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### The Presbyterian Aews Co., TORONTO (Limited).

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Authorized Capital, \$50,000.00, in 5,000 Shares of \$10 Each.

Applications for stock to be addressed to O H. RODINSON, M.A., Manager.

A SPRINGFIDE THOUGHT. B) REV. W. D. RISTROYC, M.A., OTTAWA.

I its AR it in the whispering showers that bless the spring ing grass, I see it in the bright-eyed flowers that bless me as I pass-

I hear it in the song-bird's note from yonder greening bough,
It sighs upon the perfumed breeze that fans my throbbing trow—

I hear its music in the stream that shimmers in the light, Its voice floats to me from the stars soft shining through the night—

God is love.

God is love.

The fancies sweet and softened glow that o'er my spirlt steal, These kindly springtide sympathies, they teach my heart

O blessed springtide I in our hearts thy genial influence leave, For still a glad creation felt will help us to believe God is love

-Christian of Work.

### THE TWO SAMS COMING TO TORONTO.

WE see it announced in one of the daily papers that Messrs. Jones and Small are invited to Toronto to conduct evangelistic services, and that they are to do their work under the auspices of the Methodist and Baptist bodies. This announcement may be correct, although, so far as we know, Baptist churches have had very little to do with the invitation. However this may be, speaking for ourselves, we wish to say that, in our opinion, the s'ap taken is unnecessary and unwise. We dislike putting ourselves in opposition to brethren of our own or of any denomination, especially in matters connected with evangelistic work, and it is only because we deem this invitation a serious mistake that we venture

upon this protest.

Where is the necessity of inviting outside evangelists to the city of Toronto? This is "the city of churches," so-called, and it has in connection with its various religious organizations multitudes of consecrated nien and women who are willing to do, and who already do all the personal gospel work that evangelistic visits co-operation with the earnest endeav dependence being placed upon outside help. We are well aware, of course, that the name and fame of noted evangelists will ensure packed houses, and thus far make for success; but we strongly suspect that the true interest of the cause of Christ is indicated otherwise than through crowded audiences drawn together by the oddities, the eloquence, or the personal magnetism of any one man. Earnest, importunate prayer, and the faithful exposition of God's Word, are the elements which make up the success of evangelistic work; and anything I am hard.' Perfectly true. Put that piece of that may be the outcome of agencies other than these we are inclined to look upon as of very doubtful value. Suppose, now, the Christian people of Toronto were to go at this business among themselves—it is their business; it belongs to no one else-and suppose they were to make all the preparation which will be made while they are waiting and praying for the two Sams, would not all the solid results follow which are looked for from the anticipated labours of the two gentlemen who are invited? Let the pulpit announcements and exhortations be as full and frequent; let all the prayer-meetings be as fervent at the throne of grace with this object in view; let every family altar, day after object in view; let every family altar, day after and yet the glory does not belong to me; but day, invoke God's blessing on the effort to be to the Lord, who keeps me in a sense of His put forth; let the singers be as patiently drilled, love." and the corps of workers as fully instructed, and then let any one of our earnest gospel preachers conduct the meetings, and all that can be hoped ting the table, when a boy in the room said to for from the two Sams will be accomplished. her, "Mollie, do you pray?" The suddenness the do not in in this invitation because conduct the meetings, and all that can be hoped We do not join in this invitation because we think it altogether unnecessary. among us a multitude of ministers just as true God hears you?" the boy asked. She answered and with some blessed fruits. The work among to Christ, just as effective speakers, whom we are promptly, 'I know He does." "Do you think," the Chinese has suffered from the public hostility persuaded God would honour just as much in said he, trying to puzzle her, "that He hears a series of meetings such as is contemplated.

Besides being unnecessary, we think the invitation unwise, for the reason that it is highly on with her work; then she slowly said, position to give them sympathy and instruction. forty men and women so applied. They were improbable that the class of persons for whom "Master George, I pray into God's ears, not The full receipts of the Board for the year not received into the Church until they had

with funny species, with slangy expressions, and with the most highly flavoured of sensational methods. This reputation will attract to the meetings every night a rink full of people -ho go from curlosity, or whose spiritual being craves stimulus of the sort which may be expected, but will scarcely be attractive to those who are careless about the claims of the gospel, or to those who are earnestly seeking the Saviour. Many will go for the fun of it, many will go to scotf, and perhaps will remain to pray, but the great majority will go to hear Sam Jones, which great majority will, of course, be made up of those

who already profess Christianity.
We think the invitation unwise for a still more serious reason. The dignity, the beauty, and the sacredness of Christ's gospel are already sufficiently invaded by jest and butfoonery. We know what to expect from the invited evangelists, and fewer Sabbath schools were organized, and fewer Sabbath schools were organized, and whose sermons have preceded them, to tell us plainly about the loud laughter and the applause accompanying descriptions of scenes which ought and which were wont to evoke tears and accompanying descriptions of scenes which ought and which were wont to evoke tears and sobs. We have no wish to say anything severe, but our notion of loyalty to the whole spirit of Christ's gospel demands of us that we condemn

gelistic work; but if outside help must be had, we hope the committee will eliminate the laughter and applause passages.—The Canadian Bap.

A Scorchman's wife besought him to pray that the life of their dying baby might be spared. True to his old instincts, the good man kneeled down desoutle, and went out on the well-worn track, as he was wont to do in the prayer-meetings at the kirk Through and . 'irough the routine petitions he wandered along helplessly, until he reached at last, the honoured quotation: bath schools and churches have been organized. The growth of the work has been most encourtant turn again the captivity of Zion!" A mother's heart could hold its patience no longer: "Eh, man!" the woman broke forth impeluously; "you are aye drawn out for the Jews, but it's our bairn that's a decin!" Then, clasping her hands, she cried: "Oh! help us, Lord, and give out darling back to us if it be Thy holy will; but if he is to be taken away from us, make us to know the shools and churches have been organized. The growth of the work has been most encourtaging. The number of missionaries employed during the whole or part of last year was 1,367. As'a result of their labours, 15.695 have been gathered into the churches—9,561 by confession of his, and 6,134 by letter. The total amount darling back to us if it be Thy holy will; but if he is to be taken away from us, make us to know he is to be taken away from us, make us to know Thou wilt have him to Thyself!" That wife knew what it was to pray a real prayer; and to the throne of grace she went, asking directly what she wanted most.

"A Spiritual Boarding-House"—This is the expressive phrase by which the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst recently described all that the Church is to those who go to it merely to receive foud the personal gospel work that evangelistic visits and rest for the amount of money contributed are supposed to set in motion. It has also in connection with its evangelical churches an educated and devoted Christian ministry, who are quite sufficient in themselves, God aiding them, to do all this sort of work that can be they not be their heart would be there; they would say and rest for the amount of money contributed in Japan, where large accessions have been made. The Union Church, with which our Church is connected, reports a gain in church membership of eighty per cent. In two years. In Chine, both would you go to Heaven?" "God would say would you go to Heaven?" "God would say would you go to Heaven?" "But would done. With such a ministry as Toronto has done. With such a ministry as Toronto has, take pride in giving to its support whatever Chinese war, and partly in consequence of the you really go to Heaven should you die first?" acting in co-operation with the earnest endeav- would tend to make it tasteful, homelike, per- outrages committed upon the Chinese in this "Of course, by trusting in Jesus I should go to ours of the consecrated men and women of all manent and as much like Eden as possible, country. Notwithstanding this, encouraging Heaven." "Is your heart different to what it the churches, we see no necessity of so much This boarding house treatment of the Church is progress has been made, and in the south special was?" "I have peace." "Where does that detrimental to all its interests, retards its growth, chills its atmosphere, disintegrates its membership and lowers it in the estimation of the world. The church-member who treats his church as his boarding house, has yet to learn his proper instead, a still wide influence and a more fav-relation to "the body of Christ," the functions ourable position have been gained with the of his membership and the inestimable value of government and with the people. General London, Dr. Anderson (medical missionary from his privileges.

> If it could glory, it would glory in the fire and not in itself—in the fire that kept it a bright, molten mass. So in myself I am black, I am cold, and I am hard, but if the Lord take pos-His Spirit fills my being, the blackness will go, the coldness will go, and the hardness will go;

A LITTLE black girl, eight years old, was set because we of the question confused her a little, but she the Indians of our own country, always beset fair field of evangelistic work, as upwards of one We have knowned. "Yes, every night." "Do you think with difficulties, has been faithfully prosecuted, thousand five hundred villages were represented yours prayers as readily as those of white children?" For full three minutes the child kept the work is contemplated vill in any great not girl's, and if I say what I ought to say, God tures of the Board for the various missions and stood the test of persecution.

The full receipts of the Board for the year have been shown and stood the test of persecution. Some of them proved to be very successful missions and for home expenses, have been \$745,366 62; sionaries.—N. Y. Observe.

### Mission Work.

MISSION WORK INTHE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Standing Committees of the Assembly reported as follows:

HOME MISSIONS.

If we consider the aggregate receipts of the Board for the past year its financial condition may be pronounced prosperous and full of encouragement. Including what came into the treasury for the liquidation of the debt, the rethat important interests suffered for the lack of a little timely aid.

Christ's gospel demands of us that we condemn the light speech, the jest and the slang with which that sacred thing is now being carried to the masses, and for which the invited evangelists that year would have reached nearly \$650,000 recommended by the preceding General Assembly, and have left us substantiall, free that the standard of the hard times the former have from debt. Notwithstanding the hard times the churches came up manfully to these figures, havwe found that the debt came mostly from the falling off of legacies. The legacies in 1882 were \$55,000; in 1883, \$103.000; in 1884, \$1\$1,000; but in 1885 only \$55,000, or \$96,000 short of the previous year.

Notwithstanding the burden of our debt, and the order not to take up new work, the preach-ing of the gospel has not been in vain. The churches have been strengthened, many revivals have been enjoyed, and our missionaries have reached out beyond central points, and new Sabbath schools and churches have been organized. sources, has been \$671,728.70; for current work, \$526,434.10; for the debt, \$117,531.51; for Permanent and Trust Funds, \$12,148.39; for Sustentation Department, \$15,614.70; leaving the total indebtedness at the end of the year, \$43,634.50. The resolutions of the Committee were adopted, one fixing \$750,000 as the sum to be raised next year for Home Missions.

#### FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The year has been one of especial prosperity ourable position have been gained with the Medical Mission.

feared might follow the change of administration open doors and eager listeners. in Guatemala have not occurred, and the mission has been undisturbed. The work among toward these people; but some decided steps in ad-vance have been made, and on the part of Christian number of patients applied for admission into people all over the land there is an increased dis- the church. In one year one hundred and

which added to the debt of last year, amounting to \$57,651.72, have made the total liabilities \$303,017.74. There remains, therefore, a present

deficit of \$57,853.28.

The Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions have continued their generous support, aggregating a total contribution of \$224,025.40. As a rule, these helpful auxiliaries have shown a handsome advance from year to year, even when other resources sell short, but in their gifts for the past year they have fallen \$573 15 behind the iotal reported in 1885.

A series of resolutions were submitted by the committee approving of the work of the Boards for the past year, and then Rev. Dr. Gillespie, the new secretary, addressed the Assembly in an admirable speech, which he prefaced with a fine tribute to the memory of his immediate predecessor, Dr. David Irving. After Dr. Gillespie a number of foreign missionaries were heard, Rev. John Carrington, of Siam, Rev. Hunter Corbett, of China, Rev. Jonathan Wilson, of the Laos Mission, Siam, Rev. Dr. William III. Johnston of Iralia Dr. Mandatach of Phil H. Johnston, of India, Dr. MacIntosh, of Philadelphia, also made a noble speech for missions. The Assembly then declared that \$750,000 should be the mark for the coming year in addition to the payment of the debt of \$57,000. The report and resolutions were then adopted.

A SAMPLE CONVERT.—The following, selected as a fair average specimen of the examination converts are subjected to in the China inland mission, is not only very interesting but instructive, showing that so-called converts are not baptized at random, as many suspect and some even say. Mrs. Dzar shall answer for herself, "Where did you first hear the Gospel?" "My aunt first told me about it." "What did you hear that struck you first?" "I heard that by trusting in Jesus sins could be forgiven." "How can Jesus forgive your sins?" "He was nailed to the Cross, and shed His blood." "Who is Jesus?" "Jesus is the Son of God," "What do you understand by God?" "God, and Jesus, and the Holy Spirit—three in one." "You will have to put up with a good deal of tive, showing that so-called converts are not bap-"You will have to put up with a good deal of contempt, and perhaps persecution, if you join with us?" "Jesus will save me and take me to Heaven, so I am willing to suffer." "Do you buy and sell on the Lord's Day now?" "I' did so some time ago, but now I have given that up." "Have you any household gods or pletures in your house now?" "I have long ago destroyed all of them." Do you exhort your husband to believe in Jesus and to become husband to believe in Jesus and to become His disciple?" "I have, and he has given up buying and selling on worshipping days."
"Don't you know that when the neighbours know that you have formally joined with us they will not pay the debts they owe you, and you must not expect the Church to interpose for you?" "I have Heaven's happiness, and if they will not pay what they owe me, no matter." advantages have been gained in a peaceful peace come from—from your good works?" occupation both of Kwang Sai Province and of the great island Hainan. The newly formed help to spread the Gospel?" "Yes, and I'll Korean Mission has met with no reversals, but give a thousand cash a-year."

At one of the May missionary meetings in prosperity, and a sure, but not rapid advance Formosa, China) described the present conhave marked the year in the missions of India: dition of mission work in that part of the world "Ir a piece of iron could speak, what would it say? It would say, 'I am black, I am cold, have been given to our missionaries. The I am hard.' Persectly true. Put that piece of Syrian Mission has experienced blessed reviving into the furnace and wait awhile, and what influences, especially in Beirut; and new evidences that ever. While in some parts of the would it say? The bleckness is good the classes have appeared of the general leaves to counter trace with the counter trace. While in some parts of the would it say? would it say? The blackness is gone, the dences have appeared of that general leaven country persecution had not wholly died out, coldness is gone, and the hardness is gone,—it which is affecting all society, and especially the the medical department of mission work acted has passed into a new experience. But if that plece of iron could speak, surely it would not glory in itself, because the fire and iron are two distinct things that remain distinct to the last.

which is allecting all society, and especially the as a loadstone to draw all clusses and conditions work has prospered, and the churches have of people—from the miserable opium-eater to advanced in strength and influence. Signal the high-class Mandarin afflicted with rheudistinct things that remain distinct to the last. ledical Mission.

The mission in Mexico has been gradually tian literature in the colloquial. Even the perfecting its organization and arrangement of literaticlass, who generally affected to despise fields, and has given increased attention to everything, were beginning to realize that the session of my soul, if I am filled with love, if theological education, and to the work of the printing press was a power for good. Some of press. A goodly number have been added to the churches were self-supporting, and an the churches. The work in Peru and Colombia endeavor would be made to render them all so, has met with serious discouragements, owing in as soon as possible. The first need in China part to the disturbed condition of the country; was an increase of spiritual life; the second, a but in Chili and Brazil a good degree of progress supply of trained native ministers; and the has been made. The evil results which it was third, more missionaries, for whom there were

Dr. Lyall (medical missionary from Swatow) referring to the hospital there as presenting a fair field of evangelistic work, as upwards of one by patients treated every year. Swatow was as good a centre as could be found in China for

## The Pamily.

For the Parapyranian Ravins

SPRING PLOWERS. E) "YAHHEFI TAHIOVAIL"

Wricostr, the son's returning power! Welcome, the soft and genial shower
On the fresh May sward falling!
On hill at d. ale, by woodland ways,
In hosts of flowers that skyward gaze,
Forth from the earth sweet hymns of praise
How grandly they are calling t

Tis Nature's tribute to her God; And the humblest if sweret of the sod Prof rs a sweet oblation, Well was it sung in loftler verse, Though men were not, or were what's worse, Atheists, God would have worshippers
And daily adviation.

Sweet flowers-in them the signs we trace Of heavenly wisdom, power and grace— They're Nature's gospel preachers, "Mark ye the filtes of the field," Our Saviour said ; then let us yield Attention due to truths revealed By doly sanctioned teachers.

Through flowers (cod did, even from the first, Show mercy to the ground He curst, Had man the wit to read them. But since our Saviour voiced their pleadings, From Eden's book they're not mere readings, God's word in their sweet intercedings, Is pledged to those who beed them.

" King Solomon, in his array, Ning Solimon, in his array.
Surpassed us not," inspired they say,
"Andfwe're but simple flowers;
If thus of us hearen's King takes care,
What reason you should e'er despair,
You who His heavenly image bear,
Blest, too, with godlike powers?

"We teil not, spin not, only give Beauty and sweetness while we live, God's great designs subserving ! Blest, or unblest, inay hap, of nien , Sung or unsung by tongue or pen, Yet still within th' Almighty's ken, And from 11ts will ne'er swerving.

In genial May, 'neath kindly sky, In beauty what with us may vie Yet we shall soon be dying. Stay, folly's dupes, a moment stay ! Leain from us, ere we fade away, How beauty and youth must soon decay And in the tomb be lying.

"Yet, Christians, deem not such our doom, Rejulce, that we again shall bloom, Types of your resurrection;
When like a hly bulb unroll'd,
You'll spring immostal from the mould,
To bloom, where brighter skies unfold,
In loveliest perfection.

"Bat worldings, you that prize the flower, Yet with the teachings of God power And wisdom filly dally t And wisdom july daily i If iw long will you love transient shows, Charm'd with the features we disclose, And Lily of the Valley." TORONTO, May 11/4, 1886.

#### THE WEAR AND TEAR OF MODERN LIFE

THERE has long prevailed a conviction, the outcome in part of intuition, in part of evidence which in its nature is somewhat indefinite, that we are living at too fast a rate, and that the pressure shows signs of inc case rather than of diminution.

There icems no reason to dispute the prevalent sinpression that nervous diseases are commoner than formerly, and that we suffer vastly more than our forefathers from the sense of pressure, worry and unrest. Mr. Goschen, in his recent admirable address on "Hearing, Reading and Thinking," remarked with too certain truth that not only are we always in a hurry, but that we would be ashamed to admit that it was ever otherwise. This high tension, though no doubt peculiarly characteristic of metropolitan life, prevails more cases will give full explanations and descriptions or less in all our large centres of population, and of matters historical, scientific, legal, mechanical, we cannot regard its possible further increase etc. Quite an army of persons has been at work without apprehension, both for ourselves and those who will come after us. To a certain extent it is the inevitable outcome of modern civilization. Steam has not merely quickened physical movement, but its accelerating effect has operated in The tele every department of life and manners. graph and telephone mark the victory of the nineteenth century over space and time, but we pay for the boon in an increased expenditure of vital energy Education has entarged its scope and its claims at so rupid a rate that already the timid are beginning to demand a halt.

Now, we are far from thinking that civilization will arrest its onward career or abate its claims, no matter how loud or how earnest be the notes of alarm. We cannot put the drag on human progress, or modify at will the complicated conditions of modern society. Ease of existence and simplicity of manners are not to be obtained by merely sighing for them. But, while we can do little to atay the onward relentless rush of modern progress, it is worth our while to inquire what are its peculiar dangers, and whither it is surely tending. Wo cannot leap from the express train, but it is something to know whither we are going, and whether the road is clear.

Medical acience offers us this preliminary consolation. Hard work, physical or mental, is not only not hurtful, but is actually healthful. The hard-worked muscle, whether of arm or heart, responds to the stimulus, and receives an accession vigour and development. The hard-worked brain, if placed under favourable conditions for its activity, becomes more vigorous and fruitful. Indolent inactivity of body or mind is undoubtedly far more injurious to both physical and intellectual vigour than severe labour, provided only that the labour be pursued under healthful conditions of food, air, rest and sleep. This, in brief, is the message of science, that not labour, but its too often abnormal environment, is responsible for the deterioration of the physical and intellectual powers. The factory operative who succumbs at forty dies, not of hard work, but of foul air and defective diet. Over pressure in the schools means, for the most part, not that the brain is getting too much food, but that the stomach is getting too little. The student induces brain weariness, not merely by excessive atudy, but by late hours, insufficient sleep, lack of fresh air, and perhaps, an undue partiality for the tobacco leaf or the sea-pot. It cannot be too strongly pro-

claimed that the end of modern civilization is, not that we should arrest the pressure of work, which it is unnecessary to do, and, if necessary, would be impossible, but that we should learn to work under healthful and rational conditions.

One of the most genuine difficulties of modern life hes in the hinderances which exist to the proper adjustment of work. The hard worker is the man who maintains a high average of work, not he who crowds into one day the toil of two, and then spends two or three days of ldleness in attempting to recuperate his powers. No error is more frequent or more disastrous than this. Much vexation, disappointment, and disease would be averted if we would accertain the limits of our powers, and realize that to exceed them is not an economy of time, but precisely the reverse. This is a hard learn in learn, and it is sometimes learned too late. Si jeunesse s wait et si vieillesse four ut-if youth only knew how rightly to use its powers, and if age only retained the powers which it learns, perhaps too late, how to use! This attempt to crowd into one day the work of two has the grave disadvantage of entailing a great expen-diture of vital force as the result of worry. We wear ourselves out, not by hard work, but by anxious thought regarding the adjustment of work and by nervous irritation at the failure to accomplish an extravagant task. A complex social system makes a multiplicity of claims upon us; but if we would live wisely we must learn so to adjust those claims that we shall discharge each in the order of its importance, and not waste time and energy in constant hesitation as to which has the right of priority.

Science gives us a further consolation in its dictum, that rest is not to be found in inertness but in change of occupation. The over-worked man often looks forward to his annual holiday, and promittes himself the great luxury of simply doing nothing. He tries the experiment, and, in nine cases out of ten, it is a disastrous failure. He dreams of lying on his back, and watching the clouds or the sea, and enjoying a delicious indosence. He gets his wish, and he is more weary and miscrable than ever before. He has forgotten that he is no longer a child, and that he has lost forever the capacity of being idle. But a distinct change of occupation would have given him the distraction which he needs. Thus, we see a great statesman spending the leisure of the Parliamen-tary recess in maintaining a philosophic contro-versy, or a great naturalist turning aside to dis-course upon the choice of books. Amid the high tension of the nineteenth century it is some consolation to know that the weary brain-worker need not seek absolute idleness; but, by turning aside into fresh pastures, may find new material for the healthful exercise of that mental activity

which has become second nature.

The conclusion at which we arrive is, then, that the need of our age is not rest and stagnation, but healthful conditions for work, freedom from worry, suitable variety, and a wise distribution of our time.—From a paper by Dr. Roose, in the Fortnightly Review.

#### THE CENTURY DICTIONARY.

Por the past five years The Century Co, New York, has been engaged in preparing a dictionary of the English language, of which Professor William D. Whitney, of Yale College, is editor-inches,—the purpose being to make a more comprehensive work than has yet appeared in popular form to include in addition to week cill college. form, to include, in addition to a very full collection of individual words in all departments of the language, all technical phrases, not self explaining, in law, the mechanical arts, the sciences, etc. Indeed, it is designed to make this dictionary so complete in its definitions of all branches of science and art that even the specialist will need nothing lutther. The number of "new" words in many of these departments is said to be surpris-ingly great. The dictionary will have also a remarkably complete system of cross-references, and will embody in itself a dictionary of synonyms which will add greatly to its value.

A prominent feature of the new work will be its encyclopedic character. Its definitions will be for several years reading standard. American and English books in search of quotations, of which an immense number will be used. American writers, such as Emerson, Lowell, Hawthorne, Irving, Whittier, Longfellow, Holmes, and our distinguished scientists, are receiving special attention.

The pub ishers are taking great pains with the illustrations, of which there will be about 5,000 They are employing the same class of artists and engravers that contribute to their magazines, and they mean to make the result something hitherto unknown in the world of dictionaries. Each pic-ture as it is drawn, and again after it is engraved, is submitted to the specialist to whose department it belongs, that its scientific accuracy may be guar-anteed. Of these specialists there are about thirty, working at their homes in New York, Haltimore, Washington, New Hasen, Cambridge, and elsewhere, each being individually responsible for all the definitions in his department, and all under the general supervision of Professor Whitney, who will himself have special charge of the definitions in the department of philology, in which he is famous, and of the spelling and pronunciation. It is understood that he will not adopt a phonetic method of spelling, though on theoretical grounds he is known to favour it. Professor Whitney is not only recognized as the most eminent Americab philologist, but the London Saturday Review has recently pronounced him the foremost English-speaking acholar in his department. In ad dition to the specialists, a force of about fifty assistants has been busy collating material and preparing copy for the printer, the final work on which is done with type-writing machines at The

Century Co.'s office.

The inception of this acheme was a desire to improve and Americanize the "Imperial Dictionary " of Great britain, brought out in this country The Century Co. five years ago. As the work of altering it advanced, it became apparent that a better plan was to begin de novo, and so the far greater work of making a new dictionary of the Binglish language was begun. Two or three years must still elapse before it will appear, and in the mean time opportunity is offered by the publishers to those interested in helping on so useful a work to contribute material and suggestions to it. Much valuable matter has been received in this way from many scholars and practical men all over

the world. It is estimated that upwards of a quarter of a

million of dollars will be spent upon The Cen-tury Dictionary before it is ready for publication. The work of type-setting and printing will be done by the De Vinne Press, in the new building into which they have recently moved.

### THE CHURCH DEBT.

THE church debt is a comparatively modern apphance, and yet it has been productive of many peculiar features. For instance, we call to mind the clergyman who makes a specialty of going from place to place as a successful debt demol-isher. He is a part of the general system just as much as the ice cream freezer or the button-hole

Then there is the row or social knock-down-anddrag-out which goes along with the church debt. All these things aild to the general interest in one way or another which is the mission of the c. d.

I once knew a most exemplary weman who became greatly interested in wiping out a church debt, and who finally succeeded in wiping out the debt, but in its last expiring death struggle it gave her a wipe from which sho never recovered. She had succeeded in begging the milk and cream and the eggs and the sandwiches, and the use of the dishes and the sugar, and the loan of an oyster and the use of the freezer, and fifty button hole bouquets to be sold to men not in the habit of wearing bouquets, but she could not borrow a circular artist to revolve the crank of the freezer, so she agitated it herself. Her husband had to go away prior to the festivities, but he ordered her not to crank the freezer. He had very little influence with her, however, and so to day he is a widower. The church debt was revived in the following year, and now there isn't a more thriving church debt anywhere in the country. Only last week that church had traded iff \$75 worth of groceries in the form of aspestos cake and celluloid angel food in such a way that if the cost of the groceries and work were not considered, the clear profit was \$13 after the hall rent was paid. And why should the first cost of the groceries be reckoned when we stop to think that they were involuntarily furnished by the deprayed husband and father?

I must also add that in the above estimate doctors' bills and funeral expenses are not reckoned.—

#### A CHILD MINISTER.

HFRE is a story of a child minister that will show you how very much children can do for Jesus. Little Annie Gale had given her heart to Jesus, and now all day long she wanted to be doing his will and pleasing Him. But one morning her heart was very much grieved. A gentleman called at her father's house, and he laughed at the notion of little Annie being converted. "She was always so good that she did not need it to make her any better," he said. "If old Dan Hunter began to love Jesus, now, I should think there was something in it." Poor little Annie was very much grieved, and going away to her room, she knelt down.

Now there was no mistake about it that old Dan

was the very crossest and most disagreeable man in the village. He worked away in his wheelwright yard, grumbling and growling all day long. No poor woman ever came into his yard to get poor woman ever came into his yard to get shavings for her fire, and no boy ever crept in there for a basket of chips. Nobody who could help it ever came to see Old Dan. This morning he was at work bending at his saw, when a very pleasant little voice said, "Good morning, Dan."

The voice was so pleasant that Dan looked around and forgot to scowl. "Please, Dan," said little Annie, "I want to speek to you, and I'm sure you won't mind, will you?"

Now it was sallong since anybody had cared to speak to Dan at all that he couldn't understand what this little maiden could have to say, so he laid down his saw and rolled his apron around

hid down his saw and rolled his apron around his waist, and sat down on the trunk of a tree. Really, for old Dan, he was looking quite pleased. "Well, whatever do you want to say to me, little one?" He spoke gruffly—he always did, but it was a good deal for old Dan to speak at all, for

he generally only grunted. Little Annie sat down by his side, and, looking fuller and more complete than is customary in up into his rugged, wrinkled face, she said, "well, attended services with works of this kind, it will go further into the Dan, you know Jesus does love me, and I do every Sunday, looking wiser than the wisest of the various uses and meanings of words, and in many love Him. But the gentleman at home says that whole congregation. Poor old Major! I trust cases will give full explanations and descriptions! I am so little, and that I am so good, that he does there are many quiet days for him in his adopted home, peacefully living among his aged and help says that if you would begin to love Jesus, then he would believe in it. Now, Dan, you will, won't you? Because Jesus does love you, you know," and little Annie took hold of Dan's great, rough hand. "He loves you very, very much, Dan. You know He died upon the Cross for all of us."

Poor old Dan! Nobody had ever talked to him like that for years and years-never since his mother had gone to heaven. And down those wrinkled cheeks the tears began to come, very big and very fast. "Don't cry, Dan; because God loves us, though we have sinned, and He sent Jesus into the world to save us." Dan's heart was broken. He could only say, "God be merciful to me, the worst of sinners." As little Annie talked with him, he came to see all—how that Jesus died for him, and was able to give him a clean heart and a right spirit. Little Annie lest him praising God, his heavenly Pather, for such wonderful love, and went away to tell the gentleman at her home.

"Now, sir," said she, you must believe that Jesus loves me, because old Dan Hunter has really begun to love Him, and he has got converted."

"Nonsense," laughed the gentleman. "Why, Annie, whoever told you that?" "Well, you'll see." And he did, and so did everybody else in the place. They saw that old nipped, frowning face turned into joy and glad-ness. They saw the ill-tempered old Dan become so kind that everybody had a friend in him; and when you passed the yard you might be sure to hear a happy old man, as he worked with hammer and saw, cheerily singing about the wondrous love of lesus.

So Annie ministered unto the Lord .- Christian.

#### AN INTERESTING DOG STORY.

I SEARD a very curious story about an old dog the other day, which speaks much for the dog sagacity, and, I might almost say, of his reasoning powers, and I believe the atory to be strictly true; it was told to me by a gentleman of unquestionable

The name of the dog was Mijer. He was a most faithful and affectionate animal, a firm friend to his master and all his family, a great pet and safe companion for their children, and a jealous guardian of their welfare. But Major was growing very old. He had lost his youthful vivacity and activity and his mature usefulness. He was

no pleasure or comfort to himself or to anybody else, and it had been suggested frequently in the family conclaves that the worn-out old dog must be shot or disposed of in some such unwelcome manner, but the evil deed was put off from day to day, as no one had the heart or the courage to pronounce the sentence of death on the faithful

Finally, his master called Major into his library one day, and said, in slow and solemn voice "Major, old fellow, I want to have a serious talk with you," and the poor old dog sat up as straight as his infirm back and limbs would permit, and listened to what his master had to say, which was after this fashion:

" Now, Major, you know that you are getting to be a very old dog, and that you are very useless. I am told every day that you are good for nothing, and that I must shoot you or take your life in some way. The family cannot keep you around any longer, and the sooner you are put out of the way

Here poor Major set up a most piteous and melancholy white, as if he understood every word that was said to him and that his heart was

"But, Major," continued his master, "I, too, am growing old like you, and know that I am of very little use in the world; and you know many people think that old people and old dogs are very much in the way, and many old men and old women are sent to the poor-house to be taken care of. You know that is where old Jerry Styles has lived since he has been old and useless. There are a great many old men there, and who knows but I may have to join them if I live much longer?
Now you may go, Major. I have told you plainly
what I ought to do for you, but for the old times'
sake I will keep you a little longer."
Major listened very attentively to all his master

had to say, and then, in a most solemn manner, walked away with slow steps, his ears and tail drooping, and left the house where he had lived

for many, many years.
Poor Major was not seen again that day or the next, and though diligent inquiries were made for the missing dog, yet no trace of him could be found, and the family came to the conclusion that in a fit of desperation the poor animal must have committed suicide. But at last, on Saturday after-noon, the dog appeared in his old home, seemed very glad to see every member of the family, and he received a very cordial welcome; but when evening came he again disappeared and did not return until about the same hour on the next Sat-urday alternoon. He looked sleek and in good condition, as if he had taken excellent care of him-self, made himself perfectly at home, and seemed wonderfully happy to meet his old friends; but he disappeared in the evening as before, but came trotting along to his old home on the next Saturday at the same hour.

It became quite a mystery what had become of the dog between the two Saturdays, and before a great while it was ascertained that the dog after listening so patiently to his master's speech, saying he was old and useless and must be got rid of, and learning that the poor-house was a place for old and useless people, probably reasoned, "Why not for dogs too?" He started off directly from his old home and diligently made his way to that asylum for the aged and infirm and useless, which was about a mile from his master's house. He walked into this retreat with much dignity, as if he had a right to take a shelter there and claim pro-tection. He settled himself quietly among the helpless old people and made friends with every-

But the most curious part of the story was that every Saturday afternoon those inmates who were not too infirm to leave the house were allowed a half-holiday, and taking advantage of this, poor Major felt that he was entitled to the same privilege, and that he too would take his hall holiday with the other paupers, and so he regularly started for his old home when the day came round, and made his visit and returned respectably before dark.

The man in charge of the poorhouse said that Major was the best disposed dog he ever saw, and, as he expressed it, "acted like folks all the time," less companions, and when his life draws to its close he will leave belind a record of faithfulness and sagacity which has rarely been excelled Illustrated Christian Weekly.

#### A WELL DESERVED HONOUR.

Queen's University, Kingston, has honoured itself and shamed all our little provincial colleges, by conferring the degree of D.C.L. upon the Rev S. T. Rand, our veteran Micmac missionary Our little denominational colleges are lavish in con ferring their degrees on Uritish admirals, generals and other Imperial nabobs who happen to be natives, be they ever so brilliant, distinguished and deserving, are frequently forgotten. Can any good thing come out of Nazareth? Dr. Rand is one of the most extraordinary men of this genera lon. He isCanada's Elihu Burritt. Originally a bricklayer, he educated himself, became a proficient Latin scholar-the best in the provinces, rivals Gladstone in the translation of hymns into Latin, and writes and talks twelve languages. At 24 he became a Baptist pastor, and had a most promising future before him. In 1848, when Nova Scotia sent her first missionary to the heathens in the South Pacific, Mr. Rand was powerfully affected by the remark, "Why not Christianize the heathens at home?" From that time he devoted his life to civilizing and Christianizing the semi-savage Indians of the provinces. Since tien the Indians have made more material and religious progress than they made during the previous 200 years. Mr. Rand learned their language, discovered the wonderful story of Glooskap and other Indian legends, rivalling in interest the romantic and weird legends of the Norsemen, translated the Bible and many other works into Micmac, gave them a dictionary and rescued their language from oblivion. The next generation will begin to realize Mr. Rand's great sacrifice and greater success. Meanwhile, it is a source of gratification to Prin-cipal Grant's host of admirers in the provinces that he has had conferred the appropriate honour of D.C.L. on a man so worthy to receive it as the Venerable Silas F. Rand. By the way, I should not forget to add, that Mr. Rand has literally lived by faith during the past quarter of a century. His work has gone right along, yet he has not taken up a collection nor asked any man to give one single dollar. - Nova Scotia Correspondent of the Montreal

### Our Story.

#### BARBARA STREET.

A FAMILY SLORY OF TO-DAY, BY HIP AUTHOR OF "OUR NELL," "A SAILOR'S DAUGHTER," BTC. CHAPTER XVIII.

In the evening Waterhouse attended service at Luke's Church, as had now become a frequent custom. On coming out he generally met some of the Norrises, and walked home with them, and this harpened, whether of design or not, most come of the Surface to the sound of the surface to the surface of the surface to the surface t Luke's Church, as had now become a frequent this harpened, whether of design or not, most often on the Sundays when it was Grace's turn to go to evening service. However it might be, Wa-terhouse looked forward with eagerness to this quarter of an hour's walk, for Grace was never less quarter of an licit's walk, for Grace was never less identity, kept himself out of sight, and now folinclined to stand on the defensive than on these occasions. It seemed as if she lost her thorns in church, and brought out with her nothing but sweetness and fragrance. Sometimes she spoke very little, but that did not disappoint Waterhouse, who, when he found her disencilined to talk, would converse with her mother or sister, whichever might be hearing her company, and while doing of the course of t who, when he found her disenclined to talk, would converse with her mother or sister, whichever might be bearing her company, and while doing so would be sufficiently happy in the mere sense of her presence. Short delightful scraps of time were those snatched from the prosaic practical week for a dreamy unsubstantial bliss, which trans-figured the dull streets more than did the tender Grace's face, which, sweet and solemn, would be turned towards the glowing west, or northward toward the distant hill. And his heart would swell, as he looked, with its urgent sense of her goodness. and dearness. On this particular evening such a glorified walk had taken place, and Waterhouse always a happy man on such evenings, felt now the additional lightness of heart born of joyal expectations of the morrow. He had herely dared to hope that his boldness would meet with the success that it did. He could scarcely understand the good fortune.

After he had had supper, he sat with a book in his hand, to which he paid but scant attention for Grace's words and looks that evening, down to the very most insignificant of them, were repeating themselves in his brain. Not one word or look had she ever given him which could, by even a lover's fancy, be interpreted as meaning encouragement, or even apprehension of his feelings. There was scarcely bitterness in the thought, however, for he had of intention been prudent-very prudent. He had felt the necessity of not startling her, of not damaging his chance by precipitance. The times were not yet ripe, she must know him, must learn to trust him before the idea of any such feelings should be presented to her, and there was time, plenty of time, to act with wise deliberation. There were no rivals in the way, no possible rival. The Norrises had no social circle. What an enlivening consideration that was 1 The only young man who visited them besides himself was Denston, and in that quarter there was abundant security. A man could not be in love with two sisters at once. Thus mbeing, he was surprised to hear a tap at his door. On receiving an invitation to enter, the visitor

proved to be Kitty.

"Oh, Mr. Waterhouse," she exclaimed, hurriedly, "would you mind coming? Mamma, I mean, sent me to ask you if you would be so very kind as to see what Grace is doing. She is gone over the wall."

"Gone over the wall i" cried Waterhouse, starting up. "What on earth do you mean?"
"Oh, haven't you heard them quarrelling? Such

a dreadful noise! Grace thought the man was beating his wife, or the little lame boy, and she got a chair and went to the wall to look over, and then she jumped over. Mamma is so frightened, and so

Waterhouse waited no longer than to take in the

Wo will have her back in no time, Mrs. Norris," said Waterhouse, confidently, though feeling horridly starmed as to what might have happened before now. "Take your mother in, Miss Hester; she has nothing on, and the night is cold. Leave the matter to me, Mrs. Norris.

It was a dark gusty night, heavy with clouds, and rain-drops were beginning to fall. Mrs. Norris and Hester reluctantly went in-doors to watch from an Apper window. "Go you in, too, Sarah," Waterhouse added,

when he reached the wall, and found Sarah there. She was standing on the chair, straining eyes and ears to catch any intelligence that might arrive belief in her mind which still lurked there when to either from the open door of the opposite house, through which a dim light issued. Waterhouse mounted the wall, and discovered a tub, which, attanding bottom upwards on the opposite side, formed the means of descent. A few moments more, and he was at the door of the house, and his ear caught the sound of Grace's voice. The door opened into a back kitchen, and that into a coom beyond, from whence the sounds proceeded. His impetuous course was checked; there was evidently no quarrelling going on there now. Grace was safe. Would she not be angry with him for interfering with her? It appeared the better plan to wait within earshot, ready to proceed further, if occasion arose. What Grace had said he had not caught distinctly, but with it came the sound of a woman sobbing, and now came a woman's voice.
"Oh, miss! he were drunk, or he'd never!

done it. He never laid finger on 'im afore." "That I ain't," broke in a sulky deep voice ; "and l'il larn yer to be so aggrawatin', that I will "Your wife's excuse for you is a bad one, Mr. Potter," now came, in clear accents, from Grace; "but you will admit that you needed one, and that it was kind of her to make it for you. You may be sure that she would rather have had you strike

her than your lanie boy. "Yes, that I would, bless 'is 'art ! ' sobbed the

"Then, you should larn him not to be so aggra-watin'. You're one as bad as t'other."
"Charlie," said Grace, "how did you offend tooks your father? If you were wrong, you must beg Her his pardon."

Lor, miss ! 't ain't no matter o' use your speakin'; he'll be as bad as ever when your back's

up with his father. If you will forgive and forget, Mr. Potter will do so to-won't you, Mr. Potter?" "You didn't hurt me, father," now interposed a maller, weaker voice.

There was a pause. Then Grace said-"I will say good night to you all now. It is Sunday night, you know, when we ought to be all happy and good. Come for the soup to-morrow, Charlie. I hope the baby will go to sleep again Mrs. Potter."

Waterhouse, hearing Grace coming, retreated a little further into the darkness. Mrs. Potter followed her to the door, saying in a loud whisper—
"He is a little angel, Miss, if ever there was one on this blessed earth. His father it im that and I

Waterhouse, meanwhile, feeling that If there were angel in the case Mrs. Potter had mistaken its identity, kept himself out of sight, and now fol-

for you."

"Why should I be angry?" she said, gently;
"it was very kind; but there was no need. I was

Waterhouse would have helped her to climb up to the wall. But as he held out his hand, she said— "Walt-wait a moment. Are my mother and Hester over there?"

It was not so dark but that Waterhouse, looking at her, saw that she was very pale, and that her dark eyes shone liquid through tears.

"It is so terribly sad, and we can do nothing. Look at all those houses, and to-night, when we are safe and happy, there is so much misery and wickedness there. We seem so near to those people, and yet we are separated by such a gulf. I must stay a moment in the cool air before I go to my mother."

Grace turned her face upwards to catch the wind. Waterhouse had not answered her, but still stood silently looking at her. As if there was some subtle influence conveyed by that silence, a sudden consciousness swept over Grace, which at once wrought a change in her manner and

speech.
"I will go in now," she said, in her usual quick tones. The wall was easily mounted, for the little urchins belonging to that side had succeeded in making foot-holes, by which they could clamber to the top. Waterhouse sprang down on the other side, and, holding out his hand, said—
"Will you jump?"

Grace jumped lightly, and then walked to the house in silence. Mrs. Norris was cordial in her thanks for the service Waterhouse had rendered. But it seemed to him that he heard nothing but the rather grave "Good-night!" which came from Grace

#### CHAPTER XIX. BRFORK THE START.

Kitty was awakened next morning by the suu-light streaming into her garret window. She had fallen asleep in such a state of ecstatic anticipation, mixed with dread of a wet morning, as would have kept an older person awake all night; and she awake in the brilliant sunshine to a sense of realized and perfect bliss. Kitty possessed the glorious gift of youth, which we never appreciate while it is ours. The anticipated pleasure was pleasure when it came, and did not turn to dust and ashes in her mouth, as is very frequently the experience of those who have lived a little longer in this world of complicated emotions. Kitty's sisters were not so fortunate. The morning found Grace too anxious, Hester too excited for perfect Waterhouse waited no longer than to take in the idea of Grace's situation. He rushed past Kitty, and made his way down stairs at very great speed. In the back garden he discovered Mrs. Norris and Hester—the former in a state of great aglitation.

"Mr. Waterhouse, how good of you I" she exclaimed; "my naughty girl has taken npon herself to interfere in this tipsy brawl. I cannot think what will become of her."

"Wa will have her back in no time Mrs. Nor is and taid her head on the pillow, and neither knew exactty what kept her awake. Perhaps we, who regard their sensations from a superior vantage ground, may be more penetrating. With regard to Grace, we have the advantage over her of knowing that Waterhouse, as he stood by her in silence that will become of her." overwhelming feeling as could not fail to produce some kind of effect, silent though it was. Grace did not know it as we do, but she was at the time vaguely alarmed, and at night the idea that Mr. Waterhouse might have fallen in love with her did actually cross her mind. It is true that she rejected the idea, that she was amazed at herself for enter-taining so causeless a one. She had not believed hersell so silly and so vain. Mr. Waterhouse had shown her extreme kindness and friendliness, but of so open and unsentimental a kind as to prevent the possibility of suspicion. So she argued with herself, but fell asleep at last with a residue of un-

she awoke in the morning.

Grace always brushed and coiled her mother's still abundant and glossy dark hair, and the occa-sion served for confidential chat. This morning Mrs. Norris observed-

"After all, Grace, it is really very convenient to have a gentleman in the house."

Grace, as she stood behind her mother's chair, felt the blood rushing into her cheeks. She anawered-

"When mothers have such barum - scarum daughters," while inwardly upbraiding herself for that senseless blush."

"I do not think," continued Mrs. Norris, "that the plan has turned out badly. I think it has justified itself. I was very doubtful at first; but you would have your way. You compelled me try it, Grace."

Like a self-willed undutiful child as I was." "No, my dear; I do not say that. I was, per-haps, a little too timid. I saw dangers which But I do think we have been most exceptionally fortunate in our lodger. I am aure I am deeply thankful that he was led to come to us in so unex-

pected a manner. Mrs. Norris had never spoken in this way before. Though Grace felt sare her mother was satisfied with the result of the experiment, the satisfaction had never been thus openly expressed, not even when the new carpet had been laid down in the dining-room, amid congratulations and beaming

Her mother soon after went down stairs; and Grace, left alone, opened the window, and stood for a few moments looking out. It was assuredly a glorious morning-clear and brilliant turned," interposed Mrs. Potter.

"Come, Mrs. Potter, it is you that are keeping ran through her frame. She was to see the woods, it up now. See, now Charlie is going to make it to be hours in the country—nothing could prevent

her rejolcing in that. She smiled half-mockingly as she mused over her mother's remarks, and the irony of their occurrence this morning, of all others, when, for the first time, she herself was entertaining suspicions of this perfect lodger. How her mother had insisted upon giving her (Grace) the whole credit of the scheme at the vary junc-ture when she would have been, for the first time, glad to know that the responsibility of it was not But was she to be the one, by these unfor nded imaginings, to spoil the harmonious working of her own scheme? Absurd! Grace gave he self a little shake, and turned away from the window. As she went down stairs, she firmly resolved that no such result should arise; nor would she spoil her day's pleasure by dwelling on it.

Kitty was almost too excited to eat, and if the lightest of summer clouds theted across the sun, looked ready to cry. Hester also was too excited to make a good breakfast, but it was in a different way from Kitty. Here was suppressed excitement, and only showed itself in the unusual brightness of her eyes and the alertness of her movements.

After breakfast a good deal of work had to be scampered through. At ten o'clock they were to start. The girls had no dainty pic-nic attire to array themselves in-nothing but their shabby winter clothes on this brilliant spring morning, when shabby clothes looked their shabbiest. But they were neither vain nor inclined to discontent, and they were quite used to being shabby; so they buttoned their worn gloves, and assumed the economically dark hats with no decrease of pleasureable excitement. Hester was the only one who had even given the matter a thought, it must be confessed that she sighed a little as she glanced at herself in the glass, and wished for a white dress and just the kind of delicate shady hat that would become her. Grace, standing with her back to the door, was mending a hole in her mother's glove, and Kitty was at the window, when Sarah came in and delivered a note to Hester. No one observed the occurrence, or that Hester turned very pale and went out of the room.

"As we are to take no lunch with us," Mrs. Norris was observing, with a grave face, "I fear Mr. Waterhouse means to take us to an hotel. It

will be very expensive."
"An hotel," cried Kitty, "how splendid!"
"If you said that to him, mother, he would tell you he had handfuls of gold to throw away. He is really sulgarly rich," said Grace, with a face of comic disgust, "but I suppose we must put up with the sulgarity."

At that moment, moved by some impulse, Grace turned round, and saw that Mr. Waterhouse him-self was standing at the open door. She started violently.

"I beg your pardon," said he, for startling you I came to say that you will need plenty of shawls. It will be cold, I am afraid."

Had he heard what she had just said? Would

he know it was the merest joke? Grace fancied his face was rather red. She knew her own was so. She made some civil remark, exactly to what effect she did not know. He was turning to go away again, when Kitty excited general attention by what could with accuracy be only termed a

4" Oh! Grace, mother, look!" Observation through the window discovered to the others an elegant dark-green wagonette, with a pair of prancing horses, in process of being drawn up before the door of No. 47.

"Oh, Mr. Waterhouse!" said Mrs. Norris, in a

tone of distress, turning round from the window. "What is the matter?" asked Waterhouse,

with affected carelessness, coming forward, "I see the wagonette is here in capital time. I thought it would be pleasanter for me to drive you than go by rail. I hope you don't think it too gold for you or for Denston ? "

Waterhouse addressed Mrs. Norris, but he cast an anxious glance towards Grace, who, feeling too strongly the additional emphasis conveyed by this new development on her malicious speech, could neither look nor speak. Her usual readiness had deserted her, and while her mother said the proper things to Mr. Waterhouse, she still stood looking out of the window, with her hands on Kitty's

"Oh, look !" cried Kitty, when sufficiently recovered from her ecstasy to be able to speak, " there is Mr. Denston at the window over the way; he is waving his hand to us; he has got his coat on. Oh, won't it be lovely !"

At the same moment the front door was heard to open and shut, and Hester was seen to come out and to cross the road.

"Why, what is Hesterabout I exclaimed Grace. I hope she won't keep us waiting. I will run and fetch some wraps, Mr. Waterhouse, and then we shall be quite ready.

Grace felt as though the brightness were somehow gone from the morning. Why should she say so slupid and unkind a thing, even though Mr. Why should she say Waterhouse had been a hundred miles out of hearing? She bustled about to get the shawls, and Mr. Waterhouse helped, and brought his travelling rug, and they spoke to each other just as usual, but Grace was certain he had heard, and was hurt by her speech. The front door was opened, the man stood holding open the door of the wag-onette, but Hester and Denston were still waited

In order to understand what the impatient group, now waiting on the steps, were quite at a less to account for, it will be necessary to retrace some links in a chain of small events which had led to this result. The day before, earlier on that same Sunday evening which saw a subtle change pass over the relationship between Grace and Mr. Waterhouse, Hester had been engaged in reading aloud to Miss Denston. Mr. Denston, sitting as usual some distance from the two, was evidently absorbed in his own occupations. By-and-by bliss Denston went to sleep, and Hester, who had been reading a long time, stopped to rest. Glancing up after a moment or so, she saw that Mr. Denston was looking at her. He smiled, hesitated, then rose, and, stepping softly, brought across to her the book he had been reading. Speech there could not be, on account of the eleeper, but he put the book open into her hands, and pointed out with his finger some verses. He returned to his seat, leaving Hester too much agitated to be able for a few moments to take in the meaning of the page before her. The confidence which had been shown in her. The confidence which had been shown in bringing it to her brought a strangely keen pleasure, but the transparency, the pallor, of the hand which had for a moment rested on it brought an almost keener pang. When at last she was able to read the verses, she found they were called "Camera Obscura." The book was the memoir of

Dr. G. Wilson, of Edinburgh. (To be continued.)

## Sabbath School Work.

#### LESSON HELPS.

SECOND QUARTER. JESUS AND ABRAHAM

LE-SON XII, June 20th, John vill, 31-39, 44-59; memorite verses 32-36.

GOLDEN TEXT -Your father Abraham rejoiced to see my day and he saw it, and was glad.

—John viil. 56.

TIMP .- The next day after our last lesson.

PLACE .- Jerusalem, in one of the temple courts. INTRODUCTION .- Jesus returned to the temple the next day after our last lesson (vili., 2), where crowds still assembled, and taught first in the court of the women where the treasury cheats were placed (viii., 20), and afterwards in one of the porches around the court of the Gentiles Here his words consinced many, and they believed on him. To some of these he spoke the opening words of the

HELI'S GYFR HARD PLACES. - 31. Disciples: learners, those who go to achool to Christ, taking him for their teacher, and learning to be good like Jesus. 32. Make you free: from sin, from prejudice, from bad habits, from fear of punishment, free to do right. 33. Never in bondage: personally. They were never slaves, though subject to the Roman government 34. Servant: vave. Of sin: because a sinful heart and sinful habits would not let them do as they wished; as people are sometimes slaves of intemperance. They also had to suffer against their wills. 37 Seek to kill me chap. vii., 32, 44. 38 Seen with: in heaven. 44. A murderer from the beginning: by tempting the human race in Eden he brought death into the world, and so all men die. 48. A Samarilan: an enemy of the Jews, who would misjudge them. 51 Never see death: his existence will never cease. Never see death: his existence will never cease. Death to him is but a change from life hero to life in heaven. 56. Abraham rejected to see my day: in promise, by faith (Gen. xv., 4-6: xxii., 16-18). My day refers to the times of the Messlah, the Gospel dispensation. He saw it: in heaven he saw Christ come on earth, as we know Moses and Blijah did (Luke ix., 30, 31). 58. I am: because he always existed (John i., 1-3).

SUBJECTS FOR SPECIAL REPORTS.—Continuing in Christ's word.—Disciples.—The glorious liberty of the children of God.—Slavery of sin.—The children of that whose likeness we bear.—v. St.—v. 58.

LEARN BY HEART vo. 31, 32, 34; Rom. viu., 14-

#### QUESTIONS.

INTRODUCTORY. — Where did Jesus go after the last lesson? (Chap. viii., 1.) When did he return to the temple? (viii, 2.) Where in the temple did he teach? (viii., 20.) What was the result of his teaching? viii., 30.)

SUBJECT: THE GLORIOUS LIBERTY OF THE

I. THE CHILDREN OF GOD (v. 31).—What did Jesus say to those who believed him? What is it to continue in his word? Why are none clee his disciples? What is a disciple? What qualifications has Jesus as a teacher? What are the lessons to be learned in the school of Christ? (v. 32. Gal. v., 22, 23. Eph. iv. 13.) Out of what books does he teach them? (Ps. cxix., 9, 71; xix., 1, 7.)

II. THEIR GLORIOUS LIBERTY (vs. 32-37),-What would knowing the truth do for them? What is the freedom here spoken of? What does What is the freedom here spoken of? What does Paul say of it? (Rom. viil., 15, 21. Gal. v., 1.) How does the Son make us free? Who does Christ say are slaves? Can you show how this is true? Do people generally think that to be a Christian is to be free? Why not? Can you show why he only can be free? Describe this freedom. Why cannot those who do wrong be free? Give examples of slavery to bad habits. To past aims or crimes.

sing or crimes. III. CHILDREN AND HEIRS (vs. 38, 44-50). -with him? How did he prove that God was his father? Who did he say was the father of wicked men? How did they prove it? How may we know whether we belong to God? How did the Jews argue against Jesus? Why do not all believe on Jesus since he speaks the truth? Has any one ever found any fault in him? How did Jesus honour his Father.

IV. THEIR TEACHER (vs. 51-58).—What is said of his sinicseness? (v. 46.) What promise did Jesus make to those who believed him? How did this show his power? How is it true that Christians never die? What did the Jews say to this? How did Jesus show that he was greater than Abraham? What did Christ mean by "my day?" When had Abraham seen Christ's day? (Gen. xv., 4-6; xxil., 16-18) What comfort do you obtain from the greatness of Jesus? How does it give confidence in his teaching?

#### PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

I. We prove ourselves true disciples by continuing to study and obey Christ's word. II. Jesus Christ is a wise, loving teacher, knowing all things.

III. We are to learn in Christ's school to be like him, holy, true, righteous, loving, and hence fitted to dwell with the saints in heaven.

IV. Christ teaches us out of his word, by his works, his example, the discipline and duties of life.

V. Becoming Christ's disciples gives us true freedom.

VI. This liberty is freedom of Christian action, freedom from sin, from bad habits, from fears, from overburdening cares.

VII. We know whose children we are by the family likeness in our characters and actions.

REVIEW EXERCISE.—(For the whole school in concert.)-16 What did Jesus say to his disciples the next day in the temple? (Repeat v. 31.) 17.
What promise did he make to them? (Repeat v. 32.) 18. Who are bond servants? (Repeat v. 34.) 19. What further promise did he make to his disciples? (Repeat v. 51.)

A FLOWER has been discovered in South America which is only visible when the wind is blowing, The shrub belongs to the cacius family, and is about three feet high, with a hook at the top, giving it the appearance of a black hickory cane. When the wind blows a number of beautiful flowers protrude from little lumps on the stalk.

### The Presbyterian Bleview.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 10TH, 1886.

#### SPECIAL ASSEMBLY NUMBER.

As the REVIEW is sent to press on Tuesday evening, we are unable to give any particulars this week of the meeting of the General Assembly now in session at Hamilton. Next week, however, we shall give a full report to date. We have made arrangements to issue a special number, illustrated. Persons requiring estra copies for mailing should apply at once. We can send ten copies for twenty-five cents to one or separate addresses.

#### OUR MISSION IN CENTRAL INDIA

THE Report of our missionaries labouring in Central India for the year ending March 31st, 1886, just at hand, we have read with the deepest interest. We trust the Report may be widely circulated, for we are sure it will greatly cheer the hearts of all who are interested in our mission work, and will completely dispel any clouds of doubt and fear which the past vicissitudes in Central India have occasioned. It is quite evident that we have now a staff of missionaries, both men and women, of whom any church might be proud; and we look forward to the future with entire confidence that the is they are now adopting will bring about in the near future glorious results. The deepest impression made upon our minds by the Report is one of profound thankfulness to God for the nonour He is evidently putting upon our Church in giving it this great field in which to labour and in opening so many and so wide doors for of Christ. This extraordinary and inspiring our missionary efforts where none others have been before us with the message of salvation. We hope to lay before our readers copious extracts from the Report, so that it is only needful here to call attention to some of its salient fea-

putting on their harness should not boast as azine consolidated from these three, the consolidated those who are taking it off." The amount of dation to take effect on the 1st January, 1887. self-denying labour, the hardships and the trials A new \$4,000 editor is talked of, but the failure endured can only be inferred from the facts of the scheme is already predicted in the newsstated, and not from any graphic descriptions of difficulties and triumphs such as we sometimes read in letters from mission fields. There is here no extravagant parade either of piety or enthusiasm, but such quiet and sober utterances as become those who are entering upon a great work with humility and self abasement but yet with the determination to be faithful unto death. This feature of the Report reveals to us the calibre of our missionaries, and gives a weight to their statements which must largely influence the Church and lead to an ever-widening interest in their work. We do not wish gush in our Reports, but facts, and it is most satisfactory to read the cautious and modest words in which the earnest and successful labours of the past year in Central India are recorded.

It is a cause for congratulation that we have a Musionary Council in India, an organization which doubtless will very soon develop into a a resbytery. All plans of work we notice with much satisfaction are discussed in the Council. and are adopted only when all are substantially agreed. By this means the danger of the Mission suffering from the adoption of ill-advised schemes, or from the peculiarities of any individual, is reduced to a minimum, and all are helped and encouraged by the sympathy and support of the Council. Last week, in considering the admirable system adopted by the English Presbyterian Mission in Southern Formosa, we asked the question. What might be the consequences if Dr. MacKay should be compelled to leave Formosa or should be taken from us? and we fear no very reassuring answer can be given. Here, however, in India our mission is not dependent on one man, but on a Council, and in spite of all triumphs of individual effort and prerogative, we consider this by far the salest and lest method of working, and one, too, which is most in accord with the genius of Presbyterianism This Council we are happy to see, seems now to be working harmoniously and to growth of Christ's church there; therefore, be guiding the mission work with great sagacity

June," to quote from the Report, "the Inspec- is bound not only by the ordinary laws of hutor visited the High Schools and reported on the manity and by plain treaty obligations, but also whole favourably, so much so that we have as by consideration of what is due to our citizens the result of his visit been receiving 166 rupces a month as a government grant in aid from the date of inspection." All who remember the difficulties of the past will be rejoiced to hear these good tidings and will see that our Mission is action of the brethren on the Pacific coast, who, gaining more and more the confidence of the remembering the demands of justice and huses a subscript and the college and the confidence of the remembering the demands of justice and huses a subscript and the college and the confidence of the remembering the demands of justice and huses a subscript and the college a local authorities.

Mission is held by onlookers is seen in the sup-oppressed. 3. That we urge our ministers and port and sympathy shown by the officers people to do all within their power to secure to of the British army who have contributed all men without distinction of race all that is fair generously towards its maintenance, and given and according to the laws of the land and the from time to time to the missionaries the advan- law of God. tages of their experience and their knowledge of That a copy of this deliverance be officially the country. It appears from the Report that sent to the Chinese embassy at Washington and our missionaries scel the importance of the edu- to our missionaries in China. cational method, and are directing their energies
largely in that direction. With that plan of vote, only one voting in the negative. In view operations we are sure the Church is in hearty sympathy Though there may be no such brilliant | Pacific coast it might not be amiss for our Genachievements through this instrumentality as Dr. MacKay has accustomed us to see in Formosa, there will doubtless be abundance of fruit when the harvest comes.

limited only by the means at the Church's disposal, for we are persuaded there are multitudes Church's call whenever the means are forthcoming to send them. We congratulate the Church on the condition of our mission work in India, and we send our warmest greetings to our missionaries there, with the earnest prayer that their labours during this present year may be crowned with abundant success.

#### THE NORTHERN ASSEMBLY.

THE proceedings of the ninety-eighth general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, of which we gave some account last week, concluded its session on the tenth day, May 30th. A summary of the Reports on Missions, Home and Foreign, to be found on our first page will repay careful perusal. It will be noted that the watchword of this great Church is still, Forward. The mark for this year has been set at seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for Home Missions and the same three-quarters of a million of dollars for Foreign Missions. When it is remembered that the great Methodist Church of the United States with twice the number of the Presbyterians in the Northern Assembly is moving for one million for Missions Home and Foreign, including Freedmen and Church Extension, it will be seen that our Presbyterian brethren are determined to lead the van in the noble rivalry for the cause movement was begun, let it be further noted, by the elders of the Assembly, business men in New York and elsewhere in the large centres.

Much time was consumed in discussing mathere to call attention to some of its salient features.

First, then, we are struck with the extreme modesty of the Report. Each worker tells his or her story as remembering "that those who are story as remembering that those who are papers, as it is almost impossible to gather into one publication the energies and interests at present secured to the separate publications. Fraternal greetings from the Cumberland and Southern Assemblies lead to the indulgence of the hope that all branches of the Presbyterian family will be united at no very distant day. Union is in the air. A plea for the use of lay helpers as workers in the Gospel and helpers in the ministry, urged by the well-known Dr. Howard Crosby, met with much acceptance. A Resolution in accordance with his views was referred to a Committee to report at the next General Assembly. A Committee was appointed to select delegates to the Pan-Presbyterian Council for 1888 and to report at next meeting. The following Resolutions were adopted respecting the Chinese Question: 1. That the General Assembly views with entire reprobation all-acts of violence against law-abiding citizens in our land. 2. The Assembly warmly commends the actions of the brethren of the Pacific coast in remembering the golden rule of our Lord in standing up for the oppressed. 3. That we urge ministers and people to do all within their power to create a public sentiment against outrages upon foreigners who come to our shores.

As the treatment of the Chinese on this continent intimately concerns ourselves and is likely to affect our missionaries in China, we give the deliverances of the Committee to whom was reserred certain overtures:

Whereas, There has come before the General Assembly a memorial from our missionaries in Canton, China, respecting the inhuman and unchristian treatment of Chinamen by mobs in various parts of the land, which treatment most plainly is a violation of the first principles of justice and morality, as well as repugnant to the gospel of Christ, and is also calculated to endanger the property and lives of miss onaries and other Americans in China, and to retard the

be guiding the mission work with great sagacity

Aesolved, 1. That this General Assembly views
and prudence—In proof of this we would notice
with utter reprobation all such acts of lawless

manity, and the golden rule of our Lord, have A further proof of the estimation in which the stood up nobly in the defence of the rights of the

eral Assembly now in session to put on record its views respecting outrages upon the Chinese.

The Report on the State of Religion showed progress. The home work of the churches has Miss Dr. Beatty and the other lady mission-aries have been prosecuting their work with great devotedness and a large measure of success. We hope the Church may see its way to further urged to endeavour each to secure a manse. This work is limited only by the fewness of the labourers, and the number of ladies sent out is too low. Special mention was made of the young people's prayer meetings and the good attendance everywhere reported. About 55,000 of devoted young women ready to go at the have been added to the Church. For the six preceding years the numbers were: 26,838; 25.344; 29,389; 32,132; 34,938; 42,972; figures which require no comment. The necrological list contains the names of 98 ministers who have died during the year. Two overtures of much significance were sent down to Presbyteries. The first proposes the following as Section 4 to Chapter xix. of the form of Government. "In case the Moderator of any Judicatory above the Church session shall be a ruling elder, he may open the next meeting with an appropriate address, but any act appropriate only to an ordained minister of the Gospel shall be performed by a minister appointed by him." The other overture strikes from the Confession of Faith the clause forbidding marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

From the tone of the Assembly there is little reason to doubt that the overtures will be adopted. In no long time we may hope to see a Ruling Elder in the Moderator's chair in both Northern and Southern Assemblies. And what is good for them cannot very well be hurtful to us. Shall we, too, have an Elder as Moderator next year? The Assembly's dealing with temperance and Sabbath Schools we must leave for the present. The Presbyterian Journal in its comments on the Assembly says, "The Sabbath morning sermon of Moderator Marquis caused some excitement. It is somewhat remarkable that two Moderators in succession should be pre-millenarians."

The next meeting of the Assembly will not be in Niagara Falls but in Omaha. On the whole, our Presbyterian friends in the States have had a most successful year. We greet them also with all Christian salutations. May they still further be blessed in their abundant labours to win the world for Christ.

A WRITER in the Halifax Witness, while payof the Church Agency in the Maritime Provinces, vacant since the death of her lamented father, Dr. McGregor, urges the appointment of "a thoroughly live agent, who should have a clerk, so that the agent might have an opportunity of visiting congregations." Opinions differ as to what court should make the appointment. The Witness favours the Synod. The Maritime Presbyterian also says :- "This is a matter of importance to the welfare of our Church, a matter in which there should be earnest prayer for guidance. The work is moving along very well as at present managed. There is no need for hurry in making a change. It should be referred by Assembly to Synod. There is little doubt that this will be done. Anything else would be unfair. There will not be more than one-eighth of the Synod at Assembly, and the former body is certainly far better fitted to deal with it than the latter. Better wait for a time than appoint an unsuitable man. Let it not be made a place for any man wanting the place. If any appointment be made, let the public seek the man, and appoint the most suitable. Better than any other way would be to allow the work to continue along the same lines as at present. Miss McGregor knows more about the accounts of the Church than any man in the Maritime Provinces. Let her services be retained at a fair salary for the work of keeping the accounts, receiving and paying out moneys, and let each of the committees appoint its own secretary, one of its number, who shall give his services without salary. It may be said a man should be paid for what he does. If some poorly paid ministers were doing the extra work it would be different. Something additional for it would be right. As a rule, however, the men who are appointed are in the larger centres, and are already in the receipt of good salaries, and if able to do anything more than their congregational work, can do it treely for the good of the

REV. Dr. BUCKLEY, editor of the Methodist and prudence In proof of this we would notice with utter reprobation all such acts of lawless the marked change in the autitude of the local government to the missions. "In the month of and we recognize the fact that our government which concludes as follows:—" Faith-cure, tech-

nically so called, as now held by many Protestants, is a pitiable superstition, dangerous in its final effects. It may be asked, what harm can result from allowing persons to believe in faithhealing? Very great indeed. Its tendency is to produce an effendante type of character which shinks from any pain and to concentrate attention upon self and its sensations. It sets up false grounds for determining whether a person is or is not in the favour of God. It opens the door to every superstition, such as attaching importance to dreams, signs, opening the Hible at random, expecting the Lord to make it open so that they can gather His will from the first passage they see, 'impressions,' 'assurances,' etc.
Practically it gives great support to other delusions which claim a supernatural element. It
greatly injures Christianity by subjecting it to a
test which it cannot endure. It directs attention from the moral and spiritual transformation which Christianity professes to work, a transformation which wherever made manifests its divinity, so that none who behold it need any other proof that it is of God. It destroys the ascendency of reason in the soul, and thus, like similar delusions, it is self-perpetuating; and its natural, and, in some minds, its irresistible tendency, is to mental derangement. Little hope exists of freeing those already entangled, but it is highly important to prevent others from falling into so plausible and luxurious a snare, and to strengthen the zenana branch of the Mission. There has been an increase in the contributions | show that Christianity is not to be held responsible for aberrations of the imagination which belong exclusively to no party, creed, race, clime, or age."

> THE second American Congress of Churches a few days ago closed its three days' session in Cleveland, Ohio. It is a body numerically representative of twenty-five denominations, but is not composed of delegates, and when convened has no power of vote or order over any creed, doctrine or polity. The constitution of the Congress establishes that, "No topic dis-cussed in the Congress, nor any question of doctrine or opinion rising out of any discussion, shall ever be submitted to vote at any meeting of the Congress or its Council." It is stated that the drift of the Congress was not to dispense with denominations, but to subordinate them to the union of Christians in work. Eminently practical and current questions were discussed, as The True Church in its Essentials; Religion in our Public Schools; The Present Necessity for a Restatement of Christian Be-liefs; The Workingman's Distrust of the Church, its Causes and Remedies; and Readjustments in the Church to meet Modern Needs-In our Cities, In Country Towns, On the Frontier, In-Foreign Missionery Fields. On the starts, ten elaborate papers were read and and starts.

On June and President Cleveland was married at the White House to Miss Folsom, a young lady of Buffalo. Since their engagement was first spoken of they have been obliged to live in such a full blaze of that publicity which a portion at least of the American press consider essential to Republican happiness and propriety, that the whole world is perfectly satisfied that they deserve the warmest felicitations. The match is considered to be one of affection and as such, apart from the influence upon society which the occupants of the White House are sure to exert, will insure the good wishes of all who love to see affection crowned with happiness in hut or hall. It does not detract from our ing a high tribute to the excellent manner in interest in the pair that they are members of which Miss McGregor is discharging the duties the Presbyterian Church. If in the future we shall hear less of their private life, of the food which they choose to eat, and the clothes they put on, we shall not grieve but take it for granted that they have settled down to a quiet life of domestic happiness and comfort. That they may be able to set a good example of happy home life to the American people is what we would specially wish for them.

> AT a time when persistent efforts are made to discredit the Scott Act, and to terrorize the officers of the law in their attempts to enforce its operation, it is well to note what Senator Wilson of Iowa has to say of prohibition. He is of opinion that his State has solved the question, "Does Prohibition prohibit?" and that it has answered it in the affirmative. "Prohibition is a success in Iowa," he says, "and we have driven the saloons out of the State. I have no doubt that we shall continue to keep them out, and I think Iowa is the advance guard of a movement in the West which is in the future destined to become national." While doing all we can to secure the operation of the Scott Act it is evident that at its best the Act is not sufficient. Prohibition pure and simple is what must be kept in view. To this end all the energiesof Christian people should be devoted.

> Amid the intensest excitement a vote was reached on Tuesday morning in the British Parliament on Mr. Gladstone's Bill granting Home Rule for Ireland, resulting in the defeat of the measure by a majority of thirty votes. It is unnecessary to enter here into a calculation of all the forces that brought about this result, but it cannot be doubted that religious feeling played an important part. There can be little doubt also that Home Rule in some shape or other will ultimately be conceded to Ireland, but in the meantime those who have been afraid that the interests of the Protestant minority were jeopardized by Mr. Gladstone's Bill will breathe more freely. Longer time for consideration of

Our readers will not fail to notice the article on our first page reproduced from the Canadian James Walker, D. Henderson, A. Bartlett, Rev. William Raptist. The words of our esteemed contem | King, K. Urquhett. porary are weighty and timely.

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# Literary Hotices.

"Anno Domini." (J. D. Craig Houston, B.D. Religious Tract Society, London.) Juhn Young, Toronto.

Here we have a very readable essay upon the state of the world at the coming of Christ, with the streams of inducence which combined to produce it, traced to their induced which combined to produce it, traced to their various sources. It throws interesting light upon the history of both Jews and Gentiles during the period between the books. The Religious Tract Society is contributing valuable help to the movement so happing in tributing valuable help to the movement so happily in progress for popular study of the Holy Scriptures. Their recent apologetic treatises known as "Present Day Tracts" are also of great value. The following may be mentioned: "Man Physiologically Considered," by Alex. Macalister, M.A.; "Historical Illustrations of the New Testament," by Rev. G. F. Maclear, D. D.; "The Christ of the Gospela," by Henri Meyer, D.D.; "Ferdinand Christian Baur and his Theory of the Origin of Christianity and of the New Testament Writings," by Rev. A. B. Bruce, D.D.

The Theological and Homiletic Magazine. Toronto: S. R. Briggs, Willard Tract Depository. London: James Nisbet & Co. May number.

This is one of the most interesting numbers we have received of this valuable periodical, to which more of our ministers and students would do well to become subscribers. The first article, "What is the relation of non Christian systems to Biblical Theology," by Canon Farrar, is a valuable contribution to the discussion of an important subject, and the two papers which follow are equally able and interesting. The expositions are good and the miscellaneous section contains most racy pieces, one for instance, on the narrowness of Gough, which ought to comfort many a minister who has been under the impression that his own symptoms in that direction were unions. were unique.

The Old Testament Student seems determined that the matter of Bible atudy in the Theological Seminaries shall be thoroughly ventilated. The May number follows up the points made in the March and April issues with the views of Drs. H. M. Dexter, Issac Errett, Bishop Fallows, O. P. Gifford, R. Heber Newton, E. C. Robinson, A. J. Rowland, W. M. Taylor, H. L. Wayland and W. C. Wilkinson. In addition to this "Symposium," are two valuable articles on The Biblical Creation, and on The Book of Kings in Modern Criticism, by Drs. M. S. Terry and G. H. Schodde, respectively. The Student presents a view of the current Sunday-school lessons from the Old Testament stand-point, by the pen of Prof. Willis J. Bescher, of Auburn. An exceedingly valuable feature of this and other late issues is the series of "Book-Studies" on First and Scoond Samuel, by the editor, Dr. Harper. These papers furnish help of a most practical kind to the hosts of men and women everywhere who The Old Testament Student seems determined that the kind to the hosts of men and women everywhere who are trying to acquire the best methods of studying the are trying to acquire the best methods of studying the Bible. The customary Book-Reviews and synopsis of Current Old Testament Literature follow. We can beartily recommend this publication to our readers. Chicago: The O'd Testament Student. \$1.00 a year. Wm. R. Harper, Ph.D., editor. P.O. Address, Morgan Park, Ill.

### Communications.

#### THE CAUSE AT PENETANGUISHENE -AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT,

[ To the Editor of THE PRESNYTERIAN REVIEW.] Sin,-The Presbyterian Church at Penetangulahene ba most gratefully to acknowledge through your columns the som of \$31.60 from the congregations of Hillidale and Emirale, sent us by their pastor, the Rev. Geo. Craw.

Emirale, sent us by their pastor, the Rev. Geo. Craw.

Mr. Craw was the first Presbyterian minister who ever preached in Penetanguishene. Over so years ago he visited the place, became interested in the people and gave them occasional weekday setvice, travelling, for that purpose, about so miles. Ultimately, through his representations, the Revs. Dr. Gray, of Orlitia, Principal King of Wienipeg, and Mr. Craw, were appointed by the Presbytery of Toronto to hold a missionaxy meeting and inquire into the wants of the people.

It may not be generally known that more than one-half of the population of Penetanguishene are French Roman Catholica, and that they are about building a magnificent "memorial" church. We pray God that he may put it into the hearts of other congregations and friends of the cause "who wish to bestow their benefictions appropriately" to come to our help. The debt on

friends of the cause "who wish to bestow their penemo-tions appropriately" to come to our help. The debt on the Chirch is still over \$500. A manes and horse shed are very much needed, but they cannot be thought of till the present debt is removed. HUGH CURRIS, PENETANGUISHENE, May 31, 1886. Pastor.

#### "OUR HOME MISSIONARIES."

CANADIAN AND AMERICAN METHODS CONTRASTED. [75 the Editor of the PRESETTERIAN REVIEW.]

Sir,—In your issue of the 27th ult., I reed with pleasure the suggestive remarks made by Dr. McKnight on "Our Home Missionaries," and if you will allow me space in your paper I will endeavour to corroborate what the learned doctor has written on the subject. This subject of remuneration for students' service is one of great importance to our Church, for under the present system, not only are our students lebouring under great disadvantages, but many of them are induced to take their divinity course in American seminaries.

The American student enjoys greater advantages than

their divinity course in American seminaries.

The American student enjoys greater advantages than does our Canadian student. He can obtain one hundred dollars from the Buard of Education and a scholarship of one hundred dollars from the Seminary, as, e.g., in Princeton, Chicago, and Yale.

In Union Theological Seminary, owing to the advantages which a city like New York can give to scalous

n.Isilonary labouters, the student can exercise a more independent split. Any site ent destrous of its find pendent split. Any site ent destrous of its find Sunday school or missionary mork in the city gets \$100 for the winter servion, and on passing all his seminary examinations with 75 per cent. He gets a hundled dollars more. The middle and sender men are engaged in mission fields in the summer; for which they receive \$200, thus getting an amount of \$400 per year. But many students prefer to take a rest, and do not engage in missionary work during summer.

students prefer to take a rest, and do not engage in mis-alonary work duting summer.

In Canada, a divinity student at the rate of \$0 per.
Sablath for the summer gets about \$150, which is his earlital, from which he has to draw to supply himself with clothing and books, and to pay his college fees and his board. If he is a little cleverer or perhaps a little more fortunate than his cleve made he. of \$23, or more; but this only happens to a scholarship of \$25, or more; but this only happens to a few, while the others must rest satisfied with their small earnings, and with whatever they can get from "home" If they have parents able to give any help.

And now, unless the decree of the extra six months'

missionary service which has been imposed on graduater, be rescinded at the next Assembly, the student's life in Canada, even beyond his college corriculum, will be anything but desirable.

No wonder that twelve of our Canadian aturients were in American seminaries last winter, and that some graduates went across the line to settle. Yours, etc., AN OBSERVER.

#### PRESENTERIAN-METHODIST CO OPERATION [ To the Editor of the Parsbytraian Review.]

SIR,-Permit me, as one who has watched with deep interest the attlempt to secure co-operation between the Presbyterians and Methodists in home mission work, to express my gratitude to Prof. Scrimger for his able plea on behalf of that grovement. In talking with other Pres-byterians on the subject I have heard over and over again the very objections he deals with in his article, but I have the very objections he deals with in his article, but I have been gratified to first that a little discussion tends to make these objections assume a less formidable appearance. I am sure that his plea will have on many minds precisely this effect. I have frequently conversed on the subject during the past few months with prominent Methodists, both lay and circleal, and I have been surprised to find that many of them are prepared to go even further than the scheme under consideration contemplates.

At a time when the great North-West and the Districts of Algoma and Parry Sound, Niplesing and Musskoka, not to mention other sparsely settled regions, are making increased demands upon all the Churches for the support of missions and the assistance of weak congrega-

making increased demands upon all the Unificial for the support of missions and the assistance of weak congregations, it is incumbent on all who have to do with the administration of these matters to go just as far in the direction of co-operation as the public opinion of the various bodies will permit. It is incumbent also on them to endeavour to educate public opinion the direction of co-operations and others are an effectively tolerance, as Prof. Scrimger and others are so effectively doing for their own Church, and as some noble Methodist brethren are doing for theirs.

brethren are deling for theirs.

Without entering upon a discussion of Arminianism and Calvinism, or attempting to show how co-operation in mission work is compatible with the maintenance of the two systems of theology, allow me to recall an incident in the preaching of that veteran and stalwart Calvinist, the late Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson. In one of the sermons which he preached in Toronto in my student days he quoted a few stanzas from one of Charles Wesley's hymns, and then asked the question: "Where in the whole range of Calvinistic writing will you find bluer Calvinism than that?" Of many of the best sermons in our Presbyterian pulpits one might as aptly say: "Where in the whole range of Methodist teaching can you find more comprehensive Arminianism?" As Prof. you sed more comprehensive Arminianism?" As Prof. Scrimger puts it: "It is long since we have learned that our points of agreement with the Methodist Church are far more numerous than our points of difference, and that even these latter are not so great as the theological war-horses would have us believe, being based largely on mis-conceptions of each other's meaning." Yours, etc.,

TORONTO, May 26th, 1886. WM. HOUSTON.

THE EVERLASTING NATION—THE TRUE ISRAEL

#### PART ONE. [ To the Editor of the PRESENTERIAN REVIEW.]

S1R,—Permit me to express an opinion regarding the "Nation of Israel," which differs essentially from that of your contributor, "M.R.K." It is a matter of no secondary importance for the proper understanding of Holy Scripture whether the views he advocates or mine are in accordance with truth. I ask the privilege because I find both from conversation and, as it seems to me, from a certain class of writings that some points have not been answered by those who think with "M. R. K."

1. It Israel to be restored? I asswer, yes. But to what? To the Church of God, to be sure; from which they now cut themselves off by rejection of the Messlah. (Rom. zi. 23, 24). Shall the nation, as such, be restored? I do not find in the New Testament anything to lead me to think so. And if it would be a privilege to form past of such a restored nation, it seems contrary to justice to exclude therefrom such of the children of lurael accord-ing to the fish and their descendants at have "obeyed the Coapel" which those "who have cwelfed Christ the Gospel" which those "who have cracified Christ afresh" for eighteen hundred years and their children are to receive the blessing and be superior to the rest of the world, Christian as well as heathen. The rejection of the nation our Lord clearly taught (Matt. xxl. 43) : or the nation our Lord clearly thught (Matt. xxt. 43);
"The kingdom is taken from "the nation of Israel who
slew the heir, and has been "given to a nation bringing
forth the fruits thereof," viz.: to the Christian portion of
mankind, or the Christian Cherch. Shall the types be
restored? No; impossible, since the antitype has come
(John iv. 21). Jerusalem with its temple, merifices, priesthood and holy places has gone, never to return. Speritual worship is now required, not a worship by carnal ordinances and external brilaces. 2. Shall we seek the conversion of Israel? By all

means. I have not only nothing to say against an effort with this end in view, but I rejoice therein. But mark the result. Every convert becomes a Christian and is no longer an Israelite. If all were converted the "everlasting nation" would no longer be; "In Christ there is neither Jew nor Greek, the middle wall of partition is broken down and the Christian Church embraces both as broken down and the Christian Church embraces both as the true Israel, the true seed of Abraham " (Gal. III. 29).

3. But we are told "God is evidently keeping that nation for a glorious future." Much is made of this. It cannot bedesied that the Jews are kept together. So are the Roman Catholics in Protestant countries, so are Mormons, so are Mahommedans. In one sense God keeps them. "God wills it so," as Dr. A. Saphir says. But Israelites are kept apart by their adherence to the law of Moses and Jewish practices, just as the Roman Catholics, by subjection to Rome and Popish practices, or the Mormons by adherence to the Bock of Mormon and Mormon practices, or the Mohammedans by their adherence to the by adherence to the more or mormon and mormons prac-tices, or the Mohammedans by their adherence to the Koran and Moslem practices. Let the Israelite drop Moses, the Mormon Jon Smith, and the Massulman Malouset and embrace Christ, and God will keep them Mahomet and embrace Christ, and God will keep them no longer distinct peoples. It is the unbelief of Israel, the rejection of the Christ of God that keeps them in existence as a people distinct from all others. And it is not the will of God that they should continue to reject His Christ. He allows the evil and will overrule it for good, but "wreth to the uttermost," the carse must follow Israel while through unbelief they remain a distinct people. Still a giorious future awaits the Church of God, when Israel shall no longer "continue in unbelief;" then the "receiving of them" (Rom. xi. 15) shall be for the Church as "life from the dead."

A. Israel is exemisally a spicious people. The Abox.

4. I wast is exemisally a spiritual people. The Abrahamic covenant, although it had the promise of a natural offspring, a land and temporal bleasing was exemitally a apiritual covenant. Circumcision was an entward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace (Rom. Iv. 22). Abraham was the father of "all who believe, although

they be uncircumcised." The errental characteristic of a child of Abraham is faith, the fleshly descent and circumcl ton availeth mething, " but a new creature." Only the "circumvised in Beart" are of the true Israel. We dis tinguish is tween the stell, I read after the flesh ; and the kernel, I read after the Sifet. The former is for the latter. The latter continues after the shell has burst, and becomes the Church of Chilst. Israel after the flesh, with its external forms and accompaniments, was the visible Church of Oil Testament ages; Israel after the Spirit was the Invisible Church. Hence, "all are not Israel who are of Israel, neither because they are Abraham's seed are they all children " (Rom. ix. 6). On the other hand, many heathen became Israelites, all hough of Gentile descent. And Galetian Christians are "Alra ham's seed (Gal. id. 29) and heirs according to promise." Further, in this way all true Christians are of the true Israel, while many belonging to the visible Christian Church are not of Israel, any more than the Jew, uncir cumcised of heart, was. Israel is essentially a specimal

idea.

5. Again, we are told that as predictions concerning Israel in the past and present, and concerning the first advent of Israel's Messiah have been "literally fulfilled, so shall those which remain concerning the coming of Messiah to reign be fulfilled literally." Now, let us not become confused. Prophecy has been literally fulfilled, but the fulfillent has not been in a literal sense; that 'e, of a cirnal and natural kind. Prophecy regarding Israel and Messiah has been to the letter fulfilled, but not merely in an outward and sensible manner, but spiritually and inwardly also. Spiritual fulfil nent is fulfilment to the letter, even more than a natural fulfilment of externals letter, even more than a natural fulfilment of externals

So long as the shell lasted, prophecy regarding the shell was fulfilled, but prophecy regarding the kernel also was fulfilled to the litter. As the shell no longer exists there can be no more carnal and outward fulfilment, but as the kernel still exists, efforescing is the Church of Thrist, all the prophecies shall be fulfilled to the letter in the experience of the Church of Christ. Formerly there was a holy nation, a holy land, a holy city, a holy temple, a holy priesthood, a holy king, a holy prophet. Now there are no such things—external holiness has crased. The Gospel is to be preached to all nations, the Jews are citizens of many lands, no longer at Jerusalem do men worship, the temple of God is the Christian Church, there worship, the temple of God is the Christian Church, there is no Asronic priestood, there are no bloody sacrifices, there is no anointed king, no prophet like Moses. If then these things were "done away" in Christ how can any fulfilment regarding them take place? The Epistle to the Hebrews everywhere brings this out, particularly I may refer to chap. 8th and there, verse 13th.

Yours, etc.,

DUNDAS, May, 1886. JOHN LAING.

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### Church News.

RRy MR Topp, Portage ta Prairie, has received a call to Miniches.

RES JOHN THOMESON and son, of Ayr, have sailed on the State of Nichark 2, state line, for Glasgow.

REV. J. McMittan has taken charge of the Presbyterian con gregation at Glammis. He was welcomed at a grand social

RES DR ARCHHOLD, who has been out of health, is expected to return from California in a short time and to spend a day or two with his congregation in St. Thomas prior to his departure for Nova Scotia

Ir is understood that Mr. Seth, of Edinburgh, a very eminent student, warmly endorsed by Professors Calder wood and Fraser, will succeed Professor Schuman in the chair of Metaphysics in Dalbousie College, Nova Scotia

THE Rev G. A. Howie, the blind preacher and lecturer, who has been doing very successful work in P. E. Island for some months, is to apply at the present meeting of the General Assembly for admission to the ministry of the Church.

KNON church Sabbath School, Kincardine, is reported to be in a very flourishing condition. The banks held by the children for some months tuck, for library fund col lections, were recently opened, when it was found that there was a grand total of about \$70,

Tile Rev J. R. Gilchrist, B. A., of Cheltenham, has been visiting the congregation of Woodbridge for the Knox College Undonment Fund and has met with fair success. He also assisted the paster, Rev. W. Reld, at his communion service at the same place on Sabbath, May 30th

MR D W. McClung, of Chesley, having recently removed from his former home Hanover, the Sabbath School of the latter place presented him with a writing desk and an address expressive of the very high regard in which he was held as superintendent by all connected with the school.

THE member hip of the Presbyterian church, worship of Christians pay their minister a yearly salary of \$750, which they find no difficulty in collecting. Besides, this year they completed a fine and costly church, which, with some outside aid, they now occupy free of debt.

Miss Thenne, sister of the esteemed pastor of the Knox church, Port Dover, on the eve of her departure for Europe, was presented with an address and well-filled purre by members of the choir and other friends. Miss Thynne has rendered very valuable services to the psalmody of the church. The Simcoe Reformer says, "Miss Thynne will be sadly missed in the choir where her beautiful voice har reigned so long."

har reigned so long."

In the June Reformed Catholic, New York, we find the following complimentary notice of a recent graduate of Queen's University, Kingston: "On Sunday, May 2nd, Rev. J. E. Daelos, of Union Theological Seminary, preached in the Masonic Temple, while Father O'Connor was at Guilford, Conn. Mr. Duclos has been helping in these services all winter, doing good work in leading the singing, preaching and taking part in all the exercises. His ability as a learned preacher and his affability as a courageous Christian gentleman have endeared him to the Reformed Catholic congregation." Mr. Duclos is now in Canada doing missionary work for the summer.

The Rev. E. D. McLaren, Brampton, recently preached

Canada doing missionary work for the summer.

THE Rev. E. D. McLaren, Brampton, recently preached the firemen's annual sermon, taking as his text four short messages of Scripture, the first in J mes iii. 5—" Behold how great a matter allittle fire kindleth." Second, Isalahtoth chapter and 17th verse—" And the light of Israel shall be fer a fire, and his Holy One for a flame." Third, Daniel 3rd chapter and 17th verse—" Our God whom we serve is able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace." Fourth, Isalah 43rd chapter and latter halt of second verse—" When thou walkest through the fire thou shalt not be burned, neither shall the flame kindle upon thee." The Times describes the sermon as "very able and impressive."

REV. WM. CLARKE and family left Paris on Saturday last for Bracebridge, where the reverend gentleman is now stationed. The family will be greatly missed in Paris, especially among the people of River Street Presbyterian church, with which they were connected. Twenty-three years ago the doctor settled in Paris, and as a medical peractitioner rapelly won the esteem and respect of our townspeop'e. For a number of years he occupied the position of chairman of the board of education, and in Church matters was a highly valued official. He and his family take with them the best wishes of the whole com-munity. If whole hearted work, straightforward conduct, ad led to no meanability can make a preacher popular, the doctor will get along well in Bracebridge. — Brant Review.

Two centenaries will be held in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Nova Scotia this summer. The Presbyterian Church in Nova Scotia this summer. The Presbytery of Tiuro will have reached one hundred years of age in August, and James' church, New Glasgow, will also hold its centenary in the month of September. The Rev. Ifugh Graham also preached his first sermon in Cornwallis, N. S., on the 29th August, 1785. No centenary has been held, though Presbyterianism was first planted there one hundred years ago. The synod of the Mailtime Provinces meets next October, where the Presbytery of Truro was first formed. It 1845 the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia numbered twenty-nine ministers. There are but three of these twenty-nine living to day: viz. Dr. McCulloch. Truro: Rev. George ing to day; viz., Dr. McCulloch, Truro; Rev. George Christie, Bedford; Rev. John Cameron, Bridgewater.

A LARGE number of the members and adherents of the Presbyterian church, Ballinafad, with other friends, met at Mr. W. G. Webster's residence on Tuesday, May 25th. The occasion was the bidding farewell to Rev. A. B. Dobson, who, after a pastorate of five years in this, his first charge, leaves to make his home elsewhere. Rev. W.G. Wallace, Georgetown, was the chairman of the evening. After refreshments a programme of excellent music and short speeches was carried through, after which came the event of the gathering—the presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Dobson, in the name of the congregation, of two handsome easy chart as a slight mark of the appreciation of the people, coupled with the hope that in the new home the people, coupled with the hope that in the new home they might serve as reminders of the many well wisher in the old home. Emphatic testimony was borne by many to the retiring pattor's faithfulness and untiring energy, and the sentiment of the evening was one of universal regret at the severing of the pattoral tie and the removal of friends, whom the people had learned to love.

portion of churches as there was twenty years ago. In New York, whils half the population is below 14th street, only one-fourth the churches are there—where the poor live. And though the poor are freely invited to the large and fashionable churches, what with pew rents obliging them to take the seat of charity if they come, with such extravagance of dress exhibited as makes him feel special ashamed, they are practically excluded. This whets the

edge of the swert which Seclabits thrust against the burch The remedy is to get lack to the Spirit of Chilst, and thus remove the prievances. If renting the jews keeps them out fet the pews he free, and let the able Christians support the church, and do it as the work of the Lord. If there he class distinctions let them be abolished, and for one day in the week let them realize that the rich and poor meet to getter and the Lord is the maker of them all if extravegarce of these, let them dress plainly, and any minister of the Gospel will tell them what to do with the money saved. If ministers cannot in broadcloth get down numer saved. It ministers cannot in monocroft get down to the paor let them don sults of tweed. If church members have not the sampathy and are not ready to make the sacrifice what S ciallim leasts it has and is ready to make, let them reminder that the judgment test is "Hungry and ye fed me," see "You may not be called on to cut up your property and diside it, but you n ust place your att in Christ's hands if you are Ilis, and act as a steward for Him. If yo a are tought with His precious blood oil you have and are, every cent you possess belongs to Him, who gave His Lie for you, and who will call you to account. To every out these principles would be to take the very ground from under Socialism."

#### MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

TORONTO, -This presbytery met in St. Jan.es' Square church, Torento, on the 20th ult. -Rev. II. M. Parsons, Moderator A certificate was read from the Presbytery church, Torento, on the 20th ult.—Rev. II. M. Patsens, Moderator A certificate was read from the Presbyterian Church representing the Rev. Dr. Kellogg as a member in good and regular standing in said presbytery, and dis missing him at his own request to unite with this presbytery to whose fraternal affection he was cordially recommended. On motion made by Dr. Caven, it was agreed to receive Dr. Kellogg as a minister of our Church, and being present he was also invited to sit with the presbytery and correspond. The case was introduced of Mr. Wm. Wallace, a young man who has undergone a good Ergish and classical education, who also possesses test montals as to Church membership and qualifications for Christian usefulness, and wishes to prepare for the work of the ministry. A committee appointed to deal with him reported afterwards in his favour, and it was agreed to give him such employment as a catechist in the home mission field as may be available, and to send up his case to the General Assembly, that said court may dispose thereof as may be deemed expedient. The case was brought up of Rev. Wm. Whitfield, M.A., a minister of good standing of the U. P. Church in Scotland, who wishes to be received as a minister of our Church. The committee aforesaid, after conferring with himand examinating his exemination and the preshy committee aforesaid, after conferring with himand examining his certificate, reported in his favour, and the presby tery agreed to ask leave of the General Assembly to tery agreed to ask leave of the General Assembly to receive him as a minister of our Church, the clerk being also instructed to issue circular letters. An attract minute of the Presbytery of Maitland was read setting forth that, after hearing all the parties anent the call from Knox church, Scarboro', to Rev. J. Ross, of Brussels, said presbytery had refused to translate. A committee previously appointed to draft an overture for the guidance of seasons in dealing with card lates for Church, membrashly who in dealing with candidates for Church membership who are called to railway work on the Lord's Day, submitted an overture thereanent; the overture was adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the General Assembly. On behalf of the committee previously appointed to draft an overture anent the vacancies and probationers of the Church, Dr. Reid reported that said committee are now chulch. Dr. Reid reported that said committee are now ef opini in that in consequence of relative action recently taken by several synods, the contemplated overture may be held in abeyance. The report was received, and the pre-bytery decided in terms thereof. The committee appointed to meet with Rev. A. B. Dobson and his people anent his resignation, reported unfavourably and people arent his resignation, reported unfavourably and recommended the appointment of a larger committee to confer with Mr. Doboon and representatives who were present. The preabytery took action accordingly, but eventually, on Mr. Doboon adhering to his resignation, the presbytery, while recognizing his personal worth and official fidelity, agreed to loose him from his charge, said decision to take effect on the 23rd of this month, and appointed Rev. J. Alexander to declare the pulpits vacant. Rev. A. McFaulto be interim-moderator of the session. A letter was read from Rev. I. S. Mackay. section. A letter was read from Rev. J. S. Mackay, resigning his pastoral charge at New Westminster, B.C., on the ground of continued ill health. A paper was read from his congregation stating that they had learned from him that he intended to take such action, but sending also a resolution passed by them in which they declared their deep sympathy with him, and asked the presbytery, instead of accepting his resignation, to extend his leave of absence to the 1st of August at least. On motion made by Dr. Caven, the presbytery agreed in substance to express their sincere sympathy with Mr. Mackey, and to express their sincere sympathy with Mr. give effect to the wishes of the congregation, instructing the clerk to inform him accordingly. (It is very noticeable that he died on the very day the presbytery were in session, and that consequently he never saw the communication sent by the clerk, which was written and mailed with dress events. with due speed). The remit anent the unification of F. M. work was read, when the following motion was adopted thereament: So far as the provisions of the scheme look towards the unification of the mission work of the Church, they meet with the approbation of this presbytery, at the same time the presbytery would prefer a scheme which shall more completely provide for the unification of work which is eventially one, and a part of which cannot be intelligently carried on without reference to the whole. Messrs. Wm. Paterson. Geo. Ballantyne and S. S Craig, theological students, were taken on public probationary trials. The two former were licensed on the day above mentioned, and the latter at an adjourned meeting held on the 25th of the month. On motion made by the Rev. J. Smith, seconded by Rev. J. R. Gitchrist, it was agreed that as the Rev. Wm. Burns is engaged by special appointment of the board of Knox College in important work connected with said college, the presbytery shall apply to the General Assembly for leave to put his name on the roll of the presbytery. The induction of Rev. Dr. Kellogg was proceeded with, as reported already in the Review, and nothing additional is required from the undersigned. The next ordinary meeting of presbytery was appointed to be held in the usual place on the 6 h of July.—R. Montrath, Clirk.

## THE ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD AND THE CONFESSION OF FAITH.

In the Synod of the Preabyterian Church of England at its recent session. Dr. Dykes presented the report of the Confession of Faith Cummittee and moved: 18 That the synod place on record its entire and cordial approval of the terms of the Declaratory Statement (with the addienergy, and the security versal regret at the severing or two removal of fritads, whom the people had learned to work removal of fritads, whom the people had learned to work removal of fritads, whom the people had learned to work removal of fritads, whom the people had learned to work removal of fritads, whom the people had learned to work had following extracts: "I do not join in the cry that the poor are being treated badly in the house of God. I believe they are as welcome in most of cases as the rich. Certainly they are in thus place, and yet is it not a fact that sometimes in our great citles where Socialism has a hold they are neglected. Do ministers not find it easier to speak against their sins than against the ains of the church standards. Rev. P. Valence, Horncliffe, moved, and Rev. R. P. Slade, Towlaw, seconded, 'That the synod decline to approve of the Declaratory State to bring a rich man into the Church than a poor man? Is it not sometimes forgotten that power from on high may make the top? The proof our Saviour gave of the document, was carried almost manimously amid load applause, only four voting for the amendment. Mr. Values of John the liaptist "Wholly inconsistent with Calvinisms." The committee was reappointed, with instructions to continue with the man area of a compendium of doctrine—a working the source dissented from the hading, because, in his opision, the Declaratory Statement introduced another gospel. "Wholly inconsistent with Calvinisms." The committee was reappointed, with instructions to continue with the man area of a compendium of doctrine—a working the source of the source of the source of th preparation of a compendium of doctrine—a working creed which will contain some twenty articles. A discussion took place on the merits of a liturgy for optional use in churches, and, on the motion of Dr. Donald Frazer, a committee was appointed, with special instructions to proceed with due care and deliberation in the direction of revising the "Westminster Directory for Public Worship," and preparing forms or specimens of services adapted to special occasions. The drafts may be laid before next evend.

THE OPENING OF THE SCOTCH ASSEMBLIES

Tite General Assemblies of the Established Church and The General Assemblies of the Established Church and of the Live Church of Scotland commenced their annual assion on Thursday, May 20. As usual, these events entracted a large number of people from far and near, throughout the length and breadth of Scotland. The opening of the Latablished Church General Assembly was attended, in accordance with long recognized practice, with impusing ceretocny. The Queen was represented by a Lord High Commissioner in the person of Lord Thurtow, who, on behalf of Her Majesty, held a levee at Holytood, and subsequently proceeded in state to St. Giles' Cathedrah, and thence to the Assembly Hall, where he presented his commission and delivered his Society and delivered his society in the fathers and brethern there assembled. It has usually happened that the Queen has assembled. It has usually happened that the Queen has been represented on such occasions by a Scotch peer, but f ra variety of well-known reasons Her Majesty was un able to secure the services of a Scotch noldeman this year. The Free Church Assembly was opened without any outward demonstration, but the large attendance testified to the continuance of a deep interest in the pro-

PSTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTIAND.

The afternoon was well advanced before the Assembly was formally constituted. Many of the members, with their friends, attended the levee at Holyrood; I but ofter mid day the fathers and brethren commenced to congre-gate within the Assembly Hall buildings, which presented an animated scene. The House began to fill shortly after one oclock. Among the earliest arrivals were Professor Milligan and Professor Charteris. These leaders were soon followed by Dr. Story and Dr. Cam cron Lees. The representatives of the Glasgow lating eron Lees. The representatives of the Glasgow lative were punctual in their appearince, and conspicuous among them was Ballie Gray, who chaperoned a new comer - Mr. Robert Nicol, one of the town councillors of Punfermline. The more prominent laymen present included Mr. T. G. Mutray, Sir. William Baillie of Polkemmer, and Mr. Mackersy. Professor Milligan, who wore Court dress, moved about restlessly until the boom of the cannon announced that the Lord High Commissioner was on his way to the Assembly, and then he donned his gown and settled down to his clerkly duties on the left side of the Moderator's table, the chair of the principal clerk, which Principal Tulloch occupies, of the principal clerk, which Principal Tulloch occupied, being left racant—a solemn reminder of the great loss the being left vacant—a solemin reminder of the creat loss the Church has sustained in his lamented death. Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Mr. Charles Dalrymple, M.P. for Inswich, entered the hall together, and as they walked up to the front bench, which the leading laymen generally occupy, they were cordially cheered. Mr. J. A. Cainpbell, M.P., came in more quietly and without recognition. Dr. Story was the first to offer his welcome to these distinguished lay members, and Mr. Baxter followed his example. A few minutes later a brace of Sheriffs—Mr. Guthrie, of Glasgow, and Mr. Brown, Aberdeen—passed into a side bench underneath the Corporation new, but escaped demonstrative observation. Aberdeen—passed into a side bench underneath the Corporation pew, but escaped demonstrative observation. Dr. Phin, the leader of the House, was honoured with a heatty welcome, testifying to his continued popularity in a Church which he serves unweariedly and with all his might. Mr. Hastle was observed by many of the fathers and brethren, as he strolled leisurely to his seat, but there was no manifestation of feeling. After half-past one o'clock members crowded into the half, and there was a full House when the Lord High Commissioner appeared. One of the most conspicuous persons outside the bar was a preacher familiar in Glasgow, but evidently little known in the Church, for ministers and laymen pushed past him without knowing that the veteran was Dr. Hately Waddell. Dr. Winchester and Sir Alexander Kialoch came into the House immediately on the back of Bailie Roberts who for a time was the solitary occupant of the Corporation bench. He considerately permitted the vacant seats to be occupied by donce elders and c imely ladies, who later, however, on the arrival of permitted the vacant seats to be occupied by douce elders and comely ladies, who later, however, on the arrival of the full Corporation contingent, had to suffer the humillation of ejection to make room for Councilior Ciapperton and his colleagues, and the City Clerk, the City Chamberlain, and the city officer. When Bailie Roberts appeared a country brother was heard to say, "Thut's the Lord Provost," "Nay," replied a citizen of Edinburgh, "that's Bailie Roberts, and he is a bigger man than even the Lord Provost," a statement which nobody can deay. Professor Mitchell was warmly cheered when he took the Moderator's chair, and complimentary notice deny. Professor Mitchell was warmly cheered when he took the Moderator's chair, and complimentary notice was also taken of Dr. Donald Macleod, who stood under the Throne Gallery, the observed by all observers, and of Lord Polwarth, who found a genial companion in Professor Charteris. A few minutes after two o'clock Lady Thurlow, the Countess of Mar Kellie, and the daughters of Lord Thurlow appeared in the Throne Gallery, and were followed by Lord Provo-t Clark, wearing the uniform of the Admiral of the Forth, who was supported by Baille Turnbull. The Earl of Mar and Kellie was also present. The Lord High Commissioner was received with marked respect, the whole Assembly at anding, and with marked respect, the whole Assembly standing, and in this attitude they remained while the Moderator con attituted the Assembly by peayer.

### ELECTION OF MODERATOR.

Principal Mitchell (retiring Moderator), before rominating a successor, thanked the Assembly for the indulgence and forbearance extended to him duting the year of gence and forbestance extended to him during the year of his Monderatorship. He then referred to the petitions against Mr. Dick Peddie's Bill, which he said was now almost forgotten. (Applause.) Then followed the brilliant series of meetings by the Church D. fence Associations. The year had also been one of great personal anxiety and of sorrow, because of the emicent men who had been removed by death since they last met in the hall—men for whom he had the highest reverence, and whom they all trusted as leaders of the Church, and under whom it had been his neighbor and handless to under whom it had been his privilege and happiness to serve—he referred to Principal Pitie, of Aberdeen, and Principal Tulloch, St. Andrews. He also referred to the loss by death of Dr. Henry Wallis Smith, who rendered signal service to the Church as convener of the Jewish Committee. In nominating Dr. Cunningham, of Crieff —(applause)—he said he was sure that the choice would meet hearry approbation and unanimous consent. He referred to Dr. Cunningham's Church History, a work he highly eulogised, and which he said presented the case for the Church of Sootland in the most favourable light. for the Church of Sootland in the most favourable light.

Dr. Cunningham was one of the most trenchant debaters and ablest speakers, and he would preside over the Assembly with great dignity and urbanity. Was it, he asked, the wish of the House that Dr. Cunningham should be elected? (Cries of "Agreed")

Mr. Cooper, Aberdeen, quite acknowledged the ability and character of Dr. Cunningham, and the great service he had rendered to the cause of the Church defence. There were, however, recent utterances of the rev.

Doctor on some important points in Christian doctrine. (Hisses.) He did not wish to move a counter motion, (Hisses.) He did not wish to move a counter motion, but he could not give a silent acquiescence. (Hisses and cries of "Order.")

The Moderator—Are you going to conclude with a motion. ("No, no," cries of "Order.")

Mr. Cooper—Not but—— (Hisses.)

Sir William Baillie—He says he is not going to conclude with a motion, therefore he can't go on. (Hear, here and a hund)

hear, and a laugh.)
The Muderator—Unless the gentleman is to conclude with a motion he cannot proceed. (Hear, hear, and applause.) At the same time, If the House chooses to indulge him -(No, no) -- then I may conclude that it is the plea use of the House hat Dr. Cunningham, of Crieff,

should be declared elected. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Cooper—What is the ruling. (Loud cries of "Order," blaces, and cries of "Agreed.")

Dr. Cunningham was then declared elected, and on being conducted to the Moderator's chair he was wellcomed with hearty cheering, which was more protracted thin usual on such occasions.

IIs that put: a Bible into the hands of a child, gives him more than a kingdom, for he gives him a key to the Kingdom of Heaven .- Dr. Buckanan.

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The Presbyterian Review. SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY. FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Title General Assumbly of the Free Church of Scotland was opened May 20, in the Free Assembly Hall. The public galleries were well filled a good half hour before the time fixed for the commencement of the day's proceedings, but the House, as the part reserved for members is designated, was practically left unoccupied until within a few minutes before the Moderator entered. The fathers and brethren, secure of their seats, preferred to spend the time at their disposal exchanging greetings with friends in the lobbles, or gossiping in the common hall, which between eleven and twelve o'clock was crowded to excess. Amongst the earliest arrivals within the house were the Rev. Mr. Laurie, Fullialian; and then Dr. Adam, Glasgow, who had for his right hand neighbour Rev. Mr. R. Balfour. The laymen who were the first to take possession of their seats were Mr. J. Campbeil White, Majer Macleod, and Dr. Murray Mitchell. Dr. George Smith, who entered later, squatted beside the Constitutionalists. Provost Swan, of Kircaldy, sat alongside Dr. Goold on the second bank of t the accord bench on the right, and near to him was another active elder, Coun-cillor John M'Laren. Principal Brown, the retiring Moderator, entered the hall precisely at 12 o'clock, followed by the clerks, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Melville, and Mr. R. R. Simpson, W. S.; and about the same time Principal Rainy entered by another door, and occupied his familiar place. By this time the galleries were crowded, but there were some vacant benches in the body of the hall, which, however, were mostly taken possession of after the preliminary devotional exercises conducted by the Moderator, and before Principal Brown proceeded to preach the sermon.

#### ELECTION OF MODERATOR.

The retiring Moderator then proceeded to nominate his successor—the Ray, Dr. Somerville, Glasgow. He said:—"Pathers and brethren, it now only remains for me to exercise the privilege—and I esteem it to be one—of proposing my successor in this chair. The gentleman I am to name, after a realous and faithful pastorate of about forty years, resigned his charge, not to spend his days in ease and idleness, but under the auspices of men who are the honour of any Church-men, lovers of the gospel, to whom God hath given substance—under their auspices to go everywhere abroad preaching the Word. Over three-quarters of the earth he bas gone preaching Christ. (Applause) He has traversed the plains of India. Over the southern regions of Africa he has gone with the gospel; and as for Europe, he has gone from Spain on the west to Constantinopie on the east, and west to Constantinopie on the east, and from these penetrated into Asiatic Turbuy, in the region of the Seven Charches of Asia. In short, he has the same of a prescher of Christ more widely known than any minister, I suppose, of this Church. Without one other word, I beg to propose Dr. Somer-ville, of Glasgow, to be Moderator of this Assembly." (Applause.)

Mr. Gray, of Gray and Kinfauns, (elder,) said: -"Moderator, I desire, with due deference to your statement, to second the nomination you have made; and it is only needful for me to add a very few words, after the emphatic testimony you have borne to the character and work of the gentleman you have named, to occupy the Moderator's chair. While we look forward with confidence to the future, we desire to look back with gratitude to the past, and to number among the pleasant reminiscences of the Church the year in monea, so far as we know, of the testimonials we publish, and none havedone it. reminiscences of the Church the year in which you, air, have occupied this chair. (Applause.) But if we were to allude to any man whose name as an evangelist is wide spread both at home and abroad, we could only call up the name of Dr. Alexander Somerville, of Glasgow, who, as a home and foreign missonary, stands in the foremost place. I s ippose if you were to have anyone who in apostolic labours, in apostolic journeyings, and in apostolic zeal was to comup to the apostle Paul, you could find no man in the nineteenth century who has equal claims with Dr. Somerville to that position. (Applause.) As this Church has in its various committees taken a deep interest in home and fore gn missions, and in Colonial and Continental missions, I suppose Dr. Somerville, in his grasp, in his efforts and labours, and in his visits, will cover the extent of the fields, or nearly the extent of the fields, occupied by these committees. I think, sir, that this Assembly will have no hesitation in acceding to the motion you have laid before this Assembly, which I have the honour to s:cond, namely, that Dr. Somervile be called to the place of the illustrious men who have occupied the Moderator's chair in this Assembly. (Applause.) have therefore great pleasure in second ing the motion that he should be Moderator of the Assembly of 1386." (Ap-

plause.) The election was unanimous, and intimation of the honour conferred upon him was conveyed to Dr. Somerville by a deputation of ex-Moderators, who accompanied him into the hall. On the new Moderator appearing the members of the court and the audience rose, and remained standing until he took the

QUININE AND CHILLS.

Quinles is the popular remedy for chill fever, but it due not always ears. Esquire Petson, of Drane Lake, Michigan, took in all 600 grains of quinine for chronic child and malarial fever. After that and various other remedies had failed, five bottles of Burdork Blood Bitters cared him.

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Of source he is not going to die! He is in the hands of a very particular physician. His doctor does not call it liright's Discase! No, it is stomach disorder that he is case! No, it is etomach disorter that he is suffering from now, and every few hours he takes a cold, and from time to time many other symptoms are developed. These symptoms the public should know are really accordary to Bright's Disease. His physicians say that everything that medical skill can do for him is being done.

This land so t This case is a prominent one, because the general is an ex-prosident; and yet there are thousands of farmors quietly dylog. In their farm houses of secondary symptoms of Bright's Disease, called by every other conceivable name; thousands of workmen, likewise dying, loaving delpless familles; hundrads of thousands in all walks of life who have selected and its all walks of life who have selected and its all walks. who have sickened, and are likewise dying, helpless victims of powerless physicians. hightyears ago a very well known gentle-

man was about to enter upon large com-mercial transactions. His medical advisor quietly dropped into his office one day and told his confidential clerk that he would be dead in three months, and that he ought to actile up his business affairs at once i

That man is alive and well to day, yot he was given up as incurable with the same disease that is ki'ling General Arthur!

Our reporter met this gentlemen yester day, and in conversation about the General :

case, he said:

"I will give \$5,000 to any charitable in"attitution in the state of New York, to be
"designated by the editor of the New York
"World, the editor of the Buffalo News and
"W. E. Kisselburgh of the Troy Times, if
"Warner's safe cure (taken according to
"my directions) which cured me eight
"yoars ago, canuot cure General Chester A
"Arthur of Bright's disease from which he
"is suffering." case, he said : is suffering."

"I want you to understand," he said, "that we do not profess to make new "kidneys but we do know from personal ex"perionee, and from the experience of many "thousands of similar cases, that we can "stop the consumption of the kidneys "Many a man has gone through life with "consellence without forementance. These "Many a man has gone through life with "one kidney without inconvenience. Thou"ands of people have lived a majority of 
"their lives with one lung. They did not 
"have a new lung made. We do not 
"make new kidneys, but if the kidney is 
"not consumed too much we can stop dis"ease and prolong life if taken in time."
This offer comes from if if Warner

This offer comes from If. ff. Warner, proprietor of Warner's safe cure, of this Mr. Warner also said. "My doar sir. there are governors, senators, presidential candidates, members of congress, promi-

"candidates, members of congress, promi-"nent men and women all over the country
"whom 1 personally know have been cured
"of disease, such as General Arthur suffers
"from, by our Warner's safe cure, but
"owing to the circles in which they move
"they do not care to give public testimony
"to the fact."

Mr. Warner is interested in General
Arthur and havenes he de nearestlet.

Arthur's care because he is personally acquainted with him, and he save that it is a shame that any man should be allowed to dle under the operation of old-fashioned powerful oathartics, which have no curatire effects, rather than that a modern, con-ceded specific for kidney disease whose worth is acknowledged world-wide, abouid

ave him.

"If you doubt the efficacy of Warner's safe cure," say the proprietors, "ask your friends and neighbors about it. This is asking but little. They can tell you all you want to know."

"We have kept a standing offer before the nubble for four wears." says Mr. War. save him.

monials we publish, and none have done it Were General Arthur a poor man, unable to be left " in the hands of his physician," he would use that great remedy, as many thousands of others have done, and get well. How absurd then for people to any that everything that can be done is being done for the ex-president, when the one accessful remedy in the world that has cured, or that can cure a case like his, has not been used by them.

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Agents wanted. 69-7

THE CITY.

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#### \$500 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of liver-complaint, dyspriets, sivit headache, todigestion, onstitution, or costivations, but we cannot cure with Wret's Verstable Liver's lie when the directions are strictly completed with. They are purely vegotable and never fail to give actification; sugar-craticl. Large boxes, containing 30 fd 1s, 32 cents, for sale by all druggists. Siedate of counterfaits and imitations. The granice manufactured only by Jillin U. Wint & Co., "The Pill Maters," 110 Queen St. East, Toronto. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a three coat stamp.

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29 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Let it be clearly understood that fire, Starkey & Palen are the only medufacturers and dispensers of Compound daygen. Any autotance mode clewhere and called Compound Oxygen is epurious and scottlers.

E. W. D KING, 13 Church St , TORONTO

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#### FANCY WORK.

Brace Crescents, in 2 sizes, 44-10 cents per dozen.
Star Crescents, one size, 25 cents per dozen.
Stangle Crescents, in 5 sizes, 750, and 81 per dozen.
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Items Toy Hells, in 3 sizes, 10 cts, 15 cts, and 20 cts
per dozen.
Banner Rode, Twiesed Brass, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 16
inches long, at 23, 30, 23, 38, 40 and 45 cts, esch.
Also Berlin, Rheetsand and Andalasian Wools is all
colors, at 10 cents per outres.
Plush l'umpons, a large stock of handsome goods at
60 cents, 35 cents and 81 per dozen.
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Lailes will please write for Price List, as 25 per cent.
will be asred by ordering from it.
Letter orders receive prompt and careful attention,
and goods can be sent to aby part of Canada.

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Pal. Jag. S, 1804. C. W. Dennis, Toronto. \$1000 REWARD FOR ITE SUPERIOR.

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Washing made light and eart. The clothes have that pure whiteness which no other mode of washing can produce. No rubbing required, no friction to injure the fabric. A 18 year old girl can do the washing na well se as older person.

To place it in every homescott the perios has been placed at \$3.00, and if not found entisfactory within one month from date of purchess, money retroded.

Ree what the Canadian Baptist says about it: "The Model Washer and Slencher, which Mr. U. W. Dennis offers to the public, her many and valuable advantages. It is a time and labor-earing machine, is sub, tantial and enduring, and is very cheap. From trial in the household we can testify to the excellence."

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LARGE ASSORTED STOCK ! Table and Pocket Knives Forks, Spoons, Razors, Shears, Scissors, Etc. Lawn Mowers, and Rakes, Carpet Sweepers, Clothes Wringers, Spades, Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Etc.

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I have subjected to a caseful chemical and there ecopical examination the two verticine of head? known as "Cobosity Francy Land" and "Shouther Bread," made by Mr. Themas Adams, o' this city, and Sad them to be entirely free from all adulteration and deleterious administura.

The "Cobourg Leaf" has evidently been made of the finest flour, and the "Digrettre Bread" from round wheat, from which the bran and glutenbearing portions have not been separated. In both cases the cookery of the farianceous constituents has been theoughly performed—a point of first importance in the process of digretion—and in other respects, as above by the elasticity, lightness, closeries and uniformly of the loaves, the manipulations of the digret workman.

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FULL STOCK SILK & FELT HATS STRAW AND MANILLA HATS, ETC.

10 per cent. discount to Ministers.

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### **Bresbyterian Aşview**.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10711, 1886.

In ordering pools, or in making inquiry concerning anything advertised in this paper you will offen the publishers, as well as the advertises, by stating that you saw the advertisement in the PRESETTIONS RESITED.

The Synol C mmission appointed in Gali to deal with the Mount F rest appear cave, met in Harriston, June 1st, and after hearing all parties agreed on the following deliverance, which was acquiesced in by the parties to the c. sc. That the Presbytery of Savegeen was justified in proceeding to the settlement of a minister in the United Church, and has shown due diligence in seeking to secure the retiring allowance to Mr. McMillant the Commission, therefore, dismiss the appeal, and sustain the action of the Presbytety. The Commission would, Titr Syno I Commission appoin ed in Galt dismiss the appeal, and sustain the action of the Presbyter). The Commission would, however, declare that in their jadgment the members of the congregation who formerly composed Knox Church. Mount Forest, are under moral obligation to complete the pay-ment of the retring allowance of one thous-and dollars to Mr. McMillan, and hereby recommend them to use the utmost diligence that this may be done, and the Commission further declare that while the united congrefurther declare that while the united congre gation are not under obligation to meet this claim, they would regard any combined action which may be possible in the case with great satisfaction."

A LARGE and enthusiastic meeting of la lies and gentlemen interested in Presbyterian Church extension was held in Knox College. Tuesday evening, 1st inst. The chair was occupied by Mr. William Matimer Clark. The chairman read letters of apology from Mr. John Harvie and Rev. Henry M. Parsons. The latter gentleman regretted not being able to be present, but stated that the movement had his most hearry approval, and desired to become a subscriber to the Fund. Among those present were Rev. Dr. McLaren, Rev. Dr. Gregg, Messrs. Donald MacKay, A. M. Smith, W. J. McMaster, S. Crane, Geo. Crane, Wm. Davidson, S. C. Duncan-Ciark, Thos. McCraken, John Scott, Dr. Bryce, R. J. Hunter, W. S. Thompson, John Wanless, and many other influential Presbyterian ladies and gentlemen. Dr. McLaren explained to the meeting the A LARGE and enthusiastic meeting of la lies Inc. McLaren explained to the meeting the great necessity there was for providing church accommodation for the large section of the city lying to the north-west, that the presbytery had given them permission to go on with the work, and that a lot on the corner of Bloor the work, and that a lot on the corner of Bloor and Huron streets had been secured on which It was intended to at once erect a building for a Sabbath School, and which would be used for evening services. This was not to be a mission charch, but the speaker had no doubt it would serve that purpose also. The ladies in the vicinity had taken a deep inter-est in the matter, and subscriptions for a est in the matter, and subscriptions for a considerable sum had already been secured. Mr. McCraken mide some further explana-tions, and several designs of the proposed schoolhouse were submitted. After remarks from Mr. William Davidson, Donald Mac-Kay, S. C. Duncan-Clark, and Mr. Blackley, the meeting heartily endorsed the action already taken and commended the undertaking to all Presbyterians in the city. A hange committee was appointed to proce-case the work to completion. Mr. A. M. Smith made some very practical suggestions, and in terponse to his appeal that subscripof nearly \$1,000 was added to the list.

CURE FOR SORE THROAT.

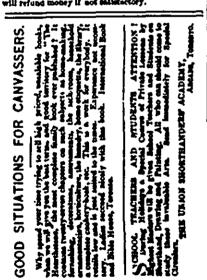
A prompt and efficient remedy for sore throat as well as croup, asthma, pain in the side, sar ache, desfess and many other common and palaful complaints, is found in Hagjard's Tellow Ull. off work.

"I was off work for two years suffering from kid, mey disease, and could get no relief, until advised by a friend to try R.R.B. I was cared by two bot-ties and consider it a miraculous care." The above is the substance of a communication from Wm. Tier, of St. Marys, Ont.

#### Death.

Marusty-At his residence, Deseronto, Out., on Tueslay, June 1st, 1880, Hugo Surghardt Rathbun, In the feth year of his age.

Have you seek seasons, an taken you mouth in the morning? Do your suffer from Dyspepsia, indigesion or Billouscess? If so, Dr. Carson's Briters will cure you. Try it. Your Drugged will refund money if not satisfactory.



STREET as usual. bueiness YONGY

Miscellancous.



Thoroughly cleanso the thord, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Holden Medical Biscovery, and good digreticu, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vial strength, and soundness of constitution wit be established. Clokien Medical Biscovery curve all humors, from the common piniple, histori, or cruption, to the worst Scrotula, or back-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curring calculation or Petter, Peversorus, Hip-Rout Biscare, Scrotulous Bores and Swellings, Rusinged Chants, and Lating Ukers.
Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption to the Recofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-puritying intignating, sudmitted properties. For Weak Lungs, plytting of Biscoil, Shortness of Bresth, Bronchity Chung of Biscoil, Shortness of Bresth, Bronchity curve the severest Coughs.

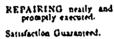
For Torpid Liver, Billoueness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspensis, and Indigestion, it is an unequality remedy. Sold by druggists.

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active, healthy, ascrptie; with a true missionary
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passage from any part of Canada to Sydney will be
paid. A good makey and fine Said for enterprising,
spiritually mained young mea.
For all particulars apply to Rev. Robt. Murray,
Writman Office, Halfan, RS, or to Rev. Peter
Morrison, Bartanouth, Nova Scotia.
ORO. SUTHERLAND,
Moderator of Synod, and Conv'r M. M. Committee
20 Ross St., Globe, Sydney, Australia.
Rov., 1886.

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I PINE ORDERED INOTE AND SHOES.
good fit guaranteed livings moderate. Sirietly
first class. 1931 Years bireet, TORONTO. Third
down north of Albert Hall



#### HYMNAL COMMITTEE.

Mr C. Blackett Robinson, of Toronto, has been appointed Publisher to the Hymnal Committee, and by agreement dated 11th December, 1885, contracts that he will for a period of seven years from the first day of January, 1886, print, publish and self the Hymnal Books prepared by the Committee, at the fellowing rates per copy:

1. Ilymnal, Derry, 16mo, Brevier Type, Cloth, 80 25 Cap Morocco, 0,00 2. Same with Pealter, Cloth, 065 Morocco, 1,10 2. Same with a Horoxy,
3. Hymnal, Poolecap, 10mo.,
with Pasiter,
4. Sro, Pica Type, Cloth, Morocco,
this Morocco,
Morocco,
The Parity and Hymnal, with Tunes, Cloth,
Morocco,
Morocco,

S. Children's Hymnal, 0.06
9 District Hymnal, 11armonized, 0.50
10. Hymnal, with Mugic Tonio 80: Fa Motation, 0.70
Morocco, 1.16

This information is published by the instruction of the Committee for the information of the Church. W. B. McMURRICH, Tonosto, 28th May, 1886. Sery-Trees.

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Applications wanted from competent persons in all parts of the Dominion to set as General, Special or Local Agents. Apply to

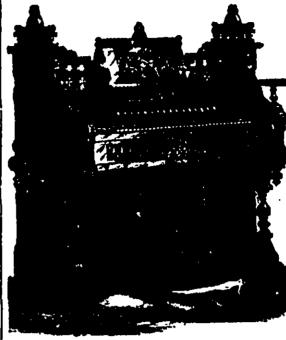
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