. The contents of Mr. Carman's nine former volumes of verse are included without omissions, supplemented by a number of poems which have so far appeared only in periodicals.

It is a curious coincidence that the two Archbishops of the Church of England are grandsons of Scottish Presbyterian ministers. Archbishop Randall Davidson's grandfather was minister of Inchtute, then of the Outer High Church, Glasgow, and latterly of Tolbooth Parish Church, Edinburgh. He was a popular preacher and a man of personal charm. Archbishop Maclagan, of York, is the grandson of a man who was famous in his day, Dr. William Dalrymple, of Ayr.

A lumberman's reading-room has been established by the Endeavorers of Glengarry county, Ontario, where some of Ralph Connor's sturdy heroes came from. The camp is in the Algoma district, north of Lake Huron. The Endeavorers have equipped the room with a library, pictures for the walls, a cottage organ, reading-tables, games, and various decorations. In appreciation of this good work, the lumbermen have named the log building "Glengarry Camp."

Twenty-eight years ago Ontario had a licensed place for the sale of liquor to every 278 of its inhabitants. Today there is only one license to every 700 inhabitants. In 1867 Ontario issued 6,125 licenses. In 1903 the total issue numbered 2,900. Yet, notwithstanding this great reduction in licenses, which works in the direction of making the selling of liquor a monopoly in some sections,

hotelkeeping is today a less profitable business than it was a quarter of a century ago. The explanation is found in increased license fees, the high prices of liquors, caused by the heavy excise charges, and the change in the habits of the people.

Presbyterian Standard: There are more than two and a quarter millions of members of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches in the United States and Canada. The Brooklyn Eagle says that they over-emphasize the importance of belief. But belief and character are mutually dependent and not contradictory or even to be contrasted one with another. And The Brooklyn Eagle knows in its soul that some way Presbyterianism makes for character.

A custom prevails among parents in Denmark of exchanging their children during the summer holidays. The little ones from the villages go to town, and are all the better and brighter for their knowledge of the city life and what the world is doing. The little city folk are sent to be refreshed by the country air, and come back with rosy cheeks and robust constitutions.

The question of a tunnel between England and France under the English Channel is again under consideration. It is fifty years since it was first proposed and it is a significant evidence of the advancement of modern engineering over that of fifty years ago that the estimated cost of the work was then \$50,000,000 whereas now it has been reduced to \$20,000,000. No doubt the present cordial relation between the countries has much to do in encouraging promoters of the project to agitate it at this time. As it was opposed by the British military authorities then, so it is likely to be opposed by them still as a menace to the country in the event of war.

Can you tell the size of the British Empire? The British Empire occupies about one fifth of the surface of the habitable globe. It consists of the United Kingdom, with its attendant islands, and about forty-three dependencies under separate and independent governments. These vary in size from Canada, which is thirty times the size of the United Kingdom, to Gibraltar, the area of which is two square miles. The area of the British Empire is ninety-eight times that of the United Kingdom, while the area of the self governing colonies alone is nearly sixty times as large as that of the mother country.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (North) is the first great ecclesiastical body to act on the recommendation of the Inter-Church Conference on Marriage and Divorce, which we have already quoted, and which would forbid the ministers of the church adopting it to "unite in marriage any person or persons whose marriage such ministers have good reason to believe is forbidden by the laws of the Church in which such person or persons, seeking to be married may hold membership." In the

course of the debate it developed that the adoption of the resolution would preclude the re-marriage of members of the Roman Catholic Church, no matter what the cause of their divorce, the Roman church not recognizing divorce for any cause. The Assembly did not feel ready to accept such a position, holding that Scriptures provide for divorce for certain causes, and being unwilling to bind its ministers by other than the Scriptural law as interpreted by their own church. The resolution submitted by the Inter Church Conference was adopted only when so amended as to limit its application to Protestant churches.

The Abbe Loisy, the French biblical critic whose alleged heresies have provoked widespread discussion both in Europe and this country, has forwarded to the Vatican what is described as his third formula of submission. It is stated that the distinguished theologian, while not compromising his integrity as a scientific historian and exegete, has expressed his submission in terms which conform more closely than before to Roman standards of orthodoxy. "At the same time," says the London *Church Times* (Anglican), "the Pope is understood to have written to the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris urging him to deal gently with the abbe, errors rather than persons being the subjects of ecclesiastical censure. If the Pope can help it, Abbe Loisy will not be driven out of the church; but it remains to be seen who is the real head of the Roman Church, the so called supreme Pontiff, or the power behind the Pope."

The celebrated French statistician, Monsieur Ives Guyot, has recently published a most interesting work on the position of the Roman Church. Among other facts he gives a table which shows the growth of Roman Catholic European nations in millions of population—1801, 86.1; 1840, 116.2; 1900, 145.4. Including Russia, the eight non-Roman Christian countries increased from 77 millions in 1801 to 108.6 in 1840 and to 200.16 millions in 1900. In another table he shows the growth of the United States, Canada, and Australia from 5.5 millions in 1801 to 138.8 millions in 1840, and 85.0 millions in 1900. Finally, in a grouped table he displays the relation between the two groups, embracing South America. 1801, Roman Catholics, 96 millions; relative percentage, 51.0. Protestants and Schismatics, 92.6 millions; relative percentage, 49. 1900, Roman Catholics, 188 millions; relative percentage, 38.0. Protestants and Schismatic, 285.4 millions; relative percentage, 62.0. He remarks that in 1801 the Roman and other Christian forces were almost equal; now Protestants and members of the Greek Church represent almost two-thirds of the Christian world. In these countries they either do not permit the establishment of Friaries, or force the Orders to submit to the common law. As Monsieur I Guyot has a European reputation, his figures have an unique authority among those who have written on the question.

Thirtieth General Assembly

Meeting at St. John's, N.B.

The General Assembly opened in St. Andrew's church on Wednesday evening with a representative attendance of Commissioners—the Dominion being represented from Sidney in the East to the Yukon in the extreme West. Rev. Dr. Fletcher, the retiring Moderator, presided and preached an earnest and eloquent sermon from Phil. III: 13-14. The sermon was listened to with evident interest, marked as it was by the best features of Gospel preaching, fresh in its thought, hopeful in its outlook, effective in its utterance. Dr. Fletcher has by two years passed threescore and ten, but his eye is not dimmed nor his Celtic enthusiasm cooled.

"Progress in the Christian Life" was the theme of Dr. Fletcher's address. He emphasized the necessity of pressing onward. Satisfaction with the past was detrimental to Christian growth. The more earnest in mission work Christians were, the less of dissension there was. God had honored the Presbyterian Church in giving a great home mission field. Besides the Maritime Province work which was large, there were 488 mission fields in the west and 1,343 preaching stations. Ontario and Quebec were as before, but in New Ontario, there were seventy fields and nearly two hundred preaching stations. West of Lake Superior there were 312 mission fields and 1,884 preaching stations. In 1881, Manitoba and the North-West Territories had slightly more than 87,000 of a population and in 1901 there were 413,637. Immigration in the last two years was far in excess of previous years, about two hundred and fifty thousand having gone in. In the past four months of this year 37,000 had arrived. There was great work in home missions in the years to come. He greatly praised Queen's College, references to which and to its principal, the Rev. Dr. Gordon, were received with applause. Reference was also made to the recent meetings in favor of the union of Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists as an indication that the spirit of God, the spirit of love, peace and unity were creating a desire for closer fellowship and more unity in God's work. He hoped it would continue to grow and have practical results. He urged the importance of Foreign Missions work, and cited the grand success achieved in the last fifty years.

Principal Gordon, of Kingston, nominated Rev. Dr. Milligan, of Toronto, for the moderatorship, seconded by Dr. Sedgwick. Dr. Armstrong, of Ottawa, was put in nomination by Prof. Scrimger, Montreal, and seconded by Dr. Ramsay, of Ottawa. By a considerable majority, Dr. Milligan was elected, and on taking the chair was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

On motion of Judge Forbes, Rev. Dr. Fletcher was thanked for his scholarly and able gospel sermon and for the manner in which he had filled the moderator's chair. All stood while Dr. Warden read the reply of the King to the address sent him by the Assembly last year.

SECOND DAY.

The first hour this morning was taken up with devotional exercises, the Moderator reading the seventy-second Psalm, and Judge Stevens, Drs. Morrison, Mowatt and Smith offering prayer.

At eleven o'clock the Rev. David Lang,

the new pastor of St. Andrew's, introduced Mayor White to the Assembly and His Worship cordially welcomed the Assembly to St. John in a pleasant patriotic address.

Dr. Milligan, in his reply, warmly thanked the Mayor for his kind address and briefly referring to recent civic scandals in Toronto, said the Church should educate the people in these matters.

The Rev. Mr. Lang, on behalf of the Presbyterians of New Brunswick, then welcomed the delegates here and Dr. Milligan again replied.

The report on statistics, presented by Rev. Dr. Torrance, of Guelph, showed marked increase in revenue, both for ministerial support and missionary purposes, and a decrease in the amount of debt on church property. An increase of 12,000 is reported in the membership of the church. A discrepancy of nearly 200,000 between the Dominion census, which gives 800,000 Presbyterians in Canada, and the assembly's report, which accounts for only 600,000, occasioned discussion, which was continued in relation to home missions.

Judge Forbes called attention to the fact that out of over one million dollars of ministerial stipend, there is only a deficit of seven thousand for the year, over the whole Dominion, a fact which indicates the financial conscience of the congregations. The arrears reported belong largely to the home mission presbyteries.

A considerable part of the afternoon was spent on the report, touching the enlarging of the powers of synods. After defeating one vital recommendation, evicating another, and adopting only insignificant features, the report was almost unanimously laid on the table, even though its essential points were approved by a majority of presbyteries. As members of the synod, the commissioners want the enlarged powers granted, but as members of the Assembly they defeat the proposals.

Mr. J. K. MacDonald, of Toronto, presented the report on the aged ministers' fund of the western section, and Rev. Anderson Rogers, of New Glasgow, that for the eastern section; both were encouraging and hopeful. The annuities have been increased, and the funds are on a better basis. The recommendations were adopted. A proposal to amalgamate the eastern and western funds will be considered, and probably adopted.

Home Mission Reports.

At the evening session Home Missions held the attention of the Assembly. It was a great occasion. There was a rapid review of conditions from Cape Breton to the Klondyke. Neither the Parliament of Canada nor any Provincial Legislature is in closer touch with Canadian life than is the General Assembly. The commissioners represent all localities, and with no party interest to serve their judgments are significant and important alike to the country and the church. The reports and address together touch not only the religious situation, but the social, industrial and trade conditions. The development at Sydney and other points in Nova Scotia and its subsequent history, the immigration from Europe and the United States, railway construction in the east and west, and the mining, lumbering and agriculture of all Canada were held in view in the discussion

of Home Missions. There was the ring of a robust and practical Canadianism in the addresses. The Grand Trunk Pacific was spoken of, and reference was made to the new communities that presently will start into existence along its route.

The home mission situation in the Maritime Provinces was presented by Dr. Stewart, of Dartmouth, Mr. Jack, of North Sydney, and Mr. Robertson, of Milltown. The fact of a stationary or diminishing population was emphasized. The east is losing its best to the great west, but the easterners made no complaint, for they are glad to give their families, their young ministers, and their money to build up western Canada and hold it united and loyal and Christian. The Presbyterianism of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is leavening all the west.

Home missions conditions between Quebec and Dawson City were presented by Dr. Warden. His address was that of a statesman surveying the resources and prospects of the country, the relation of home missions to the life of the people, and the political future of Canada. He reported \$114,000 of revenue, the largest ever received, and asked for \$120,000 for the current year. He urged upon the ministers their responsibility for leadership in all things that make for the betterment of Canadian life.

The report of the home mission committee, western section, showed the largest increase in the department of home missions that had ever taken place in a single year. The amount asked for at the beginning of the year was \$110,000. The church's answer to this appeal was a contribution of \$114,546. The year 1903-4 was one of remarkable development. In all 63 new mission fields were opened, which was four more than in the previous year. Five of them were within the bounds of the eastern synods, forty in the Synod of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and eighteen in the Synod of British Columbia. Twenty-seven fields have been raised to the status of augmented charges, and five (all of them in the Manitoba Synod,) have become self-sustaining charges. The total number of fields now under the care of the committee is 488, a net increase of 31 over last year. There are in these fields 1,314 preaching stations, containing 14,487 Presbyterian families, and 15,625 members of the church in full communion. The number of communicants added during the year was 1,559. The contributions of the people for the support of ordinances among themselves exceeded the contributions of the previous year by nearly \$9,000—amounting for the year just ended to \$99,437. That sum represents an average contribution of \$6.36 per communicant, which exceeds the average contribution throughout the whole church for the past year by \$1.71.

The estimates for the coming year are as follows: Ontario and Quebec, \$29,000; Synod of Manitoba and Northwest Territories, \$24,000; Synod of British Columbia, \$17,500; work among foreigners in Synod of Manitoba and Northwest Territories, \$10,000; work among foreigners in Synod of British Columbia, \$2,500; Yukon Territory, \$4,000; travelling expenses of missionaries, \$7,000; salaries and expenses of superintendents and secretary, \$10,000; salary of Mr. T. A. Rodger and sundries, \$2,500; expenses of committee and executive, \$2,000; proportion of general expenses \$1,500; total \$120,000.

The home mission addresses by men from the various fields were inspiring. Dr. E. D. McLaren, secretary, in a brief speech told of the heroism and devotion of home mis-

sionaries in pioneer communities and mining camps. "We are at the parting of the ways in Canada to-day," he said. "In what direction shall the rapidly developing streams of our national life flow? It depends upon this Assembly and those you represent and others like them whether Canadian nationhood shall be vital or stagnant, whether the present political and social perils shall be faced and overcome."

Dr. Carmichael, superintendent, represented Manitoba and the Territories. He spoke hopefully of the Galicians, among them colporteurs are at work, and illustrated the rapid and enormous growth in all parts of the country.

Dr. Herdman, from British Columbia, spoke of the work under his superintendency its variety, practicalness and amazing success. In Kootenay, Cariboo and on the coast the missionary is the leader of every enterprise making for righteousness.

Rev. D. G. McQueen, for seventeen years minister at Edmonton, a sturdy hero, who has seen his original field grow into a Presbytery with thirty-eight charges, and made ready for two Presbyteries, said:—"There has been growth in Saskatchewan ever since 1896. Some say the coming in of the Liberal Government was the cause of it. Greater growth is before us. The C.P.R. is in now. The Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific are coming. We want them. Every man in that country wants all three competing roads that we may have a living rate in transportation. I care not what they say at Ottawa, there is room and need for the Grand Trunk Pacific. Thirty years hence half the population of Canada and the controlling political influence will be west of Lake Superior."

Rev. D. I. Gordon of Fernie spoke of the work in the Kootenay, which in six years has been changed from an unbroken wilderness into a hive of towns and mining camps. He touched the labor problem and the prevalent moral evils, and called for more helpers.

The last speaker was Dr. Pringle, who thrilled the audience with the story of life and work in the Yukon, which he has been telling so effectively in many places in past weeks.

THIRD DAY.

St. John, N. B., June 3.—This forenoon the General Assembly discussed favorably the increase of the ministerial stipend from \$750 to \$800, with manse, and referred the question to a special committee. To the same committee was referred the proposal that the church give oversight and support to the Good Samaritan Hospital established and conducted by Dr. A. S. Grant and the Presbyterians of Dawson City.

The reports of the committee on Widows' and Orphans' Fund on the \$134,488.56 reported last year, showing, were presented and found satisfactory. The report (western section) showed that there are now 126 widows and 53 children on the list. After meeting annuities and other expenditures there remains to the credit of the ordinary fund \$1,068. There are at present 374 ministers connected with the fund by the payment of rates. This number has considerably increased during the last few years, but it is to be regretted that nearly one-half of the ministers in the western section are not connected with the fund. The report for the Maritime Provinces showed receipts \$19,325, expenditures, \$4,191, leaving a balance of \$75,244.49 to be added to capital. The assets of the fund at date are \$145,814.68 as against \$134,488.56 reported last year, showing notwithstanding the great

shrinkage of securities during the year, the very satisfactory increase of \$11,326.12. The number is the same as last year. The report of the fund in connection with the church of Scotland showed receipts \$12,078 expropriation \$8,337, balance \$3,641. The assets are \$106,188. During the year two annuitants died, none were added, and there are now 42 on the list.

Hon. Colin H. Campbell, Winnipeg, presented the church and manse building fund report. He said the high water mark had been reached in revenue, and commended the work as of the greatest importance in newer Canada. The prosperity of Canada is indicated in the growth of this fund and the rapid extension of its work.

The report for Manitoba and the Northwest showed that in the 23 years since it was established it assisted in the erection of 587 buildings, valued at about \$731,000.

During the last census period the Presbyterian population in the area covered by the operations of the board grew at a rate considerably more rapid than that of the whole population, and a chief element in the explanation undoubtedly is that the appliances for effective Christian work have been so freely at the command of western congregations through the agency of the board. In other words, the total amount of interest earned was \$3,421, while the total number of grants (not loans) was \$2,665 and the expense of management \$423.05—a total of \$3,088.05, i.e., the grants made and the cost of management were more than covered by the interest earned. This is a goal to which the board has looked forward for years. The receipts were \$36,959, the expenditure \$7,352 and the balance \$9,304.

Reports on College.

The reports of the theological colleges were entered upon, beginning with Halifax. Dr. Sedgwick spoke for the Presbyterian College, Halifax, as being in better financial position than ever before. Professor R. A. Fa'coer was appointed principal in succession to Dr. Pollock, who is given leave to retire and who is retained as honorary principal. Rev. A. S. Morton of St. Stephens, N. B., is appointed lecturer for three years in practical theology and church history.

His Honor Lieut.-Governor Clark, chairman of the board, presented the sixteenth annual report of Knox College which states that diplomas were granted to twenty three students at the close of the session. Of the seventy-one students in attendance, forty-three were university graduates. The college had a satisfactory financial year. The total receipts in the ordinary fund were \$20,076. The disbursements amounted to \$19,898. The amount received from congregational and ordinary subscriptions was slightly in advance of the previous year, but there were no extraordinary payments or legacies received. The revenue from the endowment fund—\$13,813,—was \$2,120 less than the previous year. This, however, is accounted for by the fact that in 1902-03 large arrears of interest on investments were paid the Treasurer. The amount of securities still unrealized has been reduced to \$50,589. Of this sum lands representing \$30,000 are not productive, and are still a charge on income accounts for taxes, etc. An extraordinary expenditure of \$5,000 was made during the year in placing new boilers in the college for heating purposes, and for necessary repairs to the building. Special attention is called to the necessity of renewed effort being made to raise the funds required for prosecuting the work of erecting the new library building. The very valuable collection of books now in the library is exposed to continual danger

from fire, and the accommodation at present available is quite inadequate to give space for new books which are much needed. The report recognized the fresh obligations of the college to the Ladies' Auxiliary for the improved furnishings of the college during the year.

Queen's University and the Church.

The whole afternoon was devoted to a consideration of the report of Queen's University, presented by Principal Gordon. The chief point of public interest is the constitutional one regarding the relation of the University to the Church. Principal Gordon reviewed the proposal to change that relation, led by the late Principal Grant, the reversal of the Assembly's attitude last year, and the present suggestion that the connection between Church and University be maintained and vitalized.

Prof. Dyde urged the views of the University council, and emphasized the importance of keeping the University intact and loyal to spiritual ideals.

Dr. Fletcher, as Chairman of the Assembly commission, reviewed the meetings of the year and presented their report. He favored the maintenance of Queen's in its old relations.

Rev. J. A. Macdonald, of Toronto, stated that aid to Queen's cannot be expected from the Government, which must meet the growing needs of the Provincial University. But in the interest of that institution and of the higher education of the country, he suggested the claims of Queen's on private beneficence.

This line was followed by Prof. Maclaren and Prof. Bryce, of Winnipeg. Principal Patrick, Dr. Robert Campbell and others took part in the debate, but the hour of adjournment arrived before a vote was taken.

The report showed that last session there was an increase in all the faculties, the numbers being: Arts, 526; theology, 38; medicine, 216; science, 143. Deducting 26 who were registered in two faculties, there was thus a total of 897, an increase of 44 over last year. The expansion of the University has caused increased outlay, while the revenue has not grown in proportion. The discussion of the claims of the University at the General Assembly last year has not caused an increased liberality, so far. The cost of maintaining the new building, refitting the principal's residence and the expenses of installation left the University with a deficit of \$2,269 at the close of the year. This, added to the accumulated deficiencies of former years, makes a total deficit of \$10,907. The net revenue for the year was \$66,231 against a total expenditure of \$68,500.

The report emphasized the gravity of the situation created for the University by the action of the Assembly at Vancouver. That action is regarded as a reversal of the Assembly's previous attitude and of all the steps which have already been taken by the University authorities to nationalize the University. In view of the new situation thus created, the Board of Trustees of the University stayed all proceedings in connection with the proposed constitutional changes. As a result of the conference between the University trustees and the commission of Assembly in September, 1903, it was resolved by the board to maintain the existing connection between the University and the Church pending the report of the Church regarding the report of the University. After the reports from the Presbyteries were sent in to the Assembly's commission, the University Council met in February of 1904 and resolved to co-operate in line with the

(Continued on page 284.)

The Quiet Hour.

Christ Risen.

S. S. LESSON—1 Cor. 15: 1-15. June 19, 1904.

GOLDEN TEXT—Now is Christ risen from the dead.—1 Cor. 15: 20.

BY REV. C. MACINNON D.D., SYDNEY, N.S.

The first day of the week, v. 1. The Christian Sabbath is a fitting monument and proof of the best evidenced and most joyous event in the world's history, the resurrection of our blessed Lord. As it begins to dawn toward that day, our thoughts should go back to that glad morning, when the bonds of the grave were broken, and death was vanquished. It is also a promise of the future, when the archangel's trump shall rend the tomb and the sea shall give up its dead, and "them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him," 1 Thess. 4: 14. On the Lord's day we not only, like the Jews on their seventh day Sabbath, commemorate the rest after creation, but also joyfully celebrate our Saviour's return from the tomb. The Apostolic Church was guided by the Holy Spirit when it made the change.

Rolled back the stone from the door, v. 2. No obstacle is too formidable for God. Some have despairingly thought that this stone could never be rolled away, that from the grave there would be no return. But God has many resources which we cannot dream of, and we place our confidence in Him. These women knew that there was a stone at the grave and also a Roman guard, but they knew that there was a God above. The resurrection has some perplexing problems for man, but none for Omnipotence.

Fear not ye, v. 5. The other world had strange terrors for the pagan Roman guard. They naturally enough trembled at its disclosure. But for the believing women there was no cause of alarm. How often since have Christians approached the grave with calm confidence, like Stephen declaring that he saw the heavens open, or like Samuel Rutherford sighing for a well-tuned harp to sing his Redeemer's praise, or like Moody saying, "God is calling me."

He is risen, v. 6. The significance of this great announcement grows continually on the believing soul. It confirmed all Christ's claims, His divinity, His power to pardon, His position as Judge; all Christ's promises to hear our prayers, to give us peace, to send us the Holy Spirit, the Comforter. It assures us that He whom we love no longer "sleeps in the lone Syrian town," but is with us always even unto the end of the world, as He said. The sun may be pouring its golden rays over a radiant and rejoicing world and yet be excluded by closed shutters from many a darkened room. Has Christ who arose so long ago and has been shining with increasing power upon mankind, arisen in our hearts and filled them with His glory?

As they went . . . Jesus met them, v. 9. If we too would meet our risen Lord, we must render Him the same immediate and implicit obedience. These women had many convincing proofs that Christ was risen; there were the empty grave, the angel's announcement, His own prediction; but none of these equalled His own presence. After that there could be no shadow of a doubt. So have we many infallible proofs of the resurrection of Christ, this "best evidenced fact in history"; the witnesses Paul cites (1 Cor. 15: 5-8); the testimony of the Gospels, the belief of

the Christian church, the Lord's Day, and many others; but none of them equal in value the soul's entering into the immediate presence of Christ through His Spirit. This happy experience is open to all, who, like the women in the Lesson, will obey Christ's commands.

Commonly reported among the Jews, v. 15. Unbelief rests upon a lie. Before Strauss, the great German scholar died, he declared himself an atheist. A certain chemical substance had been found at the bottom of the Atlantic, which the enthusiastic discoverer announced to be the missing link between living and lifeless matter. Strauss believed this, became an atheist, died with no hope of a future, and was but a short time in the grave when the error on which he based his atheism was scientifically exploded, just as no one to-day accepts the falsehood upon which the Jews denied the resurrection of Christ. There is no fear that we shall have to pull down anything that is built upon this sure foundation, that Jesus did indeed rise from the dead. The foundation stands unshaken from all attacks.

FOR THE DOMINION PRESBYTERIAN.

More and More.

BY H. M. M'CLUSKY.

In the letters that Paul wrote to the different churches there is this noticeable feature. In referring to the Lord Jesus his expressions are always in the superlative degree, yet leaving the impression that words faintly expressed the glorious facts; while his messages to believers imply a wealth of unattained possibilities, while he is ever stimulating them to make strenuous efforts to possess. In his letter to the Philippian Church and also in the first letter to the Thessalonians one can not fail to observe it. The love of Christ manifested in His humiliation is most vividly portrayed, then there follows a description of the height and glory of His exaltation which fills the heart with assurance and the most exuberant joy. Then most lovingly Paul approves the lives of these believers finding little occasion to censure but is that all. Most emphatically, no; he bids them "to increase and abound more and more"; they were not to be satisfied with small or present attainments in the Christian life. Of himself he writes near the close of a life of consecration and activity in service only excelled by the Perfect One, "I press on, if so be that I may apprehend that for which I am apprehended by Christ Jesus." Often as people advance in years and see the younger workers assuming their responsibilities, they feel that for them there is only retrospect instead of "pressing on" like the great apostle, to a larger more wonderful life. It is said of the Rev. Theodore Cuyler that the past ten years has been more fruitful than all the years of his wonderful pastorate; through the press he has reached an increasingly larger number of people who have been helped and blessed. Mr. Moody's last audience was the largest he ever addressed. God does not bring His people to places where they cannot serve Him, or where there is not something special that He would have them do for Him. It may not always be clear to the natural eyes, but enlightened by the Holy Spirit vast possibilities are before every

child of God and each attainment prepares the way for a larger service. To those who are looking and listening for it there comes each day some new manifestation of the love and power of God; not to be selfishly hoarded for like the manna of old it would soon become worthless, but to be passed on and on until the knowledge of the Lord fills the whole earth.

Holland Patent, N. Y.

Concerning Patience.

Doubtless there are more brilliant virtues than patience, but none so essential to noble strength and success. To rule it out of the catalogue of desired virtues is to court defeat and disappointment. The history of three-fourths of the failures of life will probably reveal the absence of this power. And, on the other hand, in three-fourths, if not all, of the successful attainments of purpose will be discovered this element of patience as a contributing cause. The race is not to the swift, but to the persistent. Push, alertness, zeal are excellent qualities, and very attractive to American eyes, but it is supreme folly for them to look with contempt upon their sister patience, for without her they are one-half weakness. It is the power to keep on in all circumstances, the determination to stick to a chosen purpose or work, that counts most in the end. It matters little how bravely one may have begun the race, if he drop out. He must run with patience.

Even supposing the purpose of life to be that of making money, patience in pursuing that end is the secret of success. It means hard work and constant endeavor for a long period of years, and one man's spirit is not strong enough to work out his purpose to the far off end, so he gives up and settles down into easy going ways, living only for the day. Another does not give up the struggle, but impatient of the plodding that wins but little gain each year, he leaves the safe, sure way of honest method and careful investment, and pushes out into the exciting way of gaming and speculation. The haste to get rich has ruined more men in fortune than it has made. Many times, impatience at the honest pursuit of purpose has led men to put their gains into shaky and questionable ventures to lose them all. Diligent care and patient industry is the rule for honest success.

The same thing is true in the matter of education. There is no royal road to learning. To all alike it comes only as the reward of patient application. The same foe operates in this field as in that of wealth, and impatient haste is figuring against true culture and deep thinking by making students satisfied with a mere smattering of knowledge and superficial views of all great questions. True knowledge must lay its foundations deep and strong. The chief requirement is not brightness of mind, or largeness of opportunity, but patience and determination. Perseverance is the secret of success here. To work and to wait is the price of the mind's treasure. The brilliancy that has lifted many a man, like a rocket, to the highest college honors, burning out in the hard working world, has let him drop like a stick, while the patient doggedness that kept the dull boy at the foot of the class, pegging away at his problems, has worn out all his vicissitudes and left him the strong and successful master of the situation. Coupling this quality with brilliant gifts gives genius. But patience alone is the potent winner of the promise. The eagerness to understand the truth must not overlook the necessity of mastering each step that leads upward to the full-orbed light.

Our Young People

June 19. Overcoming Discouragement.

Some Bible Hints.

How small our crosses seem beside the Cross! How petty our fretful living beside Christ's uncomplaining dying (v. 10)!

It is the inner man that suffers, and it is the inner man that may be proof against suffering (v. 16).

Few thoughts are more helpful in times of trial than the remembrance of how swiftly our past griefs have vanished; and even this sorrow that seems so dark will certainly find as speedy a light (v. 17).

Heaven is always the remedy for earth. If the spirit can rise thither, it can rise above all discouragement (v. 18).

Suggestive Thoughts.

It is hard to fail—for Christ; but even that is sometimes the very service He appoints.

Every task faithfully done is an encouragement. There is no cordial like honest labor.

How small must all our deeds appear to God! He does not ask of us large deeds, but faithful ones.

Paul had no confidence in himself, or he would often have been discouraged. He had all confidence in God, who never once failed him.

A Few Illustrations.

Who is not glad to place himself under the protection of a conquering army? Such is the army of the Lord.

The balloon will not rise if it is filled with a gas that is heavier than the air, nor will man's spirit rise above his discouragements if it is filled with thoughts of earthliness.

A little child is proud of a leap over a post in her father's arms, and does not realize that the father's strength accomplished most of the feat. Even so does God lift us over our discouragements.

Take large views. Even the Himalayas seem a small affair if you look at the expanse of the globe.

To Think About.

Am I yielding to discouragement, or fighting it?

Is not my worry always a sin?

Am I doing my best, and leaving the rest with God?

A Cluster of Quotations.

Courage shall outlast the years,
But every coward soul shall die.—Griswold.

God works, and therefore we work; God is with us, and therefore we are with God, and stand on His side.—Spurgeon.

He alone is great,

Who by a life heroic conquers fate.—Bolton.

Courage! Up your heart! When you do tire,
He will bear both you and your burden.—Rutherford.

Our Brothers in Bonds.

Christ named few classes of men, commanding His followers to engage in labor for them, but among those He did directly name are the prisoners. Christian Endeavor is trying to obey that command.

If there is a jail or Provincial prison or reformatory near your society, where there is not a Christian Endeavor society, you can organize one. Tell the warden and the chaplain how much good has been accomplished in other prisons by the society, gain their co-operation by personal work among the prisoners, make friends for the cause, then hold a meeting and call for volunteers. The rules of the society should be strict, and

few will volunteer at first, but better few than many at the start.

Only the young men of your society should work among the men of the prison, and only the young women among the women.

After the society is started, you will need to help it all the time, and one of your principal duties will be quietly but strongly to aid the prisoners as they are released from time to time.

Daily Readings.

Mon.,	June 13.—As Caleb did.	Num. 13 : 25-33
Tues.,	" 14.—As Moses did.	Num. 32 : 6-19
Wed.,	" 15.—As Christ does.	Isa. 42 : 1-4
Thurs.,	" 16.—As David did.	Ps. 42 : 1-11
Fri.,	" 17.—As Peter and John did.	Acts 4 : 1-10
Sat.,	" 18.—As Paul did.	Acts 27 : 21-26
Sun.,	" 19.—Topic—What Paul teaches me about rising above discouragement. 2 Cor. 4 : 7-18.	

Why I Memorize the Bible.

I am a busy housekeeper, but every day brings tasks that employ my hands, leaving my mind idle. It is while doing these things that I learn verses from the Bible or review those already learned. The results are surprising, but there is no secret about my success, except that I began and kept on. Sometimes I am too tired and dull to learn, and then I wait until the next day, and try again.

I find that this memorizing is good mental discipline. At first, being unused to such study, it was difficult for me to learn even one verse correctly, but with a determination to have every "and" and "the" right, I can now commit to memory accurately and rapidly.

I find, too, that the constant repetition of high thoughts and noble language improves my own thought and expression, especially in prayer.

While committing the Bible to memory, cares, worries, bitter thoughts, vain regrets, morbid fancies, and all the jumble of things that lumber an unoccupied mind are crowded out. By frequent repetition, rich meanings often stand out clearly in the lines, which would otherwise escape my notice. This growing familiarity with the Bible makes it ready for use in guiding my own way, and in helping others. How can I walk and talk with God unless I have in mind some word of his to which I can respond or which satisfies my own questions and aspirations?

Some time I may be deprived of reading, and then what riches I shall have in store of Bible verses hid in my heart! Often at twilight or in helpless hours I say the sweet words over with a sense of comfort and companionship, that otherwise I should miss. Then, besides all this, I believe that one of the greatest joys in heaven will consist in tracing out God's providences in the light of his Word, and for that reason I can never be too familiar with the Bible.—Bible Reader.

It is a common thing for those who are sanctified to believe they cannot fail. Nevertheless we have seen some of the strongest of them after a time move from their steadfastness.

But of more value than either wealth or virtue are those qualities of character that are developed in the worthy pursuit of them, namely, hope, industry, patience. Patience is more than resignation to hardship; it is more than impotent acquiescence in any present condition. It is not a passive but an active quality, suggestive of the highest kind of activity. It means to bear the brunt of battle and stand ground. And there is no sphere of life that makes such a large demand for this quality of character as that which is related to the doing of the will of God, either by the individual or by humanity. The principal work of the Christians' life is to bring his personal life up to the highest moral success of doing freely and fully the divine will, and so to transform the life of society that God's will may be done in earth as it is in heaven. And there is no work that makes such a demand upon patience as this. The work of character building progresses through years of earthly experience, gathering all the lessons and influences that life has to give, on into the beyond. It is for man to co-operate with the divine builder and await the issue. To be impatient is to fail. Holiness will not immediately supplant the evil of a life. But it is possible so to make that the real aim of life as to meet every experience of pleasure or pain, of temptation or duty, with the determination that it shall do something toward strengthening and developing virtue.

And so with regard to the work of transforming all human life into noble Christian character, it cannot be other than a very slow process. It is not the work of a decade, or a century, or a millennium, but of ages. The forward movement is so slight as to be almost imperceptible in any single decade and many grow impatient and unbelieving. But the current is always onward to the sea. Progress is apparent to the long look. Let patience feed upon the inch of gain a century makes, and see, ever though afar off, the promise. The Christian life is not a doubtful enterprise; nor is the world's redemption.—Christian Intelligencer.

He Leads Me.

The little child toddles along by its father's side taking two or three steps to his one; but it is content and happy, knowing that papa is near. And if it should grow weary it knows that the strong, parental arms will be its support. O for the sweet confidence of a little child! To walk happily by our Father's side and fear no evil! trustfully, day by day, and feel no danger, to faithfully, joyfully, strive to keep step, to go where he leads and keep cheerful, to stand still when he bids us wait, to be silent when he lays his finger on our lips—into the valleys, into the shadows, the pastures green or the waters dark, and yet through it all to be able to sing:

"He leads me, He leads me
And I no want shall know!"

We cannot make the world quiet about us; its noise cannot be hushed; we must always hear its clatter and strife. We cannot find anywhere in the world a quiet place to live in, where we shall be undisturbed by ourselves. We cannot make people around us so loving and gentle that we shall never have anything harsh, uncongenial, or unkindly to offend us. The quietness must be in us, in our own heart. Nothing else will give it but the peace of God. We can have this peace, too, if we will. God will give it to us if we simply take.—Westminster Teacher.

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THE NEW MODERATOR

The moderator-elect of the present Canadian General Assembly, Rev. Dr. Milligan, of Old St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, will maintain the dignity of the chair, while preventing business from flagging, and while banishing dullness from the proceedings. Dr. Milligan has been well nigh 30 years pastor of his present charge. That his vigorous researches are productive, might be judged from the large number of students who constantly flock to hear him. Dr. Milligan is a bonnie fighter, but he fights so fairly and blithely that his opponents in opinion are ever his best friends personally. Dr. Milligan is quite human—a man to love as well as a man to respect.

THERE ARE EVILS WORSE THAN DEATH.

It is saddening to think of Japanese and Russians hurled into eternity in the present war. We are no friends to human carnage. War brings many evils. But sometimes the more murderous wars are, by so much do they shock the best feelings of mankind and lead on to the ultimate and certain substitution of arbitration in the place of brute force. This war seems to have been unusually destructive of human life for the time it has been in progress. We see clearly enough its abhorrent features; but good will yet come out of this evil. Japan has become emphatically a Power to be reckoned with, but withal a Power in close alliance with the great English-speaking, liberty loving, pro Christian Britain. Russia will receive so rude an awakening that the usages of constitutional freedom will yet spring up like summer flowers from her blood-stained and tyranny-harrowed soil.

As to physical death and suffering—perhaps we all need to be steadied by recognizing that physical death is by no means the greatest of evils.

THE DRINK PROBLEM.

Any one can see when a man invests a few hundred dollars in a new stove, or an addition to his house, or a cabinet organ, or in some other such things that might be mentioned, he has made an investment more or less permanent in its nature. But if a man spends his money on intoxicating liquor, he has nothing left to show for it, except poorer health and lessened earning powers. Think now of \$837,000,000 thus worse than thrown away in 1903 in Great Britain, and the financial millennium that would follow the saving of such a yearly amount or the most of it!

Canada is at present the most temperate civilized country on the globe. Its position in this respect should not be allowed to retrograde. Whatever view is held concerning the wisdom of attempting the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, all people of common sense must agree with the Rev. Mr. Chown, the Methodist Secretary of the department of moral and social reform, in his practical and practicable battle-cry, "Banish the Bar."

The Japs are wiser in their generation than are sometimes the children of supposedly greater light. They do not say, "We will do nothing—we will attempt to take no outpost—we will cry for Port Arthur, and we must have it now." Instead, they take one outpost after another, each success being but a stepping stone to the main object.

The moral is plain. Adopt Mr. Chown's battle cry, "Banish the Bar," as the duty and method most immediately at hand. That practicable end achieved, we are by so much nearer the successful storming of the Port Arthur of the traffic in strong drink.

The name of Mr. A. P. Cockburn is put forward by The Gravenhurst *Banner* as a fit representative for the new riding of Muskoka in the House of Commons. Mr. Cockburn has had a long Parliamentary experience. He has besides rendered services of so much value to the district of Muskoka that his candidature would no doubt be popular with the electors. Since 1865 Mr. Cockburn has been identified with the interests of Muskoka. He organized the Navigation Company in 1866 with one small steamer, and largely by his exertions the "Highlands of Ontario" have become the summer home of many thousands of people. More than any other individual, perhaps, Mr. Cockburn has contributed to the prosperity of Muskoka. He represented the district in the Legislature of 1867. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1871, 1874 and 1878. The *Banner* suggests that both parties now unite to offer him a nomination at the next election. Aside from being a loyal churchman, and an elder in the Gravenhurst congregation, Mr. Cockburn is in every way well qualified to represent the new constituency in the Commons. It would be a graceful thing to do if both parties united in unanimously electing him as their representative. No public man in Canada is better entitled to such a tribute of esteem and confidence.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY NOTES.

In his closing remarks before leaving the Moderator's chair, Dr. Fletcher urged the General Assembly to accept the invitation Kingston Presbyterians intended to make to meet in that city next year, in which event commissioners will be able to see what excellent work is being done by one of the foremost church institutions—Queen's University.

Referring to the presence in St. John's of commissioners to the General Assembly the Globe of that city says: "They have been heartily welcomed to this hospitable city—formally by the chief magistrates in St. Andrew's Church on Thursday, and informally through the week by the people, and everybody will wish that busy as they are with vitally important questions they will be able to enjoy their visit to this—to many of them—distant corner of the Dominion.

When Home Missions were before the Assembly an example of good practical missionary work in Queen Charlotte Island was related by Rev. Dr. Herdman. A student sent to this charge found he needed a boat. He built one and made an engine for it himself. Excellent results have followed from this man's widely extended work there.

The resignation of Rev. Professor Campbell was a painful surprise to the Assembly. At the suggestion of Mr. David Morrice, Chairman of the College Board, a committee, consisting of Dr. Fletcher, Hamilton; Dr. Murray, Halifax; Dr. Armstrong, Ottawa; Dr. Lyle, Hamilton; Mr. W. L. Clay, Victoria, and Mr. D. Morrice, Montreal, was immediately appointed to confer with Dr. Campbell and urge the reconsideration of his resignation. It is understood that Dr. Campbell was seen before leaving St. John for Montreal, and that he declined to recede from the position taken. In response to a query by the Toronto News, his answer was: "My resignation is, and, under the circumstances, must be final."

The General Assembly never tires of listening to "more Yukon experiences" from Rev. Dr. Pringle. He makes most interesting statements about the Yukon district. "The country west of Lake Superior—that is Canada," he says. Laughingly, referring to a statement that "Any man who goes west of Winnipeg will lie about the climate, he said a Toronto teacher once asked him if the polar bears in the Yukon were ferocious, but he never saw one till he got to Toronto. Except for two months, the climate of the Yukon is to me the best in Canada," he declared. "You cannot find an arctic plant in the Yukon valley. What is wanted is a railway from Grand Trunk Pacific through the great Yukon Valley."

An interesting event in the history of the Capital will take place next Saturday, when the corner stone of the new Glebe church will be laid by Mr. Levi Crannell. Among those who will give addresses will be Rev. Dr. Herridge, Rev. W. M. Loucks, Rev. F. G. Lett, Rev. A. A. Cameron and others.

JOHN CAMPBELL, D.D., LL.D.

Naturally the papers contain a good deal with reference to Dr. Campbell and his resignation of the Chair of Church History and Apologetics in the Presbyterian College, Montreal. The references are all of a uniformly friendly character. The Montreal Witness says: The Rev. Dr. John Campbell, who has just resigned from the professoriate of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, is one of the foremost scholars and educationists in the country. He has a long and honorable record of work both as writer and teacher. In regard to his writings, they are of a character which would not perhaps command the suffrages of the masses, for they are addressed to the studious and the learned, dealing chiefly with historical, ethnological and philological subjects, but in this domain he has shown a profound research, and among scholars his writings are much appreciated. Dr. Campbell always remained the student and the writer, but he never neglected his professional work, which he conducted with much energy and success, being most thorough in his teaching, and winning the respect and affection of the students. A comparatively recent work was "The Hittites, their inscription and their history."

This was regarded as a most scholarly production. In 1893 he published an address on the subject, "The perfect Book and the perfect Father," in which it was held that there were certain free, if not heretical expressions in regard to the personality of the devil. For this he was tried for heresy by the Montreal Presbytery, and found guilty by a majority vote. He appealed to the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, which body sustained the appeal.

A complete list of the works of Dr. Campbell will be found in the 'Bibliography of the Royal Society of Canada.' It is a matter of general regret that he should have found it necessary to give up his chair at the college as no professor is more beloved by the students than he.

A representative of the Toronto News interviewed Prof. Campbell before he left his hotel for Montreal: Dr. John Campbell is one of those charming personalities whom to meet is to be drawn to. Not only so, but he is one of the foremost scholars and literary men in Canada. But the Church cannot forget that the accusation of heresy was once laid against him. His record will be as familiar to Ontario people as are his quiet, intellectual features. It was while Dr. Campbell was lecturing at Knox that Mr. Scrimger, then a second year student, was in his classes.

"At the close of my service there in the fall of 1872," said Prof. Campbell to the reporter, "a congratulatory address was presented to me by all students under my care, most of whom are now venerable ministers of the Church, including Dr. Armstrong, Dr. Scrimger and others, expressing a desire that I might take a position in that college."

It was about ten years ago, in a lecture he gave at Queen's on "The Perfect Father or the Perfect Book," that Prof.

Campbell brought on himself the charge of heresy. "The Presbytery of Montreal," he says, "condemned me by a majority vote, but the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, consisting largely of my own old students, to which I appealed, proclaimed me guiltless to a man. Every student of mine stood by me."

Of his present position Dr. Campbell said: "Oh, it is most unbearable; it is not only for myself, but for my friends."

The Citizen of last Saturday contained the following very suggestive item: "A disgraceful incident attracted people at the corner of Queen and Metcalfe streets Friday night. A lad, not more than 16 years of age, was intoxicated and filled the air with blasphemy, evidently having been in a rage over some supposed slight. There was nothing but pity for the poor young degenerate, but many were the expressions of disgust at the conduct of the man, or men, who sold him liquor." The opinion was freely expressed that there are men in Ottawa selling liquor who have seared consciences and no heart." The DOMINION PRESBYTERIAN has already said that Ottawa has far too many saloons and places where liquor is sold. The number should be greatly reduced; and the license laws should be better enforced.

Literary Notes.

An exceedingly interesting article in the May Nineteenth Century and After is by Roderick Jones on "The Black Peril in South Africa." In conclusion the writer states: "The broad fact to be kept in view is that pitted against a limited white population, is a comparatively unlimited and virile black population. The blacks, under the influence of civilization, are becoming year by year a more formidable element, and, if unrestrained, must inevitably undermine the very foundations of white supremacy." Sir Wemyss Reid and Edward Dicey discuss the political situation at some length; and there are several other good articles on various subjects of timely interest. Leonard Scott, Publication Co., New York.

The issue of THE OUTLOOK dated June 4th is its Fifteenth Annual Illustrated Recreation Number. As is the custom of THE OUTLOOK, this issue in addition to the usual editorial and interpretative treatment of news events, important public questions and current literature, contains a group of out-of-door articles, the majority of them carefully and fully illustrated. Most notable among these articles in this year's Recreation Number is the first instalment of Mr. Stewart Edward White's serial "The Mountains." This may be called a companion series to Mr. White's "The Forest," which was published in THE OUTLOOK last summer. "The Mountain" describes and pictures the author's experiences in exploration and camping out in a section of a California Sierras very little known. Like "The Forest," it not only abounds in practical suggestions for camping and woods life but is infused with the spirit and love of nature. Among unillustrated features are: "In the Time of Opposition," by S. H. Howard, a singularly vivid and vigorous story of the rule of the Hudson Bay Company in the fur country; and three or four summer poems.

A NOTEWORTHY MEETING.

The five McGill students who are about to engage in foreign missionary work, addressed a crowded audience at St. James church, Montreal, last Thursday week. It was a unique occasion, and the church was filled to the doors.

The chairman, Mr. A. Kingman, in his opening address, stated that there were really eight McGill alumni going out instead of five, as two of the prospective missionaries, the Rev. A.W. Lohead and Mr. J. Keith, would be accompanied by their wives, who were recent graduates from the Royal Victoria College. In September, Dr. Mitchell, also a McGill man, was going to enter the foreign mission field under the auspices of the London Missionary Society.

The first speaker was the Rev. Mr. Lohead. His discourse was mainly personal. He told of the influences brought to bear upon him to induce him to go to China, and the soul struggle through which he passed ere he finally resolved to yield himself up to the work.

The peculiar condition of India and its great need for enlightenment were the reasons which induced Mr. Keith to select that country for the scene of his labours. Mr. Keith is to take charge of the Bible Study Department of the Y.M.C.A. for all India. It was only through the student body in the Indian universities that the educated classes could be reached. These students had had their Hindoo religion shattered by modern science taught in the universities. If Christianity did not rapidly fill in the vacancy, scepticism and cynicism would, and India would be lost.

Rev. Joseph A. Mowatt, who goes to North Honan, China, as the second missionary supported by his father's congregation in Erskine church, said that every Christian should be a soul winner, or, in the words of Christ, "a fisher of men." The best fisher went where there were most fish to catch; went into the hardest places; kept self-subordinate and possessed unlimited patience.

Mr. Charles S. Patterson, who leaves for Calcutta, India, as Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. for school boys, told of the extreme need for men and money to prosecute the work. He stated that in the past the Christian church had not done its duty in spreading a knowledge of the gospel of Christ.

Mr. George Irving, who is appointed Y.M.C.A. travelling secretary for Northern India, said that some of the reasons why the Church had not done her duty in mission work were because she had not yet learned to give according to her means, because she was not in close enough contact with her Head.

Owing to large space given to General Assembly report, we have to leave out "Ministers and Churches." There is, however, a dearth of such items as usually go to make up this interesting department of the paper, so that nothing is lost by the change.

The Inglenook.

The Hero of The Tenements.

"Whew, but it is cold!" muttered Mat, the little Hungarian newsboy, as he jumped up and down at the corner of the street. The wide, rickety, boards of the sidewalk, covered white with frost, creaked shrilly with every movement of his feet.

"Morning papers, here!" shouted Mat.

It was yet too early for very many people to be astir. Across the street the sidewalk was squeaking under the clumsy shoes of a night messenger boy upon his way home.

"Hello Billy!" Mat accosted.

"Hello, Mat!" How's the family?" returned Billy. "Come over here."

Mat ran across the street and landed with a bound upon the walk beside his friend, the night messenger.

"Ain't it cold though!" chattered Mat, as he thrust his hands down into one of the pockets of Billy's overcoat.

"I asked you how your family was getting along," said the older boy not unkindly.

"They're all right as long as it's summer," answered the newsboy. "But this morning Heddy is worse, 'cause it's cold-d-d."

Mat pressed up closer to Billy and shivered. Two big tears were rolling down his cheeks, but he was too much of a man to notice them or even to wipe them away.

"I've found a chance for you, Mat," continued Billy. "They want an office boy up in a fine place on Fourth avenue I saw the sign in the window this morning. Come along and see it."

The boys walked along the street for a little distance, then turning a corner were soon upon the magnificent Fourth avenue.

"Here's the sign Mat," said the messenger boy, stopping in front of a handsome office building.

"Boy wanted for lawyer's office. Must have good recommendations. Apply in person Tuesday morning," read Mat slowly repeating each word.

"You'd get a pile out of such a place as that. Why don't you try for it? I would if I was out of a job and had your schoolin'," prompted Billy.

Mat shook his head soberly.

"No there's no chance for me. Don't you see it says you've got to have recommendations—and where could I get any?"

"That's so," assented the other. "Didn't think of that. But say, it wouldn't do any hurt to try anyway. So the next morning he presented himself at the office of one of the prominent lawyers of the great city in which he lived, and waited his turn to be examined as an applicant for the position in question.

Mat had not always lived in America. A few years before, when he was but a mere lad, he had come from Hungary, away across the rolling Atlantic, with his parents and his baby sister Hedwig a wee, sweet-faced cripple. This little family was just beginning to get accustomed to the new life when misfortune, hard and sudden came to it. The father became stricken with a mysterious disease and died. The poor mother, now prostrated with grief, longed for the dear old rural home in her native land. Here she was in a strange country with few friends and a family for which she must provide. What could she do? Little Mat,

however, now came manfully to the front and showed that he was born of sturdy stock. He realized that he must now take his place at the head of the house. Leaving his school, which he loved more than he chose to confess, and in which he was fast forging to the head of his class, he went upon the streets as a newsboy.

For several years Mat's family prospered very well. The mother was able to earn a good deal by her needle, and Mat helped out with the pennies which he gained by selling papers. All of the other boys of the streets, whether newsboy or messengers, whenever they became acquainted with Mat liked him. He was "straight goods" as they put it, and never sold papers on the street corners already occupied by other boys. He was good to the little weak newsboys, too.

Indeed, there seemed to be bred in this humble child of the tenements, a Christ-like love for humanity. In his own small way he tried to help others whenever possible. From his parents he had early received careful instruction in the Bible, and in a bright little mission Sunday school within two blocks of his new home in the American city, he was a constant attendant. In the Sunday school class were boys whom he had met upon the streets selling papers and whom he had invited to come to the mission.

But a time came when the mother's eyes, already weakened by too close work with the needle, gave out completely, and she found that she could make no more garments for the big wholesale clothing house that employed her. This had happened but a short time before that morning upon which Mat was shown the sign in the lawyer's office.

With the stern winter staring them in the face, Mat was ready to make almost any attempt to secure some honorable employment that would bring him a bigger income than he made by selling papers. But now as he stood in the lawyer's office awaiting his turn in the line of eager young applicants, he wished that he had not been so ready to take Bill's advice. For what chance had he against all of these better dressed boys, who doubtless had their pockets full of fine recommendations?

"Next!" called out a spry young man; and Mat found himself being ushered into the mysterious back room from which all of the boys ahead of them had come away some of them with disappointment written plainly upon their faces.

Mat walked bravely into the room and met the gaze of the great lawyer who was seated at a desk covered with many papers.

"Well, what is your name?" asked the lawyer briskly.

"Matthias Boeskey, sir. They call me 'Mat' for short," answered the little Hungarian.

"What recommendation have you?" "None, sir; but I thought that maybe you'd take me without any," faltered Mat, his throat choking up with some sort of a lump which he could not swallow.

"Without any!" exclaimed the lawyer as his keen, searching eyes wandered over Mat from head to foot, making the boy painfully conscious of his shabby and ill fitting clothes, his grimy, chapped hands and tattered shoes.

For a moment Mat wavered under the at-

tack of these critical eyes and was just upon the point of fleeing from the room when a picture of his mother as she had vainly tried to see to patch his trousers the night before, appeared to him and made him straighten up and feel once more like a man.

"Well, what have you to say for yourself?" the lawyer asked abruptly. "What made you think that I would take you without recommendations?"

"Well, sir, it's just this way," answered Mat in an honest and open manner, "Billy, my chum, was kind enough to tell me about this place. I know it isn't business to take a fellow without recommends, hope you'll just give me a chance, and I'll make a big try to suit you. There's a lot depending on me, and I couldn't afford to do poor work for anybody. You see since father died I'm the main fellow at our house.

"I sell papers, but as long as I've got to buy better stuff for my little sister Heddy to eat, I can't depend on that sort of work. I've got to hustle now more'n ever, cause mother's eyes have given out. I didn't want to let any chance slip by to get work, so I came here."

There was silence in the comfortable office. The lawyer had turned away and was looking out of the window with a far-away expression in his eyes. Perhaps he was thinking of the time, many years before, when he himself was a boy with a future scarcely less discouraging than that of this ragged anxious-looking lad. Perhaps he was thinking also of the kind old gentleman who had given him a start when no one else would notice him. At any rate, he suddenly aroused himself and looking at Mat with eyes altogether softened, "Where did you say you live?" he asked; and as the boy told him he wrote the address in a note book, adding aloud: "Come to-morrow at this time and I'll let you know."

With this Mat was dismissed, and the next waiting boy was shown into the private room, and then the next one, until finally all had been examined and had departed.

"Charles," said the lawyer to his clerk, "did you notice the little fellow who claimed that he had a family to support?"

"Yes, sir," answered Charles.

"I want you to go to his home and find out, if possible, whether he told us the truth. Inquire of his neighbors—any way to find out. Here is his address."

A street-car ride of twenty minutes took Charles to the poor tenement district where Mat, the newsboy, lived with his mother and his sister.

"Will you tell me, please, whether a boy by the name of Matthias lives, with his mother and his cripple sister, next door to you?" asked Charles of a pleasant-faced old woman who had answered his knock.

"Yes, he does; and a right good boy, by the way, he is, as everybody will tell you," answered the woman. "He reminds me every day of my own son who got lost at sea. I tell you there never was a better son nor—"

But just at this minute Charles caught sight of Mat carrying home a little basket of coal for his "family," and not wishing to be noticed by the boy, he started up the street, leaving the good old mother still speaking her praises of Mat and her own dead sailor boy. Charles immediately turned back, however, and stood by a street corner near at hand. Presently he saw Mat come out upon the street, drawing in a shabby little cart, his invalid sister. The wind blew somewhat cold, yet the sun was bright and warm, and no doubt Mat thought that this would be one

of the last chances for "Heddy" to enjoy the outward hours. He made his way directly toward Charles.

"I'm getting cold," the lawyer's clerk heard the little girl complain.

"Oh, well, I'll fix that," assured Mat. Whereupon he whisked off his coat and wrappedit about the tiny shoulders of his passenger.

"That boy is all right," thought Charles as he started for the nearest street car.

When he returned to the office he told his employer all that he had seen and heard.

When Mat left the office of the great lawyer that Tuesday morning it was with a mingled feeling of hope and despair. Would he really get the place or not? Perhaps the lawyer was merely trying to get rid of him without hurting his feelings. He resolved to speak nothing concerning the matter to his mother, but to wait and see what fortune the morrow had in store for him. During all the long night he tossed restlessly to and fro upon his bed.

After a frugal breakfast, Mat started away the next morning to secure his usual supply of papers. But before he could gain courage to go to the crowded thoroughfare, he felt that he must return home to bid his mother and Heddy good by once more. He was troubled at heart, for his mother had told him that the little sister whom he loved so much was growing thin and frail for want of more nourishing food.

"Things are going to pick up, mamma, just you see; for you must remember that I am a man now," said Mat as he stood for a moment in the doorway.

His mother looked down at him with love and pride revealed in her face though she found it hard to hide her anxiety.

"I must get that place!" vowed Mat to himself as he sped away.

At exactly the hour mentioned by the lawyer, Mat again stood waiting his turn to be called into the private room. Three or four other boys who had been asked to call again, were already there waiting and hoping like himself. But one after another they were dismissed and Mat again stood before the lawyer.

"This is Matthias Boeskey, is it? Well, sir, we've decided that you are the boy we want for the place. No, no—never mind about thanking me. All we want is good service. See if the suit over there upon the chair fits you. That all comes with the position, you know. I have also made an arrangement for you with Dr. Warwick of the Grand Medical Institute. You are to meet him at his office this morning to talk about your invalid sister. He is a good man and will be able to help her if anybody can. I will tell you later what your duties in this office will be."

With his eyes radiant with glee, Mat listened to the words of the lawyer. During all that day while he was becoming accustomed to his new duties, he could hardly keep from shouting. For had not Dr. Warwick told him he thought he could cure Heddy? She was going to get stronger each day, he knew for he was now able to buy her everything in the world that she needed.

And that night God heard from the lips of Mat and his family the thanks which the lawyer had not taken for himself.—The Boys World.

An Honest Traveler.

A minister recently preached on a Sunday evening, in a distant city, on the "Greed of Gold," and in the course of his sermon condemned the liquor traffic.

Early the next morning there came into the minister's study a fine looking, intelligent man about forty years old. "Is it better for a man to sell liquor or starve?" he asked.

This was his story:

He was the traveling representative for a large city firm. He had gone to the church with another commercial traveler on Sunday evening, and the minister's sermon had been an arrow from the quiver of God straight to his heart. He left the church, went back to the hotel, sent that very night a letter to the firm for which he was traveling, and whose remuneration for his services was generous, resigning his position, and saying that he could no longer conscientiously represent them.

"And," said the manly man before he left the minister, "last night I slept with a sense of peace and security, such as I have not enjoyed for years. I have no prospect for a new position, but upon this I am determined: I shall starve before I shall sell another drop of liquor. God help me!"

At noon the next day the minister was in conversation with one of the leading business men of the church, to whom he told this story. Immediately upon hearing it the merchant said:

"I am in need of just such a man."

In less than twenty-four hours he was in an honorable position with a good salary, illustrating the words of Christ:

"Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."—The Baptist Young People's Union.

Just a cheery word or two

As you pass along;

Such an easy thing to do—

Just a smile or song.

You may comfort, soothe, or rest

Some poor, weary, aching breast;

Though the world forget it, dear,

He'll remember, never fear!

—Selected.

Children's Reading.

A moment's thinking will lead us to see that we should be more careful about the children's reading than about our own. Their souls are plastic, and their hearts will be instantly affected by the ideal presented in their reading. The erroneous doctrine and the false ideal which the child imbibes from a Sunday school paper may injuriously affect his character for all the years to come, if there is to be any carelessness, therefore, in the choice of religious papers, let it be among grown-up folks, but never among children.

A Beautiful Impression.

Many of us would, no doubt, be surprised could we know the impression we make upon those who know us slightly. May we endeavor to be remembered as pleasantly as was the lady described in "Leaves of Light."

She called at the house of a neighbor on an errand; but, as the family were away, she asked the hired man to tell his employer that she would call again. Being in a hurry, and not thinking but that the man knew who she was, she did not leave her name. The lady of the house returned before the rest of the family, and the man told her that a lady had been there who said she'd come again.

"Who was it?" inquired Mr. H.

"Oh, I don't know her name," replied

the man.

"But you should have asked her," said Mrs. H., "so we would know who had been here. Can't you tell me anything by which

NATURE'S CURE FOR CHILDREN.

Soothing medicines, opiates and strong drugs should never be given to little children, any doctor will tell you this. Baby's Own Tablets should be used because they cannot harm the smallest, weakest infant. These tablets instantly relieve and promptly cure all stomach and bowel troubles, break up colds, prevent croup, destroy worms, and allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth. Thousands of mothers say they are the best medicine in the world; one of these, Mrs. R. Sculland, Calabogie, Ont., writes:—"I have tried many remedies for children, but Baby's Own Tablets is the best I have ever used. I have been giving them occasionally to my child since he was six months old. They have always kept him well, and he is a big healthy baby." All medicine dealers sell these tablets or you can get them post paid at 25 cents a box by writing to The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

I can know who came? Where does she live?"

"I don't know," said the man but she's the one that always smiles when she speaks."

The pleasant look and the courteous manner in which the lady had spoken to the servant had been noticed and remembered, leaving a sunbeam in that man's heart.

The Critic.

The critic stood with scornful eye,

Before a picture on the wall—

"You call this art? Why, see, that fly

It is not natural at all!

It has too many legs—its head

Is far too large—who ever saw

A fly like that—its color red!

And wings that look as if they—pshaw!"

And with a gesture of disgust

He waved his hand—when, lo, the fly

Flew from the picture!—"Ah, some dust,"

The critic said, "was in my eye."

—Selected.

A Fifty Million Dollar Problem.

The above title is the caption of an interesting pamphlet issued by the passenger department of the Grand Trunk Railway System in connection with the World's Fair at St. Louis, April 30th to December 1st, 1904. The publication contains a very comprehensive and interesting description of the Fair, given in the speech delivered by the Hon. Richard Bartholdt in the House of Representatives, Washington. The information contained in the brochure will tell you how to solve the \$50,000,000 Problem, and help you to decide upon the best way to reach St. Louis, the coast, many suggestions, and a number of side trips that can be taken en route, with the price of tickets, etc. The pamphlet is for free distribution, and may be obtained from any of the agents of the Grand Trunk Railway System.

The Doll.

Some time ago a little Zulu girl had an imported doll given her.

She was so pleased that she hardly knew what to do. All day long she ran around among the small huts, to show her "white little baby," as she called it. When night came, she was unwilling to go to sleep until her treasure had been fastened to her breast she was so afraid it might be taken from her while she slept.—Sunday School Advocate.

General Assembly.

(Continued from page 277).

Assembly's resolution, with the view of ascertaining if any definite arrangements can be made in the interests alike of the Church and the University. A legacy of \$5,000 from the late John Stewart, of Roxborough, was received from the executor, James Dingwall, Cornwall.

Foreign Missions.

The evening was devoted to foreign missions. The report was presented in a capital speech by Rev. W. A. J. Martin of Brantford, a convener of the committee. He gave a summary, as furnished below of the report, the recommendations of which will be considered at a subsequent meeting of the Assembly. Dr. Miller, Yarmouth, N. S.; Dr. J. F. Smith, Brantford; Rev. Geo. Sutherland, Demerara; Rev. J. A. Sinclair, Regina, and Dr. R. P. Mackay, Toronto, delivered addresses which were earnest and crammed with facts and arguments.

Summary of F. M. Report.

Peace, progress and prosperity were reported by the Foreign Mission Committee as having prevailed "in all our fields throughout the year 1903." Some of the missionaries had been seriously ill, but no fatality was reported.

The committee recommends the formation of a new Presbytery in North Formosa, and that reinforcements be sent to the mission.

With regard to Dr. Wilkie, the commission decides that under existing conditions he cannot with advantage to the mission resume his former work in Central India.

The work in China was never more encouraging. The missions have recovered from the shock of the Boxer uprising, and all present indications are favorable. The extension of railways in China facilitates greatly the movements of missionaries over their large fields of labor. In Honan the extent of the field, the industry of the population, and the increasing facilities for travel and access to the people, made the missionaries urgent in their appeals for an increased staff. The Rev. W. A. Lohead and the Rev. J. E. Mowatt were under appointment, and would, it was expected, join the Honan staff this year. The work among the Chinese and Indians in Canada is steadily maintained.

Reports of the growth of the spirit of union and co-operation come from the foreign field. The union of all the Presbyterian bodies in Japan into the "Church of Christ in Japan" has proved eminently satisfactory. All of the twelve different Presbyterian churches working in India have merged their interests into the "Presbyterian Church of Christ in India." Movements of a like character are on foot in Amoy, Corea and Formosa.

The support of missionaries by congregations and individuals has been found not only practicable, but also stimulating to both congregation and missionary. The committee found, however, that the policy of assigning native helpers and children as special objects of support to be fraught with so much difficulty as to make it impossible to maintain it.

The total receipts of the western section for the year, including \$40,200 from the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, were \$107,818. The year's contributions did not reach the amount asked for. The receipts from legacies—\$1,745—were the smallest for many years, the average income from this source being about \$9,000 annually. The committee were compelled to close the year with a debt of \$25,603. The eastern section of the committee report that with the energetic assistance of Dr. Grant they were able to entirely remove the debt of \$13,535 standing a year ago. The receipts for the year closed were \$48,033, which included the \$16,176 from the W. F. M. Society. The expenditure was \$51,260, leaving a balance due the treasurer of \$3,326. From this it is clear that the total receipts for foreign missions were \$155,851, and total expenditures were \$192,981, making a total deficit of \$27,130.

The committee is persuaded that the real explanation of all our deficits is not the inability of the Church as a whole to meet the claims which are made upon it, nor yet that few or none of her members do generously, but rather because there are so many who are willing to leave the whole work in the hands of the few who may be most ready to bear the burden.

FOURTH DAY.

St. John, N.B., June 4.—Prof. Scrimger was appointed principal of the Presbyterian College

at Montreal to-day. Prof. John Campbell secured a sensation by resigning. The suggestions of the committee on the Presbyterian College were introduced just before the close of the morning session. When the resolution appointing Dr. Scrimger was passed Prof. Campbell rose and spoke for only three minutes. He said that thirty-one years ago he had been offered a position in Ottawa, but decided to leave the matter to the church. The latter sent him to Montreal, and even though the position was not so good as the Ottawa one, yet he put aside all personal feelings and accepted it, as he believed, for the benefit of the whole church. Dr. Scrimger came to him as a young man, passed through his hands and was now being placed over him. For himself, Prof. Campbell did not care; but he felt he owed some duty to his friends, and must consider their feelings. He had the greatest respect for Dr. Scrimger's manhood and learning, but could not consent wisely to retain the position. He believed that no fault could be found with the administration of the college during his term as acting principal.

The speech was very short and caused a lot of sympathy for the speaker.

This afternoon the Assembly considered the question of church union with the Methodist and Congregational bodies. Rev. Dr. Warden, convener of the Assembly's committee on church union, reported steps taken during the year, and expressed himself as personally in favor of the union proposed, and stated that the resolutions submitted by the committee had been amended so as to include not only Methodists and Congregationalists but other churches.

This widening of the scope of the movement to admit of conference with Anglicans and Baptists was plainly approved by the Assembly. He urged that the matter be not unduly pressed, but that if at once begun it should be steadily followed.

Principal Patrick, of Manitoba College, seconded the motion, declaring that a united church would be a hundredfold more effective both at home and abroad. He urged this union as a step towards a united Protestant church in Canada.

Rev. Dr. MacLaren, of Knox College, said it was no slight thing to turn back on the attitude and inheritance of 350 years of reformed church history. It was possible to exaggerate the importance of outward unity and sacrifice too much for its sake. The Presbyterian church did not need to hoist the flag of distress. It should face the problem, but let it guard the fundamentals of the faith.

Rev. Dr. Sedgewick supported the resolution saying that as Methodists had asked for a conference it would not be right to refuse it. But he thought Principal Patrick went too far in discussing the question and conditions of union itself. The matter had not got that far yet. "My name is Thomas," continued Dr. Sedgewick, and I am something of a doubter in this matter. No one would be more glad to see these glowing visions realized, but that can only be accomplished so far as the terms of union are satisfactory. If union is forced on an unwilling people you will have more churches than you have now. We cannot say what will come of it. All we ought to do now is to pass the resolution authorizing the conference.

Rev. Dr. MacLaren, of Knox College, and Rev. Dr. MacRae, of St. John, rose together, the latter obtaining the floor. He described the early agitation for Presbyterian union, the strong opposition to it, its final accomplishment and conspicuous success. He had taken a leading and early part in that movement, and had seen it followed by another Presbyterian union and two Methodist unions. If now he could see this proposed union effected, he would say with Simon, that he was ready to depart. "Fort mine eyes have seen Thy salvation." He spoke of what he had seen in the West, and said that for forty years he had been exchanging pulpits with Methodists without damage to either church.

Rev. Dr. MacLaren moved an amendment, requiring the proposed committee to consider the advisability and practicability of union before meeting the committees of other churches. He warned others against accepting as from the Spirit of God views of their own minds, and pointed out that Presbyterians believed the Scriptures taught the Calvinistic doctrine, and therefore they could not ignore that faith. For 350 years ministers and elders had been required to subscribe to the Westminster Confession. Was all this to be abandoned? Was it wise to introduce into the church a question sure to produce disturbance, and perhaps disintegrate?

tion? Rev. Dr. Robert Campbell followed in the same line. He did not believe the union of two such distinct types as Presbyterians and Methodists would produce a better type. Rather it would result in a neutral type of milk-and-water Christian.

Rev. J. A. Turnbull, Toronto, was of the same opinion. He dwelt upon the difficulties of amalgamating theological colleges, and regulating the teaching.

President Forrest, of Dalhousie College, made an ardent appeal for union.

There was a demand for a vote, but the meeting adjourned without action.

Minor Reports

Manitoba College, Winnipeg, reported a total enrolment of 197, of whom 163 were arts students, 14 were in the regular course in theology, and 21 were minister-evangelists. The disbursements for the year were \$26,120. The endowment fund totalled on March 31st, 128, and 44 in residence.

A report was presented for the Western Canada College, a new institution not yet a year old at Calgary, N.W.T. There are already eighteen boarders and nineteen day pupils.

The Ottawa Ladies' College reported a successful year, with an enrollment of 128, and 44 in residence.

The Committee on Aids for Social Worship reported progress, and recommended the extension, so far as possible, of the use of the manual published in 1900.

The Hymnal Committee reported a sale of the Book of Praise by the Oxford Press during the year of 73,873 copies, a slight decrease from the number sold the previous year. The total sales of the Book of Praise since 1897 were 739,919. The joint committee of the American churches preparing a new Psalter expect to have their work published in 1905.

The report of the Committee on Sabbath School Publications showed a very satisfactory financial position. There was a surplus of assets over liabilities on April 30 of \$10,845. The receipts last year were \$52,513, and the credit balance at the close was \$9,174. The committee rejoiced in the secure establishment of the complete series of lesson helps and illustrated papers originally contemplated.

Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees of the Church reported to the General Assembly that the necessary legislation for the incorporation of the board in the various provinces had been obtained, and during the year the mortgage securities held by the Church in Ontario had all been transferred to the Board of Trustees, and arrangements were being made with a view to the transfer of securities in other provinces. Lieutenant-Governor W. Mortimer Clarke, Robert Kilgour and Rev. Dr. Warden had been appointed a sub-committee under whose supervision all investments were made. The committee stated that the contributions for the past year had been, on the whole, satisfactory. The receipts for the regular schemes were somewhat in excess of those of the preceding year, and it was encouraging to report that nearly all the funds closed the year without debt. It was to be regretted that the foreign mission fund had a deficit of \$25,600. That, however, was accounted for mainly by the large diminution in the receipts from legacies, by the reopening in Honan, China, and by the general expansion of the work. The committee urged that congregational contributions for the missionary and benevolent schemes of the Church be sent in quarterly.

The Augmentation Committee, western section, reported being in a position to meet all just claims on the augmentation fund. During the year fourteen charges became self-sustaining and 27 mission stations were raised to the position of augmented charges. One augmented charge was placed on the home mission roll. Contributions of \$30,000 would be required for the coming year to meet the additional burden of \$2,000 a year on the augmented fund.

The committee recommended that grants from the century augmentation fund be for the purpose of erecting manse in Ontario and Quebec, such applications to be made through the Presbyteries. The committee concur in the recommendation of the Home Mission Committee that the salaries of ordained home missionaries and of ministers of augmented charges be increased \$50 per year.

French Evangelization.

The report on French evangelization was presented by Dr. Mowat, of Montreal, and was adopted, the Rev. G. Colborne Hens seconding the motion.

The report of the Board of French Evangelization stated that during the year thirty pastors and ordained missionaries, sixteen students and missionary colporteurs and eighteen teachers had been engaged in carrying on the work of the Board. The average Sabbath attendance of persons over ten years of age at eighty-three preaching stations was 1,860. There were 1,169 communicants, of whom 147 had been added to the list during the year. There were 829 scholars in the Sunday schools and 636 in the mission schools, of whom 307 had come from Roman Catholic homes. Two thousand seven hundred and ninety-five copies of the Scriptures and 24,943 religious tracts had been distributed.

The receipts for the year had been \$2,565.94 less than the expenditure, but this was not a matter for discouragement, for the deficiency would not have occurred had the attention of all the congregations been called to the need and importance of these funds. The estimates for the current year amounted to \$36,000 for the ordinary French evangelization and Pointe aux Trembles funds.

The Rev. E. H. Brandt, the principal of the Pointe aux Trembles Mission Schools, reported to the Board that though the past session had been a trying one owing to the extremely cold and stormy weather, good work had been done by the pupils, and the term had been a very successful one. One hundred and eighty pupils had been in attendance at the school, including 114 boys and 66 girls. More than half had come from Roman Catholic homes, and the remainder were the children of converts. A good missionary spirit had prevailed among the pupils, and eight had applied for missionary work during the vacation.

Subscriptions to the amount of \$12,500 had been collected for the Pointe aux Trembles enlargement fund. The Board had decided not to begin building operations until the bulk of the money required was on hand. It was expected however, that the sum of \$60,000 asked for would be forthcoming in good time.

In conclusion, the board extended its thanks to the congregations, Sunday schools, young people's societies and friends who had given their co-operation and support to the movement.

A petition from the Presbytery of Calgary and McLeod—was granted. The moderator of the former is the Rev. G. M. Young, B.A., of Okatoka, of the latter the Rev. C. M. McKillop, B.A., of Raymond. The petition of the Edmonton Presbytery that it be divided into two Presbyteries—Edmonton and Red Deer—was also granted. The first moderator of the former is the Rev. D. Fleming, of Strathcona, of the latter the Rev. M. White, of Lacomba.

Ottawa.

Mrs. Milne presided at a meeting of the Globe auxiliary to the Woman's Foreign Missionary society. Mrs. Dalglis gave a Bible reading and Miss Annie Masson read a very instructive paper on Chinese missions in Honan. This is the last meeting until September.

The Home Mission Society of St. Andrew's church at its last meeting for the season, decided to devote \$500 of the \$505 in the treasury toward the fund for the new manse at Swan River, the protege mission field of St. Andrew's, Ottawa. Mrs. Herridge presided.

At the meeting of the Ladies' Aid society of Erskine church on Thursday, it was decided to hold an "At Home" in the lecture hall on Thursday, 16th inst, to which all the ladies of the congregation should be invited. An orchestra will be in attendance and refreshments will be served.

Rev. Dr. Herridge will occupy his own pulpit next Sunday for the last time, prior to his leaving for the other side of the Atlantic. He sails on the Bavarian from Montreal on the 17th inst. The pulpit of St. Andrew's church will be filled during the pastor's absence by Rev. D. Strachan, of Brockville; Rev. W. Patterson, of Buckingham; Rev. A. S. Ross, Westboro; Rev. Dr. Guthrie, of Baltimore, Md.; Rev. Dr. Pringle, of the Yukon; and Rev. J. W. H. Milne, of Ottawa. (Crowded out of last issue.)

On Tuesday last the ordination and induction of Mr. W. H. May, a recent graduate of Montreal Presbyterian College, took place at Carp. Rev. A. S. Ross, of Westboro, presided; Rev. H. Ferguson, preached; Rev. A. G. McIntyre address the ministers; and Rev. J. H. Turnbull the people.

Rev. Dr. Herridge, being unable to attend the General Assembly at St. John's, N. B., Rev. D. Findlay, of Bell's Corners, was elected commissioner in his stead.

The next meeting of Ottawa Presbytery will be held at Rockland on Tuesday, June 7.

At the recent meeting of Ottawa Presbytery, Rev. Dr. Ramsay, moderator in the chair—three young candidates for the ministry, graduates of Montreal Presbyterian College, Messrs. W. H. May, J. H. Woodside, and A. S. Reid, were duly licensed.

Mr. J. H. Woodside having accepted the call from North Gower his ordination and induction took place on the 30th ult. Rev. J. A. Moir presided, Rev. S. A. Woods preached the sermon, Rev. Joseph White addressed the pastor, and Rev. W. T. Prettie the people.

Montreal.

Rev. J. D. Morrow, of St. Mark's church who has accepted a call to Hespeler, Ont., has been remembered by the congregation of St. Mark's. The remembrance came in the form of a purse of money, a handsome silk quilt and two framed engravings.

Professor John Campbell who has just resigned his chair in Montreal college is the son of the late James Campbell, an eminent Toronto publisher of the early days. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1810. After a short business career he entered Toronto University, graduating in 1865, with the Prince of Wales prize and two gold medals. He studied theology at Knox and went to the front in 1866 with the student company that fought at Ridgeway. While a student he joined the late Robert Baldwin in starting the Y. M. C. A. there. After a short pastorate from 1868 to 1873 in Charles Street Church, now the Westminster, of that city, he was appointed to the chair he now holds, or held until Saturday, that of Church history and apologetics. Professor Campbell is one of America's great authorities on ethnology and philology. His work on the Hittites is a classic.

Rev. Dr. John Scrimger, the new Principal of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, whose appointment on Saturday caused rather a painful incident in the General Assembly, when Professor Campbell, the acting Principal, rose and resigned his chair, because of the promotion over him of one who had formerly been his pupil, is very well known in Ontario. He was one of Dr. Tassie's boys at Galt, his native place, and after he had been ceded into passable condition by the famous disciplinarian and really great headmaster, he came to Toronto University, from which he graduated as a double medalist. That was in 1869. He was ordained in 1873, after taking a course at Knox. In 1874 he entered on the pastorate of a Montreal charge, and became a lecturer at the Presbyterian College. Since 1882, when he accepted a chair in the college, he has devoted his whole time to teaching. He holds the chair of Hebrew and Greek exegesis.—Toronto News

Quebec.

On the 20th anniversary of the induction of the Rev. Andw. Rowat, at Athelstane and Elgin, special services were conducted at Athelstane in the afternoon by Rev. Dr. Campbell of St. Gabriel's church, Montreal, and in the evening by the Rev. P. H. Hutchinson of Huntingdon. Dr. Campbell also preached at Elgin. On Monday evening at Athelstane Dr. Campbell gave a most interesting lecture on "Nature's crops." The doctor is an eminent botanist and those who did not find it convenient to attend missed a rare treat. On Tuesday evening the congregation of Elgin, to the number of about 75, spent a most enjoyable evening with their pastor and his family in their home at Athelstane. Games, music, and a sumptuous supper, provided by the ladies of Elgin, was enjoyed by all. Mr. Rowat was presented with a purse and address, to which he feelingly replied. During his long pastorate of 20 years Mr. Rowat has buried in both congregations 243, baptised 348, married 107 couples, and received 374 into the church on profession of faith, and 52 by certificate.

Eastern Ontario.

The Beeton World, noting the presence of a neighboring minister, at their anniversary services, says: The services were conducted by Rev. J. A. Cranston, of Collingwood, a scholarly man, a splendid pulpit speaker, eloquent yet earnest, with a strong, clear voice and excellent delivery. His message was the pure Gospel message, free from higher criticism and sensationalism.

Rev. J. A. Sinclair, principal of the Indian schools at Regina, N. W. T., came east last week and spent Sunday at his home at Scotch Corners.

A pleasing and happy event occurred last Sabbath, June 5th, in Lanark village, when the two congregations of Presbyterians united again for public worship after a disunion of over four years. The Presbyterian Committee appointed by the Presbytery of Lanark and Renfrew, composed of Revs. Messrs. Bennett of Almonte, Scott and Woodside of Carleton Place, Currie and Scott of Perth, Wallace of Middleville, and Cook and Farrell of Smith's Falls, with Presbyterian power to effect this union meet in Lanark village and conferred with members of both congregations on May 26th, and found that the cause of the trouble having been lately removed and after the arrangement of minor matters, the object of the committee was attained the same day. It is to be hoped that the united body may now press forward in favour of truth and righteousness in this community. The hearty thanks of all concerned are due the committee for their diligence, wisdom and kindly spirit exhibited in the discharge of the duty assigned them by Presbytery.

Western Ontario.

Quarterly communion service was held in the Holstein church on Sunday last and fifteen admitted to membership.

Rev. W. A. J. Martin, of Brantford, will be the preacher in Erskine church, Hamilton, on Sunday, June the 12th, the fourth anniversary of Rev. R. Martin's induction.

At the recent communion in Central church, Hamilton, six were added to the membership on profession of faith.

The congregations of Belmore and McIntosh have been declared vacant, Rev. A. C. Stewart, resigning after a pastorate of 28 years.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian congregation, Halifax, has unanimously decided to extend a call to Rev. Robert Johnston, of Castle Dawson, Ireland.

The Rev. Robert Atkinson, late of St. Giles' church, Toronto, was inducted into the pastoral charge of Geneva church, Chesley, on June 1st. Geneva congregation is the largest in the Presbytery, and contains a number of enterprising and progressive families both in the town and the surrounding county, and Mr. Atkinson enters upon his new field of labor with bright prospects for a successful pastorate in Chesley.

St. Andrew's Congregation, Guelph, has been celebrating the fifth anniversary of the induction of Rev. T. Eakin, M. A., into the pastorate of the church, and serious with reference to the occasion were preached by Rev. A. J. McGillivray, M. A., of New St. James' church, London, who was associated with the congregation during the time of Rev. J. C. Smith's last illness.

In his address on Empire Day the Rev. W. G. Hanna, of Mount Forest, referred to the Geography of Canada that has been issued by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, for the use of pupils in British schools. The book deals with Canada alone, and does it better than geography heretofore published, dealing mainly with the present agricultural, commercial and industrial conditions of the country.

The London Advertiser has this to say of a preacher well known to many of our readers. Large congregations heard Rev. Prof. Ross, of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, in St. Andrew's church on Sunday. In the evening he preached a sermon on "Home Life" that was most effective, and on both occasions he made a distinct impression. Those who have heard him consider him one of the best men in the church in Canada. It is understood that there is a possibility of inducing him to accept a call to the church here. Prof. Ross is a former Londoner. If he would accept a call he would be an acquisition to the pulpit forces of the city and Western Ontario.

Tobacco and Liquor Habits.

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price \$2.

Truly marvellous are the results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. It is a safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge street, Toronto.

Health and Home Hints

Strawberry Land.

In choosing a site for a strawberry bed. I like a piece of land that has had some special cultivation during the past summer, and prefer a piece that has been in potatoes or roots, and has been well cultivated, says an amateur grower. The surface soil will then be in fine condition and fairly free of weed seeds—an important point in the after cultivation of the patch.

Now, I would plow this land deep under any consideration, because by so doing you would turn down your clean, fine surface soil and turn up rough lumpy soil from the bottom, which might be full of weed seeds. If the soil is sandy and is situated so that no water will be on it, it will not be necessary to touch it at all in the fall, but if it is low land or clay soil I would prefer to rib it up lightly in the fall with a shovel plow.

To obtain the best results it is important to get to work on this land in the spring just as soon as the ground is dry enough to work. This is for the purpose of establishing a soil mulch and preventing evaporation and consequent loss of moisture. Work the soil up fine to a depth of four or five inches, and keep the surface well stirred every few days with a harrow, until planting time. I usually plant about the tenth of May. Many growers plant earlier, but I think I can get my land in a better condition and keep it clean a good deal easier with a harrow the first month than I can with hoe and cultivator later in the season.

Echoes in large rooms may sometimes be prevented by hanging heavy tapestry on the wall.

When windows are difficult to open or close, rub the cords with soap, and they will run smoothly.

The teeth should be cleaned all over. Cleansing the mouth should be practised after every meal with the same regularity with which the child gets a daily bath.

The best way to treat headaches is to avoid them—to refuse to over-tax the eyes, the nerves, or the stomach, and to give attention to exercise and bathing.

The "Jolts" and "Jars" of Life

are what use people up.

Most people live pretty well up to the limit of their powers, and so long as everything goes smoothly that is apparently all right; but a "jolt" or a "jar" in the shape of business worries, domestic anxieties, or an attack of La Grippe, Pneumonia, Typhoid, or other wasting disease, suddenly reveals the fact that there is a sad lack of reserve force to meet these contingencies and the result is serious, often fatal. A wise man will see to it that his system is fully fortified against sudden attack. To attain this result nothing is so sure and effective as

FERROL

That fact has been fully established by actual experience. If, therefore, you feel you are not in first-class shape, physically do not fail to take a course of FERROL, at once. It contains Cod Liver Oil, Iron and Phosphorus—just what you need, it is easy to take, it never fails, and you

"You know what you take"

AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

Write for sample and literature to The Ferrol Co., Limited, Toronto.

World of Missions.

If Japan is victorious, the war will mean a free field for Christian missions in Korea, and probably also in Manchuria. Whatever the result, it is probable that the nations of Europe and United States will not allow the opportunity to secure the freedom of commerce in Manchuria which Russia has promised, but shows no disposition to allow, to pass unimproved. We confess to a hope that somehow out of the present troubles may come an ending that will curb the persecuting and intolerant spirit of Russia and open its vast and multitudinous peoples to the free progress of the pure Gospel of Jesus Christ. —Boston Watchman.

It is reported that the conversion to Christianity of two well known Brahmins in the city of Jaipur, India, the one a sub-judge and the other a lady doctor, has created much excitement in the Hindu community and a resolution has been passed that children are not to be sent to missionary schools, and that zenanas are to be closed against lady missionaries. One of the Hindu papers, referring to education under Christian influence, say "it does not end with their social life, but sticks to them throughout their lives.—Christian Work

The Gospel and the Literary Class of China.

Missionary work in China has at last reached the literary class. This literary class is now open to us in that now we are brought face to face with them. This, as many well know, has not been the case in the past. Now, in our chapels, our schools, our homes, their own homes, we meet them constantly. We must rearrange our plan of work so as to include these literary classes. The work of the missionary has been hitherto almost entirely among the lower classes. It is from this class largely that our church members have been drawn. It is this class that fills our chapels and day schools and supplies the large majority of the patients in our hospitals. But now we are able to pay their way, who have no need and make no demand for charity; with men ignorant of the simplest facts of nature and history, who, nevertheless, must be called and recognized as educated and cultured men. These men stand to-day as the representatives of a system which has prevailed for ages past. The events of the past few years have broken down the barriers of pride and produced a consequent changed attitude on their part, and now we find them ready to have intercourse with the heretofore hated foreigner, to seek him out and to seek through him those things which the old systems fail to supply.

The apostle of China is not yet raised up. God is waiting for the fullness of the times. The greatest apostle and interpreter of China was not among the original twelve. God is waiting until Christianity gets a grip on the literary class, then will come the man who will lead the hosts of China. If he follows historical precedent he will choose his apostle from his beforetime enemies. When he wanted a man to lead his people out of Egypt he chose not, indeed, an Egyptian, but a man trained in the royal palace, skilled in all the knowledge of Egypt. To save his infant church from the blight of Pharisaism he chose a man from the strictest sect of the Jews—a Pharisee. When afterward, under the influence of a corrupt Roman hierarchy, the whole church seemed about to perish, he went into a Roman monastery and chose a shaven crowned monk to save

Dyspepsia Cured.

A Severe Sufferer Tells how He Overcame the Trouble.

"Not only do I not hesitate to declare the benefit I have received from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but I feel it my duty to do so." These are the words which Mr. Edward Lavoie, of St. Jerome, Que., lately addressed to the editor of L'Avenir du Nord, when relating the story of his cure. Mr. Lavoie is well known in St. Jerome, and what he says carries weight amongst those who know him. For a considerable time he was a great sufferer from dyspepsia, which caused severe headaches, pains in the stomach and sometimes nausea. Sometimes he felt as though he would suffocate, he would become dizzy, and experienced ringing noises in the ears. His appetite became poor, and his general health so bad that he found it almost impossible to work, and when the headaches attacked him he had to quit work. For six months, he says, he suffered both physically and mentally more than can be imagined. During this time he took medicine from several doctors, but found no help. Then one day he read of the cure of a similar case through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to try them. He used the pills for a couple of months, and they have made him feel like a new person. He is no longer troubled with any of the old symptoms, and says he can now go about his work as though he never had dyspepsia.

The digestive organs—like all the other organs of the body—get their strength and nourishment from the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood. This new blood strengthens the stomach, stimulates the liver, regulates the bowels and sets the whole digestive system in a healthy, vigorous state. Good blood is the true secret of good health. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills always bring good health to those who use them. You can get these pills from your medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

his church. When, after the Reformation of Luther and Calvin, the whole religious world was sunk in a dead formalism he went into the old formal University of Oxford, chose the Wesley brothers and sent them out into the world on their errand of quickening and revivification. That has always been the way, and we may look for history to repeat itself here. God help us to appropriate the opportunity, and give us guidance in our perplexity and strength in our weakness, that his work may prosper in our hands.—Dr. D. L. Anderson, Suchow, China.

FOR JUNE BRIDES

All that is desirable in a Cut-Glass Gift for a June bride is to be had in our stock of Hawkes' Cut Glass.

We would ask you to inspect our line of this high-class make before purchasing Glass of an inferior cutting.

Hawkes' Cut Glass is stamped with a trade-mark.

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N. B.—Eld. Pins.

Presbytery Meetings.

SYNOD OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Calgary.
Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan.
Kamloops, Vernon, 27 Aug.
Kootenay, Nelson, B.C., Feb. 17.
Westminster, Chilliwack 1 Sept. 8 p.m.
Victoria, Victoria Tues. 1 Sept. 2 p.m.

SYNOD OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST

Portage la Prairie, 8 March.
Brandon, Brandon.
Superior, Port Arthur.
March.
Winnipeg, Man. Coll., bi-mo.
Rock Lake, Pilot M'd., 2 Tues. Feb.
Glenboro, Treheine, 3 Mar.
Portage, P. La Prairie, 8th March
Minnedosa, Minnedosa, 17 Feb.
Melita, Hartney 2nd week in July.
Rogina, Moosejaw, Tues., 1 Sept.

SYNOD OF HAMILTON AND LONDON.

Hamilton, Knox, Hamilton 5 July 10 a.m.
Paris, Knox church 15 Mar. 10.30
London, St. Thomas, 5 July 10.30 a.m.
Chatham, Chatham, 10 May 10 a.m.
Stratford, Knox, Stratford, May 10, 10.30
Huron, Clinton, May 10 10.30 a.m.
Sarnia, Sarnia, July 13 11 a.m.
Maitland, Brussels 17 May, 10 a.m.
Bruce, Hanover 5 July 11 a.m.

SYNOD OF TORONTO AND KINGSTON.

Kingsion, Belleville, 8th July 11 a.m.
Peterboro, Port Hope 12 July 2 p.m.
Whitby, Oshawa, July 19 10 a.m.
Toronto, Toronto, Knox, 2 Tues. monthly.
Lindsay, Woodville, 15 Mar. 11 a.m.
Orangeville, Orangeville, May 3.
Barrie, Barrie Mar 1 10.30 p.m.
Owen Sound, Owen Sound, Division St., 5 July 10 a.m.
Algebra, Bluff River, March.
North Bay, Sprucedale July 19 10 a.m.
Eatonon, Durham 5 July 10 a.m.
Guelph, Chalmers Ch. Guelph, 21 June

SYNOD OF MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

Quebec, Sherbrooke, 13 Sept. 2 p.m.
Montreal, Montreal, Knox, 23 June 9.30 a.m.
Glenarry, Cornwall, 1st March 11 a.m.
Lanark & Renfrew, Almonte, 4th April 10.30 p.m.
Ottawa, Rocklan 17 June 19, 5 a.m.
Brookville, Kom,ville, Feb. 22 5 p.m.

SYNOD OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Sydney, Sydney, Sept. 2
Inverness, Whycoo-nagh 10 May, 11 a.m.
P. E. I., Charlottown, 3 Feb.
Yictou, New Glasgow, 5 May 1 p.m.
Wallace, Oxford, 6th May, 7.30 p.m.
Yviro, Thuro, 19 May 10 a.m.
Halifax, Canada 1 July
Lunenburg, Lunenburg July 2.30
St. John's, St. John, Oct. 21.
Miramichi, Bathurst 30 June 10.30

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

TWELVE TRAINS DAILY (except Sunday)

BETWEEN OTTAWA AND MONTREAL FROM UNION STATION

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FROM CENTRAL STATION (Short line.)

Leave Ottawa 8.45 a.m. daily except Sunday, 3.30 p.m. daily, 4 p.m. daily except Sun., 6.35 p.m. Sunday only.

EIGHT TRAINS DAILY (except Sun. Between Ottawa and Almonte, Arnprior, Renfrew and Pembroke.

Leave Ottawa (Union) 5.50 a.m. daily, 8.30 a.m. daily except Sunday, 1.15 p.m. daily, 5.00 p.m. daily except Sunday. Through connections to all New England and Western points.

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Meaford Breakwater," will be received at this office until Monday, June 27, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of a breakwater at Meaford, County of Grey Ont., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of H. A. Grey, Esq., Engineer in charge of harbor works, Ontario, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, on application to the Postmaster at Meaford, Ont., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for six thousand dollars (\$6,000), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party tendering declines the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

FRED GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, May 27, 1904.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.

R. A. McCORMIUK

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

ACCURACY AND PURITY

71 Sparks St OTTAWA

PHONE 159.



THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, excepting 3 and 25, which has not been homesteaded, or reserved to provide wood lot for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the District in which the land to be taken in situ, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the Local Agent for the district in which the land is situated, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$2 is charged for a homestead entry.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act and the amendments thereto to perform the conditions connected herewith, under one of the following plans:—

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.
(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) or any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry upon the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has obtained a patent for his homestead, or a certificate for the issue of such patent counter-signed in the manner prescribed by this Act, and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead, if the second homestead is in the vicinity of the first homestead.

(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

The term "vicinity" used above is meant to indicate the same township or an adjoining or cornering township.

A settler who avails himself of the provisions of Classes (2)(3) or (4) must cultivate 30 acres of his homestead, or substitute 30 head of stock, with buildings for their accommodation, and have besides 30 acres substantially fenced.

Every homesteader who fails to comply with the requirements of the homesteader law is liable to have his entry cancelled, and the land may be again thrown open for entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

Should be made at the end of the three years before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

INFORMATION

Newly arrived immigrants will reside at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg, or at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the North-west Territories in connection with the lands that are open for entry, and from the offices in respect of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them. Full information regarding the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Offices in Manitoba or the North-west Territories.

JAMES A. SMART,

Deputy Minister of the Interior

N. B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands to which the regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of more or less fertile lands are available for lease or purchase from Railway and other corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

A Great Club Offer.

A radical change from old methods and prices was announced by the Toronto News this week. The eyes of the newspaper world have been upon the News for the past few months, during which time several departures have been made which have given that paper a wide-spread reputation for enterprise and originality. This latest move is to place the News at the price of \$1.00 a year by mail. Only a deep-founded belief in the future success of the News could lead the publishers to make such a reduction in price. But just as the dollar magazine has taken hold of the people, so, we venture to predict, the News will secure a vast and ever increasing circulation, based not only on the popular price at which it is sold, but mainly upon the intrinsic merits of the paper itself.

We have made arrangements which will enable us to club the News with THE DOMINION PRESBYTERIAN at \$1.80 a year in advance. Such a combination presents many unique features, our weekly giving you all the home and foreign Church news, and the big 12-page daily keeping you in touch with events all over the world. Send us your subscription to the News, or if you would like to see the paper first, write us and we will secure a sample copy.

The Dominion Presbyterian, Ottawa, Ont.

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On dress parade

All the world made the
WORLD'S FAIR
St. Louis, Mo.

April 30 to Dec. 1, 1904.
The populated districts of Canada can
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GRAND TRUNK

To enjoy the wonder of the 20th Century.

All Luxuries of Travel and the
Pleasures of Sight-seeing are accentuated
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Railway System offers

Reduced rates all Season.
Apply, or write for particulars to,

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"The Sun & Hastings Savings & Loan Co.," Offers
Absolute Security.

We pay a dividend of 6 per cent.
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Smith-Premiers, No. 1	" 75.00	" 80.00
" " No. 2	" 45.00	" 50.00
Jewetts, No. 1	" 60.00	" 65.00
" " No. 2 & 3	" 40.00	" 45.00
Empires	" 40.00	" 45.00
Remington, No. 2	" 70.00	" 75.00
" " No. 6	" 35.00	" 40.00
Yosts, No. 1	" 35.00	" 40.00
New Yosts, No. 1	" 5.00	" 30.00
New Franklins	" 35.00	" 40.00
Bar-locks	" 30.00	" 35.00
Latest Olivers	" 15.00	" 20.00
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We also manufacture the Neostyle Duplicating Machines and supplies, and will be pleased to forward catalogue at any time. Our Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Papers are the best. Give us a trial.

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for additions to Examining Warehouse, Toronto, Ont." will be received at this office until Thursday, May 19th, 1904, inclusively, for the additions to the Examining Warehouse, Toronto, Ont., according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of H. E. Hamilton, Supt. Dominion Public Buildings, and at Examining Warehouse, Toronto, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of Public Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party tendering declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
FRED GÉLINAS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 4 1904.
Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.

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Lv. 5.15 p.m., Ottawa. Ar. 9.40 a.m.

Ar. 8.45 p.m., Waltham. Lv. 6.25 a.m.

For tickets or further information apply City Ticket Office, 42 Sparks St., or Union Depot, C.P.R.

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