

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

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

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

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

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

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

|                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |                                     |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 10X                      | 14X                      | 18X                      | 22X                      | 26X                      | 30X                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 12X                      | 16X                      | 20X                      | 24X                      | 28X                      | 32X                                 |

# The Dominion Presbyterian

TORONTO, ENGRAVING CO.

Vol. 13.—No. 49.  
Whop No. 670.

Toronto, Wednesday, December 3rd, 1884.

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

**Books.**

**JUST RECEIVED:**

- "Peloubet's Notes on the International S. S. Lessons for 1885," \$1.25.
- "Vincent's Commentary on the Lessons of 1885," \$1.25.
- "Half Hours with the Lessons of 1885," \$1.25.
- "Monday Club Sermons on the Lessons for 1885," \$1.50.

BY MAIL, POSTPAID.

Sunday School Periodicals supplied at lowest prices

49/52

JOHN YOUNG,  
UPPER CANADA TRACT SOCIETY,  
102 Yonge Street, Toronto.

**WESTMINSTER SABBATH SCHOOL HYMNAL.**

The WESTMINSTER SABBATH SCHOOL HYMNAL is a new book of hymns and tunes for use in the Sabbath school and prayer-meeting, compiled and edited by the Rev. John W. Dalles, D.D., and Mr. J. F. Seward. It aims to give, both as to hymns and tunes, what our young people can sing, will sing, and ought to sing. Price 35 cents.

An edition containing the words only is also published. Paper, 10 cents; Boards, 15 cents; Leather, 25 cents.

17/52

N. T. WILSON,  
Agent Presbyterian Board of Publication,  
20 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

**READY AT LAST!**

**THE SABBATH SCHOOL HYMNAL OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**

Words only. 60c. per dozen.

6/13

JAMES BAIN & SON, Booksellers,  
TORONTO.

**S. S. LIBRARIES.**

Schools desiring to replenish their Libraries cannot do better than send to

**W. Drysdale & Co.,**

232 St. James Street, Montreal, where they can select from the choicest stock in the Dominion, and at very low prices. Mr. Drysdale having purchased the stock of the Canada S. S. Union, who have given up the supplying of books, is prepared to give special inducements. Send for catalogue and prices. School requisites of every description constantly on hand.

57/52

W. DRYSDALE & CO.,  
232 St. James Street, Montreal.

**THE DOMINION BOOK STORE,** 236 & 238 Yonge St., Toronto. The great second-hand Book Depot. Sabbath School Libraries supplied. Send for catalogues.

**HARDWARE.**

Builder's Hardware, Sole Agents 'Norton's Door Check and Spring.'

43/52

AIKENHEAD & CROMBIE,  
Cor. King and Yonge Sts.

**Books and Stationery.**

**NEW BOOKS.**

- "AROUND THE CROSS." New vol. sermon. By Rev. W. Hay and M. Anken. \$1.00
- "THE CONTEMPORARY PULPIT." Vol. 1., containing articles by Bishop Ryle, Joseph Parker, D.D., Canon Farrar, R. W. Dale, D.D., etc., etc. 380 pp. 2.00
- "A YEAR'S MINISTRY." Sermons by the Rev. Alexander McLaren, D.D. 1.75
- "Full of good things to a degree that makes it one of the most precious additions our Sermon Library has received for a long time past."
- "APOSTOLIC LIFE: as Revealed in the Acts of the Apostles." Vol. III. By Joseph Parker, D.D. 1.50
- "A BRIGHT LIFE." Memorials of a young Christian 1.25
- A WOMAN'S WORK. Memoirs of Eliza Fletcher 1.25

Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

29/52

S. R. BRIGGS,  
Toronto Willard Tract Depository.

**NOTES FOR BIBLE STUDY**

32-Page Monthly. Fifth Year of Publication.

Commended in the strongest terms by C. H. SPURGEON, Rev. Dr. PRESTICOST, MAJOR WHITTLE, Rev. Dr. BROOKES, Rev. Dr. MACKAY, and hundreds others.

SUBSCRIBE NOW for 1885. Per year, 36 cents.  
S. R. BRIGGS, Toronto, Canada.

**HENRY W. DARLING & CO.**

Importers of  
WOOLLENS AND CLOTHIERS' TRIMMINGS,  
And General Dry Goods Commission Merchants,  
52 FRONT ST. W., TORONTO.

**WM. J. McMASTER & CO.,**

41 Front St. West. Importers of  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,  
And dealers in  
Canadian Woollens and Cottons.  
Stock for Autumn Trade now complete in every Department.

**HENRY WALTON,**

35/52

Merchant Tailor,  
39 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

**JOHNSTON & LARMOUR,**

36/52

TAILORS,  
NO. 2 ROSSIN BLOCK, - TORONTO.  
287 ROBE AND GOV'T MAKERS.

**THOMAS CRLAN,**

30/52

MERCHANT AND MILITARY TAILOR,  
(Master Tailor to the Q. O. Rifles.)  
89 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

**W. H. FERGUSON,**

6/52

CARPENTER,  
28 Bay Street, corner Melinda, Toronto. Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to. Printers' and Engravers' work a specialty.

**Professional.**

**ROBINSON & KENT,**  
BARRISTERS-AT-LAW, ATTORNEYS,  
SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, &c.

Office: - Victoria Chambers, 9 Victoria Street, Toronto.

8/52

J. G. ROBINSON, M.A. HERRBERT, A. K. KENT.

**HENRY C. HAMILTON,**

46/52

Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, &c.,  
Office: 86 KING ST. E., TORONTO. Money to Loan.

**PROF. VERNON'S ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC INSTITUTION,** 197 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

10/52

Electricity scientifically applied positively cures nervous and chronic diseases, not cured by other means. Our improved battery with full instructions for home use imply invaluable. (No family can afford to be without one.)  
Send for circular with testimonials, etc.

**DR. JOHN HALL, SENR.,**

Homoeopathic Physician,  
At his old residence, 33 RICHMOND ST. E.  
Office hours: - 9 to 10 a.m.; 2 to 3 p.m. on Monday and Thursday evenings from 7.30 to 9; Sunday, 5.30 to 6.30 p.m.

**C. P. LENNOX, DENTIST, ARCADE BUILDING,** Toronto, is the only dentist in the city who uses the new system of *Italianized Air* for extracting teeth absolutely without pain or danger to the patient.

26/52

Best Sets of Artificial Teeth, \$8.  
Teeth filled in the highest style of the art and warranted for ten years.

**RIGGS & IVORY, DENTISTS,** Finest and best set of teeth, \$5. Other qualities, \$5; latest method of administering *nitrous oxide*; gold fillings, 1/2 rates. 280 Queen Street West, over Crystal Palace shoe store.

**STEWART & DENISON,**

43/52

Architects, &c.  
64 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

**LANGLEY & BURKE,**

34/52

Architects, etc.,  
15 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.  
Architect of Old St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, Knox Church, Ottawa, and many other prominent churches. HENRY LANGLEY, EDMUND BURKE.

**GORDON & HELLIWELL,**

35/52

ARCHITECTS,  
23 SCOTT STREET, - TORONTO.

**WM. R. GREGG,**

35/52

ARCHITECT,  
9 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO,  
Prepares plans for churches, manses, and all kinds of public and private buildings.

**MCCOLL BROS. & CO.,**

43/52

TORONTO.  
Have been awarded  
FIRST PRIZES AND GOLD MEDALS,  
at all leading Exhibitions, for  
Machine and Cylinder Oils.  
Satisfaction guaranteed. 287 WRITE FOR PRICES.

**Miscellaneous.**

**A. & T. J. DARLING & CO.,**  
HARDWARE. 52/52

4/52

EWING & CO., TORONTO,  
received  
TWO SILVER MEDALS

FOR  
**WOOD MANTELS.**

Over Mantels, Mantel Mirrors, Fine Engravings and Frames. Write for sample photos and prices.

**PETERKIN BROS.,**

40/52

WOOD CARVERS AND GILDERS,  
Manufacturers of CORNCES, BRACKETS, and WALL POCKETS,  
72 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO.  
287 Picture framing a specialty.

**THE PEOPLE'S FAVOURITE**

18/52

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED  
Cook's Friend Baking Powder.  
PURE, HEALTHY, RELIABLE.

Manufactured only by W. D. McLAREN,  
Retailed Everywhere. 55 & 57 College St., Montreal.

**KEITH & FITZSIMONS**

19/52

— MANUFACTURE —  
Church Chandellers and  
Artistic Brass Work.

109 KING ST., WEST, TORONTO.

**UNITED EMPIRE  
LOAN CORPORATION**

**SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.**

Deposits received. Interest allowed from date of deposit at 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. For Special Term Accounts 6 per cent. will be allowed. No notice required for the withdrawal of money.  
GEO. D. MORTON, Esq., M.D., President  
JAS. SCROGGIE, MANAGER.

HEAD OFFICES: PUBLIC LIBRARY BLDGS., Cor. Church and Adelaide Sts., Toronto.

50/52

**BRUCE,**

"THE ART PHOTOGRAPHER,"  
invites all who want ARTISTIC PORTRAITS to give him a call. Portraits in OIL, WATER COLOUR, CRAYON, INDIA INK, etc. Liberal Discount to clergymen and students. STUDIO, 118 King Street West, Toronto.

**CHURCH GLASS**

6/52

Executed in all Styles.  
Designs and estimates on application.  
JOS. McCAUSLAND & SON,  
76 King Street West, Toronto.

**CHURCH GLASS**

And Ornamental House Glass.  
Write for design and prices.  
ELLIOTT & SON,  
94 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

**EPPS' COCOA.**

36/52

GRATEFUL & COMFORTING  
Only Boiling Water or Milk needed.  
Sold only in packets, labelled  
JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS  
LONDON, ENGLAND.

### DISEASE BANISHED

Health Gained,  
Long Life Secured,  
BY USING

### KIDNEY-WORT

It Purifies the Blood,  
It Cleanses the Liver,  
It Strengthens the Kidneys,  
It Regulates the Bowels.

#### TRUTHFUL TESTIMONY.

##### KIDNEY DISEASES.

"Tattered day and night with kidney troubles, my water was chalky and bloody, I could get no relief from doctors. Kidney-Wort cured me. I am as well as ever." FRANK WILSON, Truro, Mass.

##### LIVER COMPLAINT.

"I could not live without Kidney-Wort (it cost \$10). It cured my liver and kidney troubles after I had lost all hope." SAM'L HODGES, Williamstown, N. Y.

##### PILES! PILES!!

"I suffered for 12 years from Piles, as none but those that have been afflicted can realize. Kidney-Wort quickly cured me." LYMAN T. ABELL, Georgia, W.

##### CONSTIPATION.

"I was a great sufferer from diseased kidneys and was terribly constipated for years. I am now at seventy as well as ever I was in my life and it is due alone to Kidney-Wort." C. P. BROWN, Westport, N. Y.

##### RHEUMATISM.

"After suffering for thirty years from Rheumatism and kidney trouble, Kidney-Wort has entirely cured me." ELLIOTT M. COLMAN, West Bath, Me.

##### FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering and weakness, brought on by use of a Sewing Machine." DR. C. M. SUMMERS, Sun Hill, Ga.

##### FOR THE BLOOD.

"The past year I have used Kidney-Wort more than ever, and with the best results. Take it all in all, it is the most successful remedy I have ever used." PHILLIP C. DALLOU, N. D., Houston, Ft.

##### MALARIA.

"Chronic Malaria for years, with liver disease made me wish for death. A European tried doctors and medicine did no good, until I used Kidney-Wort—that CURED me." HENRY WARD, Late Col. 6th Reg., N. G. S., N. Y., Jersey City, N. J.

It acts at the same time on the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS stimulating them to healthy action and keeping them in perfect order. Sold by all Druggists, Price \$1.00 Liquid or Dry. The latter can be sent by mail.

**WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.,**  
BURLINGTON, VERMONT, U. S. A.  
Newark, P. C., and London, England.

### KIDNEY-WORT

### A MILLION A MONTH

#### THE DIAMOND DYES,

have become so popular that a million packages a month are being used to re-color dirty or faded DRESSES, SCARVES, HOODS, STOCKINGS, RIBBONS, &c. Warranted fast and durable. Also used for making ink, staining wood, coloring Photo's, Flowers, Grasses, &c. Send stamp for \$1 colored sample, and book of directions.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

#### WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S

**IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR**  
USED BY THOUSANDS of the finest Creameries and Dairies BECAUSE it is the Strongest, the Purest, the Brightest and the Best.

Color the Butter-milk or Turn Rancid. It contains no Acid or Alkali. It is not our old Color, but a new one so prepared in refined oil, that it cannot change.

BEWARE of imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they get rancid and spoil the butter. Sold by Druggists and Country Stores. \$50., \$100. and \$1.00. To know where and how to get it, write to Mr. Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vermont, or Montreal, P. C. Dairyman's Guide sent free.

**MAKES GILT-EDGED BUTTER**

### LIGHT HEALTHY BREAD



**DR. PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS**  
The best dry hop yeast in the world. Bread raised by this yeast is light, white and wholesome like our grandmother's delicious bread.

**GROCERS SELL THEM.**  
Prepared by **Price Baking Powder Co.,**  
Manufactured by Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,  
Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

### NO POISON IN THE PASTRY



**DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS**

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made. FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

Price Baking Powder Co., Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**

**Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems,**  
Heat Dry Hop Yeast.  
FOR SALE BY GROCERS.  
WE MAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.



### LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

- It will cure ENTIRELY the worst form of FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION, FALLING AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.
- IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE.
- IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION.
- THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.
- IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.
- ITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY.
- FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED.
- LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered.
- No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

**\$1.00** a month and board for the live Young Man or Lady in each town. Address, GARRISON & Co., 95 King St. E., Toronto.

Mrs. Mary Thompson of Toronto, was afflicted with Tape Worms, 8 feet of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Eow's Worm Syrup.

### Scientific and Useful.

**CREAM CAKE WITHOUT EGGS.**—Four cups of flour, three cups of sugar, one cup of butter, two cups of sour cream, three teaspoonsful of saleratus dissolved in a little water, half grated nutmeg, and a teaspoonful of essence of lemon.

**CHINESE SANDWICHES.**—Pound in a mortar two ounces of good cheese. Cut in very thin slices one ounce of fresh butter, a table-spoonful of cream and a little mixed mustard. Spread the mixture on slices of bread neatly cut, lay another slice of bread on each and press together; cut into corners or squares.

**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound** is a most valuable medicine for ladies of all ages who may be afflicted with any form of disease peculiar to the sex. Medicines are not only put up in liquid form but in pills and lozenges in which form they are securely sent through the mails.

**BREAKFAST CAKES.**—Excellent breakfast cakes are made of three eggs, one teaspoonful of sugar, one coffee cup of sweet milk, one cup of warm water, three table-spoonful of yeast, flour enough to make a stiff batter. Leave the whites of the eggs until the batter has risen, then add them. A pinch of salt is needed. If started the night before, these cakes are delicious. They will be as light as puffs.

**MACARONI AND KIDNEYS.**—Cook two ounces of macaroni in boiling water; skin three mutton or ox kidneys and remove the fat, cut them into slices, season with salt, cayenne, and finely mixed herbs; fry them on both sides with butter; then stir in half a pint of gravy well flavoured with tomatoes. Dish with a layer of macaroni over them, the gravy poured over; add pepper, salt, and chopped hard boiled eggs and some grated Parmesan cheese.

**BREAD PUDDING FOR CHILDREN.**—In making bread pudding for children take two slices of bread (or any odd pieces, if clean), crumble them into a goblet (an enamelled one if you have it), add a handful of sultana raisins, cover with milk, boil, and set aside to simmer very slowly for twenty minutes. Then add one egg, a small bit of butter, sugar to taste, a little grated nutmeg, lemon, or other seasoning; mix thoroughly, turn into a pudding dish, and brown in the oven.

**BREAD MOULD (A GERMAN DISH).**—Stir well together the yolks of six eggs and three ounces of powdered sugar, mix in two ounces of grated bread, any approved flavouring of spice or grated lemon peel, and the whites of four eggs whisked to a swift snow stirred lightly in at last; have a mould well buttered, sprinkle in it some finely-shred blanched almonds, and lay here and there a thin slice of candied peel. Put the mass into the mould and steam it with care. Boil sugar to a thread height and pour it over when the koch is turned out of the mould. Serve it without delay.

**HOUSEKEEPER'S WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**—Two gills make a half pint. Two pints make one quart. Four quarts make one gallon. Half a gallon is a quarter of a peck. Two gallons make one peck. Four gallons make half a bushel. Eight gallons make one bushel. About sixty drops of any thin liquid will fill a common sized teaspoon. Four table-spoons, or one half a gill, will fill a common-sized wineglass. Four wineglasses will fill a half pint measure, a common tumbler, or a large coffee cup. Ten eggs usually weigh one pound before they are broken. A table-spoonful of salt weighs one ounce.

**THE BEST COMBINATION.**—The best combination of blood cleansing, regulating, health giving herbs, roots and bark. Burdock Bitters a purely vegetable remedy that cures diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys.

**POTTED MEAT (BEEF).**—Take one pound and a quarter of rump steak free from skin and sinew; put into a stewpan with half a pound of good butter, place on the stove or in the oven, and let it stew for one hour. Take it out of the stewpan, and put it in a mortar and pound till quite smooth; add sufficient of the butter (that it was stewed in will do) by degrees to make the whole into a soft paste, then add a little salt, white pepper, cayenne, and gnuce to taste. Add a little bol-armenia to give it a red tint. Rub through a sieve, or tammy, and put in pots, and pour over some melted lard or butter, and cover with vegetable parchment, pasted down on the pots to keep the potted meat air-tight.

**Scott's Emulsion of Pure COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES**  
In Tubercular Troubles of the Lungs.  
Dr. A. F. JOHNSON, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in Tubercular troubles, with satisfaction, both to patients and myself."

### WORDS OF WARNING AND COMFORT.

"If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer if your are simply ailing, or if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, Hop Bitters will surely cure you.

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, or a man of business or labour, weakened by the strain of your every day duties, or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will most surely strengthen you.

If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case,

"Or if you are in the workshop or the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating, if you are old, blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties waning, Hop Bitters is what you need to give you new life, health, and vigour." If you are costive, or dyspeptic or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your

own fault if you remain ill. If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a—cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of, a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—Malaria, Epidemic, Bilious and Intermittent Fevers by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath and health. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

**A LADY'S WISH.**  
"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady.

"By using Hop Bitters that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me as you observe."

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous, stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.



**NESTLE'S MILK FOOD.**

Prepared at Vevey, Switzerland. A LITTLE WATER is all that is required to make it ready for use. It has stood the test of time. Send for pamphlet to **THOMAS BEEHIVE & CO., Montreal.**

### DOMINION LINE of Steamships for Liverpool.

Dates of Sailing from Quebec:

|           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| MONTREAL  | 25 Oct. |
| VANCOUVER | 1 Nov.  |
| SARNIA    | 8 "     |
| BROOKLYN  | 15 "    |
| TORONTO   | 21 "    |

Rates from Toronto, Cabin, \$61, \$71, \$76 and \$91.  
Return, \$106.50, \$124.50, \$133.50, and \$160.50, according to steamer and berth, and all outside rooms.  
Intermediate and Steerage at very low rates.  
These steamers have saloon, music rooms, smoking rooms, state rooms, and bath rooms amply, where but little motion is felt, are handsomely fitted up, and they carry neither cattle nor sheep.  
A rebate of ten per cent. is allowed clergymen and their wives.  
Apply to ALEX. STUART, 50 Yonge Street, or to GEO. W. TORRANCE, Manager Toronto Agency, 5 Front Street, East.

# THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

VOL. 13.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3rd, 1884.

No. 49

"In every respect a credit to the Presbyterian Church in Canada."—*Barric Gazette.*

**THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN,**  
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE  
Presbyterian Printing and Publishing Co.

"Without doubt the best religious publication in Canada and a welcome visitor to thousands of families."—*Stratford Beacon.*

"THE PRESBYTERIAN is recommended by the General Assembly as 'worthy the hearty support' of the ministers and members."

AD An Agent wanted in every congregation in the Dominion. Liberal commissions to suitable persons. Specimen copies mailed free on application. Apply at once to  
**G. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Toronto.**

## Notes of the Week.

THE Canadian Premier, now on his way home, has been the recipient of many personal honours. The public business, on which he went, is still a mystery to the political journals. If they are uninformed we must wait with patience till the proper time comes. Sir John has the assurance of a most eminent physician that the illness from which he suffered is not alarming. He has been the guest of illustrious entertainers, appearing at the sumptuous boards of the Lord Mayor and the Be. ansfield Club. He has accepted the hospitality of Windsor Castle and Sandringham. He comes back an illustrious G. C. B. to the demonstrations in Montreal and Toronto, celebrating his fortieth year of public service.

WHAT is termed an unknown disease is doing deadly work in Kentucky and parts of Virginia. Details are very meagre and inaccurate, but it seems that a number of deaths have occurred. The progress of the disease is swift; the victim yielding to it in four days. If he survives that time he generally recovers, but so emaciated and weak that he is helpless for weeks. By the people in the infected districts the disease is described as flux; and its cause is clearly traceable to the scarcity and bad quality of the water. Careful investigation will no doubt soon render the nature of this strange epidemic more intelligible. One thing seems beyond doubt, and that is the importance of possessing an adequate supply of pure water.

SMALL-POX, in virulent form, has broken out in Hastings County. In one township it has been prevalent for five or six weeks, and a number of deaths have resulted. The spread of the disease has caused great excitement and alarm. Dr. Bryce, secretary of the Ontario Board of Health, visited Hastings and found the local authorities most willing to co-operate in doing all that was requisite in providing attendance for the victims of the disease, in promoting cleanliness, and isolating the cases as far as possible. Prompt and intelligent effort will probably restrict the ravages of this loathsome disease to the district in which it has made its appearance, and even there tend to mitigate its severity and lessen the number of deaths.

ARCHBISHOP TRENCH has resigned the See of Dublin. Advanced years and failing health have induced him to retire from the active duties of his office. As Dean of Westminster he became widely known as the author of a number of thoughtful works, including a volume on "The Parables," and another on the "Miracles of our Lord." He also wrote on philology, and published a volume of poems. Since his elevation to the Archbishopric of Dublin, beyond revised editions of his previously published works, he has not added anything noteworthy to sacred literature. He succeeded Archbishop Whately and rumour mentions the name of Lord Plunket, Bishop of Meath, who is related by marriage to Baron Ardilaun, the head of the Guinness family, as the likely occupant of the now vacant See.

LAST Tuesday the statue of George Brown was formally unveiled by the Hon. A. Mackenzie. In a few feeling words he paid a tribute to the memory and worth of one who has left his impress on Canadian history. The statue is life-like, giving an excellent

idea of Mr. Brown's appearance. It is at the same time a splendid specimen of the sculptor's art. The monument was designed by Mr. Burch, A.R.A., London. The inscription on the pedestal has been chosen with admirable good taste. It is simply "George Brown, thus perpetuating a name endeared to the Canadian people. The Hon. Oliver Mowat discharged ably the duty assigned him on the important occasion. His address presented a careful, just and loving estimate of George Brown's life, character and work. During the ceremony distinguished representatives of both political parties were present, and the Hon. G. W. Allan paid a graceful tribute to the memory of one who deserved well of his country."

THE Scientific and Literary Society of Toronto University are to be congratulated on the success so far achieved by their endeavour to provide a superior class of instructive entertainments. Professor Proctor's lectures were well attended, and listened to with intelligent interest. The first, on "The Birth of the Solar System," gave a clear view of the nebular hypothesis, a large number of details concerning the system to which our planet belongs, and various references to results obtained from recent astronomical observations. The lecture on "The Great Pyramid" was no less interesting. Professor Proctor detailed the theories advanced by the most prominent Egyptologists. From first to last he kept up a running fire on the fanciful analogies suggested by Professor Piazzi Smyth, showing clearly the slender basis on which they were reared. Many interesting facts relating to these gigantic monuments of antiquity were communicated in the course of the second lecture. The oxy-hydrogen light illustrations added greatly to the value of Professor Proctor's lectures.

ERSKINE Church, Montreal, has adopted an excellent method for the promotion of a practical missionary spirit among its members and adherents. In this respect it is setting before other congregations a good example which would be productive of striking results if largely followed. The congregation named holds a series of annual meetings at which the important schemes of the Church are ably and eloquently advocated by prominent ministers from a distance. The first meeting held, on Tuesday evening last week, was devoted to the claims of Home Missions. The Rev. A. B. Mackay presided, and there were also on the platform the Rev. Principal MacVicar, the Rev. Dr. Laing, of Dundas, the Rev. Prof. Scrimger, and the Rev. Messrs. C. Chiniquy and the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell. Wednesday evening was set apart for the consideration of French Evangelization, on which powerful addresses were delivered by Revs. Dr. Laing and Charles Chiniquy. Foreign Missions was the subject of the Thursday evening meeting, at which Professor McLaren, D.D., and Rev. J. Fraser Campbell, of Mhow, Central India, were the principal speakers.

THE arrangements for the Toronto Conference on Revivals, at which Mr. Moody is to take the leading part, have now been made. Great interest has been manifested in connection with Mr. Moody's visit and much good is expected from it. The first meeting was held yesterday morning beginning at ten o'clock. The Rev. Hugh Johnston and Professor Clark spoke on "How to Promote Spiritual Life in the Churches." Dr. Thomas and Mr. John Macdonald delivered addresses on "How to Promote Revivals." Mr. Moody conducted the noon prayer meeting. At this morning's Conference, Rev. T. C. DesBarres and Mr. Alfred Sandham are announced to speak on the "Use of the Bible" and the Rev. A. F. MacGregor and Mr. J. K. Macdonald on "How to Conduct Prayer Meetings." To-morrow, the closing day of the Conference, the Rev. P. McF. McLeod and Mr. H. J. Clark will speak on "How to Make the Service of Song More Helpful," and "What More Can be Done for Young Men?" will be discussed by the Rev. Dyson Hague and Hon. S. H. Blake. Mr. Moody conducts the noon prayer meeting each day and addresses the evening meetings for men only.

AN interesting conference on Sabbath school work was held in Shaftesbury Hall last week, at which Mr. H. J. Clark presided. Mr. McEwen, secretary of the Canada Sabbath School Association, explained that the principle was being emphasized that the intelligent consecration and equipment of the teachers of a school was the standard of hopefulness and efficiency in the school; and that the future of the child, so far as school was concerned, lay in the present character and efficiency of the teachers; and in view of this fact all convention work was assuming more of an educational character. He reported that his recent visits to Montreal, Cornwall, Aultsville, and Prescott, were the first fruits of the convention at Brockville. He had held twelve meetings with teachers and workers, who manifested a deep interest in institute form of instruction. After lengthened and free conference, it was unanimously resolved to hold institute services in Toronto as last year, and that four selected points, east, west and north of the city have these institute services of four nights each; and in addition that a central series of services be held, dealing with the more advanced principles and methods of Bible study and Sunday school work. The details of these meetings were left in the hands of the Executive Committee.

A JUDICIAL decision in England has caused an unwonted excitement. It arises out of the trial of a libel suit in which a Mr. Adams and a son of Chief Justice Coleridge figure. The former engaged to marry Miss Coleridge. The marriage was distasteful to her family. The lady's brother wrote a letter slandering Mr. Adams, which he claimed was privileged. Mr. Adams proceeded against young Coleridge. At the conclusion of the trial the jury gave a verdict condemning him to pay \$15,000 damages, Judge Manisty, before whom the case was tried, overruled the verdict of the jury and ordered the stay of its execution. On all sides this is regarded as a high-handed proceeding, utterly repugnant to the British sense of fair play. It has caused a general ebullition of journalistic indignation. Edmund Yates' paper ransacking the interior of the Coleridge household with malignant glee, the society journalist seizes with avidity what he considers his opportunity to avenge the recent scathing he got from the Chief Justice. A member of Parliament has intimated that he will call the attention of the House to the extraordinary ruling of Judge Manisty, whereby the functions of the jurymen were made a mock, a delusion and a snare. The bench's reputation can only be maintained by the impartial treatment of rich and poor alike.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Tribune* writing from Tamsui, Formosa, on October 20th, says:—"Yesterday I called upon Dr. McKay, the well known Canadian missionary, who has been many years in Formosa, and in the opinion of every one did a great deal of good. He is a sincere man and a good Chinese scholar. He understands the island well. His residence is on the plateau, and in a row behind it are his boys' school, his girls' school, and mission chapel. I found him well fortified. He has a garrison of fifteen coolies on each side of the front door, armed with rifle and cutlass, while leaning against the pillars of the veranda were numerous spears with iron heads and ironwood handles, such as are used by the hillmen. At the foot of each column was a pile of small boulders. Unhappily there were no catapults to render these ancient projectiles useful. The doctor lamented the situation and hoped the French would not take the island. Six of his chapels up the river, at Bangka, Twatutia and the neighbouring villages, all of red brick with glass windows and well furnished, have been levelled to the ground. His converts had been turned out of doors, he said, and their houses had been destroyed. If trouble continued their lives were in the greatest danger. He was going on a little steamer trip for his health, and just at parting was telling Dr. Johannssen, the resident physician, to take the boys' school for a hospital in case the French again landed. He regards the island as one of the garden spots of creation, and says that beautified and productive as the country about Tamsui is, it bears no comparison with the interior."

## Our Contributors.

### FRENCH EVANGELIZATION.

MR. EDITOR.—I knew a Mr. William Houston, some years ago who held, and I believe still holds, positions of influence and responsibility in the educational and literary world, a man of much information and intelligence, I therefore regret to see, by your issue of November 19th, that some one, apparently destitute of both these qualifications, has been using his name to give currency to fallacious reasonings and unchristian principles in connection with the subject of French Evangelization.

This writer displays the deficiency of his information by conveying the impression that the Church, out of some common fund, makes unequal provision for two schemes, Home Mission proper and French Evangelization. The real Mr. Houston probably knows and certainly ought to know, that the Church has two funds, entirely distinct, for these separate schemes, and carries on its operations in the individual mission fields according to the extent to which the membership of the Church responds to the appeals made on their behalf. The only way to meet the writer's views would be to abolish the Board of French Canadian Evangelization, or to confiscate its funds for the benefit of other schemes, in opposition to the will of the contributors.

Your correspondent exhibits lamentable inconsistency and most faulty logic in assuming a large-hearted catholicity towards the Church of Rome, so large as to leave its field of conquest and aggression untouched, and, at the same time, in making this attitude the reason for diverting the funds, hitherto employed for combatting its pernicious errors, to the purpose of saving Presbyterians from falling into other Protestant Churches. He is so far consistent, however, that he sees no reason why Baptists, Methodists and Anglicans should differ from Roman Catholics as the objects of missionary effort.

The writer's cardinal error, for which he is probably indebted to Archbishop Lynch and the political parties that bow respectively before the Catholic vote, is that the Church of Rome is, equally with the Protestant bodies, a section of the Christian Church. The fair inference from such a statement is that the author of it never read the history of the Reformation and is ignorant of the principles of his own Church. He certainly cannot know, what Mr. Houston, as one conversant with public opinion, must have known, the attitude which united Protestantism holds towards the Church of Rome as an apostate Church. And of that church's doctrines and practice, its superstitions and soul-destroying errors, his letter would lead one to believe he had never so much as dreamed.

What a noble argument is this: "The French people do not want our aid." What people living in darkness does want it or ever did? The man of Macedonia called over to the Apostle Paul, it is true, but it was a phantom man in a dream of the night. Did the people of Formosa call Dr. MacKay, or those of the New Hebrides send for Dr. Geddie? When will the world be evangelized if the Church waits till its missionaries are wanted? Or again, take this: "We can get no recruits from amongst them except at the expense of social ostracism." This is unhappily too true. But what is the inference? therefore, out of compassion for them, leave them in error and in comfort! Let the poor souls who have abandoned friends and suffered persecution for the Gospel's sake make peace with Rome and regain their social status! If this be not high treason against the throne of truth, it will be hard to find that crime. The converts count the cost before they leave their errors, for they know the Church of Rome better than your correspondent, and yet they are willing to come forth, in some cases to leave all, at any rate to become outcasts and even exiles for the truth. It seems to my prejudiced mind a worthy mission for any Church to be the means under God of developing such character. If there are men in the world for whom prayers and pains and means are well expended, surely these are the very men. When the workers in God's vineyard receive their crowns for saved souls, one such, plucked from the slough of Romanism, will far outweigh a hundred saved from Baptist, Methodist or Anglican communions.

The writer is utilitarian; he views everything from the standpoint of political or ecclesiastical economy. It is nothing that the French Canadian converts are

gained to the Church at large; by exile they are lost to us. Now if the aim and end of the Church be to show a large membership and to fill its treasuries, the writer has some reason on his side. It is necessary, however, to inform him that the work of the Church is *the conversion of the world*. Yet, viewed in the light of political economy, the work of French Evangelization needs no apology. It is a patriotic work. Every Romanist detached from his creed is so much gained for liberty, intelligence and progress. It is true that much of the prosperity of the Dominion depends upon the newer settlements, and every lover of French Missions wishes abundant success to the Church in these fields. But the Province of Quebec on account of its religion is the incubus of the Dominion. It is not only the most heartless selfishness, but at the same time the most short sighted and unpatriotic policy to renounce, for the sake of a little money, a little present power, and an ignoble peace, the Church's warfare with its superstition and ignorance.

The stirring events of the past week in Montreal, the crowded French meetings, the mortal attacks of the Catholic mob, the devotion of French missionaries and converts, the manly attitude of the Protestant minority, and, last but not least, the meeting of more than thirty Protestant ministers of all denominations to assert Reformation principles and the right of preaching the Gospel; these stand forth in strange contrast to the cold-blooded surrender proposed by your correspondent, far from the dir of war.

"It is about time this question was discussed on its merits" he says. I agree with him there. On its merits and not on the ground of any fancied relation to other schemes of the Church, let it be discussed. The scheme of French Evangelization has injured no other scheme. Its advocates have never breathed a complaint against any other mission. No work of the Church has ever lost a penny through its Board. The members of the Church, and of other Churches, too, give towards the support of French Missions, because they love the work and know its great importance.

In conclusion, your correspondent seems to think that the unmanly attacks upon French work and the arduous and self-denying labours of the Secretary Treasurer, which are known to me as they are to few, have been met by recent letters. I believe so too, but I believe also that they were met and condemned in every honest heart long before these letters were penned. As for the writer's boast that his objections must be differently disposed of, if they are disposed of at all, I answer that for any Christian man, for any Protestant and lover of the truth, to read his objections and understand them is to dispose of them once and for ever. The statement of such errors is their refutation.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Presbyterian College, November 21st, 1884.

MR. EDITOR—I was much surprised to see in THE PRESBYTERIAN of the 19th inst., a letter from Mr. Houston, in which he endeavours to show that our Church is acting unwisely in spending on French Evangelization money which ought to be spent on Home Mission work in the North-West; and also to show that we are inconsistent in prosecuting French Evangelization at all.

Mr. Houston does not seem to be aware that our Church is quite competent to carry on both. Our resources are very great, and, instead of being exhausted, they are still far from being fully developed. The two great enterprises do not at all conflict with one another. There are many in the Church who take a very deep interest in French Evangelization, and there are many who, like Mr. Houston, consider the North-West our grand field of Home Mission work. It is well that both parties should have an opportunity of contributing to the mission in which they take the deepest interest. In this way the missionary spirit of the Church will have fuller scope for exercise, and much more will be accomplished than would be if we had only one Home Mission scheme. All will contribute for both, whereas were French Evangelization discontinued many would be offended and would either not contribute at all or they would send their contributions to other churches. The large amount raised for French work shows how deeply interested our Church is in it. Mr. Houston makes a mistake similar to that of those who think that to be able to prosecute our Home Mission work successfully we should discontinue entirely our costly Foreign Missions. But the truth is, the two enterprises do not

interfere with one another, indeed, they are materially helpful, as they afford fuller scope for the development of a missionary spirit. I feel sure that the more we do for the North-West and for Foreign Missions the more will we be enabled to do for French Evangelization, especially if this last is a work which the Lord has assigned to us and placed at our very door.

In reference to the propriety of carrying on French Evangelization, I have a few remarks to make. Mr. Houston seems to consider the work hopeless, as it leads to "social ostracism," which compels converts to leave the country, so that they are lost to us. But in this case they are not lost to the Church of Christ. Having suffered persecution for the sake of liberty of conscience, their principles are strengthened, and they go forth to propagate them in the large French communities in the United States, where toleration is enjoyed, which, it appears, can not be obtained in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Chiniquy's mission churches at St. Anne, in Kankakee, and other places, are illustrations of this. Besides, these expatriated converts correspond with, and visit, their friends in Quebec, and thus make known to them the liberty wherewith Christ has made them free. Moreover, the existence and the severity of the "social ostracism" referred to, show how wide and deep is the gulf fixed between Romanism and Protestantism.

Mr. Houston accuses us of inconsistency in recognizing Romish ordination while we seek to evangelize Romanists. There would be force in his contention were it a fact that Romish ordination is generally recognized in the Presbyterian Church, and were our views of the nature of ordination similar to those of Romanists and Anglicans. I admit that Romish ordination has in some cases been recognized, but this has not been done generally or heartily, and no act of any Presbyterian General Assembly, so far as I know, has ever authoritatively sanctioned it. The reason why it has been done in any case is not because there is little difference between Presbyterianism and Romanism, but because ordination has not been considered a matter of vital importance. Presbyterians do not believe in "the grace of orders" at all. They believe that the call of Christ to the ministry and the possession of suitable gifts and qualifications are the main things, and that ordination is merely the authoritative, scriptural and expedient recognition of the call of Christ. Now this is substantially gained when a person who was once a Romish priest becomes a Presbyterian pastor. He has to satisfy a Presbytery, and indeed the General Assembly, in reference to his views in renouncing Romanism, and in reference to his views of the Christian ministry. The loss and also the "social ostracism" to which he has been subjected are tolerable guarantees of his sincerity. Besides, when inducted into a pastoral charge, he has to answer the very questions which are put to a minister at his ordination, and he is inducted by an act of Presbytery accompanied with prayer similar to that offered up at ordination. In fact, the distinction between ordination and designation to pastoral work is so slender that Christians are not yet certain whether the service recorded in Acts xiii. 1-4, was the one or the other.

Hence it is easy to see that such a partial recognition of Romish ordination, as has occurred, has not been understood to include even a qualified approval of Romish errors in doctrine, polity and casuistry, especially as it has taken place only when a priest has expressly renounced these errors and left the Church. Thus there is no inconsistency between such a partial recognition of Romish ordination and prosecuting with all our might French Evangelization. But there would be a real, vital and flagrant inconsistency were we, while holding the Confession of Faith as our standard of doctrine, to relax our efforts to evangelize our Romish fellow-citizens. A few references to the Confession of Faith will make this manifest. Chapter xxv. 5: "The purest churches under heaven are subject both to mixture and error, and some have so degenerated as to become no churches of Christ, but synagogues of Satan." 6th. "There is no other head of the Church but the Lord Jesus Christ; nor can the Pope of Rome in any sense be head thereof, but is that anti-Christ, that man of sin and son of perdition, that exalteth himself in the Church against Christ, and all that is called God." Chapter xx. 2: "God alone is Lord of the conscience and hath left it free from the doctrines and commandments of men which are in any thing contrary to His word, or beside it, in matters of faith and worship." Chapter xxix. 2. "In this sacrament, Christ is not offered up to His Father, nor any real

sacrifice at all made for remission of sins of the quick or dead; but only a commemoration of that one offering up of Himself on the cross, once for all, and a spiritual oblation of all possible praise unto God for the same; so that the Popish sacrifice of the mass, as they call it, is most abominably injurious to Christ's one only sacrifice, that one propitiation for all the sins of the elect." 6th: "That doctrine which maintains a change of the substance of bread and wine into the substance of Christ's body and blood (commonly called transubstantiation), by consecration of a priest, or in any other way, is repugnant not to Scripture alone, but even to common sense and reason; overthroweth the nature of the sacrament; and hath been, and is, the cause of manifold superstition, yea, of gross idolatries." Chapter XXI. 4: "Prayer is to be made for things lawful and for all sorts of men living, or that shall hereafter live, but not for the dead." Chapter XXII. 1: "Besides these two places for souls separated from their bodies (i.e., heaven and hell), the Scripture acknowledgeth none." Now, holding these standards—not to allude to grave Romish errors invented since these were drawn up—is there any inconsistency in carrying on French Evangelization? What apology can be offered for not tarrying on such work?

It may suit politicians to palliate Romish errors and flatter Roman Catholics to obtain their suffrages, but in a Presbyterian paper it is a gross outrage to ask Protestants to discontinue efforts to evangelize them. It is a thing that will not be forgotten, nor easily forgiven. It is also bad policy on the part of politicians. The Roman Catholics now hold the balance between the two great political parties in the Dominion, and they will give their support to the party that will do most for them. I admit that there are a few Roman Catholics independent enough to vote according to their own convictions, but, after all, the Roman Catholic vote will be cast as a unit at the dictation of the hierarchy. The deadlock in politics which has been almost reached, and the intolerance and violence which have disgraced the Province of Quebec, are the merited punishment of Protestants for not labouring more zealously to free their fellow-citizens from the yoke of ecclesiastical tyranny and superstition, which is intolerable, and from which there is no escape except by forsaking country and home.

London, Nov. 22, 1884. JOHN J. A. PROUDFOOT.

### THE POSITION OF ELDERS IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

#### THEIR ELECTION AND RE-ELECTION.

MR. EDITOR.—Your paper is very generally taken by Presbyterians all over the Dominion, and it is a very good medium through which to reach the ears of laymen as well as ministers in that body.

Prior to the holding of the late synod some discussion in Presbyteries took place as to the advisability of electing elders for limited periods. I believe the Rev. Mr. Lyle, of the Central Presbyterian Church of Hamilton, mooted the question in his presbytery early this year. Now, when it is remembered that the spirit of Presbyterianism is essentially popular, that it is emphatically a church that sprang from the people of Scotland, is democratic in its spirit, sustained by the free gifts of the people, controlled by the elections of the congregations—although approved by Presbyteries, that trustees control its funds and churches, not the ministers, it seems strange that a body in it should exist which is, although at first elected by the congregation, yet a life surviving and existing one, not to be changed except for misbehaviour, death or resignation. There is a species of red tapeism also in the Church as to the choice of ministers existing in the Presbytery, which is a strange dilatory way of getting at or finding out or accomplishing the choice of a minister.

The session of each congregation is at first elected by it, and the session consists of seven or more elders and perhaps less. The session is supposed to control the spiritual matters of the Church, not the temporal, (although they sometimes step beyond that.) The church property is vested in the trustees, they pay the minister and superintend the money matters of the congregation. They should keep a record of the church proceedings, and should in all cases at congregational meetings have the precedence as to choosing the secretary, and the chairman in the absence of the regular minister. The session has no right to control congregational meetings. The session always has a person (part of the body) called the Session Clerk—a

good deal of the welfare, spiritually, of the congregation may depend upon his conduct.

He ought to be an agreeable, pious person, and one ever ready to consult the general good of the church. He possesses the secrets of the church, knows its spiritual intentions, has much intercourse with its members, and therefore control over them, and for this reason should be one they would and can choose or remove, if so disposed, by election for certain periods, as one of the elders.

It sometimes happens that a congregation wishes to do so, and if the elders uphold him, how can he be changed? There he sits and faces those who dislike him, as such clerk for his over-officiousness, for his meddling, troublesome disposition, or for any other reason, yet the congregation has forever to endure his presence if the other elders keep him there. Sometimes the elders become aged, imbecile, foggy red-tapeists, conceited in their offices, (for all men have their faults, especially as age creeps on) yet the congregation has to endure them and their session clerk, yes, they must endure it, for this part of Presbyterianism with all its other liberal popular features, has to be kept up, and like the "laws of the Medes and Persians changeth not." How many congregations are there suffering with such parasites? Are there none? If so, human nature must be very perfect, which we know is not the case. If the congregation chooses to re-elect the Board of Elders and let out an over-officious session clerk or some unfit clerk, let it have the chance. It elects annually its trustees and why not elect the elders, say, once in three or five years.

This letter will reach many a person, to be read to the ear, and many eyes will look upon it, and doubtless many an approving voice will say, "Yes," and perhaps some will say, "We know of congregations where we have suffered long because we could not get rid of one who was a real hindrance to our church!" It is strange that a body of men, usually so sensible and liberal as the Presbyterians are, should allow a blur of this kind to exist in their church system.

They belong to a Church which is in most respects what it ought to be, God-fearing, not so sensational as many in the Methodist churches are (I often think ridiculously so, for God is not a God of confusion or theatrical exhibitions in preaching) and reasonably conservative, yet based on popular election.

The Presbyterian Church is as near scriptural as it well can be, and if elders are the creatures of the congregation, brethren among the members, why should they not change them at their will? It would be well for all the presbyteries of the Church to thoroughly agitate this election question of elders between this and next meeting of the Synod and have it well discussed and ultimately adopted as a rule. I would not be misunderstood as condemning elders generally, but the life system of eldership has often resulted in evil, and will continue to do so until this aristocratic rule is changed. C. M. D.

Toronto, Nov. 15, 1884.

### ANOTHER COUNTERBLAST.

MR. EDITOR.—Before proceeding with the following which is sure to tend toward smoke, allow me to congratulate you on the improved appearance of your valuable paper, and to congratulate you in opening your columns to the discussion of the tobacco question, an evil which to my mind is working much more mischief than [is generally felt by the community, judging from the all but universal use of this weed in one form or other. All honour to Mr. McKellar for his able letter, and he is right in his conviction that you will have to abandon the idea that because "good men, men a thousand times better than the so-called reformers," use the weed, that the matter is to be made a question of conscience when such men as Dr. Drysdale, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; Sir Benjamin Brodie, F.R.S., Dr. Kostran, Physician to the Royal Factory of Tobacco at Iglan, (who furnishes valuable statistics of narcotic poisoning) Dr. B. W. Richardson, Dr. Jolly, of Paris, and hosts of others have all written on the subject condemning its use. Surely looking at the question even from a selfish point of view, namely, in the interests of the health, not only of the smoker but his offspring, we are bound to look at the question of tobacco in all its bearings. Dr. Chavasse in his valuable work, "Advice to a Mother,"

(Canadian edition, published by Williamson & Company, of your city—see pages 300, 301, says, in answer to the question. Have you any remarks to make on the almost universal habit of boys and very young men smoking? "I am addressing a mother as to the desirability of her sons, when boys, being allowed to smoke. I consider tobacco smoking one of the most injurious habits a boy or young man can indulge in, it contracts the chest and weakens the lungs, thus predisposing to consumption; it impairs the stomach thus producing indigestion; it debilitates the brain and nervous system, thus inducing epileptic fits and nervous depression; it stunts the growth and is one cause of the present race of pigmies, it makes the young lazy and disinclined for work; it is one of the greatest curses of the present day." The following case proves more than any argument can prove the dangerous and deplorable effects of a boy smoking. From *Public Opinion*, the *France* mentions the following fact as a proof of the evil consequences of smoking for boys. "A pupil in one of the colleges, only twelve years of age, was some time since seized with epileptic fits which became worse and worse in spite of all the remedies employed. At last it was discovered that the lad had been for two years past secretly indulging in the weed. Effectual means were adopted to prevent his obtaining tobacco and he soon recovered."

The *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, so long ago as January, 1861, says: "We see with satisfaction that the Minister of Public Instruction of France has issued a circular addressed to the directors of colleges and schools, forbidding the use of tobacco and cigars to students." Sir Benjamin Brodie, F.R.S., from the result of experiments upon animals tells us that the poison acts by destroying the functions of the brain, many observers have noticed the inferior attainments of students who smoke.

Professor Miller, of Edinburgh, says. "As medical men we know that smoking injures the whole organism, puts a man's stomach and whole frame out of order, acting mainly, as all other poisons do, on the nervous system," while in the United States this last summer we were furnished with alarming statistics of the evil effects of tobacco smoking and particularly of the cigarette so fashionable and popular with young people. Very many young folks have been reduced to a state of imbecility and are now inmates of lunatic asylums from this habit. Drs. Bucke, Workman and others who have charge of our Canadian asylums can readily corroborate all that has been said as to this filthy habit. This is a reform and one of the most practical, and it is to be hoped the day is not far distant when the use of this weed will be abandoned, and that we may have to rejoice over the downfall of tobacco as we are at present at the overthrow of King Alcohol. We appeal to every mother and sister in the land to come to the aid of those who are battling against this great evil, and let us see to it that this Canada of ours shall have a strong sturdy race of men to go out and occupy the land.

Montreal.

W. DRYSDALE.

### EVOLUTION AND THE BIBLE.

MR. EDITOR.—At the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, in Copenhagen, last September, Rev. Prebendary Anderson, of Bath, England, read a paper on "The Advantage, which the Bible has Derived from the Evolution Theory." He made the following points, viz:

1. The Evolution Theory renders it impossible for us to believe in chance.
2. It renders it impossible to believe in the eternity of matter.
3. Evolution implies involution.
4. Creation is not the antithesis of Evolution. It is not Creation *or* Evolution; but Creation *by* Evolution.
5. Evolution has not got rid of the argument from design.
6. Evolution does not answer the question: "Who made the world?" but the question: "How is the world made?"
7. Evolution itself is a wonderful mark of design.
8. Evolution is an answer to Hume's argument against miracles.
9. It enables us to understand the origin of evil,—original sin.

I do not understand the subject well enough to express an opinion on the validity of these points. If they should attract the attention of any of your readers interested in the theory of evolution, they may suggest valuable trains of thought, and lead to profitable discussion.

C. E.

## Pastor and People.

### BIBLE INSPIRATION THE GREAT WANT OF THE AGE.

Man has been long enough going to fallible guides for reaching the object of his wishes. Let him now go to the infallible Word of God and learn the wisdom he needs and receive the instruction it gives. Our age needs above everything else a clearer, fuller, and deeper knowledge of God's Word the knowledge that accompanieth salvation. To the Word of God every overthrow of despotism, every advancement in human liberty, all national progress and moral elevation in society both in ancient and modern times is to be traced. To the Word of God is to be traced that invisible power, the Christ in history, which has in all ages of the world crushed the head of the serpent, coiling round human hearts and human homes and human happiness to drink their blood. It brought God's grievously oppressed people out of Egyptian bondage, and brought them into the promised land. It is that Almighty arm which crushed the head of the serpent on the Cross of Calvary that is to be vouchsafed ere long to sweep away every vestige of the old dragon, the devil, and emancipate our ruined race from his cruel captivity into the glorious liberty of the children of God. Awake, O arm of the Lord, awake as in the ancient days and come and save Thy chosen and redeemed people, whom Thou hast redeemed by Thine own blood.

"Art Thou not it that hath cut Rahab and wounded the dragon? Art Thou not it which hath dried the sea, the waters of the great deep? that hath made the depths of the sea a way for the ransomed to pass over? Therefore the redeemed of the Lord shall return and come with singing unto Zion: and everlasting joy shall be upon their head; they shall obtain gladness and joy, and sorrow and mourning shall flee away." Isa. li. 10-11.

"If there be one thing more than another I would recommend to you, it is your constant and daily perusal of the Word of God. Oh—

"Read and revere the sacred page  
A page where triumphs immortality,  
Which not the whole creation could produce  
Which not the conflagration shall destroy  
'Tis buried in the minds of gods forever."

"Remember the Scriptures are the life nourishment of the soul. O therefore cease to kill the inner man with hunger, to torture him with a cruel privation, not of bread and water, but of the words of the Lord. Do you need repentance and confession of sin? Are you assailed by trials and sufferings? Are you waylaid or persecuted? Are you weighed with grief and anxiety, or does anything else trouble you? Do you strive to become virtuous, or do you desire to praise and thank God? Here you find something to suit all these cases. Only read it in such a manner as if it had been written to answer your situation, your frame of mind; follow it up with your disposition, consecrating yourself to the Lord. The Holy Scriptures excel beyond comparison, all science and learning. They not only present the saving truth in myriads of forms, but invite you to partake of it, and be satisfied in your understanding with true knowledge, in your conscience with true peace, in your heart with pure joy; while they invite you to a sweet heavenly home. They divert the mind from seeking after earthly treasures and possessions, and direct it to infinitely higher objects. By means of their occult passages they exercise the minds of the strong, and by their simple language they entice the weak. You will find that their occasional obscurity is not so great that you need fear through careful study to overcome it, nor their sense so easily comprehended even in simple passages that it will not reward you to read them again and again, for always fresh light comes out of the simplest passages most.

In the Sacred Record men of maturer judgment meet with ideas of higher things and reach through further contemplation still higher, like ascending a range of mountains you can always go higher and higher, until you are lifted above creation, in your thought I mean, and dwell in the presence of the uncreated and invisible, and be lost in silent rapture and wonder and praise and joy in your song of gratitude with the glorified saints, before the throne in heaven, be like Paul caught up into the third heaven and be unconscious of everything terrestrial, whether in the body or out of the body you cannot tell.

But yet the histories here recorded, the precepts here inculcated and the duties here enjoined are all practical and suitable to our earthly state and must be conscientiously fulfilled with the help of God, and above all unite earnest prayer with your perusal of God's Word, for divine illumination to reach the inner sense. *Bene orasse, bene studuisse*, was Luther's motto and it is like all his strong-minded common-sense correct—*To study well is to pray well*. Now will you do it? "Yes."—*The Great Want of the Age*, by Rev. Robert H. Craig.

WHO bravely dares must sometimes risk a fall.

FOR THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

### MARY OF NAZARETH.

BY C. C. A. F., ST. ELMO.

In softened tones and sweet,  
I fain a song would raise;  
Perchance more noble words are met  
To utter Mary's praise.

Peerless as lilies grow  
In sheltered valley fair,  
Where sycamore and olive throw  
Their shade across the glare.

Adorned with lowly grace,  
And chosen of her God,  
Daughter of Israel's favoured race,  
The heavenward path she trod.

Loved Zion's waning skies  
Cast lengthening shadows deep,  
And waiting hearts and wistful eyes  
Their prayerful vigils keep;

When to this maiden came,  
As angel lips foretold,  
The wondrous Babe of Bethlehem,  
By psalm and harp extolled.

She watched the heavenly Child  
Unfolding year by year,  
Until in manhood undehiled,  
His powers divine appear.

The mystery of His life  
She pondered in her heart,  
Each act and word with wisdom rife  
Nor taught by human art.

Mother of Zion's King,  
No regal pomp had she,  
She dwelt, no wealth inheriting  
In meek obscurity;

What though His heirloom fills  
The earth and ocean vast  
Albeit his flocks on thousand hills  
In myriad forms are cast.

Ah, truly was it said  
"A sword thy soul shall pierce"  
Her glorious Son to death is led  
By men all false and fierce.

She stood beside the cross,  
She heard that rending cry;  
What woe she bore! what bitter loss!  
Beneath that awful sky

He saw her stricken face  
In His great agony,  
And words of loving care and grace  
He spake most tenderly.

Alone, beside that Son,  
Beset with horror dread,  
No royal sign was there, no crown,  
He died and hope had fled.

The voice that woke the dead,  
That ruled the raging sea  
Is still—with reverence low the head  
A sabbath rest hath He.

"A little while," He said  
But sealed those holy eyes.  
His voice is still that woke the dead;  
What power shall bid Him rise?

Blest Mary, didst thou know  
The morn of life was near;  
Did faith and hope shine on thy brow  
'Mid darkness doubt and fear?

Why is thy lovely name  
So hushed in home and aisle?  
Thy saintliness so put to shame  
By Popish cant and guile.

methinks I see thee look  
On such with sore amaze  
As give thee names thou wilt not brook,  
And sacrilegious praise.

### THE GOSPEL MINISTRY A PUBLIC BLESSING.

The Rev. R. F. Burns, D.D., Halifax, as Moderator preached the sermon at the opening of the Synod of the Maritime Provinces. It is a powerful and persuasive plea in favour of the better support of the Gospel Ministry. The text selected is 1 Cor. ix. 14, "Even so hath the Lord ordained that they which preach the Gospel shall live of the Gospel." The sermon has been published by request. The following is a selection from its pages:

The narrative of the mission of the Twelve gives as Christ's reason for their obtaining temporal provision by the way, "The workman is worthy of his meat." So also in Luke x. 8 with reference to the Seventy and their support, he says in like manner, "The labourer is worthy of his hire." The particular instructions respecting sustenance in both instances, re-

veal clearly the Lord's mind in the matter. The minister is a "workman," a "labourer"—labouring in the vineyard of the Lord, proving a workman about His Father's business, needing not to be ashamed. He deserves to be paid, as much at least as the members of the legal and medical professions, or any of the sons of toil. The Lord hath ordained it so. It is His command. This commandment is as binding as any other. Nor should it be counted "grievous." It is reasonable and fair. The pulpit is worth more now than it costs. Preachers though despised by some, are not a burden but a benefit to any community. Close for a year all the churches in these Maritime Provinces, or let her evangelical pulpits be filled by Indian Fakirs, Arabian Dervishes or the priests of Buddha and Brahma, of Zoroaster and of Mahomed, and you would soon see how our country's material interests would be affected by the change. How would the value of land go down and all stocks deteriorate, were fraud, violence and corruption rampant here as in Turkey or Persia, Egypt or the Soudan—were there no more protection to life and property than is outside the lands of the Bible. "With the Bible and its ministers would depart the peace and security of our homes; the confidence, energy and success of our commerce and the golden harvests which annually wave upon our fields." Well has it been said of Scotland, and it holds proportionally true of us, that "instead of enriching ourselves we would find that we had been actually impoverished by the change. Instead of being gainers to the extent of what we had formerly expended on the Gospel we should find that we had lost an hundred fold. We would learn by dear experience that the Gospel sustains itself and us too; that so far from the minister of the Gospel being a debtor to us—we are debtors to him, and that, humble though he be, and inadequately though we remunerate him, he is worth ten times that costly array of Judges and officers, by which we seek to maintain order." By the Lord's authoritative appointment, then, ministers are entitled to a suitable salary. Well has Albert Barnes remarked, "the salary of a minister should not be regarded as a gift merely any more than the pay of a Congressman, a physician or a lawyer. He has a claim to it, and God has commanded that it should be paid. It is, moreover, a matter of stipulation and of contract by which a people agree to compensate him for his services. And yet, is there anything in the shape of debt where there is so much looseness as in regard to this subject. Are men usually as conscientious in this as they are in paying a physician or a merchant? Are not ministers often in distress for that which has been promised them, and which they have a right to expect? And is not their usefulness and the happiness of the people and the honour of religion intimately connected with obeying the rule of the Lord Jesus in this respect.

### SAYINGS OF MARTIN LUTHER.

Hypocrites and idolators are of the same quality with singers who will scarce sing when asked to do so, but when not desired, begin and never leave off. Dr. Justus Jonas has all the good virtues and qualities a man may have; yet, merely because he hums and spits, the people cannot bear that good and honest man.

Some one sent to know whether it was permissible to use warm water in baptism. The Doctor replied, "Tell the blockhead that water, warm or cold, is water."

I would not have preachers torment their hearers, and detain them with long and tedious preaching; for the delight of hearing vanishes therewith, and preachers hurt themselves.

When a man first comes into the pulpit, he is perplexed to see so many heads before him, when I stand there, I look upon none, but imagine they are all blocks that are before me.

The devil vexes and harasses the workmen in the mines. He makes them think they have found fine new veins of silver, which, when they have laboured and laboured, turn out to be mere illusions.

I would not have preachers in their sermons use Hebrew, Greek or foreign languages; for, in the church, we ought to speak as we used to do at home, the plain mother tongue which every one is acquainted with.

The defects in a preacher are soon spied. Let a preacher be endued with ten virtues and but one fault; and yet this one fault will eclipse and darken all his virtues and gifts, so evil is the world in these times.

A man that depends on the riches and honours of this world, forgetting God and the welfare of his soul, is like a little child that holds a fair apple in the hand, of agreeable exterior, promising goodness, but but within 'tis rotten and full of worms.

GOD is limited to no place. He is also excluded from none. He is in all places, and in the least of His creatures—in the petal of the flower, in a blade of grass; and yet He is in no place. Nowhere, comprehensively and exclusively; everywhere, because everywhere He is creating and upholding everything.

Words of the Wise.

PASSION costs too much to bestow it upon every trifle.

AFFLICTIONS are but the shadow of God's wings.—George MacDonal.

WHATEVER makes men good Christians makes them good citizens.—Daniel Webster.

DIVINE confidence can swim upon those seas which feeble reason cannot fathom.—W. Secker.

GRATITUDE to a covenant God makes even a temporal blessing a taste of heaven.—Komaine.

GENUINE benevolence is not stationary, but peripatetic. It goeth about doing good.—Newins.

THE best actions of religious people cannot escape the censures and slanders of those who are irreligious.

QUEEN CAROLINE with a diamond wrote on the window of her palace, "Lord, make others great; keep me innocent."

IT is a coal from God's altar must kindle our fire; and without fire, true fire, no acceptable sacrifice.—William Penn.

"If thy neighbour should sin," old Christoval said,

"Never, never unmerciful be; For remember it is by the mercy of God Thou art not as wicked as he."

CHILDHOOD has no forebodings; but then it is soothed by no memories of out-lived sorrow.—George Eliot.

OUR grand business in life is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.—Carlyle.

IN all unbelief there are these two opinions—a good opinion of one's self, and a bad opinion of God.—Dr. H. Bonar.

To love and to do the Holy Will is the ultimate way, not only to know the truth, but to lead others to know it too.—Martineau.

NEGLECTED Colds, Pain, in the Chest, and all diseases of the Lungs, are cured by using Allen's Lung Balsam.

EMPLOY the gift thou hast, What'er it be, with true and earnest care, And this endeavour shall not be the last, Each good performed another shall prepare.—Mrs. Guernsey.

IT is curious to note all sea margins of human thought. Each subsiding century reveals some new mystery; we build where monsters used to hide themselves.—Longfellow.

TURNING sunshine into night, and making misery gratis when we are not miserable, is anything but Christian, though, alas! some good people do sometimes make a merit of it.—H. Bushnell.

No grace is more necessary to the Christian worker than fidelity; the humble grace that marches on in sunshine and storm, when no banners are waving, and there is no music to cheer the weary feet.—S. J. Nicholls.

THE smallest effort is not lost,— Each wavelet on the ocean tossed Aids in the ebb-tide or the flow; Each raindrop makes some floweret blow, Each struggle lessens human woe.—Mackay.

THE PERFUME OF AN HEMISPHERE.— Throughout an area occupied by more than one hundred millions of civilized beings, MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is today the standard perfume in society.

THE surest method of arriving at a knowledge of God's eternal purposes about us is to be found in the right use of the present moment. Each hour comes with some little fragot of God's will fastened upon its back.—F. W. Faber.

WHEN we shall climb the shining steps of heaven and from the light of the eternal world look back on this enigma of human life, we shall have nothing for which to praise God more than for not having given us everything for which we asked Him here on earth.—Dr. J. A. Broadus.

JOHN WESLEY one day remarked to Dr. Adam Clarke:—"As I was walking through St. Paul's churchyard I observed two women standing opposite to one another. One was speaking and gesticulating violently, while the other stood perfectly still and in silence. Just as I came up, and was about to pass them, the virago, clenching her fist and stamping her foot at her imperturbable neighbour, exclaimed 'Speak, wretch; that I may have something to say.' 'Adam,' said Wesley, 'that was a lesson to me; silence is often the best answer to abuse.'"

WELL TO REMEMBER.—A stitch in time saves nine. Serious results oft follow a neglect of constipated bowels and bad blood. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate and purify the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys and the blood. Take it in time.

INDIA AND CANADA.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE DOMINION—AN ARMY VETERAN'S EXPERIENCE.

(Toronto Mail.)

The Earl of Dufferin, our late Governor-General, is evidently a man of destiny. His appointment to the Viceroyalty of India is a deserved honour, and he will have the best wishes of every loyal Canadian. But he has no sinecure. English rule in India is a difficult thing to maintain—as the late Postmaster-General Fawcett often pointedly told Parliament—for it is one civilization attempting to rule another on its own domain. Moreover, the ruling class will always be in a minority because the climate is so exacting that Englishmen cannot colonize the country in any considerable numbers. Adults cannot long abide there without a change of climate, and children born there of Caucasian parents, invariably die if they are kept in the country over six years.

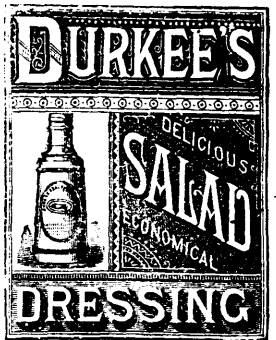
India has many natural advantages over other English dependencies, but Canada has a more healthful climate, and she is not vexed, with the problems of the government of aliens.

The heat of the lowlands of India is something dreadful, the average being over 80°. In the dry season the glass often registers 120°. Most of the wealthy class can flee to the mountains in summer, but the army officers and men have to endure it. As a consequence the mortality is very great.

Not long ago it was our privilege to converse at some length with Mr. T. B. Deacon, of Goderich, who has served in Her Majesty's Indian army over 17 years. To our inquiry on how the climate affects the health of foreigners, he said:

"Well, one does not notice the change at first unless the dry and hot season is on. Indeed I endured the damp heat of winter and the dry heat of summer very well for many years. Not until 1877, did I begin to feel knocked up entirely. Then I lost flesh rapidly, my appetite was that capricious that I could find nothing agreeable, my bowels were stupidly torpid, my spirit was gone directly I wanted any vim, I got that yellow that I looked very like a lemon, and my legs swelled like in size to an elephant's. And sure enough, I was weak! No, I had no pain at all. I was simply quietly wasting away, my system being completely saturated with malaria. None of the army physicians could help me, and I finally went home for treatment, but the London medical men gave it up when they saw me and learned that I had been soldiering in India. Quite given out, I came to Canada, but got no help here, either. I had about made up my mind that it was all up with me but by a very fortunate turn of circumstances I began to use the famous Warner's safe cure, and when I had taken nine bottles I got to be a strong and healthy man, having run from 92 to 142 lbs., the most I ever weighed. I have not had to take a drop of medicine in over a twelvemonth. No, I shall not go back to India and I don't advise any of my friends either here or at home to go there. The Caucasian has no business there whatever."

Some of us may at times feel like finding a little fault with our cold Dominion, but take it all in all we have a climate much preferable to that of "India's coral strands," and we will stick to our own country.



No Waste. No Trouble. Always Ready. A GOOD SALAD ASSURED. Rich, Wholesome, Nutritious. The most delicious and the most popular dressing for all kinds of SALADS, RAW VEGETABLES, CABBAGE, COLD MEATS, FISH, etc. etc. Sold by F. W. FABER, NEW YORK.

ELIAS ROGERS & CO'Y, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in COAL & WOOD. HEAD OFFICE: 14 20 KING STREET WEST. BRANCH OFFICES:— E.O.W. 413 YONGE STREET; 536 QUEEN STREET EAST. YARDS AND BRANCH OFFICES:— ESPLANADE EAST, near Berkeley St.; ESPLANADE, foot of Princess St.; NIAGARA, cor. Dour.

Educational.

LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. 13/13

Young men and women who desire to fit themselves for business will here find the very best facilities for so doing. For full particulars write for circular. Address: WELLINGTON PANTON, Principal. Box 315, London, Ont.

DOMINION BUSINESS COLLEGE, Kingston, re-opened Sept. 1st, 1884, with the most improved facilities for imparting a thorough knowledge of commercial affairs and insuring a complete business education. The course is a short, sharp, direct and thorough drill in those things that form the true basis of an actual business. The College Calendar mailed free to any address. J. B. MCKAY, ISAAC WOOD, Principals, Kingston, Ont.

TEACHERS WANTED.—TEN PRINCIPALS, twelve Assistants, and a number for Music, Art, and Specialties. Application form mailed for postage. SCHOOL SUPERVISOR, CHICAGO, Ill. Mention this journal.

CORRESPONDENCE BUSINESS SCHOOL

431 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. Thorough and practical instruction given in Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., at home, by mail. Distance no objection. Terms moderate. Send stamp for Pamphlet.

WESTMAN & BAKER, 110 Bay St., Toronto, 5/52 MACHINISTS, ETC. MANUFACTURERS OF THE LATEST IMPROVED GORDON PRESSES.

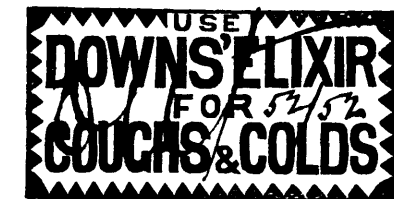
Printing Presses repaired and adjusted with despatch.

BREDIN'S BLACKBERRY BALSAM Is one of the best cures now in the market for CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

It is purely vegetable. For children it is unsurpassed. Prepared by R. G. BREDIN, Chemist, corner Spadina avenue and Nassau street, Toronto.

SHADE TREES, Norway Spruce, Scotch Fir, Grape Vines, all kinds of Fruit Trees. Extra fine stock. Call and see them.

Henry Slight, Nurseryman, 407 YONGE ST., TORONTO.



MUFFINS & CRUMPETS AT JAMES WILSON'S, 497 AND 499 YONGE STREET.

SALESMEN for Australia.—About 12 first-rate men to sail on Aug. boat; guaranteed salary and commission; also 7 for Ont. Apply immediately "Field Dep't," Bradley, Garretson & Co., Brantford, Ont.

HARRY A. COLLINS, The House Furnisher.

LAWN MOWERS, LAWN RAKES, GARDEN ROLLERS, GARDEN HOSE, HOSE REELS.

90 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE OR FEMALE, for "Words that Burn, or Truth and Life," the richest, rarest and handsomest book ever published. Also for "Errors of Romanism, the most thrilling work out. Address THOMAS McMURRAY, 100 DOVERCOURT ROAD, TORONTO.

Miscellaneous.

J. R. BAILEY & COMP'Y.

COAL 16/52

AT LOWEST RATES.

32 King Street East.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y OF EDINBURGH.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

THE STANDARD maintains a high record for its liberal treatment to Policy-holders, and for its prompt settlement of claims; whilst its rates are as low as those of American and other companies.

W. M. RAMSAY, THOMAS KERR, Manager. Inspector.

KILGOUR BROTHERS, 18/52 Manufacturers and Printers.

PAPER, PAPER BAGS, FLOUR SACKS, PAPER BOXES, FOLDING BOXES, TEA CADDIES, TWINES, ETC.

21 and 23 Wellington St. W., Toronto

THE "LONDON ADVERTISER." ESTABLISHED 1863.

A BRIGHT, READABLE NEWSPAPER,

Containing complete telegraphic despatches from the Old and New Worlds, latest market reports, News of the Day, political and general.

HON. D. MILLS, Editor-in-Chief.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

THE DAILY ADVERTISER (8 pages) per annum... \$5 00 THE WESTERN ADVERTISER (8 and 12 pages each alternate week), per annum... 1 00

Both Daily and Weekly editions of THE ADVERTISER are rapidly increasing in circulation and are acknowledged to be the handsomest newspapers in Canada.

\$65 A MONTH & board 9/52 live Young Men or Ladies in each County. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & Co., Philadelphia.

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY Favorably known to the public since 1828. Church, Chapel, School, Bells, and other bells; also Chimes and Gongs. Meneely & Co., West Troy, N.Y.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated CHIMES and Bells for Churches, Fire Alarms, Town Clocks, etc. Full List and circular sent free. Address FERRY McSHANE & CO, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

MENEELY BELL COMPANY. 5/52 The Finest Grade of Church Bells. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

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

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free. VANDUZEE & TIFF, Cincinnati. 13/52

BLIMYER MFG CO BELLS.

Church, School, Fire Alarms, Bells of low price, warranted. Catalogue with test, quality, prices, etc. sent free. Blimyier Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati. 12/52

Baltimore Church Bells Since 1844 celebrated for Superiority over others, are made only of pure Bell Metal. (Copper and Tin). Rotary Bells warranted. For Price, Catalogue, and address BALTIMORE BELL FOUNDRY, J. REGAN & SONS, Baltimore.



THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN,  
— PUBLISHED BY THE —  
Presbyterian Printing and Publishing Company  
(C. BLACKETT ROBINSON),  
AT 5 JORDAN STREET, - TORONTO.

TERMS. \$2 per annum, in advance.

ADVERTISING TERMS:— Under 3 months, 10 cents per line per insertion, 3 months, \$1 per line, 6 months, 1.50 per line, 1 year \$2.50. No advertisements charged at less than five lines. None other than unobjectionable advertisements taken.



TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1884.

A PROMINENT elder in the West—not by any means the only one who has expressed the same views: "Lately I got a circular respecting a Presbyterian Publishing Board, inviting me to take shares in a company. I declined, as I considered a committee appointed at last Assembly should first report on the subject, and also that it was unfair to you." In this connection it might be incidentally stated that in one of the Southern States "there was a felt want for a 'cheap Presbyterian paper.' The paper was started at the low price of \$1.65, and after a few months' effervescence, fell into the 'void,' and leaves it to all appearance greater than ever. Its youthful promise was great, but its sanguine promoters now weep over its early demise.

THAT most genial of men, the editor of the *Interior* resides in a village in the immediate neighbourhood of Chicago. His hamlet has recently been besieged by a number of faith-cure people. The Editor does not believe in them and in answer to various correspondents says that the faith-cure business is "only one of the many religious delusions which rise like bubbles on the water, float awhile and then vanish," and like said bubbles are filled with poisonous gases. To test the power of the faith cure the Editor proposes an experiment which has been declined. His proposal is that the faith-cure people try their power on a few gadding gossiping women, and a few lazy loafing men. The list of subjects might be extended indefinitely. The man who habitually sleeps in church would be a good subject. So would the man who "objects to everything." So would the man who always contributes a cent for missionary purposes. A chronic growler would be a good kind of subject to try the cure on. Why not try some man who has made a disturbance in half a dozen churches in as many years. If the faith-cure people can change the disposition of a crank and turn him into a good square man, there must be something in the faith cure. These ailments ought to be as much under the influence of the faith cure as the ailments they profess to treat. Perhaps if the faith-cure people agreed to the *Interior's* test they would have to operate on each other.

THE *Irish Canadian* is a reader of Shakespeare and a student of logic. Daniel will suit well enough—"We have thee on the hip." The remarks to which the *Irish Canadian* takes exception were neither written in ignorance nor can they by any possibility be construed as misleading. They claim the freedom of speech for Protestants and Catholics alike throughout the Dominion—that and nothing more, that and nothing else. What that has got to do with the incidents of the processional fracas of 1875 it is difficult to imagine. That was a very different thing from the Montreal riots of the other week and every time Mr. Chiniquy speaks publicly in the Province of Quebec. It was not freedom of speech that was interfered with in Toronto; it was the right to use the public streets for processions. If one party has the right to walk in procession it should be conceded to all without distinction. It should be free to all or equally forbidden to all, should municipalities so determine. It is, however, the veriest cant to claim that the disturbances in Toronto in 1875 were paralleled by the Chiniquy riots of 1884. The former were quickly suppressed, while the latter were tacitly encouraged. The *Irish Canadian*, so eager to tell all it knows, singularly enough is silent as to the refusal of the Montreal civic authorities to permit the Orangemen to walk in procession on the 12th July, 1874. No wonder our veracious contemporary talks about "horns" and "bogs."

OUR Methodist friends do love to think that Calvinism is being toned down, diluted and generally weakened. They occasionally remind us that we are becoming more like Methodists every year. Probably we are in some respects, but in one important particular the Methodist body are turning Presbyterian just about as quickly as a large body can turn. What does all this talk about calls to Methodist congregations mean? We read in the papers that brethren in Winnipeg, or Toronto or Montreal or Peterboro' or some other place have been called to certain congregations. Sometimes the word "call" seems a little too strong—sounds too much Presbyterian probably—and "invited" is used instead. Now, in our innocence we thought that Conference stationed ministers in the great Methodist Church. We thought that the good Methodist people meekly asked Conference to send them a spiritual adviser and were glad to hear the Gospel from any one sent. Now, it seems these good people are getting obstreperous and insist on having something to say in the matter themselves. Seeing that they have to pay the man and listen to him preach, they insist on having something to say about his selection. Just here we wish to give a word of advice to our Methodist friends. If you are bound to appropriate something Presbyterian, take some of the best things we have. This business of calling ministers is the least satisfactory thing in our system—why not appropriate our doctrine of election and final perseverance? These doctrines are among our best things.

In his admirable speech at the unveiling of the memorial statue the other day, Mr. Mowat said:

One of Mr. Brown's most remarkable qualities was the readiness with which he was able to throw off the enormous burdens of his business cares and public anxieties, as if they were nothing. He could turn away in a moment from any great subject of interest, and amidst all his cares could continue his attention to any subject of however little comparative moment and appear to be the most care-free of men.

And this valuable quality no doubt enabled Mr. Brown to do an amount of work that would have crushed any six ordinary men. It is not work that wears men out—it is worry. This is specially true in regard to ministers. There are few ministers, or, for that matter men of any class overworked. With ordinary health, good food, sufficient sound sleep and reasonable open air exercise, a man can hardly overwork himself. Worry, excitement, nervousness, sleeplessness, are the things that destroy vitality. Dr. Daniel Clarke, superintendent of the Toronto Asylum, probably the best authority on such matters in the Dominion, stated the other day to a reporter, that worry which produces nervous irritability and sleeplessness brings a man into the border land of insanity. Probably those troublers and cranks in congregations who worry ministers incessantly never took this view of the matter. As a cure for this worry Dr. Clarke recommends:

Rest and cheerfulness, and the banishing of the worry for care which is the cause of the trouble. Not, you understand, by an effort of will. That would be a foolish attempt. No man can put a thing away from his mind by thinking of it. Let him substitute something else. There is this great fact to be considered, and it is one to inspire hope, that the human system is always struggling back to health. If the worry is only taken off, unless the disease has had terrible effect, the system will renew itself, and the sick man grow well again. Not only for their own sakes, but for the sake of future generations, people should avoid worry. The children of those afflicted with this disease are apt to be nervous and irritable, and so much nearer the dangerous border land than those of healthy parents.

True, Doctor, no doubt, but it is much easier to say people should avoid worry than to avoid it. Quite frequently the worry is forced upon them.

OUR neighbour, the *Canadian Baptist*, disposes of the union question in this summary style.

Baptists never can conscientiously unite with Pedobaptists, and never will. Until the end they must remain separate and distinct, be their body large or small, influential or otherwise. Until the doctrines, peculiar to Baptists, are conceded by others, the former must hold on their exclusive way. Therefore, while the union fraternities of platform speech-making may be all very well as evidencing genuine cordiality among the different bodies of Christians, it may be just as well to recognize the fact that Baptists must go on their solitary way to the end. They may and do wish others God-speed in their efforts to win the world for Christ. They may and do thoroughly admire and respect very much in the men and methods of others.

All right, brother, but if you do wish others God-speed in their efforts to win the world for Christ would you kindly use your influence in trying to prevent Baptist preachers and laymen from using base means for the purpose of making proselytes. We

have no doubt you love the brethren of other denominations with a pure heart, fervently, but some of your denominations often act in a very unneighbourly and unchristian manner toward their neighbours. An occasional Presbyterian or Methodist or Episcopalian strays over to you and from the moment you dip him he means mischief. He is hardly out of the tank until he assails everybody around him that is not dipped and tries to coax them from their own churches. He worms himself into families and uses all kinds of influence to accomplish his ends. The supposition may be wrong, but in many cases people not by any means uncharitable, think the Baptist congregations encourage such conduct. Now, dear *Canadian Baptist*, are you fresh enough to suppose that these new converts are in most cases any acquisition to your church? Some of them are weak-minded and have been in half a dozen churches already. Some are cranks. Some are vain creatures who enjoy being dipped because there was a crowd there to see them. They boast afterwards of how the dipping drew, and tell who were there. Some have been gently squeezed out of the churches to which they belonged for various reasons. Some go to you because many of your congregations are small and they would rather be big men in a little church than little men in a big church. Not one in a hundred knows anything about the Baptist question beyond the merest parrot talk or has convictions strong enough to stand the test of the first little difficulty he meets in the Baptist Church. Now, brother, we wish you God-speed as you go on your solitary way, but delay the editorial rod on these unneighbourly friends of yours. Show us that you mean what you say when you wish us God-speed.

#### SOCIALISM AND ITS CURE.

AMONG the many blessings Canadians have to be thankful for, the absence of disquieting socialistic agitation must be reckoned. We have our party differences, race antagonisms even, but happily they are not of the violent kind, the soothing influence of time and better acquaintance will do much to harmonize whatever discordant elements may now exist in the Dominion. At all events they are not of a nature to cause anxiety and apprehension. The same may be said of our American neighbours. Anarchic doctrines are proclaimed and in large cities find numerous listeners. Justus Schwab and Johann Most can always find audiences, but like themselves, they are foreign-born. The true American has little sympathy with the ferocious tenets of incendiary demagogues. Henry George, whom it would be unjust to name with such men, has to go abroad to be appreciated. The American people have an assimilative power which in the course of a generation transforms the proletariat into reputable citizens.

It is in the older and more complex civilizations of Europe that social discontent, political unrest and the close competitive struggle for existence afford fitting soil for the growth of that hungry desire for revolutionary change now so visible in several countries of the Old World. Russia is honey-combed with a wild and desperate Nihilism. It pervades all ranks. It raises its voice in the Commune, is embraced by the students throughout the empire, has entered the navy and is talked in undertones in military barracks. The civil service is not exempt from its influence. It comes at times dangerously near the throne, and is whispered among the exiles of Siberia. The embers of a tremendous revolution are smouldering beneath the surface of Russian life. It may burst into flame when least expected. Strange that no efforts are being made to inquire into the grievances to which this lawless force can be traced. It has been uniformly and persistently met by measures of the most repressive kind. Strange that in Russia no philanthropic movements are in operation to remove the burdens under which the discontented and desperate people groan. Since the abolition of serfdom no effort has been made to ameliorate the condition of the suffering millions of Russia. This state of things cannot continue. There must be a gradual concession of free institutions or there will be revolution. What that might bring it would be difficult to say.

Germany, groaning under the pressure of a gigantic and burdensome military organization, has to witness the steady growth of a socialism, which would be as fierce and vindictive as its Russian congener if it were subjected to the same merciless repression. The Germans possess a safeguard in their freer constitution.

Besides, the men who did so much to popularize socialism among the German-speaking people—for the same evil is taking deep root in Austria—were educated and thoughtful and advocated their theories in mild and captivating tones. The shrewd Chancellor of the German Empire was quick enough to perceive the dangerous character of socialism and has sought for years to repress it with a firm hand. Despite the obstacles in their way the Socialists made large gains in the late elections, and they now have a considerable representation in the Reichstag. In Austria the Socialists have proceeded to more desperate crimes than have yet been attempted in Germany. They are becoming a formidable danger in the southern empire.

In republican France the overthrow of an imperial despotism has not brought peace and contentment to the toiling masses. Depressed industries and commerce have left thousands without employment. Starvation is staring them in the face. The Commune is again beginning to make threatening demonstrations. Excited crowds have assembled in great numbers to voice their discontent. These uprisings may not now be formidable, but they are symptomatic.

Unhappy Ireland is disturbed by Fenianism. It seems as if conciliation were impossible. Concession after concession has been made. Real grievances have been redressed, but the chronic dissatisfaction remains. No sooner has a remedial measure been passed by the British parliament than fresh demands are made. The bitterness of race-hatred seems irrepressible.

Must these destructive social forces continue gaining strength till they overflow the channels in which they are now confined, and submerge the present order of things? Communism is essentially destructive. It has within it no constructive, no recuperative power. All it can promise those it deludes is—after me the deluge. The forces antagonistic to it would prove sufficiently strong to repress it, but is there not a grander and more beneficent force able not only to render anarchy harmless but to bring to the burdened hearts of its victims better blessings than they thought possible? There is such a power. Christianity has not yet said its last word. Its benignity is not exhausted. Its ways are ways of pleasantness and all its paths are peace. Christianity in its living purity and loving spirit is the deepest want of the struggling millions. Not the religion of organized selfishness, a moral police force for the suppression of what is disagreeable, but the practical religion of Jesus going forth to take the humblest and most hopeless toiler and sufferer by the hand as a brother man, and to speak true heartfelt words of hope and courage in Christ's name. The great and blessed results of the McAll Mission in France show what the Gospel can do when brought directly to bear on social disorder.

There is a deepening interest in evangelistic work. This is well. From all true and properly directed efforts of this kind most encouraging results follow. This good work ought to be sustained and encouraged. There is another aspect of religious life that equally needs development. It must grow intensively as well as extensively. Religion ought to become much more practical than in many instances it is. Love ought to be its great controlling force. An age of genuine practical religion is never a revolutionary age. When scepticism becomes rampant anarchy is sure to follow. What are all these upheavings but the unconscious sighs of the weary and heavy laden for the Desire of all nations?

A SUGGESTIVE INCIDENT.

KINGSTON papers give accounts of a sad case of precocious folly and wickedness which occurred there lately. Two boys, twelve and thirteen years of age respectively, robbed a grocer's till. With the stolen money they bought "wine and other refreshments," hired a rig at a livery stable, and drove to a country village, where they conducted themselves in most respects as older blackguards do. Youth is imitative, and the lads seem to have closely watched and copied the proceedings of the typical rowdy. On their return journey they displayed the frenzy of intoxication. They met a boy, whom they attacked savagely, and behaved in a disgraceful manner generally. Soon after returning to Kingston they were arrested and in due time brought before the police magistrate. As a fitting close to this tragi-comedy, and other acts of dishonesty, the reckless boys were sentenced, the one

to four and the other to five years in the Penetanguishene Reformatory.

The reader will at once perceive that this painful occurrence gives rise to a number of reflections. How necessary it is that home influence should be of the best kind. A pure and elevating home atmosphere has a wonderfully preservative power.

It is a matter of astonishment that there should be such easy facilities for helping boys along the road to ruin. The law forbids the sale of liquor to minors, but these precocious lads had no difficulty in procuring "wine and other refreshments," and throughout their escapade they evidently possessed an unlimited supply. An incident like this pleads powerfully for prohibition.

The Kingston police magistrate said it was really too bad that livery stable proprietors should rent their horses and vehicles to such small boys. These men knew perfectly well the lads could not have procured the money honestly. That magistrate knows human nature, and what is more to the purpose, has the courage of his convictions, and says things that should be said with great plainness of speech.

The worst feature of the whole case remains to be told. The man whose till was plundered was called upon to make a statement. The lads had been frequent customers of his. They had drawn for dolls which he offered as an inducement for them to buy gum. When boys drew these articles they got them. It is curious that these lads should have victimised the store where they bought their prize-package gum. It is significant as well. This lottery business in every phase of it is as injurious as it is contemptible. The law against it is by no means over strict, yet it is pitiful to note the expedients resorted to in order that its spirit may be evaded. In whatever form the lottery is attempted it is an unmitigated and despicable fraud. If storekeepers can afford to give away unconsidered trifles, appealing to the cupidity of poor human nature, they could better afford to give to the honest purchaser the worth of his money. The lottery fraud and gift enterprise business is one of the most humbling exhibitions of short-sighted folly that the trading of the time presents. The Kingston magistrate, evidently a man that understands his duty, informed the victimized storekeeper that he must discontinue the lottery department of his business, and that it was his intention to prohibit it in the city. The lottery nuisance is not a vested right, but a patent wrong. A little promptness and energy are sufficient for its extinction. The sooner it is wiped out the better.

Books and Magazines.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS AND THE NURSERY. (Boston: The Russell Publishing Co.)—This beautiful magazine has this month been specially mindful of the little folks. It adds its brightness to the joyous season.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. (Boston: Littell & Co.)—A new volume of this indispensable repertory of all that is most interesting and valuable in current literature affords a good opportunity for those wishing to subscribe for it.

ST. NICHOLAS. (New York: The Century Co.)—The Christmas number of this famous magazine is one of the best yet published. Much of the reading matter is specially suited to the season. The illustrations are very numerous and very excellent. *St. Nicholas* is his proper self this month, and he will receive a rousing welcome.

HOW THE FARM PAYS. By William Crozier and Peter Henderson. (New York: Peter Henderson.)—Farmers will find this a work of great practical value. It is not the production of theorizers, but of honest, practical farmers. It is the joint effort of men who have written for the benefit of others the results of forty years' experience of successful farming and gardening. It covers a wide range of subjects, bearing directly on the work of the farmer.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE. (New York: Harper & Brothers.)—Harper's Magazine for December is a brilliant holiday number, as rich in illustration and as entertaining in its letter-press as the most eminent of American and English artists and writers could make it. Nearly seventy illustrations. There are two fine full-page engravings by Closson—the frontispiece from Dr. Hofmann's painting, "The Boy Jesus in the

Temple," and Titian's "Flora." E. P. Roe's popular novel, "Nature's Serial Story," is concluded in this number. Charles Dudley Warner opens the number with charming reminiscences of "Christmas Past," finely illustrated. William Black, tells the story of a coaching trip through the southern counties of England, in which he, with E.A. Abbey, the artist, participated as guests of Mr. Carnegie, who figures in the article as "The Star-spangled Scotchman." With the exception of a brief article on "Recent German Art," by C.W. Jenkins, and "The Mythical Boat," by Phil Robinson the remaining articles are stories, sketches and poems suited to a holiday number. The Easy Chair and Drawer are unusually good, and appropriate to the season.

THE CENTURY. (New York: The Century Co.)—The Century for December has for its frontispiece a profile portrait of General Grant, engraved from a recently found photograph taken in 1862. It accompanies the second of the papers on the Civil War, "The Capture of Fort Donelson," contributed by General Lew Wallace. A score of illustrations present views on the field, portraits of officers, maps, etc. The "Recollections of a Private" are also continued. Fiction is well represented in this number by Mark Twain, Miss Litchfield and W. D. Howells, whose "Rise of Silas Lapham" is continued. Other illustrated papers are "Dublin City," "Hunting the Rocky Mountain Goat," "The New Astronomy" series by Prof. S. P. Langley, in which he endeavours to give the reader some conception of the "Sun's Energy," and a critical paper on "American Painters in Pastel." George W. Warring, jr., set forth "The Practical Aspects of House-drainage." Miss Emma Lazarus contributes a critical paper on "The Poet Heine," which contains translations by herself, and John Burroughs a piece of poetic natural history on "Winter Neighbours." "Topics of the Time," "Open Letters," and Bric-a-Brac are varied and meritorious as ever. Altogether this is a splendid number.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The December number of the *Atlantic* attains its usual high degree of interest. "Poe's Legendary Years"—a paper giving for the first time a satisfactory account of the more obscure passages in Poe's life—is perhaps the most important article in the number. It is written by George E. Woodberry. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's serial, "In War Time," is finished, and its author may congratulate himself on being as successful in literature as in medicine. Two short stories entitled "Penelope's Suitors," by E. L. Bynner, and "An American Flirtation," by Grace Denio Litchfield, are excellent reading. Stuart Chisholm gives an account of experiences in South America in "Over the Andes," and another very interesting paper is added to the series on "The Lakes of Upper Italy." A nicely discriminative sketch of Francois Coppee, and a clever article by George Parsons Lathrop on "Combination Novels" form the more distinctly literary features, while a valuable consideration of "Canada and the British Connection," written in a thoughtful and kindly spirit, by Edward Stanwood, and one of those papers on birds and bird-life for which the *Atlantic* has become noted, complete the prose of this issue. For poetry there are H. H.'s "Two Harvests," and E. R. Sill's "Among the Redwoods." The usual departments of the Contributors' Club and Books of the Month complete a number of substantial value.

A GIGANTIC LIQUOR BILL.

The following is a table comprising the Annual Expenditure of the United Kingdom for intoxicating liquors with various other chief items of Expenditure in daily life, for the ten years ending 1882:

|                                  |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Intoxicating liquors.....        | £136,000,000 |
| Bread.....                       | 70,000,000   |
| Butter and cheese.....           | 35,000,000   |
| Milk.....                        | 30,000,000   |
| Sugar.....                       | 25,000,000   |
| Tea, coffee, and cocoa.....      | 20,000,000   |
| Coal for household purposes..... | 15,000,000   |
| Rent of houses.....              | 70,000,000   |
| Rent of farms.....               | 60,000,000   |
| Woolen goods.....                | 46,000,000   |
| Cotton goods.....                | 14,000,000   |
| Education.....                   | 11,000,000   |
| Linen goods.....                 | 6,000,000    |
| Christian Missions.....          | 1,050,000    |

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Rev. Dr. Reid has received the following contributions for Schemes of the Church, viz.: Carlton Place, Zion Church, at meeting of Rev. J. Fraser Campbell for additional missionaries in India \$19.25. John and Mrs. Edwards, Sherbrooke, Quebec, for Foreign Missions \$100.

## Choice Literature.

CAROLA.

BY HESBA STRETTON.

## CHAPTER X.—A MOTHER'S FEARS.

No stranger had settled in Hazelmount for many years; in fact there were no other dwellings than the cottages of the farm labourers, and a few of the workpeople belonging to the Hall gardens and the Park. The only persons from outside the old time worn circle of village life were the mistresses of Lady Hazelmount's, school, who came and went away again after a longer or shorter sojourn in the place. They had been a class of well-conducted, commonplace young women, who had felt themselves above the cottagers, and were looked down upon as social inferiors by the families of the well-to-do farmers in the neighbourhood. Mrs. Arnold, in the absence of any lady at the Hall, stood in the place of a patroness to them. She was invariably kind to them, and supplied them with frequent welcome presents of farm house produce, which maternally added to their salary; and Mr. Arnold was liberal in his presents to them; but there had been no attempt on either side at intimate social intercourse. The school-mistresses had found the place too dull and lonely for them and they had seldom stayed longer than one twelvemonth.

Early in the afternoon of Carola's second day at Hazelmount, Mrs. Arnold went down to the school-house. The school itself was a large and lofty room built with thick stone walls, with a window of stained glass in the high-pitched gable; but the old fashioned cottage beside it was half of timber with a thatched roof over-run with ivy. The door was open, and as Mrs. Arnold walked slowly up the narrow garden path she could see Carola sitting in the pleasant kitchen, so lost in the reading of a book that she had time to notice the new schoolmistress well before she was seen herself. It was a sweet young face, she thought—a pretty face—prettier than any she knew for miles round, as her husband had said. There was a subtle feeling of discomfort and dissatisfaction in her mind. Mrs. Stewart had engaged this Miss Fielding at a distance, and sent her down to Hazelmount without asking her opinion. It was true she had excellent testimonials; one especially from an old friend of Mrs. Stewart, a clergyman in London, who had died recently; but still Mrs. Arnold wished, almost unconsciously, that she was of more mature age, or possessed as few personal attractions as her predecessors.

But there was not much time for these reflections, for at the first sound her footsteps made as she approached the open door, Carola lifted up her head and hastened to meet her, with a warm flush and a smile of welcome on her face. She clasped Mrs. Arnold's outstretched hand in both of her own, and gave her a half-shy kiss, then drew back a little and looked into her face with tears sparkling in her eyes.

"Oh! I know who you are!" she cried; "you are Mrs. Arnold, and everybody says how good you are; and if you had not come to see me soon, I should have come to you. You were kind to me before you knew me, for it was you who made this place so beautiful for me. Almost all the pretty things in my new house came from you. And oh! how beautiful it is here, wherever I go. I have never had a home before. If there is ever anything I can do for you, how glad I shall be!"

Carola spoke rapidly and eagerly, though in a low and half-timid voice, and she looked entreatingly into Mrs. Arnold's face, as if anxious to win her favour. Mrs. Arnold was almost ashamed that she could not give the impulsive girl a warmer welcome; but the secret dissatisfaction she felt made her manner colder than was usual.

"You can teach the children well," she said, in her quietest tones; "that will repay me."

"But that, of course, I shall do for my Lord's sake," answered Carola, "because that is what He has sent me here to do. If He had asked me what I would choose, and if I had considered it for years, I could not have thought of any place more beautiful than this, or any work better than teaching little children. It is so good of Him to send me here!"

There was no doubting the sincerity and simplicity of the fervent voice and earnest face; and Mrs. Arnold felt that the young schoolmistress was saying exactly what she thought.

"I can talk to you about our Lord Jesus Christ," she went on, "for everybody says how good you are, and how it is you who teach them about God. I shall do all I can to work for my Lord; but some day there may be something I can do for you, and then I shall feel as if I belonged to you. I have no friend in the world belonging to me; and I want to find a home and friends here. Will you not care for me, and love me a little—bye-and-bye, perhaps?"

"My dear child," answered Mrs. Arnold, "of course I will care for you."

"Then I shall be perfectly happy," said Carola. "And ever since I knew about Jesus Christ I have not had a day's trouble; not one day's real trouble. That is three years ago. And now He has sent me to this place, where there seems to be no hard trouble for anybody. Life is very easy here and very pleasant. You all know one another like brothers and sisters; and nobody is hungry, or ragged, or drunken or miserable."

For in Carola's memory there was a black background, towards which she seldom gave a glance, but which was there nevertheless, and gave all the more glow and light to this new life of hers. Like the dark and heavy background of some old picture, which serves only to throw into relief the loveliness of some face looking out of the dingy canvas at us; if the face was gone, who would throw away a glance at the obscure painting? Carola sighed softly as she spoke of being drunken and miserable.

"But we all have our crosses and our trials," said Mrs. Arnold.

"Oh! these are nothing," cried Carola; "they can be nothing to people who know about Jesus Christ. It is people

who don't know that have hard troubles; too hard to bear; there is nobody to make us afraid here; there is nothing to make us forget God. It is almost like the Garden of Eden when the Lord God walked in it in the cool of the day."

"Yes; and the tempter was there," said Mrs. Arnold gravely, "and the man and his wife hid themselves from the presence of the Lord. It is the same thing here. You will soon find the tempter at work, and man trying to hide himself from God. We all do at times, my dear."

"Are you sure I shall do it some day?" asked Carola. "I don't know much yet, and I've only known about Jesus Christ for three years; but I've never wished that He could not see me. Oh, I could not bear to think that!"

"You know very little of real life," answered Mrs. Arnold; "you are young, and you fancy these feelings will last for ever, but they will die away in time. Your mind will get full of other things."

She was about to say that when Carola married her household cares would engross most of her thoughts; but she checked herself; she would put no notions about love and marriage into the girl's head.

"Oh, I cannot bear to think it!" she exclaimed; "it would be like losing everything again. It would be worse than not knowing it to forget it. To think that my Lord should have lived in this world, and died on Calvary, and me to forget it! No, no; that is impossible! I wish sometimes He would set me something hard to do; something painful; something like the crown of thorns and the cross. If I could do anything painful to myself it would make me more like Him."

"The time will come," said Mrs. Arnold.

There was a faint stirring of trouble in Mrs. Arnold's heart as she went homewards. Carola was altogether so unlike the other schoolmistresses who had been before her that she could not dismiss the thought of her. There was a charm about her fresh young enthusiasm and her vividness of speech which he could not resist. The girl did not speak of her Lord as of one who had died long ago and gone back to the heaven from whence He came, but as of one whom she knew personally, and whose footsteps she was really following. And she took it for granted that she as a Christian felt the same. There had been something very spirit-stirring in her eager tone and words; and Mrs. Arnold's heart warmed towards her at the recollection of them.

But if there was a charm for her in the girl's pretty face, and sweet voice, and fresh enthusiasm, what might there not be for Philip? He was her only child, and the deepest desire of her heart was to see him well and happily married. No girl came into the circle of their acquaintance without being closely observed; and there was scarcely any end to the qualifications necessary in Philip's wife. It was simply impossible that he should marry a village schoolmistress.

## CHAPTER XI.—GIRLISH FANCIES.

The secluded little village, usually jealous and curious enough of any stranger, accepted Carola without a question. She had been chosen by Mrs. Stewart to be the schoolmistress, and that was sufficient guarantee of her suitability. But before long it came out that she possessed a fortune of her own, and her claim upon their respect was doubled. They had never had a governess before with an independent income; and no better proof was needed that this girl, who had no home or friends came of good parentage. Mr. Arnold, who as agent had many chances of investing money profitably, proposed to her to put out the money at a higher interest.

"But I don't want more money," she said simply; "I have more than I can spend now. There is nobody poor here, for they all have enough to eat and to wear. I could not spend it if I had it."

"You may want more money bye-and-bye," said Philip Arnold, with a light on his face as he looked at her. "Couldn't you spend more upon yourself? Are there no trinkets or fine clothes, such as girls like, that you could spend money on?"

"I don't think I could," she answered smilingly. "How should I look with fine clothes on in my schoolroom or my kitchen? Besides, I don't care to be higher in the world than Mary was, my Lord's mother. She was poor, you know, but not very poor. I think she might have lived in a house like mine, and I should choose to live as she lived as near as an Englishwoman can. And there were Mary and Martha, who prepared the supper for our Lord, and served Him at the table; and Peter's wife's mother, who ministered to Him herself. I think I must be more like them than if I were richer; and I'm glad to have it so."

"Then you have no ambition," said Philip; "you don't want to rise in the world?"

"How could I?" she asked. "Didn't our Lord say, 'Whosoever of you will be chiefest shall be servant of all?' Oh, you don't know; I am more than content to be as I am!"

For a moment a shade passed over Carola's face. She felt they did not understand her, though they regarded her with such friendly eyes. To care little for money, to have no wish to rise in the world; that was a childish view to take of the Christian religion. It was all very well for this young girl, who knew nothing of real life, and fancied she could live as the birds live, secure in the care of that God by whom the sparrows were not forgotten; but such a view of religion was impracticable for men of business, whose forefathers had been thrifty farmers, and had left them money, which must be made into more money. They were doing it honourably, and no man could reproach them with doing a shabby thing; not even the small meannesses that many other Christian men of business permitted themselves.

The time passed by very happily for Carola. When the harvest was over the nutting and the blackberrying began; and she wandered along the lanes that were filled with autumn scents, treading on a carpet of moist brown leaves, whilst the band of merry children, delighted to have the new schoolmistress as a companion, dragged down the brambles-bushes, and the tall hazel-shoots, and brought to her feet the finest of the fruit. When the winter came she would often make her way across the fresh furrows where

the corn was newly sown, to visit the boys who were scaring away the hunger-stricken birds, lest they should feel lonely at their work from dawn till dusk, short as the days were growing.

So busy she kept herself that there was not an idle moment in her day. Before long her pleasant kitchen became the favourite resort of the villagers; a common meeting-place such as they had not had before. For there was no public-house in the hamlet, and the master's large kitchen at the Grange was something of an audience-chamber. But in Carola's cottage there was always a cheerful fire burning, and there was a warm welcome to whomsoever knocked at her door. She was glad to see them, and they felt it. Sometimes there was singing, if those who came could sing, and sometimes she had a book to read in her clear, natural voice which all could understand. She could cut out clothing, and turn old things into new; and if one could only find her alone, how full of sympathy she was when all their thoughts and troubles were flatteringly told! The schoolmistress's house became a rival of the farm house, and Mrs. Arnold, as she drew aside the thick curtains of her sun-room window, could see the lattice-casement all alight, and knew that some of the people, who in former days brought their troubles to her, had carried them to their new friend.

"It is pretty to hear her talk 'o Jesus Christ," said one of the old women to her; "she do talk of Him as if she'd known Him. It's like hearin' o' somebody that lives close by. And everything make her think of Him, the hens scratchin' on the ground, and the flowers in the garden, and the great white clouds, ay, and the sparrows fightin' under the eaves. I never thought as He'd lived just like us."

"Yes, she's full of fancies," said Mrs. Arnold ungraciously.

For it was a hard thing to see those who had once looked up to herself for spiritual guidance and consolation flocking round this young girl, and repeating her words one to the other as if there was some special sacredness in them. There was a change in the village. It had not been an ideal village in former times, though no great crime or vice was likely to happen in it. There had always been village squabbles and jealousies; the men had got drunk occasionally, though it was more than a mile to the nearest public-house; and the women had been idle and thriftless, spending their time in unfriendly gossiping. Mrs. Arnold had seldom been asked to teach any but the sick and dying, or religion had seemed a thing fit chiefly for those who were about to quit this familiar life. But now it was becoming the subject of everyday talk, and the wonderful life of Christ was being thought about and pondered over in quite a new manner. The old family Bibles, which had lain dusty and unopened on the shelves or the window-sill in the cottages, were being read, sometimes by the children who went to school, but quite as often by their parents. They were beginning to realize that the Lord had been a working man as poor as themselves, and that the Testament was a book for working people. A new and keen interest was awakened in them.

It was a new thing that would not last very long, thought Mrs. Arnold. Was it a comfort to her to think so? She did not dare to ask herself the question. But it was a comfort to find Miss Fielding so busy and so absorbed in her work as to be unable to give any special attention to her son Philip. There was not a trace in her manner of seeking admiration; she was as simple and frank in her tone to him as she was to John Windbank, the waggoner. But though Philip spoke of her as indifferently as he had been used to speak of the schoolmistresses, he spent an hour or two, now and then, in her cottage of an evening, when there was some singing going on. Even Mr. Arnold would turn in, and linger there, finding it a pleasant change from the monotony of his own fireside.

"What is it you see in that girl?" she asked one evening, when her husband came in with a bright look of pleasure on his face, after leaving her alone till supper time was come.

"Well, she's pretty and kindly," he answered, "and full of life. It's pleasant to see a young creature as full of life and energy as that. She's a little hasty in her temper, but then she's quick to be sorry for it. She keeps them all alive in her kitchen, I can tell you. Ah! Mary, my dear, if we'd only had a girl of our own like her!"

"I think all men are foolish," she replied, sharply. She had been about to say fools, but checked herself, for that was too harsh and petulant. "I suppose," she added in a lower tone, "you would not like Philip to make her your daughter?"

"No, no; that would never do," he answered, "Oh! that would never do. She's a good girl, and pretty, but she's not Philip's equal. Philip must look higher than that, very much higher. If I saw anything of that going on I should put a stop to it."

(To be continued.)

## THE NORTHERN LIGHTS.

These appearances are most generally known as the Northern Lights, the Merry Dancers, or the Aurora Borealis, owing to the fact that the high northern latitudes have been much more visited than the southern. The same phenomena, however, are to be seen as we go southwards, and so they are sometimes spoken of under the name of the Aurora Australis. We have chosen the most popular title, though perhaps the most appropriate one that has been applied to them is that of Aurora Polaris. As few of those who read this will ever have the opportunity of actually visiting either the northern or southern polar regions, let us imagine ourselves for a brief season to be upon the deck of a vessel far away in the north—let us say in the autumn, just before the approach of the long Arctic night. As we glance round all looks cold and bleak. There is light enough for us to see on every hand the fantastic forms of the icebergs looming up in the darkness. We hear the grinding of the bergs together, and cannot suppress an uncomfortable feeling as the contingency presents itself to our mind of the ship getting aground between two of those huge floating ice islands. As we look, the scene changes as completely as though a magician's wand had transferred us to one of the jewelled palaces of the "Arabian Nights." We see arches of light stretching across

the heavens from east to west—sometimes remaining stationary, and sometimes moving slowly towards the south. Rays of light shoot out perpendicularly from the arches, and if the arches are below the horizon we only see these rays, which, though really parallel, often appear as an effect of perspective to meet in a point in the zenith. These rays very seldom remain stationary, but shoot upwards towards the zenith, at the same time moving eastwards, often with a tremulous, snake-like motion from end to end, till sometimes they cover the whole sky. If now we turn our eyes from this magnificent light to look down again upon the surrounding mass of bergs which just now looked so weird and gloomy, we can scarcely believe that they were the same, for now they throw back to us in a thousand colours the light that flashes on them from above, and the peaks and pinnacles of the bergs appear to be set with jewels of the most varied hues and the most dazzling brightness. The rays appear in the most varied forms and patterns, in one of the most beautiful of which, though seldom seen, the rays seem to hang from the sky in folds like a mantle. It is at present rather doubtful whether the auroral displays are or are not accompanied by any sound. Many observers have asserted that during an aurora they have heard crackling and hissing sounds; and some experiments made by M. Planté decidedly support this view. On the other hand, some of the most eminent polar explorers have listened in vain for these sounds, and have given it as their opinion that what was heard was merely the breaking up of the ice, and the grinding of the icebergs. Having now in our mind the appearance of these northern lights, we will repeat a well known laboratory experiment. We take a glass cylinder, covered at the end with brass caps, one of which is fitted with a stop-cock, which we can screw to the plate of an air-pump. To the brass caps we now attach the terminals of a powerful induction coil, but as yet we perceive no result. We now begin to exhaust the air from the cylinder, and as the exhaustion goes on we soon see a soft, tremulous light beginning to play about the ends of the cylinder; and this, when the air is sufficiently rarified, gradually extends right through the cylinder. As we continue the exhaustion, these phenomena will be reversed, the light gradually dying away as the exhaustion increases. We shall at once perceive how very much this resembles an aurora on a small scale, and so we have electricity suggested to us as the agent which produces the aurora.—*Science for All.*

**A BATTLE THAT ALL MUST FIGHT.**

There is one passage in Hugh Miller's Autobiography, "My Schools and my Schoolmasters, where, with all his manliness, he gives way to a little pity for himself. His school boy days had been days of some work but much play—stirring, roving days, full of fun and frolic, and interspersed with grand expeditions, and hair breadth escapes by sea and land, with like-minded comrades. But the comrades dispersed, the school-boy era came to an end, and a very different era—the era of hard work for a bare livelihood—came in sight; and the poor boy was sorry for himself. "I found myself standing face to face with a life of hard labour and restraint. The prospect appeared dreary in the extreme. The necessity of ever toiling from morning to night, and from one week's end to another, and all for a little coarse food and homely raiment, seemed to be a dire one, and fain would I have avoided it. But there was no escape, and so I determined on being a mason."

And yet Miller could afterwards look back on this dire necessity as a great boon and give his benediction to honest, homely labour, with her horny hands and hard conditions, for in her school he had learned some of the most useful lessons of his life.

It was the same with David Livingstone. The woods of Blantyre were charming scenes for a young explorer, and every plant and every animal, great and small, had an interest for a born scientist. The pools of Clyde had their treasures, which it was fine sport to throw out with the rod on the grass—all the more if the catch of trout should be varied by an occasional salmon. But there came a Monday morning (and he was but a child of ten) when he must turn out at six o'clock to the spinning mill and toil there till eight at night, amid deafening noise and monotonous sights, with but short intervals for breakfast and dinner. But, however hard it was felt at the time, this necessity was welcomed and blessed by Livingstone, too, in future life. Speaking to the people of Blantyre, after he had become famous, he told them that if he had the choice of a way of beginning life, he would choose the same hard lot through which he had actually passed. It had furnished a most valuable training both for mind and body, and had prepared him for his work in Africa: for he would not have shown the same power of enduring hardship, the same patience and perseverance in conquering the irksome, if he had not gone through that long, hard apprenticeship in the mill at Blantyre.

These are not solitary cases; but they are valuable as showing how nobly the battle with what is irksome may be fought in youth, and what precious fruits come of the victory. Unfortunately instances of the contrary are but too common. Of all the causes that give rise to useless trifling, and even pernicious lives, the most common is impatience of irksome labour in youthful days. No greater curse could well fall on a young person than the disposition to turn up his nose at all regular protracted labour, as if the only good thing in life were self-indulgence. What a fatal defect in many a young person's education lies here? *Professor Blaikie, in Cassell's Magazine.*

**HINDU AND CHINESE CIVILIZATION.**

Never did opposing qualities and defects establish a wider gulf between two races. During the 4,000 or 5,000 years which make up her history, China offers us the unique spectacle, as it seems to me, of a society founded upon a purely human basis—without Prophet, without Messiah, without Revealer, without mythology, of a society calculated for temporal well being and the good organization of this world, and for nothing else. India, on the other hand, shows us a not less surprising spectacle of a race exclusively speculative,

living by the ideal, building its religion and its literature in the clouds without any intermingling elements drawn from history or reality. The characteristic feature of the Chinese mind is a negation of the supernatural; what it cannot understand does not exist for it. India, on the contrary, absorbed in the contemplation of the infinite, has exhausted her activity in the creation of an exuberant mythology, and of metaphysics. Nor has the study of nature, of man, or of history, ever seemed to her worthy to check her thought for an instant. China is indisputably, of all countries, that which possesses the best ordered and the most abundant archives. Since the twelfth century before the Christian era she has stored up dynasty by dynasty, and almost year by year, the official documents of her history, the decrees of her sovereigns, the rules of her administration. India, so prodigiously fruitful in everything else, has not a line of history. She has reached modern times without believing that the real is ever worth writing down. This present life is for the Chinese the only aim human of activity. For the Indian it is but an episode in a series of existences, a passage between two eternities. On one side you have a bourgeois and reasonable race, narrow as common sense is narrow; on the other a race devoted to the infinite—dreamy, absorbed, and lost in its own imagination. Nor are the physical characteristics of both less strikingly contrasted. The bright oblique eye, the flat nose, the short neck, the cunning look of the Chinese indicate the man of common sense, well trained in the affairs of this world; the noble outline of the Indian, his slim figure, his broad, calm broad brow, his deep tranquil eye, show us a race made for meditation, and destined even by its very errors, to provide us with a measure of the speculative power of humanity.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

**PASSING MORVEN.**

JULY 31, 1883.

Down Mull's dark sound, from port to port,  
The vessel holds upon her way;  
I rom green Lochaline's wooded shore,  
To yonder castle crowned lay.

And silent, 'mid a motley throng  
Of strangers, on her deck I stand!  
Watching, with thoughts unutterable,  
The glory of the gliding land.

O land of Morven! dearer far  
To me than fairest spot of earth;  
O land on which my eyes first looked,  
The land that gave my fathers birth.

Scanning to-day thy winding shores,  
Although as through a haze of tears,  
I feel anew thy wondrous spell,  
Rich heirloom of a hundred years.

I see the kirk-crowned sward of Kiel,  
The old gray cross against the sky;  
The eastward-ordered grassy graves,  
Where holy generations lie.

I seem to see in visions fair,  
The summer Sundays long ago;  
The little church—his kingly head  
Stooping to pass its lintel low.

I hear the old, familiar sounds  
That broke, but did not mar the calm!  
The clear, sweet piping of the lark,  
The plaintive cadence of the Psalm.

But past the shores of Achaleig,  
By craggy Dhuraig—Achnahaw—  
By Savary's beach and wooded knoll  
We swiftly sweep, and nearer draw

To where the midmost channel reached,  
Blest Fainary I behold once more:  
The double gables, flanked with trees,  
The gleaming arch above the door.

And every spot on which I gaze,  
From sandy beach to cairn-topped Ben,  
Island and cottage, fields and burns,  
Green Fingal's bill, the bridge, the glen:

All—all to-day but speak to me,  
Of that bright past forever fled,  
Of him whose presence haunts them all  
A year past numbered with the dead.

Lo—the "Gray Isles!"—our paddles forge  
Through rushing tides a track of foam,  
The sullen shores of Mull are gained,  
And I once more have lost my home.

JOHN MACLEOD.

**MISTAKES IN PUNCTUATION.**

Mistakes in punctuation, such as the omission or misplacing of a comma, may cause serious alteration to the sense of a passage. The contract made for lighting the Town of Liverpool by wick lamps, during the year 1819, was rendered void by the misplacing of a comma in the advertisements thus: "The lamps at present are about 4,050, and have in general two spouts each, composed of not less than twenty threads of cotton." The contractors would have proceeded to furnish each lamp with the said twenty threads; but this being only half the usual quantity, the Commissioners discovered that the difference arose from the comma following, instead of preceding, the word "each." In the following instance it was no doubt a bachelor compositor who, in setting up the toast, "Woman, without her, man would be a savage!" got the comma in the wrong place, and made the sentence read, "Woman, without her man, would be a savage!"

**British and Foreign.**

THE London cabmen now have their organ, the *Centaur*. J. R. GREEN'S Short History of England has reached its 103rd thousand.

GENERAL BOOTH is about to issue an edition of the Bible edited by himself.

THE German Government forbids its railways from carrying emigrants at reduced rates.

REV. ROBERT THOMSON, Ladywell, has been unsuccessful in his attempt to be elected a member of the Glasgow town council.

DR. MUNRO GIBSON has commenced a course of lectures at 186 Aldersgate street on "Truth for the Times in a Book 3,000 Years Old."

GERMANY estimates that its 200,000 tramps cost the empire \$17,000,000 annually, without including the loss from their guilty idleness.

A SINGLE redwood tree in California furnished all the timber for one of the largest churches in that State and 60,000 shingles besides.

COREA, which has so lately come under the influence of civilization, is to have the Edison electric lights within the palace grounds and buildings at Seoul.

HAMPSTEAD the well known London suburb, had last year a death rate of only 11.26 per 1,000 in a population of 54,000. This is unprecedentedly low.

THE membership of St. Michael's, Edinburgh, Rev. George Wilson's, was 955 at last communion, a growth of between 300 or 400 in less than a twelvemonth.

THE Dean of Llandaff expects that, in the long run, the old Catechetical system of the Church of England will be the backbone of the religious teaching of the country.

ON one day recently eight children between the age of two and ten years arrived at Castle Garden, having crossed the Atlantic alone to join their parents in this country.

ARDRIE town council has resolved to discontinue taking "refreshments" before going to church as a public corporation, in order to show the public a good example.

A MEMORIAL window of stained glass has been placed in West Church, Ballymena, in memory of the late Rev. S. J. Moore, who was pastor of the congregation for twenty-seven years.

MR. HENRY DRUMMOND was ordained on 4th inst., as Professor of Natural Science in Glasgow College. His opening lecture was on "The Contribution of Science to Christianity."

AN accusation of cowardice during the American war, lately started in Paris against the Comte de Paris, has aroused intense indignation among the Orleans party of France.

REV. J. STALKER, Kirkcaldy, delivered the inaugural address to the Edinburgh university dialectic society on "Public Life," which he defined as "unpaid work for the public weal."

PRINCIPAL CAIRNS in delivering the opening lecture of the U. P. theological hall, took as his subject "Christian Ethics," with special reference to the late Bishop Matensen of Copenhagen.

SINCE last September Emperor William has had five severe fainting fits, his vitality falling very low after each attack, and it is feared at the Berlin court that he will die suddenly before the year is ended.

FATHER IGNATIUS, though being inhibited by the bishop of St Asaph from preaching in any of the churches in his diocese, has completed an eight days' mission at Llangollen, and the services throughout were crowded.

PROF. SMEATON, in the opening addressing New College, Edinburgh, gave a retrospect of the theological tendencies, discussions, and schools of religious opinion, of which he has been a deeply interested spectator for fifty years.

AT Launceston, Tasmania, the Messrs. Gibson, father and son, have presented the Baptists with a tabernacle costing £6,000. They had previously defrayed the cost of buildings for the Baptist churches at Perth, Deloraine and Longford.

A 130 TON gun has been cast at the Krupp works for the Italian government. If the experiments with this monster gun are successful others on the same model, to serve for coast defence, will be cast at the royal foundry near Spezia.

PALERMO, formerly the champion city in Italy for beggars, now occupies only the seventh rank. King ranks lowest in beggary among all the cities, but among her mendicants may be found some illustrious and very dignified personages.

THE enormous *ottoi* duty and the high rate of wages demanded tend to make Paris prices in leading shops higher and higher, and the Chinese war will probably aggravate the situation. Trade is dull, and the interest on the greatest debt in the world begins to be heavily felt.

AT Portsmouth a site has been acquired on which it is proposed to erect a Protestant institute, and applications for a thousand shares have already been received from members of all denominations without regard to politics. The working class comprise a majority of the shareholders in the proposed Protestant organization.

SIR WATRIN WILLIAMS WYNN was brought down to the House of Commons in a bath chair at the recent Franchise bill debate and wheeled half paralyzed through the division lobby to vote against the bill. This was done in the case of Lord Douglass Hallyburton, in Lord Melbourne's time, and he died a few hours after.

THE Christian Scientists hold that mind has supreme power over matter; that the sick may become well if they only think so, and, indeed, are well if they believe and act as if they were. They have a church in Boston, and a college where, for \$300 one may be taught how to become a healer. Some remarkable cures of nervous troubles have been effected.

## Ministers and Churches.

THE Rev. James Ballantyne, M.A., occupied the pulpit of Knox Church, St. Mary's, last Sunday.

THE Rev. Dr. Lang, of Dundas, Ont., conducted the services in Erskine Church, Montreal, on Sabbath week.

THE Rev. D. D. McLeod, of Barrie, lectured in New Lowell last week on the subject, "Anything Will Do."

THE Rev. Mr. Henry, of Creemore, has been made the subject of a presentation at the hands of his congregation.

THE Rev. G. M. Milligan delivered the annual sermon to the Toronto St. Andrew's Society in his own Church, Jarvis street.

THE Rev. Mr. Boyle, minister of Dumfries Street Church, Paris, preached in Knox Church, Galt, on Sabbath morning and evening.

REV. J. FRASER CAMPBELL, for nine years missionary at Mhow, Central India, addressed a meeting in Knox Church, Ottawa, last week.

REV. J. SIEVERIGHT, with a gang of men, is shantying in Muskoka, getting out timber for the new Presbyterian Church, near Alport.

THE annual sermon before the Brantford St. Andrew's Society, was preached on Sabbath evening in Zion Church, by Rev. Dr. Cochrane.

REV. DAVID M. RAMSAY, B.A., son of Mr. James Ramsay, of Exeter, has received a call from the Londesboro, and Hullett Presbyterian congregations.

THE annual sermon of the St. Andrew's Society of Whitby and Pickering, was preached in St. Andrew's Church, Whitby, last Sunday, by Rev. John Abraham.

THE Rev. James Robertson, superintendent of Presbyterian Missions in the North West, who has been spending a few weeks in Ontario, has returned to Manitoba.

A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is being built at Moffatville Farm, in the Wolseley District, N. W. T. This is a frame building, twenty feet by thirty, and is about finished.

REV. D. H. FLETCHER preached the annual sermon to the Hamilton St. Andrew's Benevolent Society at McNab Street Presbyterian Church there, last Sunday evening.

RECEIVED per R. A. Walker, Halifax, \$103 for the New Hebrides mission steamer, making in all \$1,138.92. The sum asked for in the west, \$1,000, has been exceeded by \$55.92.

THE Rev. Charles Elliott, D.D., late Professor in the Theological Seminary of the North-West, Chicago, preached the anniversary sermons in Union Church, Brucefield, on Sabbath morning and evening.

REV. Mr. Tully preached an excellent sermon to the Sons of St. Andrew and their kindred in Knox Church, Mitchell, on Sunday. The sermon, says a correspondent, abounded in good things, and there was not a dull passage in the entire discourse.

AT the regular meeting of North York Ministerial Association, Rev. Mr. Amos, of Aurora, introduced the subject: "The Holy Spirit—to what extent we may Expect His Assistance in Christian work." A general and profitable discussion followed.

A UNION service was held in Knox Church, Stratford, on Sabbath evening at the close of the ordinary service. On Monday evening a union evangelistic meeting was held in St. Andrew's Church, and on the other evenings of the week they will be held in Knox Church.

THE people of Wolseley, N. W. T., are building a new Presbyterian Church, a substantial frame building of twenty-six feet by thirty-six, which is to cost about \$1,000. The Rev. Alexander Robson is the pastor. It is expected that the church will be opened about Christmas Day.

THE social which took place last week at the residence of Mrs. Melbourne, London West, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the St. James Presbyterian Church, was largely attended, and a highly enjoyable evening was spent. The financial results proved satisfactory.

AT a meeting of Knox College Students' Missionary Society, on Thursday evening, a paper on Missionary intelligence was read by Mr. D. L. McPherson, who gave a full account of the rise and progress of mission work in Brazil, and urged the prosecution of the work with renewed vigour.

THE Ottawa Free Press says that the streets, all the principal stores, the skating rink and the principal hotel and the churches of Pembroke are illuminated by electric light. The light is very brilliant but without soft and steady. Pembroke is pronounced to be the best lighted town in Canada.

MORRIS College acknowledges donations of \$2,000 from the late Mr. Peebles, manager of the Quebec Gas Company, toward the support of a chair of theology, of \$100 from the wife of the Rev. B. Clark and of \$50 as a bursary to a student for the ministry from Mrs. Edward Greenshields of Montreal.

LAST Sabbath Rev. P. McF. MacLeod, of Toronto, preached the anniversary sermons of Knox Church, Stratford. In the afternoon he addressed the St. Andrew's Society in

the same church. The collection at the afternoon service was for charitable purposes. The annual soiree was held on the following evening.

THE annual social of the West Presbyterian Church was held on Thursday evening. After an excellent tea had been served a meeting was organized with Rev. R. Wallace, pastor of the church, in the chair, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. R. P. McKay, E. Clement, J. C. Freeman and T. Griffith. A very enjoyable evening was spent.

THE concert given in Georgetown last week by the Knox College Glee Club under the auspices of the Presbyterian Young People's Association, was in every respect a pronounced success. The programme was excellent and excellently rendered; and the frequent rounds of applause and the numerous encores given revealed a degree of enthusiasm, such as Georgetown does not often witness at such a high-class concert.

RECENTLY the congregations of Blythwood and Campbell Settlement surprised their pastor, John Bain Scott, by bringing to him as a thanksgiving offering a good supply of farm produce for the kitchen and manger. The ladies, with their well-filled baskets, provided a sumptuous dinner for the company. After spending a few happy hours with their minister and his family they returned home, all being pleased with the result of their efforts.

THE Lindsay Post says: In the account of the presentation to Rev. Mr. Sinclair, last week, there was a very important and material omission, to wit, that Mr. Smith "in the name of the congregation then presented Mr. Sinclair with a will filled purse of money." We congratulate the people on their liberality and the faithful and zealous pastor on his recovery to health and on this additional evidence of his popularity and of the affectionate regard of his congregation.

REV. Mr. Aull, pastor of Knox Church, Palmerston, reviewed his four years' pastorate on Sabbath week, in a sermon of great earnestness and power. The chief elements of success, he claimed with St. Paul, were the people's prayers and the supply of the Spirit. There has been a very marked increase in the numerical strength of the congregation, as well as the financial prosperity and manifestations of spiritual growth under Mr. Aull's ministry. The membership has increased from eighty-six to 206.

THE first musical and literary entertainment by the Choral Society of Cooke's Church, Toronto, took place in the basement of the building last week. The programme comprised part songs, solos, recitations, and readings in which the following ladies and gentlemen took part: Miss W. Stewart, Miss Dick, Miss Whyte, and the Misses Hackett, and Messrs. J. W. Stark, J. H. Cameron, A. Winters, Hoogs, Davidson and Stoddart. The audience filled the room to the very doors, and received the various contributions with expressions of great satisfaction.

A LECTURE which proved to be a very interesting and valuable one, was delivered in Ryerson's Hall, of the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, on Friday evening last, by the Rev. W. J. Smith, B.A., Ph.D., subject:—"Mound Builders:" the burial mounds of the strange people, who, some two thousand years ago, inhabited the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and of whom there is no record or trace save these mounds. The Rev. Dr. evinced great archaeological knowledge in his dealing with his subject, and his lecture proved to be one of the most interesting of the season.

THE Stratford Beacon says: What might have been a fatal accident befell little Johnny and Nellie Wright, children of Rev. P. Wright, on Sunday morning last while on their way to church with their mother. When opposite Sharman's foundry the high wind blew the standing wall of an old house down on them crushing them to the earth and burying them beneath the debris. With a superhuman effort Mrs. Wright lifted the huge weight off her children when they managed to crawl out. The little boy had to be carried home and has not regained the use of his legs since. The little girl was more fortunate, having escaped with a few bruises.

A CONVERSAZIONE and sale of fancy work under the auspices of the Hopeful Gleaners' Band of St. James' Square Presbyterian Church, was held in the lecture room last Friday afternoon and evening. There was a large attendance of members of the congregation and other friends, and the proceedings included a musical programme in which Miss Cox, Miss Douglas, Miss Wright, Mrs. Hall and Miss Dallas, and Messrs. Ross, Hutchinson and Brush took part. The intervals between the different selections were pleasantly occupied in social intercourse, while the sale of fancy work went on merrily all the time. The entertainment was an unqualified success in every respect.

REV. Thomas Lowry, Secretary of the Foreign Mission Committee is preparing a programme of meetings to be held by Rev. J. Fraser Campbell, of Indore, India. Mrs. Campbell will accompany Mr. Campbell to some of the places named, and meet with "Women's Foreign Mission Societies," as her health and strength may permit. Those desirous of receiving such visits and of having arrangements made in connection with them will please communicate with Mr. Lowry. Wherever practicable, special collections

will be taken up at these meetings in aid of the Foreign Mission Fund. Mr. Lowry's address is 28 Phoebe Street, Toronto.—THOMAS WARDROPE, *Convener*.

AT the request of the congregation of Balmoral, Manitoba, the Rev. D. B. Whimster, of Winnipeg, preached the anniversary sermons last Sabbath to very large congregations. On Monday evening a service was held, at which Mr. Jackson, of Stonewall, and Mr. Whimster, along with a number of local laymen, gave speeches. Music was discoursed by local amateurs, and the ladies provided a bountiful supply of refreshments. The pastor, Rev. Alex. McFarland, occupied the chair. The house was crowded to overflowing, and every person seemed to enjoy himself to the full. The pastor is doing a most excellent work in that neighbourhood and is highly respected, not only by his own people but by the community generally.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Metis: The Rev. Dr. Clarke, who officiated here as Missionary during the summer, having completed his engagement, left this place on the 4th ult., for his home at Paris, Ont. During the short period of his pastorate, by his admirable tact and talents and general fitness for the work of the sacred ministry, he very soon became so much esteemed and endeared among us all, that we sadly deplore his departure. We console ourselves, however, by the fond hope that he will, ere long, be called to a more extensive sphere of usefulness in the vineyard of the Divine Husbandman, whom he so eminently and faithfully serves. In short, in the pulpit, in the prayer meetings, in the Bible class and in the Sabbath school his departure is equally felt and lamented. The whole Protestant community, in fact, feel they have sustained a great loss.

ON Friday evening, 21st ult., a large number of the members and adherents of St. John's Church, Markham, called on their pastor, the Rev. Charles A. Tanner, at the manse in Scarborough, and presented him with an address, a handsome pair of fur gloves, a large sleigh robe and a horse cover, and Mrs. Tanner with a well-filled purse. Mr. Tanner replied in a suitable manner, and thanked them for this token of their appreciation of his services. The ladies then took possession of the kitchen and dining-room, and loaded the tables with the contents of the well-filled baskets which they had brought with them; all having partaken of a sumptuous repast, the evening was spent in pleasant conversation, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, when, at a late hour, family worship having been held, a pleasant evening was brought to a close, friend parting with friend, with the hope of meeting again under as pleasant circumstances.

AT a meeting of the Presbytery of Lanark and Renfrew, held on the 23rd inst, the following motion was adopted and directed to be published in THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN and Montreal Witness: That this Presbytery have learned from the newspapers with deep grief and pain, of the violence and opposition shown in Montreal by the adherents of the Roman Catholic Church, against the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, a minister of this Church, in the discharge of his duty in the public preaching of the Gospel. This Presbytery desires to express its deep sympathy with their brethren of this Church, especially with converts from the Church of Rome, who have been called upon to suffer for conscience sake. The Presbytery would also assure their brethren of their own and other Protestant Churches in Montreal of their warm sympathy, and hearty support in their efforts to obtain, and maintain their own and all other's rights to perfect freedom of speech, in the preaching of the Gospel, and the full exercise of all their rights and liberties as British subjects.

TWO hundred members and adherents of St. Paul's Church, Bowmanville, presented an address to the pastor, Rev. James Little, M.A., at the close of the lecture and prayer meeting, on Thursday evening last. Mr. Thomas Paterson read and presented an address in a most feeling manner, in presence of a large congregation, the occasion being the resignation by the reverend gentleman of his charge in Bowmanville. After expressing profound and unfeigned regret at the separation, the address proceeds: On looking back to your pastorate extending over a period of nearly nine years, we have much pleasure in assuring you, that the confidence we reposed in you at the first has through years been heightened and deepened by the increased knowledge and observation of the high qualities you have exhibited in the faithful and zealous discharge of the duties of your very responsible office. Your departure from amongst us will be felt as a personal loss not easily repaired, and be assured that wherever in the future your lot may be cast, our prayers and kind wishes will follow you and your partner in life. We hope that at a period not remote you may resume the duties of your sacred calling in a field where, with comfort and scope for greater usefulness, you may exert your eminent abilities in the cause of truth and righteousness. Mr. Little made an appropriate reply expressing his high appreciation of the sentiments of undiminished confidence and love contained in the address.

PRESBYTERY OF GUELPH.—The Presbytery of Guelph held its usual bi-monthly meeting on the 15th instant, in St. Andrew's Church, Guelph. There was a large number present both of ministers and representative elders, and a con-

siderable amount of business was transacted, of which the following items are more generally important and interesting. A report was received from the Committee appointed at a previous meeting to arrange for holding conferences on the State of Religion, Temperance, and Sabbath Schools, recommending that the same be held in St. Andrew's Church, Berlin, beginning in the afternoon of the third Tuesday in January next, and continuing over the forenoon of the following day with a programme of subjects for consideration, and of the time to be spent on each. The report was adopted and the programme authorized to be printed for circulation. Some time was devoted to business arising from proceedings of last meeting of General Assembly, part of this being disposed of, and part appointed to be taken up at subsequent meetings in January, March and May. The Clerk was instructed to draw upon the treasurer for a sufficient amount to pay the expenses as far as they had been reported to him, of Commissioners to the late Assembly. Missionary deputations gave in their reports of their diligence in fulfilling their appointments, and the same were approved. The Clerk reported that he had received and paid over to the proper parties the Augmentation Fund to the congregation of West Puslinch, and the Home Mission grant to St. Andrew's Church, Hawkesville. Mr. Charles Davidson reported from the Church Property Committee, that although he had sent notices to those congregations that had not answered his previous communications, yet he had got no replies, and was unable, therefore, to report any further progress. An extension of time till next meeting was granted, that those in default might be again applied to for the information required. A greater part of the afternoon was spent in considering a call from the congregation of Charles Street Church, Toronto, to Mr. John Neil, B.A., of Nassagaweya and Campbellville. All the documents in the case were read, and Commissioners on both sides were heard, those from the Presbytery of Toronto, and from the Session and congregation of Charles Street Church, and those from the Sessions and congregations of Nassagaweya and Campbellville. The call was then placed in Mr. Neil's hands, and he, after having had some time allowed him to make up his mind regarding it, signified his acceptance of it. It was then resolved that the translation asked be granted, and Mr. Neil was instructed to await the action of the Toronto Presbytery as to his induction in his new field of labour. Mr. Torrance was appointed to declare, at the proper time, the charge vacant, and to act as Moderator of Session, *pro tempore*. A memorial from the Second Church, Garafraa, occupied some time, but the matter was not of public moment. A petition from thirty-eight persons in and about Drayton was submitted, asking to be organized into a station, in connection with the Presbyterian Church, under the care of Mr. Edmeson. The petition was received, and the Clerk instructed to take the steps usual in such cases. Next meeting was appointed to be held in St. Andrew's Church, Berlin, on the third Tuesday of January, 1885.—R. TORRANCE, *Pres. Clerk*.

OBITUARIES.

JAMES A. THOMSON.

On the 25th of October Mr. James A. Thomson, an elder of St. Andrew's Church, Scarborough, passed away to his rest upward. He was over eighty-two years of age, and was ordained an elder on the 21st February, 1844, when Dr. James George was the pastor of the congregation. Mr. Thomson was the first white male child born in the Township of Scarborough, and was the son of the second settler in that township. He was a man of unusual intelligence; he had read a great deal, and was one of the founders of the Scarborough Mechanic's Institute Library, which library was kept at his own house for several years till a house was got for the purpose. He was full of information and was well versed in theology, most of which, he said, he had learned from Dr. George, of whom he was a great admirer. At Dr. George's death, Mr. Thomson had the doctor's remains brought to Scarborough and interred in the St. Andrew's Church graveyard, where Mr. Thomson and other friends of the doctor have had a Scotch granite monument erected over his grave to the memory of a great and good man, and as a token of the esteem and love, which Mr. Thomson and others had for their learned and venerable pastor. Mr. Thomson faithfully discharged the duties of the eldership in St. Andrew's congregation for over forty-four years. On Saturday, the 22nd of December last, when taking the tokens for the Lord's Supper to the communicants in his district, a stroke of paralysis came upon him, from which he, to a great extent recovered, yet he was left exceedingly weak and nervous, and on Sabbath morning, the fifth of last month, he had another stroke which paralyzed his tongue to that extent that he could not either speak or swallow. When this stroke came upon him he thought he was dying and wrote on a slate the name of his pastor who was sent for, and having also written the name of Jesus he pointed toward heaven, that the minister and all present might understand that he knew he was going to Jesus. The scene was exceedingly touching and will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. It was edifying to see the calm way in which

he waited for death which he then evidently expected every minute, but, it was the will of God that he should remain in this state of perfect consciousness, and yet, in an apparent dying condition, for over twenty-three days, when his soul left its earthly habitation to go to that Paradise of God where the souls of men made saints through Christ await the resurrection of the body.

DUNCAN M'INTYRE.

At his residence, the 4th concession Roxborough, on Sept. 20th, there passed away in the person of Duncan McIntyre, one of the most amiable of men. He was a native of Fort William, Inverness-shire, Scotland, and came to this country in the year 1818, and settled in the first concession Finch, where he only remained for a short time and thence removed to Roxborough, where he spent the rest of his days. He was a thoroughly liberal man by nature, but at the same time a staunch Presbyterian. He was a subscriber to THE PRESBYTERIAN from its date of publication. His house was the resort of travellers and especially the clergy so that he might be called a second "Gaius." Twenty-eight or thirty years ago when Roxborough was united to Indian Lands, he was ordained to the office of the eldership under the ministry of the Rev. D. Gordon, now of Harrington West; which office he adorned by a consistent Christian walk, and being always a willing worker in the Master's vineyard.

His death was rather sudden, being ill only a day or two, so that the news of his death could not spread so rapidly, still the large concourse of people that came to his funeral showed the respect in which he was held by the community. The Rev. Mr. McKenzie, our minister, who felt his death very much, addressed the people from Psalms cxvi. 15: "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints." He leaves a widow and a large family to mourn his loss. He has gone to the generation of his fathers at the good old age of eighty-four years, greatly beloved and much missed.

Sabbath School Teacher.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

Dec 14. } VANITY OF WORLDLY PLEASURES. { Eccl. 2: 1884. } { 1-13. }

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Wisdom excelleth folly as far as light excelleth darkness."—Ver. 13.

TIME.—Probably about 950 B. C.

INTRODUCTION.—A word or two about this book may not be out of place. It declares itself to be the production of "the Son of David, King in Jerusalem," and although some writers have objected, from various references in the book, to the claim of authorship for Solomon, there is really little ground for doubt that it did come from him; it fits and complements the story of his life, and there are just such utterances as we might expect from such a man with such an experience. The title literally means one who gathers people together, especially for the purpose of religious instruction. So did Solomon and so did the writer of this book endeavour to gather men from the difficulties and perplexities, from the vanities and errors which lead them astray from God, back to His truth, His law and Himself.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.—Ver. 1. The writer had been speaking of wisdom, of his pursuit and possession of it, thus qualifying him for the task that he had undertaken. But wisdom was vanity, Chron. 1: 17-18, and he now goes on to relate his experiences with his second gift, riches, and with the pleasures that riches supply, and how this brought him to the same result. "In my heart—go to now:" rather, "to my heart, come now;" "prove thee with mirth:" having failed to find happiness in wisdom he would seek it in pleasure; "but this—vanity:" this word occurring so often (thirty-seven times), has been called the key of the book—the word is the same as the proper name, Abel (Hebel)—Gen. 4: 2, primarily meaning a breath, or "light wind:" it is used to convey the idea of something that speedily passes away and leaves no good result, fails to satisfy. It is applied throughout this book to the experiences of the world; elsewhere it is applied to idols.

Ver. 2. "Laughter—mad:" when springing from mere sensual enjoyment; yet there is an innocent mirth which is good for body and soul alike.

Ver. 3. "Wine—wisdom:" two pursuits which may appear a singular conjunction, yet the meaning of which it is not difficult to find. He would try what satisfaction wine could give, not yielding himself to it in sensual indulgence, but as an experiment, one of many, in his pursuits of happiness. "Lay hold on folly:" the folly of wine, and other things. "See what was good:" still the idea of an experiment, but it was a dangerous one, and he became its victim, he lost his spiritual purity and divine life and fell into sensuality and idolatry—as a chemist, scorched and poisoned in his own laboratory.

Ver. 4. "Great works—houses:" we have elsewhere a reference to the splendid and costly buildings he erected for himself and for Pharaoh's daughter, also the walls of Jerusalem, with several large and beautiful cities. Having failed to find the good he sought in sensual indulgence, he sought it in the "lust of the eye" and in "the pride of life," "vineyards," as Song of Sol. 1: 14; S: 11.

Vers. 5, 6. Further trials in the same direction; "gardens—orchards—l from "the King's garden" we get our word "paradise," but Solomon did not realize the happiness that we associate with the word. We sing—

"O Paradise, O Paradise,  
Who doth not long for thee?"

but it is a different Paradise to these. There are indications of at least three of these places as pointed out by Dean Stanley: one near Jerusalem, one at Ethani, about eight

miles distant, and one in the far north on the heights of Hermon, Song of Sol. 4: 8. "Pools of water:" reservoirs—indispensable for watering gardens in the dry East.

Ver. 7. "I got:" or bought, as opposed, and in addition to those "born in my house;" the children of bond-servants were always the property of the Master; "great and small cattle:" oxen and sheep. See the account of the sacrifices at the dedication of the temple, 1 Kings, 8: 63; "all—before me:" his possessions exceeded those of his father David, of Saul, and of the Jebusite kings.

Ver. 8. "Silver and gold:" he had tried the satisfaction of wealth; he made silver like stones in Jerusalem, 1 Kings 10: 27; he had also "the peculiar treasure of kings:" such things as an Eastern monarch by his power and influence could alone procure. "Singers—musical instruments:" the gratification of all pleasant sounds, vocal and instrumental.

Ver. 9. "I was great—my wisdom remained:" the merely human wisdom, shrewdness, sagacity, remained with him, directed his pursuit after happiness, and put on each effort the stamp of "vanity." This is not, however, the wisdom from above, James 1: 17.

Ver. 10. In this verse he sums up his pursuit of happiness. "Whatsoever mine eyes desired:" he had whatever he wished—fatal power. "Withheld not:" he gave himself up to any and every joy that presented itself. "Heart rejoiced:" he found pleasure temporary and evanescent, as he directly tells us, in the things he sought. "This was my portion:" or my benefit; this joy, fleeting as it was, was his portion, and the only portion of all his works.

Ver. 11. Now we have the result of his search amid riches, pleasure and power for the highest good. "I looked on all the works:" and the verdict on all alike was "vanity and vexation of spirit;" all the pleasures were fading, they could not give satisfaction to the soul, were a delusion, and the dregs of the cup, the after feeling was bitter, "vexation of spirit."

Ver. 12. "Turned myself:" same as "looked on" in previous verse. He passed in "review," "wisdom:" worldly wisdom. "Madness—folly:"—two aspects of worldly, sensual pleasure, in some things its pursuit is folly, in others it is positive madness. "What—after the king:" meaning that the results of his experience were not likely to be changed by any one who "coming after" him would not have such opportunities as he had to solve the problem of happiness.

Ver. 13. This verse, chosen for the Golden Text may be taken to epitomize the lesson. "Wisdom excelleth folly:" this is the verdict, and truly wisdom in its lowest sense exceeds the folly of mere indulgence and pleasure, but if we take it in the highest wisdom, the wisdom of knowing and loving God, then, indeed, it excels the folly and infatuation of sin as much "as light excelleth darkness."

HINTS TO TEACHERS.

We have in this lesson the picture of a worldling's pursuit of true happiness, of the highest good, and the result of his many experiences. Let us look at it under two aspects. (1.) Man's search for happiness. (2.) Where true happiness can alone be found.

On the first topic show that this typical man had facilities, such as none before or since him, to discover happiness, if, in the path in which he looked for it, it was to be found. He was a king, an Oriental king, with absolute power, boundless wealth, knowledge and wisdom without precedent, and hosts of obsequious courtiers ready to obey his slightest wish. See what he tried, "wisdom:" mere human wisdom—and surely if supreme good could be found anywhere short of God, it would be in the exercise of the noblest faculties God has given us, but at the end of his search he had to confess as others since, that—

"The tree of knowledge is not the tree of life;"

He then turned to pleasure, such pleasures as the body could enjoy, mirth and jollity, pleasure and laughter, but at the end he turned away with loathing and disgust, saying, "It is mad;" then he gave himself to wine, and although the record is not here, yet may we not conclude that his experience of that indulgence was recorded in our last lesson. "Look not upon the wine when it is red—at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder;" terrible words in any light, but especially if we are to regard them as Solomon's own experience. Briefly, he withheld from himself nothing that his eyes looked upon and his heart desired, voluptuous luxury, riches, pleasure grounds, magnificent buildings, horses and chariots, music and his many wives. All these pleasures he tried to their utmost, probed to their lowest depth, and as he passed from them one by one, the satiated, disappointed king wrote upon each "Vanity and Vexation of Spirit;" and to-day, for us and our scholars, what can the world give that will satisfy the immortal longings within? Nothing, absolutely nothing. There are pleasures and enjoyments no doubt in many things, in books, in music, in society, yea to some in the grosser things of appetite and indulgence, but the soul that realizes itself, its own powers and its lofty possibilities, turns from all these indulgences, for they are—

"Like to the apples on the Dead Sea's shore,  
Beautiful without, but ashes at the core,"

and the cry still goes up, "Where can wisdom," true, divine wisdom, "be found?"

The second topic will teach us that it can only be found in God. "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," Prov. 1: 7. Recall the eighth and ninth lessons of this quarter and show that true and hearty service of God can alone give lasting happiness and the highest good. Contrast the calm, satisfied, nay rejoicing utterances of Paul, weak, feeble, in poverty and suffering, expecting a violent death, with the wail of this luxurious king of Israel. See 2 Cor. 6: 10; 7: 4; Phil. 3: 13-14; 4: 4; 2 Tim. 4: 7-8. Read such passages as these to your scholars, draw the contrast in sharp lines, press upon them the truth that peace, satisfaction, happiness here, and eternal joys hereafter, are only to be found in the service of God.

"Here would we end our quest;  
Alone are found in Thee  
The life of perfect love,  
The rest of immortality."

### WHAT IS CATARRH?

Catarrh is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amoeba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favourable circumstances, and these are:—Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomoea, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces, or <sup>1/2</sup>the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up <sup>1/2</sup>the trachean tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the eustachian tubes, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death. Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalants and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucous tissue. Some time since a well-known physician of forty years' standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients which never fail in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease, should, without delay, communicate with the business managers—*Toronto Mail*. MESSRS. A. H. DIXON & SON 305 King St. West, Toronto, Canada. Inclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.

### FURNITURE.

#### JAMES H. SAMO,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

#### ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE.

ORDER WORK A SPECIALTY.

#### JAMES H. SAMO,

189 YONGE STREET,

(Albert Hall Buildings), TORONTO.

### BEST HOLIDAY GIFT



A VALUABLE GIFT.



A WELCOME GIFT.



Now supplied, at a small additional cost, with DENISON'S

#### PATENT REFERENCE INDEX.

The latest edition has 3000 more Words in its vocabulary than are found in any other Am. Dict'y and nearly 3 times the number of Engravings. G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.



### LOTUS OF THE NILE

It is one of the most powerful and permanent perfumes prepared. A single drop will be found sufficient to scent a handkerchief or even a room. It is put up in a new style of glass-stoppered bottles, and sold by all perfumers and druggists.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (SOLE AGENTS,) MONTREAL.

### Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. 25c per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for \$5. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Address, HUMPHREYS' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., New York.

WORMS often destroy children, but FREEMAN'S Worm Powders destroy WORMS, and expel them from the system

### THIS WEEK.

## EDWARD MCKEOWN

SHOWS SPECIAL VALUE IN

*1/2* Kid Gloves, Cashmere Gloves, Cashmere Hosiery, Lambs' Wool Underwear, Bonnets, Black Gros Grain Silks, Black and Coloured Satin Merveilleux, Black and Coloured Brocaded Satins, Striped *1/2* Velvets, Broche Velvets, Lyons' Mantle Velvets, Ottoman Silk Cloakings, Sealettes, and Mantle Plushes.

Coloured Dress Goods, Mourning Dress Goods, Black Crapes, Velveteens, Blankets, Flannels, Comfortables, White Quilts, Table Linens, Sheetings, Towels, Napkins, Lace Curtains, etc., etc.

FIRST-CLASS DRESS AND MANTLE MAKING. INSPECTION INVITED.

### EDWARD M'KEOWN'S POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE, 182 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

NO TASTE! NO SMELL! NO NAUSEA!

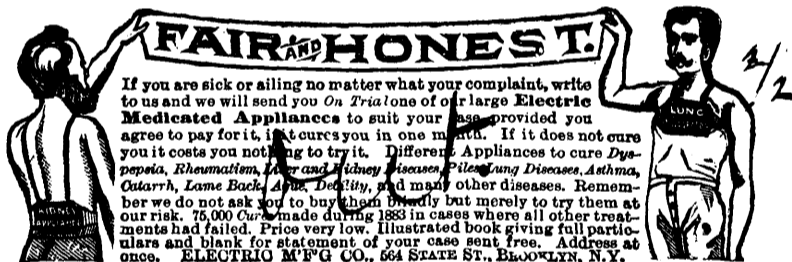
### PUTTNER'S EMULSION

#### of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites

Largely prescribed by Physicians for Nervous Prostration, Wasting, and Lung Diseases, etc., etc.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION has specially proved efficacious in cases of Weak and Debilitated Children, and Women who are run down from Nursing, Family Cares, Overwork, etc., etc.

"PUTTNER'S EMULSION" IS SOLD EVERYWHERE AT 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.



If you are sick or ailing no matter what your complaint, write to us and we will send you *1/2* On Trial one of our large Electric Medicated Appliances to suit your case, provided you agree to pay for it, if it cures you in one month. If it does not cure you it costs you nothing to try it. Different Appliances to cure Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Pleurisy, Asthma, Catarrh, Lame Back, Aneur, Debility, and many other diseases. Remember we do not ask you to buy them blindly but merely to try them at our risk. 75,000 Cures made during 1883 in cases where all other treatments had failed. Price very low. Illustrated book giving full particulars and blank for statement of your case sent free. Address at once. ELECTRIC MFG CO., 564 STATE ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

### HOW THE FARM PAYS

By William Crozier and Peter Henderson. Just issued. A new work of 100 pages, containing 235 illustrations. Sent postpaid for \$2.50. Table of Contents mailed free. AGENTS WANTED. PETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 & 37 Cortlandt Street, New York.

### MICHIGAN FARMERS 300,000 Acres

Find the best markets in the world right at their doors. Blizzards and tornadoes do not devastate their crops and ruin their business. Easy payments; 10% interest; low rate of interest. O. M. BARNES, Lansing, Mich.

### AGENTS WANTED FOR "CONQUERING THE WILDERNESS"

or, "New Pictorial History of the Life and Times of the Pioneer Heroes and Heroines of America," by Col. Frank Triplet. Over 200 Superb Engravings. Covers the 8 Eras of pioneer progress (1) Allegories to the Mississippi; (2) Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains; (3) California and Pacific Slope. New. 100 Portraits. A picture gallery. A work of thrilling adventure in Forest, Mountains, and Prairies. Outsell everything. 5 large editions called for in 7 months. 742 octavo pages. Price \$2.75. Send for terms, illustrated description, "Extra" from agents reports etc." N. D. THOMPSON & CO., Pub'rs, St. Louis, or N. Y. City.

### CANCER CAN BE CURED!

Thousands bear testimony to the fact. Send for circular giving particulars. Address, L. D. McMICHAEL, N. D., 63 Niagara St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

### STEAM COOKED CEREALS.

Choice of Foods in the World, for Old and Young.

A. B. C. WHITE OATS. A. B. C. WHITE WHEAT. A. B. C. Barley Food. A. B. C. Maize.

Selected grain, all hulls, cockle, and impurities removed. CRUSHED, STEAM COOKED AND DESICCATED. Patented. Prepared, as wanted, for the table, in ten minutes. Saving money. Saving fuel. Saving time. Saving waste. Saving health. Easy to digest, being already thoroughly cooked and dried (desiccated).

Ask for A. B. C. only. (Registered Trade-Mark.) For sale by all Grocers. THE CEREALS MFG CO Send for circulars. 83 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.



### CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind of consumption have been cured. Indeed, so many have been cured in the last year that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on the disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOOUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

ACRYING EVIL.—Children are often fretful and ill when worms is the cause. Dr. Lov's Worm Syrup safely expels all Worms.

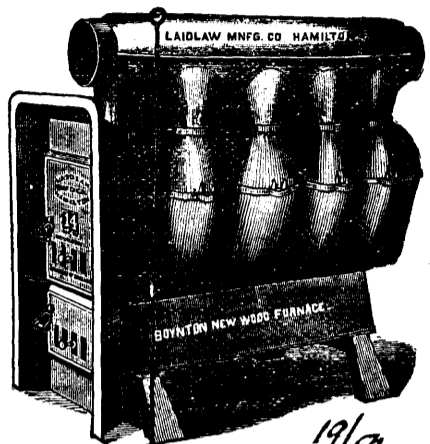
### ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS



Popular Nos.: 048, 14, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

R. MILLER, SON & CO., Agts., Montreal.



Laidlaw Manufacturing Co.'s Boynton Hot Air Furnaces IMPROVED 1884. FOR COAL OR WOOD.

Are the most perfect and powerful heaters made.

Plans and estimates given for heating churches and all kinds of public and private buildings. Send for catalogue.

Laidlaw Manufacturing Co.'s STOVES, HOT AIR FURNACES, PORCE-LAIN LINED PUMP CYLINDERS, POT-ASH KETTLES, AND ENAMELLED WARES.

84, 86, 88, 90 MARY ST., HAMILTON, ONT.

### Bulbs

Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Lilies, Crocus, Jonquils, Crown Imperials, etc., in endless variety, just received by J. A. SIMMERS, 147 King Street East, Toronto. Illustrated catalogue free.

### THE MILD POWER CURES.

| LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS. | CURES.                                  | PRICE. |
|------------------------|---|--------|
| 1                      | Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations...    | .25    |
| 2                      | Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...        | .25    |
| 3                      | Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants... | .25    |
| 4                      | Diarrhea of Children or Adults...       | .25    |
| 5                      | Diarrhea, Griping, Biliousness...       | .25    |
| 6                      | Cholera Morbus, Vomiting...             | .25    |
| 7                      | Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis...             | .25    |
| 8                      | Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache...       | .25    |
| 9                      | Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo...    | .25    |
| 10                     | Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach...           | .25    |
| 11                     | Suppressed or Painful Periods...        | .25    |

### HOMEOPATHIC

|    |   |      |
|----|---|------|
| 12 | Whites, too Profuse Periods...          | .25  |
| 13 | Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing...    | .25  |
| 14 | Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions...    | .25  |
| 15 | Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains...          | .25  |
| 16 | Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria...      | .50  |
| 17 | Piles, Blind or Bleeding...             | .50  |
| 18 | Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza... | .50  |
| 19 | Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs...       | .50  |
| 20 | General Debility, Physic Weakness...    | .50  |
| 21 | Kidney Disease...                       | .50  |
| 22 | Nervous Debility...                     | 1.00 |
| 23 | Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed...        | .50  |
| 24 | Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation...   | 1.00 |

### SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—Send for Dr. Humphreys' Book on Disease, &c. (144 pages); also, Catalogue, free.—Address, HUMPHREYS' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., New York.

### \$3 FOR 50 CENTS.

Our new portrait of Lord Lansdowne (size 22x28) is good value at \$5.00. Also that of Sir John A. Macdonald—a remarkable likeness. Our new book, "Guide to Dressmaking and Fancy Work," is a cheap beauty for 50 cents. These two portraits and a "Dress-making" together with OUR OWN FIRESIDE for one year for 50 cents. The offer is a special one to increase our subscription list to 10,000, and we do not promise to repeat it.

J. S. ROBERTSON & BROS. (Established 1874.) Toronto and Whitby.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF—Cleanse the scalp with Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap. A delightful medicated soap for the toilet.



LEADING FALL STYLES IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FELT HATS.

Clerical Felt Hats a Specialty. Our FINE FURS SHOW ROOMS are now open, and contain the latest styles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Furs.

J. H. ROGERS, 113 COR. KING AND CHURCH STS. Branch House, 200 Main St., Winnipeg

SOMETHING NEW.

Novelty Rug Machine.

Patented March 6, 1882.

Rugs of the Most Exquisite Design and Finish Made with Ease and Rapidity.

With it you can make a beautiful rug in a few hours that would require weeks of labour with a hook. You can make a splendid pair of mittens in two or three hours. You can make hoods, ties, lap robes, door mats, etc. Uses either yarn or rags. Any person over twelve years of age can operate it. Easy to learn, simple, durable and perfect. Price only one dollar. A Machine, with full printed directions, also a good mitten pattern, showing how to make mittens, sent by mail prepaid to any address on receipt of price. Rug patterns for sale. Wholesale and retail. Descriptive price list of patterns sent with each Machine. Agents wanted (either ladies or gentlemen), to whom liberal inducements will be given. Address, R. W. ROSS, Guelph, Ont., P. O. Box 541 Sole Manufacturer of the Novelty Rug Machine.



THE Model Washer and Bleacher ONLY WEIGHS 6 LBS.

Can be carried in a small value

SALE BY MAIL OR MONEY REFUNDED.

\$1,000 REWARD FOR ITS SUPERIOR Washing made light and easy. The clothes have that pure whiteness which no other mode of washing can produce. No rubbing required no friction to injure the fabric. A ten-year-old girl can do the washing as well as an older person. To place it in every household, the price has been reduced to \$2.50, and if not used for 12 months, money refunded. See what The Baptist says: "From personal examination of its construction and experience in its use we commend it as a simple, sensible, scientific and successful machine, which succeeds in doing its work admirably. The price, \$2.50, places it within the reach of all. It is a time and labour-saving machine, is substantial and enduring, and is cheap. From trial in the household we can testify to its excellence. Delivered to any express office in Ontario or Quebec, charges paid, for \$3

C. W. DENNIS, 218 Yonge St., Toronto Please mention this paper.



BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND SUGAR-COATED PILLS, The Great Purifiers of the BLOOD AND LIVER.

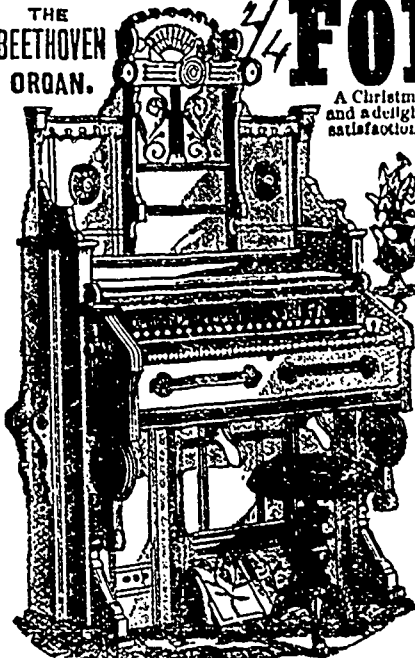
BRITISH-AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE TORONTO, - CANADA.

This is the leading Commercial College in Canada. Its location is in the business and educational centre of this Province. The course of studies has been specially arranged to give a sound business training. Every Subject in the course is taught by men who make these subjects specialties. Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship, and Phonography, are thoroughly taught. The School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST. For catalogue and other information, address THE SECRETARY, ARCADE BUILDINGS, YONGE STREET.



Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Debauched Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

THE BEETHOVEN ORGAN.



FOR X-MAS.

A Christmas present for mother, sister or daughter, and a delight to the whole family, an ornament to the parlor, and a satisfaction to yourself, can be obtained by sending IMMEDIATELY for one of the just celebrated Beatty Beethoven Organs. These instruments, of which we have made and sold many thousands, contain more musical combinations and excellencies than other organs of several times the price of our offer for the Christmas season.

With shipment immediately, on receipt of 105 our address one of these magnificent instruments, as per illustration, together with a Revolving Piano Stool and large Book of Music. \$75.

BEATTY'S CELEBRATED 20-STOP BEETHOVEN ORGAN.

This is the only organ in the world that contains 20 Stops, 9 Sets (14 octaves), GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS. Hence, this instrument is so superior for grand and beautiful musical combinations, as shown by the following stop specifications of the

FAMOUS BEETHOVEN ORGANS:

- 1. Cello. 2. Manual Sub-Bass. 3. Bourdon. 4. Saxophone. 5. Viol di Gambi. 6. Clarinet. 7. Viola Solo. 8. Grand Expression. 9. French Horn. 10. Horn. 11. Vox Humana. 12. Echo. 13. Dulciana. 14. Clarinet. 15. Vox Coloso. 16. Violon. 17. Vox Jubilate. 18. Piccolo. 19. Coepler Harmonique. 20. Grand Organ Knor Stop. Beatty's Acrostic Expansion Regulator. Automatic Valve Stop.

Resonant, Walnut Case, No. 900. Height, 71 in.; Depth, 24 in.; Length, 48 in.; Weight, boxed, about 400 lbs.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

Mezzo Knor Swell; also Maestro Percussion Patent Combination Swell. To which is added the AEROSTATIC EXPRESSION INDICATOR, or REGULATOR, which shows at a glance the amount of pressure upon the bellows; like a compass to the ship in this new improvement to the organ. The great popularity of "The Beethoven Organ" makes it so exceeded by many thousands that of any other style made by us. As shown in the picture, it is a beautiful piece of furniture, and an ornament to any parlor. It is made of selected material, Heavy Black Walnut Case, with Raised Panels, highly polished, Scroll and Carved Work used freely in the ornamentation, thus making it a model instrument. The great variety of Patents owned by the Beatty Organ and Piano Co. and used in this instrument, together with the immense variety and beautiful, but simple combination of Stops, and the great care given to its construction in both the Musical and Mechanical effects, make it combine more excellencies than instruments that are sold through dealers for several hundred dollars.

A MOMENT'S CONSIDERATION

will show you the certainty of securing a superior instrument by ordering from us. Dealers can trust to their own shrewdness and the ignorance of the purchaser to conceal defects in the instruments they sell. We cannot know who will test ours, and must send instruments of a quality so superior that their merits are apparent, therefore you take no risk, so order direct from this advertisement, and REMEMBER the Organ will be shipped immediately on receipt of the money and order. If you find on fair trial the instrument is not equal to guarantee, it may be returned at our expense, and the purchase money will be promptly refunded. Address,

W. P. HADWEN, Manager, Daniel F. Beatty Organ & Piano Co., WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY, U. S. A.

ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING CO.,

Third and Dauphin Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

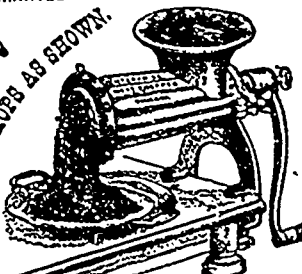
READ THIS

BEST IN THE WORLD!

NEW MEAT-CHOPPER

GUARANTEED TO CHOP NOT GRIND THE MEAT.

FOR CHOPPING: Sausage-Meat, Mince-Meat, Hash, Hamburg Steak, Suet, Strappie, Tripe, Clams, Chicken-Salad, Croquettes, Coffee, Codfish, Scrap-Meat for Poultry, Etc. VALUABLE COOK-BOOK, FREE, WITH EVERY CHOPPER.



No. 10, FAMILY SIZE. Price, \$3.00.

Send for Catalogue. MENTION THIS PAPER.

Tested and Endorsed by 100 Agricultural Journals.

Farm and Fireside says: "After testing, each editor immediately ordered an Enterprise Meat Chopper for his family use."

American Agriculturist says: "These Choppers excel anything of the kind made in either Hemisphere."

We prefer you buy from your Dealer. If he is out of them, send money to us. We will ship by next fast train.

NO. 10 CHOPPER 1 lb. per minute, \$3.00. 2 lbs. 4.00. 3 lbs. 5.00. CAPACITY.

DOMINION STAINED GLASS COMPANY, N. T. Lyon & Co. 2/26 Memorial Windows, Art Glass, and every description of Glass Work. Designs and estimates on application. N. T. LYON, Manager. W. WATKINS, J. HARRISON. P. O. Box 442.

MASON & HAMLIN.

Exhibited at ALL the important WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVE EXHIBITIONS FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS, Mason & Hamlin Organs have obtained first examinations and comparisons, and ALWAYS FOUND BEST, and AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS, not even in one such important comparison. Has any other American Organ been found equal to ours? Our improved styles, adapted to all uses, in the smallest size, yet containing the characteristic Mason & Hamlin excellence at \$22.50, is so constructed, that it is possible to construct from reeds, at \$10.00, an illustrated catalogue, 40 pp. 4to, and price of the UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTE, adding to all the improvements which have been found in such instruments, one of peculiar practical value, tending to greatest purity and refinement in quality of tone and durability, especially diminished liability to get out of tune. Pronounced the greatest improvement made in upright pianos for half a century. The MASON & HAMLIN CO. please mention that every piano of their make shall illustrate that VERY HIGHEST EXCELLENCE which has always characterized their organs. Send for circular with illustrations, full description and explanation.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO., BOSTON, 164 Tremont St. CHICAGO, 149 Wabash Ave. NEW YORK, 46 East 14th St. (Union Square.)

AGENTS Send for NEW E. B. BEATTY'S OF HEAVENLY HOME, and HEAVENLY HOME, sold \$2.75 by mail. Send for Gen. Agents - Send direct to the publisher. Also 5000 Curiousities of the Bible, \$2.50, 40,000 sold. E. B. BEATTY, Pub. 757 Broadway, N.Y.

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL

Burlington Route. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R.R. GOING WEST. ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS. Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to DENVER, and all points in the Far West. Shortest route to KANSAS CITY, and all points in the South-West. TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS should not forget the fact that Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates can be purchased via this Great Through Line, to all the Health and Pleasure Resorts of the West and South West, including the Mountains of COLORADO, the Valley of the Yosemite, the CITY OF MEXICO, and all points in the Mexican Republic. HOME-SEEKERS should also remember that this line leads direct to the Seat of the Government and Railroad Juncos in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washington Territory. It is known as the GREAT THROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is universally admitted to be the Finest Equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of Travel. Through Tickets via this line for sale at all Railroad Coupon Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada. T. J. POTTER, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager. PERCEVAL LOWELL, Gen. Pass. Agt. CHICAGO. JNO. Q. A. BEAN, Gen. Eastern Agt. 217 Broadway, New York, 873 306 Washington St., Boston.



Publisher's Department.

FORMERLY the square piano was generally used, notwithstanding it was always cumbersome and inconvenient, as compared with the more elegant upright piano.

A DOUBLE PURPOSE.—The popular remedy, Haggard's Yellow Oil, is used both internally and externally, for aches, pains, colds, croup, rheumatism, deafness, and diseases of an inflammatory nature.

The ENTERPRISE MEAT CHOPPER has been tested and endorsed by over one hundred Agricultural Journals. The Farm & Fireside says "After testing, each Editor immediately ordered an Enterprise Meat Chopper for his kitchen."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERY

WINNIPEG.—In Knox Church, Winnipeg, on the second Wednesday in December, at ten o'clock a.m. OWEN SOUND.—Adjourned meeting in Division St. Church, Owen Sound, October fourteenth, at half past one p.m.

MAITLAND.—In Knox Church, Lucknow, on Tuesday, the sixteenth December, at one o'clock p.m.

PARIS.—In Princeton, on Tuesday, December sixteenth, at eleven a.m.

SAGUENAY.—In the Presbyterian Church, Mount Forest, on the sixteenth December next, at eleven a.m.

SARNIA.—In St. Andrew's Church, Sarnia, on Tuesday, the sixteenth December next, at ten a.m.

PETERBORO.—In St. Paul's Church, Peterboro', on the second Tuesday of January, at two p.m.

MONTREAL.—In David Morrice Hall, on the second Tuesday of January, 1885.

KINGSTON.—In St. Andrew's Church, Belleville, on Monday, December 15th at half past seven p.m.

OTTAWA.—In St. Andrew's Church Ottawa, first Tuesday in February, at ten o'clock a.m.

CHATHAM.—At Windsor, on second Tuesday of December, at ten a.m.

LONDON.—In First Presbyterian Church, London, on Tuesday, 9th Dec., at eleven a.m. Remits of Assembly will be considered.

BARRIE.—At Barrie, last Tuesday of January, 1885, at eleven a.m.

GREENB.—In St. Andrew's Church Berlin on Tuesday, 20th January, 1885, at ten o'clock a.m.

Conferences on the State of Religion, Temperance, and Sabbath Schools, will be held at 7 p.m. on the afternoon and evenings of the same day at the Wednesday forenoon.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

NOT EXCEEDING FOUR LINES, 25 CENTS.

DIED.

At Guelph, early on Wednesday morning, the 26th November, Elizabeth Fordyce, relict of the late Alexander Innes, and mother of James Innes, of the Guelph Mercury, formerly of Huntly, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in the 82nd year of her age.

Can't Keep House.

BOWMANVILLE, ONT., Dec. 5, 1884.

Messrs. SETH W FOWLE & SONS Boston

Dear Sirs:—We suppose it is no new thing for you to receive congratulations on the success of your valuable cough remedy, DR. WINTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY; but perhaps at this time a word or two from us will not prove out of place.

Yours truly,

STOTT & JURY, "The Druggists."

WANTED—A. F. from Sept 24 ORDAINED MISSIONARY To labour within bounds of Presbytery of Kingston.

Address M. W. MACLEAN, St. Andrew's Manse, Belleville, Ont.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR 1885. The Leading Magazine for Young Folks.



TOURISTS IN EUROPE. From "Personally Conducted," by Frank R. Stockton, in the November St. NICHOLAS.

A Michigan mother (and competent critic) writes to the Editor of St. NICHOLAS: "I am convinced that no child who is without St. NICHOLAS can successfully compete in the race of life with those who have had the benefit of its wonderful pages."

While these welcome instances serve to show the scope of St. NICHOLAS as a magazine for young folks, they do not indicate the thousand ways in which it delights, instructs, and truly helps the boys and girls who are familiar with its pages month by month.

"Can We Afford NOT to Take St. Nicholas?"

The magazine, during its eleven prosperous years, has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers; and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers.

This list of some of the good things already secured will give an idea of the magnitude of the preparations for future numbers of St. NICHOLAS:

ATTRACTIONS FOR 1885.

"His One Fault," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Trowbridge.

"Personally Conducted," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe. By F. R. Stockton.

"Historic Girls," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.

"Ready for Business": suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation, based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Manson.

"Driven Back to Eden," a serial story of country life for young folk. By E. P. Roe.

"Tales for Young Folks," a series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson).

"Among the Law-makers": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate, containing political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

"Davy and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Chas. Carryl.

"The Progress of Invention": "From Palatinquin to Parlor car," "From Cross bow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.

Short Stories by Louisa M. Alcott.

"Art Work for Young Folks": papers on decorative handicraft, by Chas. G. Leland

"Sheep or Silver?" a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. William M. Baker.

"A Garden of Girls," being six short stories for girls, by Six Leading Writers.

"Tales of Two Continents": stories of adventure, by H. H. Boyesen.

"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures by St. Nicholas Artists.

"From Bach to Wagner," brief, pointed biographies of great musicians.

Special Papers by Mary Hallock Foote; Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, G. B. Bartlett, Larric Prescott Spofford, Washington Gladden, Julia Schayer, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O. Stoddard, D. Kerr, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka, and others.

The Illustrations will be the work of the best artists and engravers, and there will be plenty of them. In November and December numbers are beautiful coloured frontispieces, reproducing water-colour drawings.

Now is the time to subscribe; price, \$3.00 a year; 25 cents a number. All book and news dealers sell numbers and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made direct to the publishers, THE CENTURY CO., 33 East 17th St., New York, N. Y.

PRINTING!

Unequaled Facilities for the execution of FIRST-CLASS

BOOK, PAMPHLET & JOB PRINTING, On short notice and at reasonable prices.

Large Founts of New Type! Modern Fast Steam Presses! Careful & Experienced Workmen!

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

PRESBYTERIAN

Printing & Publishing

COMPANY, 5 Jordan Street, - TORONTO

KNABE

PIANO-FORTES. UNEQUALLED IN

Tone, Touch, Workmanship & Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO. No. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

GENTLEMEN:—

I beg to intimate that my stock of cloths and men's furnishing goods for Fall and Winter, now complete, is exception ally fine and attractive.

Gentlemen from a distance, when in Toronto, should not fail to visit my establishment, and place their orders for what they require in CLOTHING, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, etc., etc. Liberal discount to students.

R. J. HUNTER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

101 KING STREET EAST,

Cor. King & Church Streets, Toronto.

28/52



Sold by all Druggists, Stationers, News and Fancy Goods Dealers.

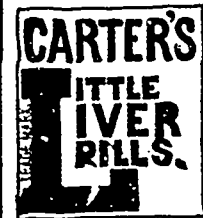
ROYAL



BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

WANTED—TWENTY-THREE MEN; guaranteed salary with commission. Apply immediately, and personally if possible, to Field Dept., Bradley, Garretson & Co., Bradford, Pa.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

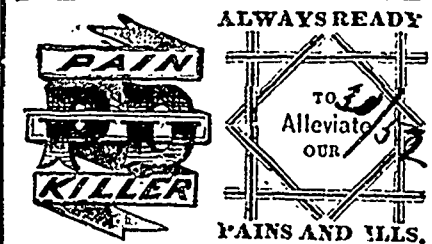
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.



ALWAYS READY TO ALLEVIATE OUR PAINS AND ILLS.

That Old, Reliable Killer of Pain,

Whether Internal or External, Perry Davis' Pain Killer should have a place in every Factory, Machine Shop and Mill, on every Farm, and in every Household, ready for immediate use, not only for Accidents, Cuts, Bruises, etc., but for Hoax Complaints, such as Dizziness, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, sudden Colds, Chills, Neuralgia, etc., etc. Sold everywhere.

Price, 20c, 25c and 50c per Bottle.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. Limited

Wholesale Agents, Montreal.