Vol. II.

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1886.

No. 91.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY The Presbylerian Rews Co..

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

G. H. ROHINSON, Manager.

DAY BY DAY.

Ir I were told that I must die to-morrow, That the next sun Which sinks should bear me past all fear and sorress For any one,
All the fight fought, and all the short journey through,
What should I do?

I do not think that I should shrink or falter, But just go on
Doing my work, nor change nor seek to siter
Aught that is gore;
But tise, and move, and love, and smile, and pray,
For one more day.

And lying down at night, for a last sleeping,
Say in that ear
Which hearkens ever a "Lond, within Thy keeping
How should I fear?
And when to morrow brings Thee nearer still,
Do Thou Thy will."

I might not sleep for awe; but peaceful, tender,
My soul wou'd lie
All the night long; and when the morning splendour
Flashed o'er the sky,
I think that I could smile, could calmly say
"It is His day!"

But if a wondrous hand from the blue yonder Held out a scroll
On which my life was writ, and I with wonder
Beheld unroll
To a long century's end its mystic clew
What should I do?

What could I do, O, blessed Guido and Master,
Other than this—
Still to go on as now, not slower, faster;
Nor fear to miss

The road, although so very long it be, While led by Thee?

Step by step, feeling Thee close beside me,
Aithough unseen;
Through thorns, through flowers, whether the tempest
hide Thee,
Or heavens serene;
Assured Thy faithfulness cannot betray,
Thy lore decay.

Let me keep on, abiding and unlearing. Thy will always : Through a long century's ripening fruition,
Or a short day's—
Thou canst not come too scon, and I can wait
If Thou come late.

-Susan Colerldge.

In the first place if you want; to make your self-miserable, be selfish. Think all the time of yourself and your things. Don't care about anything else. Have no feelings for any one but yourself. Never think of enjoying the satisfaction of seeing others happy, but rather, if you see a smiling face, be jealous lest another should enjoy what you have not. Envy everyone who is better off in any respect than yourself; think unkindly towards them and speak lightly of them. Be constantly afraid lest some should encroach upon your rights; be watchful against it, and if any one comes near your things snap at him like a mad dog. Contend earnestly for everything that is your own, though it may not be worth a pin, for your rights are just as much concerned as if it were a pound of gold. Never yield a point. Be very sensitive and take everyless they should not think enough of you; and if any time they should seem to neglect you, put the worst construction upon their conduct you can. - Christian Weekly.

ONE reason why so few persons build a character which shows itself at a height above the ordinary plane of common living is, that only a few are willing to give the necessary time to working on the foundations which are below the surface level. A fine superstructure presupposes a good sub-structure. The superstructure can-not begin to be until the substructure is commake a good mechanic, a good business man, a good professional man, a good artist. When a man is a good worker in his line, anybody can sphere of labour. They want to secure at once perfect pattern.-S. S. Times.

Mission Work.

perhaps, except in their local setting; but as a token of esteem in which the medical work of they are worthy of high consideration. They will have their influence in giving prestige to our medical work among all classes, and will thus insure to the advancement of the cause of truth and humanity in Korea.—Presbyterian Foreign Missionary.

Madras, who last year celebrated the jubilee of his missionary life in India, has outlived all the original missionaries of his society in that diocese. When he went to Tinnevelly, in 1835, the Church Missionary Society had only three or four missionaries, one native preacher, and 114 communicants. There are now 81 missionaries, of whom 64 are connected with his own society. In 1,618 villages there are now 98,184 Christian: and catechuniens, of whom 18,460 are communicants. There are 22,170 pupils in schools, and the annual contributions last reported were 47.000 tupees, or about \$22,000. —Christian at Work.

A New MAGAZINE - The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States lately in session at Minneapol's, having decided as we have already, mentioned, to consolidate the various missionary publications of the Board, the Woman's Executive Committee announces that they will presently issue the first number of a monthly magazine to be known as the Home for organizing Sunday schools for mission work, (if that were possible) than it ever was before. or organizing Sunday schools for mission work, and conducting Mission Bands; also suggestive in the subscription price will be 500 per year, making it possible for any one to become a subscriber. There will be no club rates. The publication do the work God puts into our hands, and leave will begin with the November number. The volume will begin with the January number, 1887 but a subscriber may commence taking it at any month of the year. All subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. M. E. Boyd, Treasurer, 280 Broadway P. O. Box 1938, New York city, New York.

thing that is said to you in playfulness in the most every account of the progress of Japan during the last twenty years, published recently, we find the last than should not which count of your friends recent reform which has been begun is that of the Roma-ji-Kwai, or Roman letter society. It advocates the substitution and use of the Roman alphabet instead of the system of Chinese characters. In the Chinese system each word is represented by a character more or less complex. There are nearly as many characters as there are words. The Japanese formerly borrowed from China, as they now are borrowing from the Occident. (Among many other things they introduced, the Chinese system of writing. Beside that introduced from China, the Japanese have a system of writing of their own. The two are pleted. It takes a long time of preparation to commonly used in combination. If only one is used, the Chinese is preferred, rather than their own easier and simpler syllabary. In order to read or write with any proficiency, it is necessary see it. But while he is preparing for his good to learn many thousands of these characters so as work, he and his methods are likely to be out of to recognize them at sight, as we do our twenty-six sight from the public. It requires patience, letters i It is evident that this is a great labour. courage, faith, in order to wait well as a prelimin. It requires years for a boy to learn to read. If ary to working well. But without these requisite that time, spent in learning his letters-or, characteristics, no man can expect the results of more correctly learning his characters-could be their employing. A common trouble with men devoted to acquiring useful knowledge what a is, that they will not take time for the preparing saving of valuable time; what a vast gain would of themselves for efficient service in their chosen be made! The society of which I speak has sphere of labour. They want to secure at once carefully investigated the matter and find that those results which can only follow long prelim; all the sounds of the Japanese language can be inary toil. It seems to them that time is wasted accurately expressed by using only twenty-four in doing nothing except in a work of prepara- of the letters of our alphabet. The Roma-lition. Yet no time is ever, better spent than in Kwai recommends the abolition of the present preparing to do one's work at one's best. "If cumbersome, time-wasting method of writing, the iron be blunt, and one do not [wait to] whet and the substitution of the Roman alphabet the edge, then must he put to more strength: instead. It issues a paper printed in the style it but wisdom 'profitable to direct," - and wisdom advocates, and thus gives undentable proof that says, You'll save your strength by sharpening the thing proposed is entirely practicable. Its your, axe. When Jesus came into this world publication is sent throughout the land, and with a special work, he took thirty years of quiet membership of the society is invited; from all preparation for his three years of public min- classes. The number of members is steadily istry. It is safe to say that it commonly takes increasing. Among them are some of the most about ten time as long to prepare for a good work as it does for its doing. None of us ought to expect a shorter time of preparation, relation of the success of this most valuable reform. In tively, than was demanded for Him who is our aid of this terrible increasing. rid of this terrible incubus which has so long same, even with increased numbers. Scholars work in Persia.-ED.]

oppressed it and retaided its progress." The preparing lessons, learning to cook, to wash, to same writer adds: "Religious liberty exists in Japan, and every body is as free to become a Christianas anything else. Another fact is noteworthy. Teach them how this "trival round these com-Honours to Missionarits.—The King of I have said that in the early days of the work the I mon tasks " may all become roads, leading up to Korea has signified his appreciation of our Japanese were intensely butter in their opposition who dignified labour by His own toil, medical missionaries, Doctors Allen and Heron, the too Christianity, and deemed it a ruinous Holding the closing exercises of the school in by conferring upon them decorarions of the third to allow its entrance into their favourite this yard, which had been prepared for the rank. The value of these honours is slight, land. Well, there are still priests who go about church service, gave room for the large number the country trying to revive those old feelings, of Armenians and Jews who wished to attend, and to incite the people to drive out all con- Some Mussulman ladies and gentlemen were the mission is held by the Korean Government neeted with Christianity. Nevertheless, the they are worthy of high consideration. They will have their influence in giving prestige to religion and the one which Japan must have. It advantages these boys and girls enjoy," So we is surprising to find from whom such sayings hope these things are paving the way for the come. Many families and classes formerly known progress of education among Mussulmans. and though not yet Christians themselves, freely In a Single Lieuther.—Bishop Sargent, of say that this is the attitude of the best class of people through the country."

BANKERONENCHINE

Woman's Work.

PERSIA.

MISS MONTGOMERY'S REPORTS.

Miss Annie Montgomery, a native of Prince Ed ward Island, where many of her relatives reside, is a miss: onary to Persia, in the employment of the American Board. She has charge of the girls school at Hamadan, and has done much service for the Master. "The following report of her work will be read with much interest:

REPORT OF THE GIRLS' SCHOOL AND OTHER WORK IN HAMADAN, OCT., 181, 1884sept. 30тн, 1285.

The truth of "Time waits for no man" seems far more evident to me in sleepy, unchanging Persia than it ever did in busy, bustling, change Afission Monthly, devoted to the interests of its ing America. It is impossible to realize that a missionary work carried on among the "exception of Girls" whole year has passed since the Report of Girls' whole year has passed since the Report of Girls' tional" and other needy populations of the land. Schools and work among the women of Hama-The new monthly will be an illustrated magazine; day was written by Miss Sherwood, and read by sinilar in size to the magazine published by the Mr. Hawkes to last annual meeting. Yet the Winan's Foreign Missionary Societies of the year has gone, and although it has not been Presbyterian Church. A series, of valuable garden rest, the scraps of the "noble work." Historical. Notes," concerning the various have been able to do have not been wearisome. missions under the care of the Committee will be eaten the labour has been an lightened by the appear in the lifet volumes. A number of pages constant sympathy and kindly helpfulness of one will be especially adapted to interest the young. Who, while changing her name, has only changed in this department will be found practical plans

results in His holy keeping.

When. Mrs. Hawkes reported last/year, we had fifty-six pupils in the Armenian quarters, six of these were boarders, and Mrs. Alexander had about twenty five in the Jewish quarter. Our mid-summer report' showed sixty-five here, fourteen as boarders and thirty in the Jewish quarter,

When Mrs. Alexander left, Mrs. Hawkes took THE NEW JAPAN .- In u most interesting charge of this department, and will report concerning it. The average cost of all these pupils has been about five dollars and fifty cents for the year ending June 30th, 1885. This does not include furniture purchased, as that will not need to be replaced for years. We are thankful for the almost uninterrupted health enjoyed by the scholars. In eighteen months I have only lost two 'nights' sleep, on account' of illness present at each service, and they begged me to among the boarders, and death has not claimed one victim during the year.

> We note increased studiousness, also steady and satisfactory progress in the studies taken up; and, what is far more encouraging, growth in religious life. Three of our boarders have con-fessed Christ's name, and another is seeking admission to the church. Knowing the old Armenians believe the saving efficacy of the sacraments, I totally avoid reference to them in my teaching, till it is absolutely necessary. I place Christ before them, endeavouring to show them their need of His salvation, and when they ask for church membership, I try to explain symbols. Another hopeful sign is their desire to send the Gospel to others. By their self-denial at Christmas they carned about four dollars for the dimes offering; and since have earned moncy every week for the Sabbath school collection, by learning Bible verses. At the close of last quarter, when the Sunday school money was being appropriated, every girl's vote was cast for foreign missions.

> Surrounded, as we are, by wine-selling and drinking, and sometimes, almost hopeless of our work, on account of these evils, we have the comfort of knowing there is hope for the rising generation, as nearly all our pupils, a number from the boys' school, and several Mussulmans have signed our total abstinence pledge. Next to Bible, study, language is the most prominent feature of our school work, that being the first requisite for a scholar in Persia. To Armenian, Persian and English, we add the catechism and the branches taught in common schools at home. Out native teachers are improving, and are becoming much more efficient helpers.

When school closed for holidays, we promised the boarders a week or two at home, after they finished the winter's sewing. I thought they had sufficient to keep them employed till school began, and was much surprised at the end of five weeks, that they were ready to begin the knitting I said goodbye to them very reduc-tantly for I fear a rejetition of last year's experience with our largest Jewish girl; and I was not mistaken, for the day fixed for their return, she was married to a Mussulman, and of course accepted his faith. All missionaries can understand the bitterness of such experiences but our . comfort is in knowing that the Lord Christ loves the souls for whom He died, better than we do, that He can save them anywhere; therefore the seed sown may spring up, though we cannot see how. The women reading Armenian English continued their afterschool lessons till holidays since only two have resumed them, as family

cares demand all the attention of the others.
As I gave our Armenian teacher an hour's instruction in English before school every morning, when Mrs. A. left I took Mirza Saleed with him, and at Dr. A's request allowed the young Mussulman, who had been reading with him to join them. They have read the Gospels, Acts, Ephesians, the book of Esther, some English history and have commenced Pilgrim's Progress. I had one Mussulman pupil last September, and this spring five others joined the class. All-

but one are reading John's Gospel, and they are present when I read my Persian lesson from the New Testament: I gave English allows with the New Testament: I gave English allows the testament of the New who is the true Prophet and sleo Friest, and King. This work, has opened the way into

many Mussulman homes; and in them all I have been able to drop some tiny seeds of Gospel truth, leaving it there to the care of the Omnipotent Husbandman. Besides visiting more Mussulman homes than I did in two previous years Mrs. Hawkes and I visited many Jewish families, while not neglecting our own people at their feasts, in their sickness or sorrow as well as at their glad wedding festivities.

The Woman's Prayer meeting has been held weekly and has this year been a most discourraging part of our work. If the followers of the true Prophet had a tithe of the earnestness of the followers of the False, how soon might Christ's kingdom come in Hamadan. The need of the Spirit's power is more evident in our prayer meetings, than anywhere else in our work.

I have done no work outside the city, except holding Sabbath school service in Sheverinetwice, while the boarders were home in holidays. There must have been fifty women and children, come again. As family cares demanded these attention of Marream, who used to assist me-with my Sabbath school class, I have taken allthe work this year myself. The Secretary. reported forty-three on the class roll at the close of the quarter. I proposed to divide them, and give the very tiny ones to Sarale, who is learning to teach well. I said forty-three are too many, I divided the class, took fifteen, and much tothe Secretary's astonishment, had forty-five left. That is a sample of Persian arithmetic.

After Mr. A. left I took charge of the Jewishgirls on Sabbath, I promised prizes to those who would say the Commandments without error at the end of July. I had to give ten prizes, and reveral others almost succeeded. So they have that much of His will hidden in their hearts, and are now learning some of the Psalms.

I have given one hour daily to the study of-Persian, but have only been able this year to save two hours for Armenian; five days in the week on account of the teaching, the housekeeping, the keeping accounts, the weighing and measuring, that must be done in Persia. Still the close of the year finds me as well and strong; as I was at the beginning and I must say, "No. good thing has failed of all he promised," for He has crowned the year with his goodness."

Now having the prospect of a Home, where we will have ample space for enlarging our work, I wege, what as a station we ask, that another lady be sent to share the new work, which will then we hope crowd upon us. Respectfully submitted, Annie Montgomery.

HAMADAN, Od. 1885.

oming much more efficient helpers.

The routine of home life continues much the Edward Island to join her sister in mission

The Pamily.

LYRIC OF ACTION.

Tis the part of a coward to brood O'er the past that is withered and dead; What though the heart's roses are ashes and dust? What though the heart's music be fled? Whence the velce of an angel thills clear on the soul,
"Gird about thee thine armour, press on to the goal?

If the faults or the crimes of thy youth Are a burden too heavy to bear,
What hops can rebloom on the desolate waste Of a jealous and craven despair? Down, down with the fetters of fear t In the strength of thy valour and manhood arise, With the faith that illumes and the will that defice.

Too late!" through God's infinite world,
From his throne to life's nethermost fires-Too late I" is a phantom that flies at the dawn.
Of the soul that repents and aspires. If pure thou hast made thy derires,
There's no height the strong wings of immortals may gain
Which in striving to reach thou shalt strive for in vain.

Then up to the contest of fite,
Unbound by the past, which is dead?
What though the heart's roses are ashes and dust? What though the heart's music be fled? Still shine the fair heavens o'ethead ; And subline as the angel who rules in the sun Beams the promise of peace when the conflict is won!

—Paul Hamilton Hayne.

AN OLD-PASHIONED ACCOMPLISHMENT. THE father who said he would rather have his daughter come home from school a fine reader than a fine performer on the piano, if he were compelled to choose between the two accomplishments, was emmently sensible. The mother who said that she would rather have her daughter an accomplished housekeeper, than accomplished in all the modern decorativo arts, was sensible also. Happily it is not necessary, to choose between these occomplishments, for a capable, healthy young woman may be both, but it is very necessary to wisely judge as to their relative importance when

there is not time and strength for both,

But after all is said and done; after all the
changes wrought in the appearance of our homes by the progress of modern decorative art, and by the devices of the modern architect, what charm is equal to that of a well-kept house I and it is all the more impressive after experience has taught the difficulties that have to be overcome in modern housekeeping, and given us appreciation of the high order of faculty and administrative ability necessary to carry to perfection the art of living. The well-kept house can be recognized by its doorstep, front-door and hall. Here begins the house-keeper's first battle with her most insidious and persistent annoyer and enemy, dust and dirt. Nothing is more discouraging to the young house-keeper than the fact that things will not stay clean, and no expression is more common than to wonder where all the dirt comes from. But it is a fact which must be accepted and to which the housewhich must be accepted and to which the nouse-reeper must adapt herself. The method of the more mocessful housekeepers seems to be never to the mocessful housekeepers seems to be never to be the mocessful housekeepers seems to be never to be the mocessful housekeepers seems to be never to be never to the mocessful housekeepers seems to be never to be

drived 'sp. assumed a fair. Another 1 of berg Good mottoes was, "Biernal vigilance is the price of a self. clean kitchen." As I have said before, for driving housekeeping nothing can equal a good early start

item of importance in good housekeeping, and one where the exercise of forethought will greatly lessen the care and monotony of being obliged to get three meals a day. It is a great matter to keep certain kinds of cold meat and meat jellies, stock for quick soups and canned fish and meats always on hand. A well-arranged atore-room or pantry, with all sorts of groceries carefully and systematically selected and laid in, and replenished before the articles are entirely exhausted, is a necessary department in every well-appointed house. A variety of food is always agreeable and healthful. Many families complain, and with cause, that they get tired of the sameness of the food. It is worth while to give a good deal of thought and attention to securing a variety on the table, and such thought and study will enable a family to have a really large variety of food out of simple materials.

Among the many items that a housekeeper has so look closely after, none is more important for sonvenience of the household, and none has more annoying results if left; undone, than the putting away of clean clothes and the keeping of the clothing of the family generally in proper places: This is a habit in the training of her family which a mother may make up her mind to at the outset and is the most difficult one to Inculcate and establish; She will for years, in all ordinary cases, have to oversee this department of housekeeping herself, and will have to "keep at "her children about it till their habits are formed. Of course, every child, and every member of the family should have his own place, be it ever so small, where he shall keep his own things. To keep things in their places is almost one-half the work of housekeeping. Scarcely, anything is more discouraging to the mother than the difficulty so often experienced in forming habits of order in this direction. One thing, however, may safely be asserted, that it is of no use to scold about it. Children should be required to pick up and 'put away their own things, and each should be held personally responsible for the disorder he creates. In his own things, or for the disorder he creates. In seany households there is often a great deal of general scolding and complaining that "some-body" has put things out of order or left things out of place, the only effect of which is to create a pervasively disagreeable and uncomfortable atmosphere without accomplishing any good, The guilty escape in the general distribution of blame and reproof, and the innocent feel the injustice of being locluded in the general category. In all cases, possible, find and call to account the guilty individual. It is a plan that has been found to work well by many mothers to call the heedless ones from their play or lessons in order to require them to out their books or, clothes or rooms in order. A child who knows by experience that If he leaves his boots or his soiled collar or coat in the wrong place he stands a chance of being sent for at school, or when he is in the midst of a game and being kindly but firmly compelled to put his things in order, will

probably, in course of time, learn to think of such ihlngs beforehand.

As for the thousand and one things about a house which get out of order, and for which nobody seems responsible, the mother must take the care and responsibility of them patiently upon her own shoulders, especially while her children are small, and either with her own hands, or by special directions to servants, must keep things in order. Here, too, the chief secret seems to be not to let things get out of order. The art of picking up things, of putting things away before they accumulate in disorder is most necessary to successful house-keeping. To be sure it is often a thankless, wearying task; it seems to consume day after day with no appreciable progress; it is like constant pump ing simply to keep water from rising instead of a labor to fill something; it is negative; it is work that attracts attention only when it is not done, but it is nevertheless one of the most absolutely essential things to the comfort of a home. The mother is the special providence of the house in small things as well as great, and in the home nothing is small that produces comfort or discom fort, ill temper or amiability. In the long performance of this task upon which every wife enters when she assumes the responsibilities of wifehood. she has need of those two fundamental household virtues—untiling patience and a deep-seated sense of duty.—Mes. E. H. Starrett in the Interior.

A CIRCLE OF GIRLS. BY MARGAREY E. SANGSTER.

Now that summer is here, bringing sweeter airs in a State prison. and more gracious gifts, I have another word for the girls—a little word, but a vital one. It is "influence." I would like to indicate one or two the Master.

In the first place; there is the matter of dress I allude to it because at this season it occupies a large part of the thought and time of most of you. Ethel, who told me lately of the beautiful costumes one prepared for her summer outfit—her dresses or boating, and driving, and waiking, for the veranda in the morning, and the drawing-room in the evening—is not one whit more fully interested in her summer dressmaking than is Susy, whose problem it is to evolve a single decent nown from the "left-overs" of last year. Ethel has papa's the feelings of a man who occupies a position of check in her pocket-book, and leave to spend it at trust for which he knows he is unworthy, and who her own aweet will. Susy's income is acquired by her earnings in the public school, where she teaches a class of active boys, disciplining herself into finer. He lives a life which is wholly false. He must a class of active boys, disciplining herself into finer self-control and lovelier nationce while she impresses good lessons upon them. There are always the plans which are to conceal his wrong-doing.

presses good lessons upon them. There are always a half-dozen calls upon Susy's salary, and she seldom can afford to indulge her individual tastes and preferences; for did she not grow up eagerly anticipating the day when she might assist her mother, and do something for her brothers and sisters?

Beyond Ethel and Susy again, and in the same Sunday-achool class, is Anne, who is a saleswoman at J. & M.'e, and whose ambition it is, in every fold and crease, in every bunch and puff of her attire, from the feathers in her hat to the buttons on her shoes, to imitate Ethel. Does the girl who sells, to whom she may, if she chiases? here hale sethers than a stumbling-block? It would the sells will remain at home, unprosecuted by attire, from the feathers in her hat to the buttons on her shoes, to imitate Ethel. Does the girl who he buys consider, as often as she should, the girl who sells, to whom she may, if she chiese, here whele sells, to whom she may, if she chiese, here whele sells, to whom she may, if she chiese, here whele sells, to whom she may, if she chiese, here whele sells and a stumbling-block? It would will be a sell sell to the chiese, beauty, and transfer and the chiese, wear, something simple and benefits with the personally is above the need of a self-denial, wet to attudy economy so as to set self-denial, yet to study economy so as to set a good example to less fortunate girls might be a kindness to them, and would not be a hardship to

slaughtered cruelly by the thousands? Surely no throne of God rather than to answer for his mistender-hearted girl could bring herself to wear a deeds to a human tribunal? dead bird upon her hat if she thought of the song Each fresh discovery of a breach of trust causes dead bird upon her hat if she thought of the song silenced, the nest robbed, the orchard cheated of a shock, even a thrill of horror in the community, its glitter of wings, and the summer defrauded of The modern methods of business require that men

church and Sunday-school, they not only introduce name wrecked, but acciety suffers, a discordance in the harmony of the place and occasion, they cause their weak sister to offend. If she thing but sadness in such a downfall. It is worse had more strength of mind, and a greater earnest- than frivolous to joke upon the flight of cashiers to ness of purpose, she would not be affected by envy, or preyed upon by discontent; but it is in these qualities that she is deficient, and the richer and more fortunate woman should deny herself that she may assist her. In brief, girle who can afford to dress in costly fabrics, and with the details which mean expense as well as beauty, should set a fashion of '84; down the deserted street it rushed, whith of plainness and frugality, so far as church and ing the freshly fallen snow into little light heaps. street costumes are concerned, for the sake of poorer girla.

The society girl has other places and times, as well as opportunities without number, when she may wear such gowns as she chooses, and dress beautifully and brightly, offending no one's taste, and tempting no one's vanity. The working girl, in many cases, has no place except the church, no its best, is often only a travesty—a cheap imitation in tawdry, flimsy goods of what she admires in her recher acquaintances.

In tawdry, flimsy goods of what she admires in her richer acquaintances.

Ethel, Susy, Anne. The one may touch finger tips in the circle with the other. Then Anne, ex-tending her hand, may link it in Cora's. Cora works in a paper-box factory. She crosses the ferry hours before Ethel has stirred on her pillow in the morning; she has done a good part of her day's work before Susy rings the bells on her desk in the schoolroom; she has not time for the hot cup of tea' which, with the half-hour's gossip, adds flavor to Anne's moonday luncheon. Her life is hard and exhausting, spent, daytimes, in a low-ceiled room up four flights of steep stairs, spent at night in a crowded tenement, where she shares her sister's bed in a stuffy, ill-ventilated apartment. Yet Cora, in feeling, is far above Mary, who lives with Bthel's married sister, takes care of the prettlest baby in the world, and walks out on a beautiful airy equare in the morning subshine, a white frilled cap on her brown head, and a white apron over her comfortable dark dress. , And I am alraid that often, in her inmost heart, Mary secretly appires to the work and wages of the girl in the factory. For would she not have her Sundays to herself, she queries; and every evening for her own? -oblivious to the fact that such freedom for unguarded girls is a very doubtful boon.

ground, can do much for the others, not by patronage, but by kindly and tactfully breaking the daily bread of life, so that the Lord can multiply it in benefit. The paper and the magazine which all in your household have read, should be passed from hand so hand, not left to cumber your own shelves or light the kitchen fire. The interesting book should be lent. And something should be done to give the working girl brighter evenings and a wider outlook, and a higher ideal of deportment, especially with regard to social intercourse with boys and young men.

In all this Ethel and Susy should be leaders, with Anne for ald-de-camp. And nobody should be, or ought to be, left out. -S. S. Times.

BREACHES OF TRUST.

Witen a man takes and uses for his own benefit a few pennies that do not belong to him, the act is called theft; and If the thief is tried and convicted he is sent to jail for his crime. But if a man who is the trusted agent or treasurer of a corporation takes and uses thousands of the dollars left in his keeping, his act is called embezzlement.

It he is short in his accounts he is a defaulter. He, too, if he is tried and convicted, is compelled to undergo punishment. It is a common notion that the fate of the great rascal is easier than that of the vulgar thief. This is not the case in States where the administration of justice is strict; for theft is punished by a few months' confinement in a Jail, while an emberzier, ent of trust funds carries with it the penalty of several years at hard labour

There is a difference, however, in one respect, in favour of the defaulter. The thief who escapes out of the country can be demanded by the Governpractical ways in which every girl may make her ment, under the terms of extradition treatics, and influence felt for the good of her own sex and for will be sent back for trial and punishment. Such treaties do not provide for the return of persons charged with breach of trust; and if a man who has made way with the funds of a bank, a railroad, or a manufacturing company, can reach Canada in safety, the law will not touch him.

most be will remain at home, unprosecuted by the bas 'defrauded, 'Perhaps he will, with the certain dignity and couraged and uncomplainingly, serve out his sen-

Or, most trayle fate of all, in his despair, in his cowardice, or in his unwillingness to survive the loss of the respect of the community that has always believed in him, he takes his own life. Who housekeeping nothings.

As a general rule, the earlier a house is "cleaned up" in the morning, the more smoothly will things of thought, as well as want of heart?" Bise why nights, months and years, of wearing anxiety to are the little singing-birds trapped, and shot, and hide, who is willing to appear before the judgment are the little singing by the thousands? Surely no throne of God rather than to answer for his mis-

> its own! She simply does not think.
>
> It is to want of thought that much other ill must be ascribed. When women who can afford it, be security of the trust is in the honour of the trustee. they younger or older, make brilliant toilets for When confidence is misplaced, not only is a good

Canada. - Youth's Companion.

THE FAITH OF LITTLE HANS.

A PIERCE wind came aweeping around the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue one morning in the winter ing the freshly fallen snow into little light heaps, then acattering it madly in every direction. Against this storm a young woman was making what progreas she could toward the post-office. A pair of dark eyes and a very pink nose were all that was visible above her wrappings. "I must hurry," she thought, as she glanced up at the great clock, and in a few minutes she was at her desk in the Deadletter Office. Her work was to open and read all the letters whose dectination could not be found

ging a wayward son to come home, and telling him that his voice and smile alone could remove the gentle melancholy, that had settled upon the dear old mother.

Here was another from some queer old gentleman full of the small talk and scandal of his own village, and touching upon political scandal then rife in the city, where his letter had found lodgment.

There were letters full of the vivacity of the school-girl, letters full of the burning love of the college boy, letters whose prim, upright hand and gossipy nature suggested spinsterhood, letters to convulse you with laughter, and letters that would give you the heartache. Yet, strange to say, not one of these eager correspondents had taken the pains to write the correct address on the envelope that contained so much that seemed to be of the greatest importance. Perhaps they were too much absorbed in what they had said from their hearts to take thought of the formal writing on the outside. The young clerk's had worked her way down through a large heap, and was beginning to think

Here is the translation :

"DEAR JESUS, -I have prayed so hard to you, but I guess you could not hear me so far off, so I am going to write you a letter. We came over a big ocean when it was summer time. My mamma has been sick all the time. Can't you send her something to make her well? And, dear Jesus, please send my papa some work to do, so he can buy us some warm clothes and something to eat, and please do it quick, for we are cold and hungry.

"Nobody knows I am writing to you. I thoughtyou might send us something for a surprise.

"HANS BRAHM.

"P.S.-My hands are so cold I can't write very well."

Katrina's eyes were filled with tears as she came to the end. She sat for some time with the letter in her hand; as she folded it she resolved to do something to make the little boy happy. She said:
"Whatever his parents may be, this beautiful child-faith must not be destroyed."

That evening after dinner, she told several of her friends about the matter, and they were eager to

help her make up a box. It was ready in a few days. There were some flannels for the mother and little Hans, comfortable clothes for the father, and toys enough to make the boy believe that the Christ-child did not live in Germany only. 'At the very top lay a crisp ten dollar bill. As soon as the box left the house Katrina wrote a letter to Hans. She told him his

a nice box was on its way out West. Not long after there came a letter of warm thanks from the father. He explained how they had been in the country but a few months, and had not yet found work.

letter had been received, and that Jesus had sent

one of his servants on earth to help him, and that

As the weeks went by another and another letter came, telling of fairer prospects and better days. One thing, they assured Katrina—"that they could never forget her kind letter and generous help in their time of saddest need."- 1 arper's Young People.

HOW TO SPOIL CHILDREN.

SCENE in a library—gentleman writing, child enters :

" Pather, give me a penny."

"Haven't any; don't bother me."
"But, father, I want something particular."
"I tell you I haven't got one about me."

"You must have one; you promised me one."

"I did no such thing. I won't give you any more pennies; you spend too many. I won't give it to you, so go away." Child begins to whimper. "I think you might

No-go away-I won't do it; so there's an end

to it. Child cries, teases, coaxes—father gets out of patience, puts his hand in his pocket, takes out a penny, and throws it at the child. "There, take it, and don't come back again to day."

Child smiles, looks shy, goes out conqueror— determines to renew the struggle in the afternoon with the certainty of a like result.

Scene in the atreet-two boys playing; mother opens the door; calls one of them, her own son.
"Joe, come into the house instantly."

Joe pays no attention.

"Joe pays to attention."
"Joe, do you hear me? If you don't come I'll beat you good."

Joe smiles and continues his play. His companion is alarmed for him and advises him to obey.

"You will catch it if you don't go, Joe."

"Oh! no, I wont; she always says so, but never does. I ain't afraid." Mother goes back into the house greatly put out, thinking herself a martyr to bad children.

That's the way, parents. Show your children by

your example that you are weak, undecided, un-truthful, and they learn aptly enough to despise. your authority, and regard your word as nothing. They soon graduate liars and mockers, and the reaping of your own sowing will not fail.—Selected.

THE QUEEN AND MAGGIE PERGUSON.

ONE of the most pleasant incidents of the Queen's three days' sojourn last week in the Scottish capital was Her Majesty's visit to the West Craigmiller institution for the blind, of which she is patroness. The asylum, established on a moderate scale in Nicolson-street by Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Newhaven, in 1793, has grown to be the largest institution for the education and employment of the blind in the world. General Nepean Smith pointed out to Her Majesty Maggie Perguson, one of the female workers in the Nicolson-street buildings, and explained that she had been fifty years connected with the institution. The Queen at once stepped forward and shook hands with Maggie, remarking that she was pleased to see her so well employed. Her Majesty was astonished and de-lighted at the manner in which the blind pupils read and wrote; and the singing of "Comin thro" the rye! by Lizzie Nicholson, seemed to be greatly enjoyed by the Queen and the royal party. children foined in singing the last line, of each verse as a chorus.

MR. MOODY'S LATEST SCOTCH ANDC-DOTE.

MR. MOODY, in one of his latest addresses, said : A friend of mine was coming back from Burope, a few days ago, together with an old Scotchman. There were two or three modern philosophers on board. One was picking away at the Bible. He said he had examined the Bible in the light of science. "The Bible says that Balaum's ass'spoke. have taken pains to examine an ass's throat, and I find it is so formed that it would be impossible for it to speak." "Ah i man," said the Scotchman, "you make the asa, and I will make him speak." The idea that God that made the ass couldn't make him speak! What we want is to hold on to the Bible form. the Bible from Genesis to Revelation. Take the whole of it.

THE little church at Crathie, which the Queen attends, is just now much frequented by tourists. A writer in The Congregationalist recently attended this church as a fellow-worshipper of Her Majesty. The Queen, with her daughter and son-in-law, we are told, took their seats simply and unaffectedly as members of the congregation. The stranger had often seen nameless people make their entry into a church with more fuss and ostentation. The of lunch, when she came upon a peculiar little service was extremely simple, and even rude, pre-envelope addressed in German to "Iesus in senting a strong contrast to the high Anglican Heaven;" she tore it open hastily, and found a ritual to which royalty is supposed to be accus-soiled sheet, written all over in a child's cramped tomed. But the Queen took part in the whole of I like to see the circle of girls, in influence at soiled sheet, written all over in a child's cramped tomed. But the Queen took part in the whole of least, taking in all these, and more. Bithel and her hand. Some of the words seemed blurred with it, singing the old Scotch psalms to tunes set by set, standing where they have a certain vantage. tears, and she could scarely make them out.

Our Story.

BARBARA STREET.

A FAMILY STORY OF TO-DAY. BY THE AUTHOR OF "OUR NELLS" "A SAILOR'S DAUGHTER," ETC.

CHAPTER XXXI. (Continued)

WHAT commonplace speech we use at tragic What commonpiace speech we use at tragic moments! At such times the lips only can speak. The soul is dumb; It has no words which can give expression to its experiences. These two girls, who had never looked on the face of death, and who felt themselves seized by a sudden mighty awe which swept the soul clear of all trivial emotion, spoke to each other with the ordinary speech of an ordinary moment.

Hester dressed hastily. She found the time was after two o'clock. Two o'clock was the hour at which Waterhouse was to relieve Grace in the sickroom. Grace had had no need of help during her vigil. Her father had lain still in the same kind of supor, which appeared to be growing heavier. Grace was more absorbed in her own troubled thoughts than in her father's condition, which to her inexperienced eyes presented nothing alarming, while her own situation grew to her realization more and more. Her feelings were thoroughly confused. Sho told herself that it had been a fatal weakness not at once to have corrected the mistake her words had given rise to, yet knew that she had not dared to do it for fear of betraying Hester. At one moment she recognized the necessity of unde-ceiving Mr. Denston, at others she shrank from it as a thing utterly beyond her power. There was an absolute horror in the thought of denying this possible compensation to the man whose life had been wrecked by her father. There was a temptation peculiarly enticing to her proud spirit in the chance afforded her of making so desperate a sacrifice. There was in her heart all a woman's instinct to fight against it. Mr. Denston's feelings towards her did not excite the same angry resistance that Waterhouse's had done. Was this due to the difference in the situation of the two men-to the fact that Waterhouse was easy and prosperous and might experience disappointment with some profit to himself, while Denston was pressed down by the heavy hands of poverty and ill-health, and needed no further crushing? Or was it that there existed deep down in her spirit an unrecognized difference in its attitude towards the two men-a need of a barricade against one, and a calm certainty of indiffer-ence towards the other?: Who can make clear the subtleties of a woman's heart? Grace sat down by her father's side and dreaded the day to come-the day which must bring with it again the need for a choice of action. At two o'clock, punctually to the moment, Mr. Waterhouse tapped at the door and entered. Grace, with some slight remark, was proceeding to take her departure, when Waterhouse's

look arrested her.

"Miss Norrie," he said, "don't go for a moment."

He took up a light, and went close to the bedside, examining her father gravely. Then he looked at

"I think you must fetch your mother."
"What do you mean?" asked Grace, feeling her-

self turn cold.

Don't you know what this look means? I do, for I saw it on my father."

Grace came nearer, and looked.
"Are you sure?" she whispered.

" Quite sure." "That it will be soon ?"

"It may be soon. "How, can I tell my mother?"

Grace turned a white face, from which her great stanled eyes looked up at Waterhouse with a kind of beseeching. He looked down into them with a wistfulness to give comfort in his face, which was

in itself comforting.

"Don't tell her," he said; "just ask her to come down here. She will see for herself, and that will

be best.

So Grace ran up-stairs, and gave one tap at the door, and a word of summons, and then fied down again in haste, lest she should be recalled. she saked Mr.

house; "mustn't we send for Dr. Black? He could not have thought this morning that he was likely ta go sa soon." Waterhouse shook his head.

"He could do nothing. The doctor can only go with a man so far, and no further. No one can help him beyond a certain point, and your father has reached that point."

"Except One," said Grace, who, with a solemn face, stood gazing at him who was already far off earthly help, in the unseen hands of God.

Waterhouse said, "That is true," in a tone of simple earnestness. His thoughts were with his own father just now, whom he had loved, and whom, not long before, he had seen depart on this last journey; and tears dimmed his eyes. Grace at that moment felt his presence no restraint. (It was not, till afterwards that she recognized, with surprise, that it had been so, and that, at a time when there was no room for self-consciousness, it had seemed as natural that he should be there, and that he should help, as if he had been a son and a brother.

if I am thankful my mother has had a rest before this came," she said; "but I fear she will regret that she left him."

As she finished speaking, her mother appeared understood with one swift glance, and, with a calmness and silence full of passion, passed to herbusband's side.

"He has not spoken since you left, mother,", said Grace, anxious to forestall her mother's selfreproaches."

Her mother did not reply; she did not appear to

Waterhouse, seeing that she was unconscious of anything but her dying husband, addressed Grace.

"Shall I go?" he asked, under his breath.

Grace looked at him; her lips parted as if to

speak, but no words came. But Waterhouse read his answer somehow-she

did not wish him to go, and an irresistible joy thrilled through him. When Hester came down, and entered the room

softly, she saw her mother, in her old place by the bedside, with her arm under her husband's unconscious head, and her other hand clasping his chill and nerveless one. Graco and Mr. Waterhouse stood at the foot of the bed.

When Grace saw Hester, she held out her hand. and they stood holding each other's hands fast. his own heart.

By-and-by Waterhouse moved, but it was only of wounded affection, yet added only dignity and graciousness to her face, waterhouse, too, felt the luttuence of the day. to get chairs for the two pale girls, and motion them to sit down.

For two hours they waited thus, and then Mrs.

Norris tooked up and spoke.

"He will pass away like this," she said. "I think

he will not know me or speak."

But almost as she spoke, he opened his eyes, and looked at her. And Grace, at this last moment, for the first time recognized in him-so, bright were his eyes, and so illumined his faco-that other father of the portrait, who had nover seemed one with this. That strangely clear inspired gaze held every eye. His lips moved, but only his wife caught the meaning, and what he said none but she ever

Slie said, "Yes, Norris," and kissed his lips. They moved again. Mrs. Norris looked up. "John," she said; "he wants you."

The girls glanced at each other. Waterhouse

went up to the bedside.
"Kiss him," said Mrs. Norris.

Waterhouse stooped and touched with his lips

he pale forched i.

"He is telling you to take care of me."

Mrs. Nords looked up at Waterhouse with the glimmer of a wistful smile shining through tears. "I will," sald Waterhouse, with a low-toned fer-

vour, which reached the dying man's ears, for he turned away his eyes from Waterhouse, and fixed them again upon his wife, as though satisfied. A few moments more and Waterhouse gently closed them. Mrs. Norris clasped her hands, and tears, in which there was no bitterness, rained down her

checks, as she cried...
"Oh, I thank God—I do thank God for this !" Grace and Hester cried for pure sympathy, and their mother presently turned to them for the with me. But, then, I'm an in carcases they were longing to give. By and by she You are made of sterner stuff."

held out her hand to Waterhouse, and gave him an Denston gave a melancholy elequent look instead of the speech that failed her.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE NEXT DAY.

THE next day dawned warm and bright—a per-fect June morning, with a breeze that gently swayed the poplar branches in the garden, and lifted the hair softly from the forehead, and that seemed a live thing bearing a message from that world, invisible but not unfelt, which ever encompasses us round, about. Sometimes the veil which hangs between that world and us is close and thick before our eyes; sometimes it recedes and attenuates; and we can almost see through it. So it was this day with the inmates of this house in Barbara street; where a still form was lying. The peace which brooded over those still features suggested an eternal Sabbath—an eternal rest—and a true Sabbath, a true day of rest had fallen upon the household a space for taking calmer breath, for feeling within the pulse of deeper emotions, and for sceing with clearer eyes the motives and issues of action. Grace and Hester were happy in that the touch of death reached them for the first time thus—robbed of its sting jithat the topen grave, which stood in their path held no bitterness. There was no wrench for them, nor desolating loss. But they had seen a soul them, nor desolating joss. But they had seen a sour pass from earth; and knew that strange exaltation, born of the spiritual world comes nearer than the actual, and draws of intelities the threads of our life here, investing them with new meaning and proportions.

It seemed, when the family life began again that mothing, that the Angel of Death had descended with only healing in his wings. After the excitement of energies which a dangerous illness demands, had fallen a 'sweet quiet as 'of a summer Sunday. The mother's for was rele and tears Sunday. The mother's, face was pale, and tears often filled her soft dark eyes; but there was a look in it like sunlight shining through a morning mist. Her unwonted energy had left her as suddenly as it had come, and given place to her old gentle repose. Grace found her usual position waiting for her to fill, and she assumed it as a matter of course. Her real mother seemed to have been given back to her again, after her place had been usurped by another." Grace's own difficulties occupied her thoughta hurdly at all. They seemed put away on one side without her own will, and she thankfully accepted the God-given respite. To encompass her mother with an atmosphere of tenderness and help was the easy garb which duty wore that day, and her heart was made light by the sight of her mother's face and the sound of her voice, for she had dreaded for her an utter breakdown when the desolating

Keener far was nowher anxiety concerning Hester. That composed manner, that quiet look, which never failed to meet Grace's anxious glances, might cover she knew not what of anguish, Rester, in spite of the vigil of the night, went to the morning service. When she returned Grace could not refrain, as they stood together for a moment at the open window, from seizing Hester's hand and looking up at her with a searching gaze. Hester did not shrink from it. She returned it steadily for a moment, and then smiled gently. There was some-thing in the look and smile which was reassuring.

'And indeed for no one had death's gift of peace done so much as for Hester. The old days of commonplace monotony, which could not bind with any fetters Grace's bright free spirit, bad kept Hester cramped and dwarfed, and were answerable for much of her morbid misery and discontent. There are some people-wholesome sweet natures-who are made for the small cares and joys of daily life, who need no great occasions to stimulate them to the heroism and usefulness for which hour by hour they find their opportunities; but Hester was not one of these. In the daily life of the past she had failed. Her nature needed for development the wider space, the freer air of life's larger experiences. And of late, finding the environment it needed, the organism had grown and thrived. And now into its destiny had come a great sorrow, with its wrenching, away of clinging fibres, and recoil upon themselves of the sweeter hopes, but also with a grand chance of conquest over the principle of self, with its attendant jealousies and meannesser, naturally so strong in her, and a grand chance of nutriment for

its nobler instincts.

Many struggles would have to be gone through, but to-day Hester's spirit also found respits, Up in the pure air of this mountain-top, where heaven seemed near and earth far down below, there was no struggle necessary. No bitterness towards the sister who had stolen from her the treasure so prized by the one, so useless to the other, could exist, there; no reaction of wounded self-esteem towards him who had passed her by was possible's no fretful rebellion against the will that had ordered it so. It is only sorrow having elements low and mean in it which makes the heart bitter and sore, They stood a long time, and nothing was to be heard in the room but the ticking of the timepiece on the mantleshelf, and each one felt the beating of remotest part of her marter, which changed the remotest part of her marter, which changed the aspect of life for her, which held all the cruel pains

His mind was more at rest than it had been for a long time past, which was more owing, perhaps, to the sense he had that Grace had forgiven him, or, at any rate, was willing to let the past slip out of sight, and to the fact that he could be of use, and was allowed to be of use at this time of trouble, than to any more direct influence from the room of death. Yet that was not without its share in his state of mind. He was much with the family to-day,

for Mrs. Norris thankfully accepted his assistance, and he undertook all the necessary arrangements and business matters so jarring and painful st such times. As he returned home, after discharging some of these missions, he encountered Denston,

much to his surprise, strolling along in the sun.
"I have given in to day," said he, in explana tion. "I thought a day's rest would probably put me in better cue. Burrowes will not object—in fact, he advised it,"

"You won't patch your constitution up in that kind of way, my dear fellow," said Waterhouse; "but I am delighted to see you, and this is a capital apportunity. Come in with me, will you? But I must tell you, though, that the place is rather sad to-day. The poor old man died this morning at about four o'clock. I have been out seeing after things for them."

"How are they taking it?"
"How are they taking it?"
"Admirably, as far as I can see. No long faces;
and if there is any crying, it is not done publicly.
Mrs. Note is amiles with the tears in her eyes in a way that regularly upsets me. She is adorable. So are they all. Denston, what a wonderfut creature a good woman is! They can do what they like with me. But, then, I'm an impressionable fellow.

Denston gave a melancholy smile, but did not reply: He was not conscious of much stoicism just then. They had now reached No. 47. As they came up the steps together, Mrs. Norris saw them through the window. Denaton, who had observed this

"I won't come in, Waterhouse; Mrs. Norris has seen me, and she will think I want to intrude upon

them."
"Nonsense, old fellow? you can go up to my foom. I must see you for a few minutes."

Denston did not resist further. He may have even hoped that in spite of himself he would be brought in contact with the family, which was a thing he had been equally dreading and desiring with the whole force of his nature since the evening before. Sarah opened the door to them. The sittingfrom door was open, and Waterhouse looked in on his way to give some information,

" Is Mr. Denston with you?" Denston heard Mrs. Norris ask.

Yes; he is going up to my room?

"Will he not come in and see me?"
The next moment Dension found himself enters In each moment Dension tound nimself enter-ing the room. Would there be any one besides Mrs. Norris there? Yes; the wholo family were there."

"I am glad to see you sgain," said Mrs. Norris greeting him with extreme kindness. "Won't you stay a little while? You-too, Mr. Waterhouse, if

you will."
The two men, to whom alike this invitation was khe cause of very heen though differing senections, sat down; Denston by the side of Mrs. Norris. He had not once turned his eyes towards Grace, who was occupied at the tea-table: 'Waterhoyse had given her a glance, but he began to talk to Kitty; he had never found much to say to Hester, and her face now, as she sat looking down, did not invite conversation.

"I want'to know how you are," said Mrs. Norris

to Denston. "I have been very, selfish lately. I have heard nothing of you."

The gentle voice and the motherly expression which had come as 'she spoke into Mrs. North face, usually apathetic and not apt to express feel-

ing of any kind, touched Denston to the quick,
Ah? he said, and now when I would fain
express my sympathy with you, words fail me,
while you know just what to say which will be most

Mrs. Norris had been told by Grace that the Denstons 'knew' the circumstances through which they had passed, and she had expressed her satisfaction that it should be so. But of any connection between her husband's history, and theirs she was quite unsuspicious, and, sue did not imagine them aware of the facts of what had taken place four:een years ago, beyond Denston's accidental knowledge, gained at Ridley, of her change of name.

"Is it in my joy or my sorrow that you would like to sympathise? That, I hope, will not shock you; dear Mr. Denston, If, you knew all, you would understand. My husband and I have been parted for so long—you know about that, I think—that this seems scarcely like a parting at all. He is nearer to me now than he has been for many years."

There was a reverent silence in the room as Mrs. Norris ended. Her words had stopped the perfunctory talk (which Walsthouse : was : making to

Then that other world seems, very near to you? said Denston, gravely,

"It will be more home to me than this one now," Mrs. Norris said, with calm earnestness, and then looked at her daughters remorsefully; or it would be if I had not three dear ones here. After all, it will bet but a short time before two are all there

Seeing that her mother was still looking at her wistfully, Grace made an effort to rise above the kind of paralysis with which Dension's presence was affecting her.

was ancetting ner.

"Why, mother," she said, "we have, perhaps, long lives before us, and much to do, and much to conquer before we leave this world. I, for one strength. should like to do much better in this life before I am promoted to a higher. And you, mother, must atay as long as you can, to help us."

Mrs. Norris gently sighed.

"I agree with you," said Denston, with a melancholy smile; "you are in no need of condolence.
One should envy you, rather. What would not some of us give for such assured faith concerning what is, after all, upknown and unknowable. You have something that paints to you the future, which is so impenetrable to the eyes of reason."

(To be continued.)

SEPTEMBER:

Shorter and shorter now the twilights clips The days, as through the sunset gates they crowd.
And summer from bi-golden collar slips
And strays through stubble fields, and moans sloud, Save when by fits the warmer air deceiver, And, stealing hopeful to some sheltered Lower, She lies on pillows of the yellow leaves, And tries the old tunes over for ac hour: -Alice Carry.

Sabbath School Work.

LESSON HELPS.

FOURTH QUARTER.

JESUS BETRAYED.

LESSON I., October 3rd, John xviil., 1-14; memorise verses 4.8.

GOLDEN TEXT .- The Son of Man is betrayed into the hands of singers - Mark xiv. 41.

TIME-From midnight till three o'clock Friday morning, April 7, A D. 30.

PLACE.—The garden of Gethsemane and the palace of Calaphay.

PARALLEL ACCOUNTS.—Matt. xxvl. 36 66, Mark xiv. 32.64, Luke xx11. 39.55.

CIRCUMSTANCES .- After Jesus' prayer, they sang a hymn, thus closing their long and blessed meeting, and went out into the streets of Jerusalem, to-wards the mount of Ollies.

HELPS OVER HARD PLACES- 1. Brook Cedren: or Kidron, a ravine, a brock-in the ravny season that ran between Jerusalem and the mount of Olives, Eleven to twelve o'clock. A garden: Gethsemane, on the lower slope of the mount of Olives. Here Jesus uttered his agontzing prayer three times, from twelve to one o'clock Friday three times, from twelve to one o'clock Friday morning. 3. A band of Roman soldiers from the tower of Antonia. About one o'clock. 4. Jesus Anowing: he went willingly, conacious of all that was before him. Here is prohably where Judas gave his kiss of betrayal. 9 The saying: spoken in chap: xxli, 12. This was one fulfilment. 10. Peter smote., cut of right ear: Yeter was rash in his bravery. This act was likely to cause the disciples to be arrested as rebels, and to make Jesus himself to seem a rebel against Rome. and his himself to seem a rebel against Rome, and his kingdom a temporal kingdom. Jesus destriyed the evil effects by healing. Malchus. 12. Tock Jesus: then all the disciples forsook Jesus, and fied. 13. Annie: formerly high priest, and now very influential. He sent him to Calphas, the high release who first eventual him them alled the priest, who first examined him, then called the Sanhedrim (two to three o'clock), and they decided he must die. During this hour Peter three times denied his Master, who was in the hall opening into the court wacre Peter and John were around the fire.

SUBJECTS' FOR SPECIAL REPORTS.-The order of events.—The parallel accounts.—The agony in the garden.—The betrayal.—Peter's rash act.— The trials.—Peter's denials.

QUESTIONS.

INTRODUCTORY .- Where were Jesus and his disciples the night before his crucifixion? What had they being doing? What were the two last acts in this upper room? (John xvii. 1, Matt. xx).

SUBJECT : THE HOUR OF CONFLICT, AND

1. A GREAT BATTLE AND THE VICTORY VE T: A GREAT BATTLE AND THE VICTORY VS. 1

2; Matt: xxvi: 36, 46].—Where did January the upper room? (Why did he'go think for was the name of the garden? Where the leave his disciples? What did January the pray? What shows the intensity of his pray? What shows the intensity of his laws the name of the pray? (Luke xxii. 44.) Why was he so sorrowful? Tro was his prayer answered? (Luke xxii, 43. John-xviil 12.) What were the disciples doing all this time? Was there any excuse for them? Did it

have any bad effect upon them? (Mark xiv. 50.) III JESUS BETRAYED BY A PALSE DISCIPLE (VE. 3.9; Matt. xxvl. 47.50. Who betrayed Jesus ? Whom, did, he, bring (with thim ? How were they armed? About what hour of the night was this? Where did they find Jesus? What token had Judas given? Describe Jesus' voluntary giving of himself up to them. What in this hour

did he do for his disciples? Why did they need torches and lanterns in the moonlight? Was Judas kiss: before or after the scene described in vs. 4.8? Why did the soldiers and officers fall to the ground? Did Jesus', words in v. 8 imply to the disciples that they should make their escape? What scripture was fulfilled

III. PALSE ZEAL AND DESERTION BY TRUE DISCIPLES (vs. 10, 11; Matt. xxvi, 51-56.)—How did-Peter show his courage? What herm might did Peter snow his courage? What nearm might this have done? What reason idd Jesus give against his act? How did Jesus remedy the evil? (Luke, xxii, 51.) What did all the disciples now do? Where do we next find Peter? (Matt., xxvi, 58.) When and where did he deny Jesus? (Matt. xxvi 50.75.)

and why?

IV. IN THE HANDS OF HIS ENEMIES (VE. 12-14). -Where was Jesus taken first? Where next? (Matt. zxvi. 58, John zviii. 19 24.) Who were-Annas and Caiannas? Who assembled to condemn: Jesus? (Matt. xxvi. 57.) What time of the night was this? For whose sake did Jesus. suffer all, these things?

PRACTICAL, SUGGESTIONS.

I. Every life has its Gethsemane of sorrow and conflict, and may, have its victories.

II. In Gethsemane we are taught the nature of

true prayer and its answer. III. It is sad for the Church to be sleering while Christ is suffering and praying.

1V. Such aleep leads to desertion and denial.

V. Every one in Christ is safe. He has never lost one.
Vi. There is a wrong as well as a right real, and

the wrong brings harm where it would do good?
VII., It is dangerous to follow Jesus afar off. leads into temptation, and away from the source of

REVIEW EXERCISE. (For the whole school in concert.) 11 Where did Jesus go after the prayer in the upper room? ANS. To Gethsemane on the Mount of Olives: 2: What did be do there? Ans. He prayed in an agony for strength to endure what was before him. 34 Who, betrayed him. there? Ans. Judas Iscariot with a kiss of friendship. 4. What did the other disciples do? Ans. They all forsook him and fled, and Peter soon, after denied him. 6. What did his enemies do? Ans. They took him to the high priest to be tried: and condemned.

'DR! IRENAUS PRIME, in his posthumous autobiography, relates an extraordinary incident of hereditary literature. "The study of the classics," he says, "has been a hereditary passion in the family. My son, Wendell Prime, reads the same Greek Testament that his father read, his grandfather, his great-grandfather, and his great-great-grandfather. Five successive generations have had the Identical book, "It has been rebound, but the text is clear and well preserved."

The Presbyterian Neview.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1886.

OUR ATTITUDE TO THE ANGLI-OAN OHUROH

OUR readers have, perhaps, in their interest in the important subjects discussed in the great Methodist Conference, overlooked the fact that at the same time the Provincial Synod of the Episcopalian body has been in session in Montreal. The 1 seedings of that Synod, in addition to the interest which the deliberations also know that there are signs of spiritual decay of a great body of Christians naturally excite, possess a special interest for us in that it has nominated a committee "for the purpose of carrying out as far as may be practicable the prayer of the memorial from the Diocese of Toronto on the subject of Christian unity." We confess to some surprise and almost amusement at the action taken in Toronto by the men who posed at the recent Diocesan Synod as the champions of Christian union, but none the less were we willing to hear the proposals of these High Churchmen, and to give them earnest consideration.

We do not wonder in the least that our Episconalian friends have now begun to realize something of the untenableness of their present attitude towards the great evangelical denominations, who are the real strength of the Protestant faith in this country. They have tried in vain to retain the vantage ground held in the dark days of the Family Compact. They have been compelled to acknowledge the social equality of those who in England they were bound to look down upon as walgar "Dissenters." They have seen the ridiculousness of their assumption of superiority over other denominations, while even in the census they rank below both Methodists and Presbytetland, and in all that speaks of mireual life and growth are utterly put to shame believe. These lessons have doubtless should be be be and if they lie at the root of die aly fort" Christian unity," some ativantage Come from the appointment of their com

But from our point of, view some plain truths must be stated to this committee in order to guide its deliberations; and we believe if it be found, willing to consider them, the Anglican Church in Canada will be greatly strengthened whatever may become of the union proposala First of all, then, the Anglican Church must be ready to take its place beside us as a branch of the Church of Christ, assuming no superiority as to orders, and demanding no exclusive privileges as a Church. The Bishop of Toronto, we take occasion to say, has done more injury to his foreign field. To within very recent years mis-Church than he is aware of by drawing a dis-tinction between "the Church" and the denomi-man, Hon. Edward Blake, lately falling into the their machinery and results. same error, speaking of the Church of England and the Methodist and Presbyterian denominations. Unless, then, our Episcopalian friends will admit that these other bodies are on a level with them as branches of the Church of Christ, and that they themselves are merely one of the denominations, it is utterly in vain for them to come to us with offers of union. We tell them frankly that other Churches have been greatly strengthened by this preposterous claim on their part. Sensible people have been disgusted by it, especially in the face of the positions occupied by the humbler bodies, which have not thought it necessary to unchurch each other in their real for their own principles.

In the second place, the Anglican Church must provide for Christian unity within her own pale before she makes offers to other Churches. Who could draw up articles of agreement to be submitted to us which the Anglican Church as a whole would be ready to accept for herself? We should need to know with which party in that Church we were coming into closer relationship-whether with the High Church or the Low, the Moderate or the Broad No Presbyterian, at least, desires to unite with a Church divided against itself, and that, unfortunately, is the position of the Anglican Chutch to-day. See, for instance, the amenities between the Dominion Churchman and the Evangelical 3d. Everything possible should be done to Churchman. See the happy fraternal feeling make the work self supporting, and every man between Trinity and Wycliffe colleges. See the debates in the Provincial Synod so largely taken up in discussions between the contending parties but little animated by a loyal and loving spirit toward each other. In the Church of England in Great Britain this internal strife is waxing hotter and hotter, and it looks as if the Anglican Church here were inclined to enter the lists with way—and give evidence of being actuated by as great eagerness. Surely it is a farce for a self-sacrificing motives. Church so rent with buter strife to hold out to other Churches offers of union. We must say frankly, Let us know your doctrines, friends, for work should be managed as far as possible we are aware you have long ceased to hold and gratuitously. teach the Thirty-nine Atticles without reserva-

even as to ritual, we will be ready to treat with you. We offer here to divulge another secret for the benefit of our Anglican friends. This internal strife is helping other evangelical churches, and unless these discords be healed the Anglican Church in Canada will soon have a much smaller following than it has at present, a mere remnant of the body which once occupied so commanding a position in the country.

Protestantism of the Anglican Church clearly demonstrated by the putting down of all ritualistic nonsense such as was referred to In the Synod—the lighting of candles on the altar, the appointment of disguised monks and nuns under the title of sisterhoods and brotherhoods; and many other abuses which are driving many of the best Episcopalians out of the Church, Presbyterians have no wish to draw near to the Church of Rome, and they have no sympathy whatever with sacerdotalism, and they will require a renunciation of all idolatrous rites and ceremonies before entering on the question of

But last of all, we will need to see a very marked revival of vital religion in the Anglican Church before we desire any closer relationship. We know what a large number of devoted and noble men there are in that communion, but we in the Church as a whole, however it is to be accounted for. When a religious census was undertaken in Toronto some years ago, the Anglican Church was invited to co-operate, but refused to have anything to do with it. When the returns came in, however, it was found that there were more lapsed Episcopalians, or rather Episcopalians not claiming connection with any particular church, than of any other denomination. A list of these people was made out at the cost of much labour and expense and for-warded to the Bishop. This list, we understand, was never acknowledged by him in any way, and we never heard whether any active steps were taken to reach the lapsed masses with the Gos pel. But if we look at the finances of the Church as a proof of its vitality, we cannot congratulate our friends on their condition. In the whole diocese of Toronto they did not raise last year as much for missions as the Presbyterian churches of the city, and the contributions of the whole of the Episcopalian churches in this city to missions did not amount to the sum contributed either by St. Andrew's or Knox Presbyterian churches in Toronto for these schemes alone.

These strictures, we need hardly say, are made in no hostile spirit, but are honest state; ments of facts which we believe must be discussed if there is to be any talk of union, or of a closer fellowship between the Anglican and the other branches of the Church of Christ. We know well that strictures of a similar kind may come from the other side, but if they come we will try to say as we hope the Anglican friends will say of this expression of our views, "Faithful are the wounds of a friend."

willingness of large numbers of devoted then and women to leave all to serve Christ in the sions have been supported almost wholly by contributions from the home churches, but of nations. And this offensive distinction is made late some experiments, looking to a larger men-

The China Inland Mission, for instance, is an evangelical, but undenominational society, having now about one hundred and eighty male and female missionaries in China. The director, Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, is a physician who went to China about thirty years ago.

The missionaries of this society practise great self-denial in many ways; they receive only about half the salary usually paid to other missionaries, and this only insured to them as funds

Bishop William Taylor, of the M. E. Church, now in Africa, has been engaged for several years in founding self-supporting missions, and has been very successful. His plan is to place workers in the field, give them a start, but let

them become self-supporting as soon as possible.

The editor of the Aledical Missionary Record, proposes a society to embrace some of the features of both the preceding, and have in it the element of medical missions besides;

1st. Such a society should be composed of self-denying men and women, some of whom would go into the field, and others who would stay home and earn money to aid the work.

ad. The missionaries should be, as far as possible, physicians; able to cure bodily ills, and point their patients to the Great Physician for soul-healing.

and woman should practise the strictest economy all round. 4th. It should be evangelical, but unsectarian,

allowing the fullest liberty of action possible to those in the field as to mode of work, etc. 5th. Only those should be allowed to join who afford good proof of fitness for the work in every

6th. The membership might include Managing, Active and Supporting members. The office

7th. Effort should be made to co-operate as

aries should be sent chiefly to unoccupied posttions, and only help the people to help themselver.

Sth. Those entering the field should understand that they will be aided only as far as actually needed, and the funds allow, and that

they will be expected to help the general fund and thus extend the work, if they receive more than they may require.

This plan will doubtless excite a good deal of

In the third place, before we can listen to discussion as some of the proposals are quite overtures on Christian unity we must have the radical. Is there any reason why such missionmovement with interest.

> THE Methodist Conference continued in ses sion until this week, and during the past week a large amount of most important business has been transacted, to much of which we can give only the barest mention. A most interesting occasion was the reception of the fraternal delegates from the British Wesleyan Conference and the Episcopal churches north and south, Rev. Dr. Stephenson, Bishop Galloway and Bishop Joyce. The first of these mentioned that in the last five years, the British church had a clear increase of 55,613 members. Dr. Joyce stated that the church to which he belonged had 22,-548 itinerant members and 4,024,424 comminicants. Last year they had over 100,000 souls converted. Bishop Galloway stated that the M. E. Church (South) has 990,996 members, a net increase during the last quadrennium of 130,277. Both of the delegates declared that their churches were pronounced in favour of Prohibition. The motion to change the name of an church from "The Methodist Church" to "The Methodist Church of Canada" was lost. After a long debate it was decided to continue the system of having two general superintendents, one for a period of eight years and the other for four years, who should supervise and direct the work of the Church, and be ex officio members of all boards and committees. The report of the committee on Book Publishing interests commending the fidelity, diligence and financial ability with which the affairs of the book and publishing house have been managed during the past quadrennium was adopted. The publication of a hand-book of discipline was considered premature. The following officers were appointed: general superintendent for eight years, Dr. Carman, Belleville; for four years, Dr. Williams, Toronto; book steward, western section, Dr. Briggs; eastern section, Rev. S. F. Huestis; editor of the Christian Guardian, Dr. Dewart, by a large majority; editor of Methodist. Magazine and Sunday school publications, Rev. Dr. Withrow; editor of the Wesleyan, Halifax, Rev. Dr. Latham; mission secretary, Rev. Dr. Sutherland :-lay treasurer of the Mission Society, Mr. John Macdonald, Toronto. The following extract from the report on Statistics in addition to containing interesting facts relating to members, also shows that the difficulty of collecting trustworthy returns is not confined to our own Church:

SELF-SUPPORTING MISSIONS.

The committee regret to say that several of the schedules furnished by the Presidents and Secretaries of annual conferences were incorrect, and that we have had the laborious task of gathering information to a great extent from the printed minutes of the several annual Conferences. In relation to the numerical and financial state of the Church your committee report as follows:

Decrease. Increase. Ministers and probation-1,610 Members Value of Church pro-197,479 27,676 perty.....\$9,825,043 Sabbath schools.....\$2,675 32 Scholars meeting in Gebolars who have taken total abetin-31,496 37,280 229,639

ence plodge...... S.S. papers taken.... The western section has 55 probationers at college, 104 at work, 954 effective, 184 superannuated, and 39 supply ministers, a total strength of 1,386. Toronto Conference contributes 12 probationers at college, 33 at work, 201 effective, 41 superannuated, and 8 supply ministers

a total of 295.

The eastern section returns 8 probationers at college, 41 at work, 189 effective, and 36 superannuated ministers, total of 274.

The membership returns give the western section s

total of 13,235 members on trial and 150,831 full members, a total of 164,066; 1.763 local preachers and 487 exhorters, a total of 2,250; 5,008 males, 395 females, a total of 5,403 leaders. The Toronto Conference has 2,993 members on trial and 30,497 fc.11 members, 453 local preachers, 131 exhorters, 985 male and 109 female.

leaders.
The eastern section reports 3,152 on trial and 30,251 full members, 195 local preachers, 247 exhorters, 900 males and 338 female leaders.
Toronto / Conference has 440 Sabbath schools: with 4,416 officers and teachers, 11,830 primary, 15,597 intermediate and 6,616 adult scholars—a total of 38,459.
The average attendance is 25,596, and 6,177 have taken the total abstinence pledge, and 822,219 was raised by the scholars. the scholars.

In order to push the work of education along the lines laid down by the conference, it was decided to appoint a General Secretary of Education, and Rev. John Potts, D.D., Toronto, was unanimously elected to the position. After an interesting debate it was decided to appoint a superintendent of North-west missions. In the course of the debate frequent reference was made to the surprising growth of Presbyterianism in the North-west, and the success of our system had no doubt much influence in determining the action of the conference. A delegate in urging the appointment of a superintendent of missions, stated that if such an officer were not appointed that country would be completely lost to Methodism before the next General Conference. Dr. Douglas, of Montreal, made a strong appeal in behalf of Quebec and Newfoundland before launching out in the new direction. "The greatest ecclesiastical tion, and when you are agreed among yourselves far as possible with other societies, but mission despotism on the face of the earth nearer home among the women of every land as to circle the

had to be fought. The proposal to lengthen the pastoral term to four years was at first carried, but the decision being re-considered it was decided by a vote of 131 to 77 to adhere to the former term, three years.

THE question of Prohibition occupies, at the present moment, difficult ground. The Scott Act, though widely carried, has, from a variety of causes, been only partially successful. The liquor interest is determined that the Act shall Governments have done what the good men in them would wish to see done towards the proper enforcement of the Act. The same liquor interest has set its face steadfastly against any progress toward entire Prohibition; and political parties are on careful of their necks to overlook a menace from any quarter. The Alliance Convention in Toronto last week discussed the whole situation with unusual frankness. The proposal in the direction of a Third Party brought the question of the relation of present parties to Prohibition to the front, and the short-comings of the parties were dealt with by the various speakers without gloves. There was a generous acknowledgement as well, of what the parties had at various times done for the temperance cause. The discussion was outspoken in all truth; but there was at no time any danger of ill-feeling or of disruption on political lines. Prohibition was before party with all. The conclusions reached were in the right-line. Demand is to be made, as a right, of the Dominion Government that the fines accruing from the Scott Act shall be applied directly to its enforcement. It is contrary to all fairness that that Government should have withcld these moneys from their proper purpose for a single day. The local Government was to be deputationized with a view to the more uniform appointment of officials in sympathy with the Act, and to the suppression of the system of outrage which has everywhere attended the enforcement of the Act. The "Third Party" movement received little countenance. The wiser policy was decided on of organizing the temperance vote and bringing it to bear on municipal and parliamentary elections. The enforcement of the Scott Actdepends largely on sympathetic County Councils and local members, and the perfecting of that Act and the furthering of Prohibition legislation by filling up the Parliament at Ottawa with Prohibitionists. The first blows are to be struck at the municipal elections in January. The temperance people ought to make it go hard with Anti-Scott Act reeves. Proper organization in the municipal elections will prepare for the Parliamentary elections to follow. Only Prohibitionist through, party, parliaments will give full effect to present legislation. This will prepare the way for the extermination of the traffic for. which all good men long.

THE Provincial Synod of the Episcopal Church of Canada, composed of the eight dioceses, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Huron, Ontario, Niagara, Nova Scotia and Fredericton, met in Montreal on the 7th inst., and continued in session seven days. We regret that the limits of our space prevent us at present giving even a summary of the proceedings. One feature of special interest was the proposal for union with other Churches to which we refer in another place. The report for the past three years shows that the receipts for domestic missions were \$764,236 \$26,907, and for foreign missions \$16,453, making a total of the action ing a total of \$42,960. The proposition for the establishment of a missionary brotherhood, in imitation of the Jesuits, conforming to a rule of celibacy, was withdrawn. The canon proposed. by the Bishop of Quebec that no degrees in divinity be recognized except those conferred by the three universities in the ecclesiastical provincesa blow aimed at Montreal College which recently, applied for degree-conferring powers, and which revealed the love existing between the High Church party and the Low Church party—was shelved for three years. The following resolution, proposed by. Dr. Carry was passed almost unanimously:

That whereas, of late years, in different quarters and under various pleas, other liquids than wine have been employed in the sacrament of the Holy Communion, and the lawfulness of wine, as usually understood, denied for the same, thereby affecting the reality of the sacrament, and greatly endangering the peace of the church, this Provincial Synod feels bound to express its strongest disapprobation of sach unauthorized acts, and does hereby admonibly the elergy of this ecclesiastical provinces to make admonish the clergy of this ecclesiastical province to make no innovation in so sacred a matter as the elements divinely ordained in this holy sacrament, and to adhere faithfully to the custom and tradition of the Catholic Church in the same:

From the London Christian we learn that at the last annual convention of the British: Women's Temperance Association, a society numbering 16,000 women, the following resolution was passed: Resolved, That the British Women's Temperance Association do cordially respond to the proposition of the American-Women's Christian Temperance Union for a world-wide federation of all women interested inany phase of temperance work throughout the whole world, under the name of the "World's Women's Temperance Union," and we do hereby ratify our part in the same. Mrs. Margareti B. Lucas, a sister of Mr. John Bright, is President, and Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the American Women's Christian Temperance Union, numbering 200,000 women, is Vice-President. The motto of this World's Union is "For God and Home and Humanity;" the methods are preventive, educational, evangelistic, social, and legal, and the time of united prayer is noontide. The hope is that such a concert of action may eventually be secured?

world with an unbroken band of mother hearts united together to save their homes and their children from the curse of drink and all its allied evils. All information concerning the World's Women's Temperance Union can be obtained of the British secretary, Mrs. B. P. C. Costelloe, 40 Grosvenor-road, Westminster, S. W.

ORTHODOX audacity is says the Sheffield Telegraph, displayed by the Vatican in its assumption that India is a Papal province to be governed from Rome, for the Holy Father is kind enough to share responsibility with Portugal. Thus the Pope is to appoint the Archbishop of Goa Patri-arch of the Indies, while his Catholic Majesty of Portugalisto appoint Bishops of Bombay, Madras, and Quilon. The solemn vastness of this thad loke a proposal that the party king of a checrepit little kingdom should be permitted to hsurp the authority of the most powerful empire an the world, in a portion of its dominions where the prestige of authority is above all things necesof Rome desires to appoint Bishops in India, he indist obtain the permission of the rulers of India, or at least, be gratefully content with silent sufferance. If foreign-appointed patriarchs and bishops make their appearance in Bombay and Madrus, they should be politely asked to go back to Goa, or Lisbon, or Rome, or whatever place they came from. British rule is widely and wisely tolerant in matters of religion. But even British tolerance has its limit; and it is reached when Papal aggression calls on a foreign power to make Romanist bishops in British intovinces.

THE outlook for missionary interests in the New Hebricles, is we regret, not so hopeful as it appeared a short time ago. The cable of the 16th inst. brings the following disquieting information:

MELBOURNE, Sept. 15.—Exciting reports have been received here of arbitrary French action in the New Hebrides. Rev. Mr. Macdonald, Presbyterian missionary at Havannah Harbour, in a letter to Lieut, Marx, of the Havannah Harbour, in a letter to Lieut, Marx, of the British gunboat Swinger, says that the French Hebrides Company have seized the lands of the native Christian mission, alleging prior title, and that the French commandant threatened the natives with an armed force if they resisted. The company also claim the lands of other British subjects. Mr. Macdonald asserts that the French practically exercise sovereignty over the islands, and a collision between the natives and the French is imminent. Threats have been made against Mr. Macdonald and the mative Christians, and the demands assistance from the eative Christians, and he demands assistance from the English squadron. The Premiers of the Australian colon-ics are about to hold a conference to consider the situa-

THE news of the death of Mrs. King, wife of Rev. Principal. King, (Manitoba College, though tong expected has produced a feeling of profound regret wherever she was known, and an expression of deep sympathy with Dr. King in his great trial. Mrs. King, as is well known, was a lady of fine culture, deep piety, and active benevolence, and her death, we feel, is a loss to the whole Church. Throughout her protracted allness she bore her sufferings with true Christian patience and fortitude and admirably exemplified the power of the Christian religion to cheer and support in times of severest trial and affliction. We unite in the general expression of sympathy towards Dr. King and the motherless children.

THE Loyalist delegates from Ireland, Rev. Dr. Kane and, Mr. George Hill Smith, have arrived in this country and have already addressed meetings in Toronto, Hamilton, Beeton and other places. They have every where received a hearty welcome from their sympathizers and a most respectful hearing from the general public. They are excellent speakers and present their views with great clearness, force and telling effect. As, the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell of St. Andrew's church, who, at the public meeting in this city moved a resolu-tion assuring the delegates of sympathy in their cause and support in resisting the dismemberment of the Empire, expressed it, they present "a startling array of facts, relieved by rich humour, enforced by sound logic and told with genuine Irish eloquence."

THE DOCTRINE OF ASSURANCE. BY REV. A. M. M'CLELLAND, B.A., ASHBURN, ONT.

Ir is to be leared that our Presbyterian people do not as a general thing make as much in their religious life of the "Assurance of 'Hope" as they should. There is a spurious modesty very widely prevalent which prevents us from getting any further than simple "hopes and trusts." There are too many who, if they get inside the fold are quite content to lie down there, and not, seek higher attainments. They are satisfied to get to beaven by the "skin of their teeth" without striving for the "abundant entrance." Is this a reasonable or scriptural position to occupy? Is it not detrimental to the best

Interests of Christ and his Church?

This doctrine is opposed from three quarters—the Church of Rome speaking through the Council of Trent (A. D. 1545), denounces this doctrine declaring roundly that "a believer's assurance of the pardon of his sins is a vain and ungodly confidence." Cardinal Bellarmine, the well known redoubtable champion of Romanism, calls it "a prime error of heretica." Christians of a worldly minded and thoughtless class dislike this doctrine. They cannot tolerate it. It is nauseous to them. They do not feel any certainty themselves about their salvation, they do not like to hear of others having any. Some earnest Christian people again, oppose this doctrine because they think it is presemption. Such, bulieve that the right atmosphere for a Christian to live in, is doubt. So, they begin doubting, live on doubting, die doubting, and go to heaven in a kind of fog.

There can be only one opinion, that the Scripture gives a clear, unmistakable sing on this subject, and tells not only that we can have an interest in the salvation of Jesus, but that we can know it for a certainty. See, 2 Tim., iv. 6, 7, 8; 2 Cor., v. 1; 2 Pet., L. 10; John, Ill. 14; Job, xix. 25, 26; Ps., xxiil, 4, etc., etc. The Confession of Faith and our catechlans re-echo the Scripture to the very fetter. There can be no presumption in following the steps of Job, David, Paul and Peter. These were men preeminently humble. No one would think of accusing them of pride or vain confidence, and yet what assurance of hope they manifest I

It surely cannot be wrong to feel confident in a matter where God speaks unconditionally-to believe decidedly when God promises decidedly. In so doing we rest not on anything of our awa, but only on the finished work of the Lord Jesus. We believe He means all He says and simply and solely take Him at Ills word. Assurance Is impropriety takes the sting out of its insolence. only, after all, a fully-developed faith, " a masculine faith it is impossible to regard otherwise than as a grasping Christ's promise with both hands," and not with fingers and thumbs. While the word of God makes a great deal of assurance, nowhere do we find it laid down that it is a tine qua non of salvation,

Salvation is by faith not by assurance. It is not the strength of faith that saves, but the truth of it. It is not sarry to the salvation of the empire. If the Pope the weakness of faith that condemns but the want of it. Quantity and quality are two different things. A drop of water or a spark of fire is as true water or new as an ocean of either element. So, the least faith marries the soul to Jesus and a weaker faith may receive a strong Christ. A weak eye could see the brazen serpent.

There are believers of several growths in the Church of Cod—there is the blade, then the ear, and then the full

God—there is the blade, then the ear, and then the full water or a spark of fire is as true water or fire as an

corn in the car-so we have fathers, young men, children and habes in the kingdom of grace. Can a man have faith and not know it? Yes, such a thing is possible. A child may be born and not know it. Children do not arrive at a consciousness of existence for a long time after birth. So, a man may be born again and not know it, yet he ought to know it, and can. Still through spiritual hallucination he may not. It is one thing to have a thing, another to know I have it. Surely there may be a weak, struggling, sickly, faith, not at all or scarcely conscious of its own

There is a very close connection, however, between faith and assurance; as a writer has beautifully said i "Faith is the root, assurance is the flower; you may have the root without the flower, but never the flower without the root." He that has faith does well, but he that has assurance does better. He that has faith has life, but he that has assurance has more than life.

Assurance is the gift of God's spirit, and it is of the highest Importance that all God's people should strive after it. We should "covet earnestly the best gifts." It confers much present comfort and happiness, removes suspense and uncertainty. It enables us to feel that the great business is a settled husiness, and the great debt a paid debt. It gives us a fixedness of heart so that we can say with David, "My heart is fixed, O Lord, my heart is fixed." It will support us in the midst of poverty and loss, and under the heaviest bereavements Paul and Silas sang hymns in their prisons, and good old Samuel Rutherford said, when banished to Aberdeen: " My prison is a palace to me and a banqueting house." Assurance of full austaining presence and grace was the Inspiration in both

In the hour of death we want something more to sustain us than general "hopes" and "trusts;" there is no cordist then, like the strong wine of assurance. We want then to be able to say, "I know whom I have believed."

It inspires us also to greater usefulness and activity for Christ. No one usually does so much for Christ's cause as the Christian who enjoys the assurance of hope, and is trusting only in the finished work of the Lord Jesus. And vice verie, no one does so little for Christ's cause as the one who is living all the time under a cloud and has no one who is living all the time under a cloud and has no certainty of salvation. All experience proves this. The assured Christian has no wavering doubts, uncertain beliefs or mental distraction and so can labour heartly in the demant it. Any party interest that demands the sacrifice good cause. The other is full of doubts, questionings and continuit manners and so has little feelings and the continuit manners and so has little feelings and the community if it were in success.

along in God's service; If we have full assurance we will run with the "fleetness of the roe." 'Assurance will make us decided, out and out Christians. It will give us backbone. Little-faith Christianity is a jelly-fish Christlanity soft and pulpy with no backbone. Many Christians are inconsistent-half-hearted. The reason is that they are weak in the faith. They feel no assurance—the very thing they need to make them strong for Christ. There is a very close connection, too, between assurance and boliness—the more of one the more of the other, and the less of one the less of the other. 44 Follow holiness without which no man shall see the Lord," and we must pursue it through the gateway of assurance.

What hinders the attainment of assurance?. One hindrance is neglect to grow in grace. Many seem to think it, they are some converted they have nothing more to do than take it easy and go to heaven in a Pallman Palace car. On the contrary we are told to "strive to enter in at the the straight gate." "Fight the good fight of faith." Give diligence to make your calling and election sure." There is a close and inseparable connection between diligence and assurance. An inconsistent walk will hinder appurance. If people will cling to besetting sins they can never have one lots of it.

The doctrine has been brought into contempt sometimes ecause some lay claim to it and a kind of sinless perfection, whose lives do not correspond with the profession they make. "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him and he will show them his covenant." Paul exercised himself to have a good conscience before God and man, and so he had assurance.

Roader, has it ever occurred to you that your neglect of asserance may account for some of your fallures, and your want of peace. Let me advise you to sock more faith. Seek to beable to say with Paul ! I know whom I have believed." Cease looking only at your own sinful heart and, look more to the all cleaning blood. After you get assurance do not be surprised if you still have doubts. While you live in this ratesion of clay you will be troubled with them at times. But through grace you will "come off more than conqueror." Watch and pray. Quench not the spirit. Abide in the Saviour who has promised that none shall plack you out of his hand,

Communications.

THE MCALL MISSION.

We have much pleature in publishing at the request of the Ladies' Auxilary of the McAll Mission, Toronto, the following Interesting letter received by their Treasurer.

MISSION POPULAIRE EVANGELIQUE DE FRANCE, 32 RUK PIRARK GUÉRIH, AUTRUIL, PARIS. *July* 1274, 1886.

DEAR MADAM.—I thank you very sincerely for your kind letter of 1st inst. with a cheque for £29, £31. 2d. enclosed, from the Toronto Ladies' Auxiliary of the McAli Mission in France. It is cheering to us here to feel that we have many loving friends who are doing their best to send the Gospel to this beautiful land, and who are working with us, by their prayers and by their sympathler. Just now is the "dead season," when people are leaving l'aris and its hot close streets for the seaside, and many of our workers are away also for their much-needed rest. of our workers are away also for their much-needed rest.

Mr. and Mrs. McAll have been in Suitrerland for a
month, and will be soon in England to finish their vacation. Still you would not find the work very "dead" if tion. Still you would not find the work very "dead" it you were to visit us. All the adult meetings are kept on as usual—some eighty per week, besides prayer meetings, little classes, etc. The Mothers' Meetings are closed and some of the schools will hardly be kept open in the summer. The meetings are well attended and we have been cheered by many tokens of blessing lately. The work in the schools is atcadily growing, and those who have charge are much encouraged. We are also doing a great deal now in the people's homes.

"THE CURSE OF CANADA." [To the Bliter of the PRESENTERIAN REVIEW.]

Sin,-In your laue of 26th August I notice a leader

under the above heading, which has to us the ting of pure gold, without admixture or alloy of any of the baser metals. Such utterances voice the views of a large and growing party in the community, every one of whom who has read the article we refer to, will thank you, with the writer of this, from their inmost souls, for thus having

writer of this, from their inmost souls, for thus having courageously proclaimed their views.

You are right when you say that the curse of to-day is Partyism, not in essence, but in the channels into which in Canada it has been borne. The horrors of the battle-field are terrible, and war in its every aspect is most bideous, but patriotic men can soon obliterate every vestige of the ruin that followed in its track. Intemperance, like some grim spectral demon stalking through the land Llighting and withering everything upon which he is altowed to breathe, is an awful curse, but one portion of the community who wage with him unceasing was, can fairly well keep this fell monster on a chain. But when men—the rulers of the land—sell themselves as is so often done for the interests of party, and when the leading party

interpretable the series of the land—self themselves as is so often done for the interests of party, and when the leading party journals pat them on the back for so doing, such a state of affairs cannot be looked upon by the better portion of the community in any other light than that of a directlamity, and when those journalists sell the truth and their manhood along with it from day to day in their blind devotion to party, the outlook is very dark indeed.

The question was once asked of the most dignified prisoner the world ever saw, "What is truth?" That question was not put by an atheist from the back streets of some ancient town, but by a Roman Governor, no cloubt a fairly intelligent man. The hollow priesthood of his time, the avowed teachers of the people, claimed each that the truth was with them, though convious that they proclaimed a lis, and hence the haif sneering question of the judge of the day, "What is truth?" as though the said truth is nowhere to be found amid the haunts of men. Likewise the intelligent portion of the community of today are asking in reterence to party politics, "Iviers is truth?" Not a few of the members of the legislature (with some noble exceptions), who know they have got their positions that had a sea the hauting and leachers cannot and the sealers cannot and the sealers are considered. truth?". Not a few of the members of the legislature (with some noble exceptions), who know they have got their positions by lying on the husings and elsewhere, cannot say, "It is in me," and the leading organs of the party press who in their almost every utterance sell the truth to party slav not say, "It is in me." In vain do they plead that party exigencies demand it. When the eternal principles of human government were first promulgated which rest upon, the pedestal of truth, no exception clause was inserted in favour of the Reformers and Conservatives of Cannota. It does not excuse those editors who sell them: continual suspense and so has little inclination and less Could those men, with the lingering sense of manhood time for Christian activity.

Could those men, with the lingering sense of manhood that may be left to them, but see themselves in the mirror of honest reflection, how hideous in their own sight they

would be.

The editor of a party paper, as every sensible reader knows, makes his bread and butter by lying, when writing of politics. Who would covet the position? Rather a outend times would we break stones upon the highway,

or engage in the construction of sewers in the city.

You say 'well,' Mr.' Editor,' when you write that the crying want of to-day is an "independent press"—independent in the determination to tell the truth—not necessarily unconnected with party, for there is nothing necessarily inherently incongruous in the press being con-nected with party, and yet independent as regards trath-

Vainly do editors of party papers argue that the taste Vainly do editors of party papers argue that the taste of their readers demands that they should write as they do. A majority of their readers do not demand it, and were it not for the great enterprise that they show in furnishing general news of the day, they would not be read by the most intelligent truth-loving class at all. Lying cannot be a source of strength in the end, and we greatly wonder that men with the intelligence of those who conduct our leading party journals do not perceive it. who conduct our leading party journals do not perceive it.
Suppose it were true that a majority of their readers
did crave such opiates, where would be the honour in
pandering to such appetites? "Where would be the wisdom. In it? Where the patriotism? Answer, ye men, who profess so loadly to be trying to stem the torrent of corruption that we say has broken the mill-lam of your opponents, when ye know that falsehood is flowing through the alulceway of your own party.

A rightly constituted mind craves only truth, and we may add tells only truth, and if the party papers of to-day ignore this eternal principle that pervades the universe, a much the worse for them and for the papers which they represent. Unless they reform their ways and give the intelligence of Canada what it is craving—truth in reference to political issues—they will get it elsewhere in the pages of journals that are yet unborn, but which ere long will crowd the political papers of to-day, so saturated with falsehood, to the wall, when but few will be found to bemosa their fate. - Yours, etc.,

RIVERSIDE

THE sacrament of the Lord's Supper was observed in St. Joseph Street Presbyterian church, Montreal, on Sabbath, Sept. 5th. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Smyth, conducted the service. There was a large attendance. The preparatory service was conducted by Rev. R. Cruikshank, B.A., of Point St. Charles, after which fourteen persons were received into membership. Since the pastor's induction there have been 74 persons received into the church.

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A STATE OF STREET

Church News.

THE Rev. Dr. Laing and Mrs. Laing, Dundas are at present on a trip to the Western States. A NEW bell weighing 1,695 lbs. has been placed in the tower of the Riugetown church.

Rav. MR. GOODWILLIE is supplying the pulpit of Bayfield road and Berne Presbyterian churches. REV. L. G. MACNELL will leave Newfoundland for St. Andrew's church, St. John, N.B., early in

THE Presbyterian church, Cambray, Ont., has been repainted inside and presents an improved appearance.

THE Rev. J. P. McBain, Georgetown, Montreat Presbytery, has accepted the call to Providence, Rhodo Island.

REV. A. PALCONER leaves England for this side of the Ocean on the 14th Inst. He will remain at St. John's, Nild., for a few weeks, supplying St. Andrew's congregation.

Tith new St. Gabriel church on Catharine Street, Montreal, is to be opened on the 26th inst. Principal Grant, Principal Macvicar and Rev. D. J. Macdonnell will take part in conducting the

THE Presbyterian congregation of St. John's, Cornwall, so long under the charge of the late Dr. Urquhart and of which Rev. Dr. McNish is now pastor, has resolved to build a new church at once. It is expected to cost about \$30,000.

A LARGE number of the members of the Sabbath school, Sunderland, recently assembled at the residence of Mr. Jas. Tocher, superintendent, and presented Miss Nellie Welsh, one of the teachers in the school, with a handsome piece of plate and an address expressive of their high regard for her and regret at her departure from the school. Miss Weish is removing to the North-west.

THE Ladies' Aid Association of Pinkerton Presbyterian church have, with commendable energy, succeeded in raising an amount sufficient to clear off the entire indebtedness on the manse, and are now having the interior of the church completely renovated, thus making it more comfortable and attractive. On Sunday, the 12th inst., the postor of the congregation, the Rev. John Eadle, preached an able and very appropriate discourse on the occasion of the ordination of two additional elders, choosing for his text Acts xx. 28.

Tite "Topp Auxiliary" Mission of Knox Church,
Toronto, named in affectionate memory of the
former revered pastor, the late Dr. Topp, was
organized on September 22nd, 1885, with a membership of sixty. The last meeting held on the 14th
of September; 1886, shows a membership of 182,
including six life members. The meetings are held
in the letters of social members. H. M. Parsons; Treasurer, Mrs. C. Cockshutt; Secretary, Ina Gordon. There, are five ladies on the executive committee.

On Sabbath, September 12th, Rev. Mr. Leishman, Angue, dispensed the communion in Minesing and Knox church, Flos. At the latter place Mr. Leishman ordained three elders and received thirtytwo new members into full communion, three by certificate and twenty-nine by profession. This mission field has been, during the summer, under the care of Mr. T. A. Cosgrove, student of Queen's College, who has proved himself a most untring worker. This is another proof of the great efficiency of our students and speaks well for the future of our Chuich. Mr. Cosgrove is deservedly well liked in this whole mission field. Mr. Sturgeon, another Queen's student, has, during the summer, occupied a mission field adjoining Plos. He, too, has proved himself a faithful, zealous worker, and done very much to build up the cause of Presbyterianism in the sowaships under his care. Both these gentlemen have held a series of evangelical meetings during the summer; and to this is attributed their great success in the work. Mr. Cosgrove is from Port Hope. Mr. Sturgeon is a mem-ber of Mr. Bryant's, late charge, Bradford, etc., and was himself drawn into the Church and led to ministry during revival meetings held under Mr. was taken up and the handsome sum of \$122 was Bryant's pastorate. His father is an active elder realized. in our church.

ON Friday evening, the roth inst, a very large gathering composed of members of the three congregations lately under the charge of Rev. James Bryant, Bradford, together with not a few from other denominations in the neighbourhood, assembled at the manse to take leave of Mr. Bryant who is about, as our readers are aware, to devote himself to evangelistic work. After tea was served by the ladies of the congregations Rev. J. Cerswell, Bond Head, was called to the chair. Mr. E. Garrett, of the Bradford Witness, then read an address to Mr. Bryant, expressive of the high esteem in which the pastor and his family were A deputation was appointed to visit Uptergrove held by the congregations; and their best wishes and report, Rev. G. C. Patterson, M.A., convener, for his success in his chosen work. Mr. A. Banner-Congregations were instructed to make there conman, in behalf of the congregations, then presented Mr. Bryant with a gold watch suitably inscribed and a copy of Bagster's Bible. The ladies of the congregations presented Mrs. Bryant with a number of very handsome pieces of plate. Mr. Bryant made a suitable reply. The chairman then called spon' Mr. Graham; the village reeve; Mr. Booth; reeve of the township; Mr. G. Evans; ex-reeve of the township; Rev. Mr. Bryan (Church of Bog Lind) and Dr. Forrest, who each in turn made a few remarks, all culogistic of Mr.' Bryant and his work and the esteem in which he is held by the com-munity at large as evidenced by the cassembled gathering Mr. Bryant; we understand; will atill continue to reside in Bradford.

THE church building, Port : Perry, which chas been undergoing repairs since June last, was re-opened on Sabbath, 5th inst. Rev. J. K. Smith, M.A., Galt, Moderator of the General Assembly, preached in his usual able style morning and evening and also addressed the Sabbath school in the
afternoon. The proceeds of the collections at the
different services exceeded \$100 including a check
of \$00 application on behalf of his son that he be of \$20 generously given by Mr. Aaron 'Rosa. The ladies of the congregation entertained a very large company in the basement of the church on Monday evening. The pastor occupied the chair and made a statement as to the amount expended on improvements, somewhere about \$1,800. He reported that Sydney.—The presbytery of Sydney met in Falthe committee of management recommended that mouth street church, Sydney, Vednesday, Sept. subscriptions, be solicited to meet the expenses 1st. Dr. Murray reported for the committee apincurred, to be paid in three instalments—the first pointed to confer with Dr. McLeod, anent arrears

ting \$500, half of which happily they had already table of presbytery, the one from Mira, the other in hand. Subsequently, admirable and highly from Grand River and St. Peters, and both in appropriate speeches were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Carry and Rev. J. A. Carmichael, of Columbus.

The choir responded to the frequent calls of the ments were made for his ordination and induction ments were made for his ordination and induction. chairman in a manner that gave delight to all pre-sent. Upwards of \$600 was subscribed before the end of the evening in the vestry. Immediate steps Creek was laid on the table till next meeting. In end of the evening in the vestry. Immediate steps will be taken to complete the subscription liste, and will be taken to complete the subscription lists, and it is sanguinely hoped that by the 15th October, 1887, every claim will be met and satisfied. After cordial votes of thanks to the ladies for their present effort, (which realized about \$80) as well as for their past services, to the choir, the speakers, and their later thanks will like a complete for the form the chairman of the building committee for his inthe chairman of the building committee for his indefatigable exertions in superintending and bringing to so successful a result the renovation of the
church, the very successful and enjoyable proceedings terminated, Mr. Carmichael pronouncing the
benediction. One very pleasing incident of the
evening was a donation handed in by J. W. Meharry, Erq., to the ladies' aid fund, to encourage them in their noble work. The friends in Port Perry are to be congratulated on these very substantial tokens of prosperity.

THE corner stone of the new building of the Parkdate Presbyterlanchurch was laid Monday afternoon, 13th Inst. The building is about to be erected on Dunn Avenue in front of the place of worship which has been used by the congregation for some which has been used by the congregation for some years past. The congregation has been organized for eight years, and now has a large and increasing membership. The cost of the new building will be a brick structure with stone foundations. The seating capacity will be about 1,100. The ceremony of laying the corner stone was witnessed by a large number of the friends of the congregation. Among number of the friends of the congregation. Among hounds which may require the same. The presbynumber of the friends of the congregation. Among those present were Revs. Dr. Gregg, H. M. Parsonr, John Smith, Dr. Reid, Dr. Thomas, Prof. McLaren, A. Wilson, Wm. Frizzell. A. Gilray, D. J. Macdonnell, P. McF. McLeod, J. Mutch. C. Duff, R. H. Abraham, J. Nell, Mr. William Gooderham and Mr. S. H. Blake. Mr. W. C. Paterson presided. Rev. Alexander Gilray read a Scripture selection and Rev. John Smith offered up prayer. Mr. W. C. Paterson read a copy of the memorial statement which was placed in the corner stone. It stated that, on 4th December, 1878, it was first decided that a Presbyterian church should be erected, and on 4th February, 1879, leave was given by the Toronto Presbytery to form a congregation, which was duly organized, when 34 were enrolled as members and the corner stone of the present building was laid on the 6th August, 1879, by the late Hon, John McMurrich. During the summer of 1879 the Rev. R. H. Abraham, then a atudent of Knox College, took the charge, and the of September; 1886, shows a membership of 182, including six life members. The meetings are held in the lecture or social room of the church, on the second Tuesday of every month. President, Mrs. accommodation, and the western section was completed on the 6th June, 1884. Mr. Hunter's re-moval to Orangeville caused a vacancy and a call was extended to Rev. R. P. McKay, B.A., pastor of Knox church, Scarboro', who, having accepted the same, was inducted on the stat October, 1884. The memorial then stated that on the 25th of Pebruary, 1886, it was agreed to proceed at once with the erection of a church such as would meet the wants of the congregation many years to come, and accordingly the corner stone was laid on the 13th inst. The chairman then called on the Rev. R. P. McKay to lay the corner stone, and presented him with a beautiful silver trowel, which bore the following inscription: "Presented by the congregation to their esteemed pastor, the Rev. R. P. Mackay, on the occasion of his laying the corner stone of the church in Parkdale, September 13th, 1886. The, stone, having been duly laid, Rev. Dr. Reid engaged, in prayer. Hymn 235, "Christ, is our Corner Stone," was then sung. Letters of apology were read from Rev. W. A. Hunter, Hon. Oliver Mowat and Rev. Dr. Potts. Congratulatory addresses were delivered by Revs. R. J. Abraham, H. M. Parsons, Mr. Wm. Gooderham, Rev. Dr. Thomas, Mr. S. H. Blake and Rev. D. J. Mac-donnell, B.D., who all expressed pleasure at the success which had attended the congregation, and consecrate his life to Christ and the work of the wishing it still more for God's glory. A collection

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERY.

LINDSAY.-Met at Woodville on the 31st ult. Rev. E. Cockburn, M.A., moderator. Present ten ministers and nine elders. Arrangements were made in connection with the vacant congregations and supply. Claims of augmented congregation and, mission stations considered. Winter, supply of mission stations arranged, ministers agreeing to give a day each on baving their pulpit supplied by a student. Discourses were given in and sus-tained by Messrs. Perrin, Perrie, Glichrist and Emes, and these students certified to the college. gregational year coincide with the calendar year in giving in their returns. Committees were appointed in connection with the achemes of the church.—JAMES R. SCOTT, Clerk.

· LUNENBURG AND SHELBURNE. - Presbytery met at Mahone Bay on Tuesday, 7th September. Reports of supply were dealt with and directed to be forwarded to the H. M. Board with recommendations for payment of \$4' a week, on behalf of New Dublin. Several elders' commissions were approved. Report from Riversdale session regarding payment to Mr. Crawford was received to be sent to H. M. Board. Mr. Crawford read his report of work in Riversdale congregation for the year ending August 1st. It was approved, and presbytery expressed gratification at the tokens of encouragement manifested. Mr. Crawford was re-appointed as ordained missionary to the congregation of Riversdale. The clerk made a statement of steps taken at Bridgeexamined by presbytery, with a view of being certi-fied to the Board of Examiners, Presbyterian College, Halifax. Application received, and laid over until next meeting to be held during Synod. D. STILES ERASER, Clock.

seating, cushloning, painting, and the providing of was on motion transmitted to the Mira congrega-new chandellers and lamps; the whole cost exceeds tion for settlement. Two calls were laid on the was on motion transmitted to the Mira congregaconnection with the report of the committee to visit Boulardarie, Mr. Donald Campbell, elder, was exonerated from the charge against him. Rev. Wm. Grant with D. McLennan and A. D. McGillyray were appointed a committee on augmentation. Committees were also appointed on Temperance, S. Schools, Statistics and State of Religion. Presbytery adjourned to meet in Palmouth Street church, Sydney, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m. - John Murray, Clerk.

Pictou - Presbytery met at New Glasgow on the 7th inst. Messrs, James Murray and D. L. McCrne were present as corresponding members. Representatives were present from the congrega-tion of Barney's River and Green Hill, who Inti-mated that amicable arrangements had been made between the two sections of the congregations by which the manse should be located at Durham instead of at Green Hill as contemplated at the time of this union of the congregations, and the anction of the presbytery was sought for these arrangements. Satisfaction was expressed with the bounds which may require the same. The presbytery unanimously agreed to nominate Mr. Alex. McLean of Hopewell as moderator of syncd. An interesting report from Rev. B. J. Dey, of a month's labour in the congregation of Scotaburn, Hermon, and Saltsprings, was read indicating that during his stay with the congregation, special services with good results had been held at Scotsburn, and recommending that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper should be dispensed there at an early day. The report was received and very cordially approved and the clerk was directed to correspond with the session respecting the proposal to dispense the sacrament. The Centennial committee reported their conduct in connection with the recent celebration. Their report was received, and they received the thanks of the presbytery for their dillgence in this matter. - E. A. McCurdy, Clerk.

HURON.-This presbytery met at Exeter on the 14th September. It was agreed to certify Messrs. John McGilvray, (M.A.), and D. M. Buchanan to Knox College. It was agreed to organize a mission station at Corbet, in the event of a favourable reply thereanent being received from the Presbytery of Sarnia, Mesura. Fletcher and Martin were appoirted to attend to this matter, as also to the arrears of Grand Bend. A scheme for holding missionary meetings was submitted , and 'adopted and said meetings are to be held next' month (Ocand said meetings are to be need best month (October.). After a lengthy deliberation on Mr. Thos.
E. Calvert's application for being received as a
minister of this Church the following motion was
unanimously agreed to: "The presbytery having
resumed consideration of Mr. Calvert's application
to be received as a licentiate of this Church, having heard that the clerk had written to the parties'in the case as instructed at last meeting, and having heard the letters, etc., received in reply, deem, it unwise to proceed further in the case, especially in view of a letter just received from Mr. Calvert, and agreed to refuse to entertain the application, in-struct the clerk to communicate this decision to Mr. Calvert, and send back to him his certificate of ilicense." Letters from Drs. Torrance and Middlemiss, the former respecting the supply of vacancies, the latter respecting the aged and infirm ministers fund, were read, and action taken thereon. The following motion was unanimously agreed to respecting Mr. Thomson's appointment as Lecturer in Knox College: "The Presbytery having learned through the public press that the Rev. R. T. Thomson, B.D., of Rodgerville, has been appointed by the Senate of Knox College Lecturer in said college, would record their approbation of such appointment, and their appreciation of the honoured recognition of their brother, and express their wish that he may be eminently successful and greatly blessed in this new sphere of labour.—A. McLEAN, Clerk.

ST. JOHN, -Presbytery met on the 7th inst; in St. Andrew's church, Rev. A. McDougall, moderator. A request from the Shediac portion of the Shediac and Shemogue congregation that a division of the two parts should take place, was presented. It was agreed that it should lie on the table, and measures were taken to enquire what were the wishes of the Shemogue district before taking any further action. Call from St Andrew's church, St. John, with a guarantee of \$2,000 stipend, was presented in favour of Rev. Mr. McNeill, of St. John's, Newfoundland, was sustained and ordered to be forwarded to the clerk of the Newfoundland presbytery. In anticipation of its acceptance by Mr. McNeill, members of presbytery were appointed to officiate at induction, the moderator of preaby-tery to fix date. Rev. William Millen tendered his resignation of Bocabec and Wawelg congregations on account of age and infirmity. Resignation to lie on the table, and committee appionted to visit congregation, Mr. Millen to be aided with such supply as presbytery could give. Rev. James Gray, also tendered his resignation of Sussex congregation, to lie on the table till his congregation was visited. Rev. Mr. Allen, was restored as a minister to his former status. Rev. Mr. Stuart; as convener of Home Mission Committee, presented report. The several missionaries in the various fields, addressed the presbytery which was much gratified with their reports. The care of various fields was taken into consideration and appropriate action adopted. Application for work has received from Mr. McClennan. Convener to correspond with him. Dr. Macrae and Mr. Bruce were appointed to present Home Mission report to synod. Several bills were presented and recommended to Board for payment. Mission to lumbermen was agreed on. Mr. Willet read a report of a committee appointed to prepare a motion regarding appointment of standing com-mittees. Memorial from Hampton church, asking sanction of presbytery to Its constitution was presented and prayer thereof granted. A memorial regarding Sabbath desecration from St. David's church was ordered to be sent to the convener of on the 15 h October next, the second on the 15th due from his late charge. The actual arrearage at synod's committee on that subject. The presbytery of April, and the last on October 15th, a twelve the date of Dr. McLcod's resignation on Sept. 1st; adjourned to meet on call of moderator of synod. ments hence. The ladies, he further stated, had 1886, was \$3.427.50. The amount due on the Next regular meeting to be held on the last Tues-undertaken all the internal improvements—the re- church at Mira is \$377. The claim of Dr. McLcod day in October.—James liennet, Clerk.

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THE drink bill of New Zealand fell last year £104,662, owing to trade depreswion and the spread of temperance

News from Rome, by way of Paris, represents Leo XIII, as in a state of extreme weakness, and that his end may

REV. D. STEVENSON, of Emmanuel Congregational church, Montreal, has received a \$5,000 call to a church in Brixton, London, G. B.

MR. WM. FISH, M.A., late professor in the assembly's institution at Calcutta, has been appointed headmaster of the public school at Arbroath.

DR. W. M. TAYLOR, of New York, conducted special services recently at Darlington-place U. P. church, Ayr. The collection amounted to £175.

A NEW tabernacio in Auckland, capable of scaling two thousand persons, has recently been dedicated for the church of which Thomas Spurgeon, son of the great Baptist preacher is pastor.

DR. MACGREGOR, in proposing a toast at the dinner to "the colonials" in Edinburgh, very neatly rebuked some of his hearers by remarking that "pretty ladies were talking while he was speak-

THOUGH fifteen years have elapsed since £60,000 was subscribed for com-pleting St. Paul's, London, the work of decoration has only been barely begun. As for the panels of the dome no one expects them ever to be finished.

A COMMITTER of the Welsh Liberal M.P. a is obtaining information from each constituency in the principality regarding the Established Church in Wales and its endowments, with a view to bring in a disestablishment bill next session.

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, D.D., pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, has three brothers who are also ministers: Rev. J. V. N. Talmage, D.D., of China; Rev. James R. Talmage, D.D., of King-ston; Rev. Goyn Talmage, D.D., of Port Jarvis, N.Y.

REV. HAY AIRPN says the weakness of the American Episcopal Church, lies in a lack of aggressive spirituality—that spirit which leads men to devote themselves to earnest spiritual work onbehalf of others. In all his work in America he only once received any, help from the laity.

THE lunatic asylum at Auckland is so crowded that "the single rooms resemble fowl-houses in all respects but the roosts," and this overcrowding is due to the excessive use of alcohol. It is shown that more than fifty persons are driven mad by drink in New Zealand every year.

THE New York Independent declares that the only consistent course for the Church to pursue is to make liquor-selling and liquor-drinking, and even the signing of license, a cause for expulsion. For how can she offer help to the drunkard if she herself is not free from the sin of dfunkard-making?

THE Indian Baptist, writing, on the THE Indian Rabilit, writing on the tion which is ever aiming at the possessubject of child-marriage; says impersion of cabinet secrets to turn them to feetly informed enthusiasts fail to persits own uses; because the appointment ceive the real difficulties in the way of reform. The most important property stitution, and is fitted to encourage the interests of the country depend upon the maintenance of families in their renewed zeal what has long been her existing condition. To touch child-desire in this country—the subjugation marriage would be to break up families; of British rule to popish rule, and for to recast all the other social institutions, other reasons. and to tear 'up Hindu society by the roots. Because the government healtates to pull down what it may find very perplexing to build up again, it does not follow that it is guilty of sinful indiffer. ence to its trust.

THE English Baptist Missionary Society has entered upon new territory in India. It has placed two missionaries at Madarapore, a town situated between Backergunge and Furreedpore, and and the junction of the rivers Kumar and Arial Khan. The location is somewhat out of the region of Buropean civilization. There are no railways, government roads, telegraphs, or steamboats, and no white officials. The religious interest is encouraging in the town itself and in the populous district of which it is the centre. On a market day more Backergunge and Furreedpore, and at is the centre. On a market day more religious books were sold there than at an annual mela eisewhere.

RAPID progress, and a normal and effort. Let us all give ourselves over to promising growth in nearly every direction, has attended the evangelistic and while we remain united in devotion efforts of Christian missionaries in and continue by self-sacrifica to seek Western Turkey. At the Marsovan the salvation of souls He will never take the salvation take the salvation take the salvation take the salvation Western Turkey. At the Marsovan Station, during the last ten years, the number of Protestants has increased from 1,076 to 2,012; the Sunday congregations, from 1,244 to 1,990; the pupils in the schools, from 207 to 488; the contributions, from 267 to 1,503. At the Trebisond Station, during the past year, the Protestants have increased from 2,36 to 285, more than twenty per cent; the scholars in the schools from 1,08 to 140, nearly thirty per cent.; the

IT is stated that the withdrawal of the British and Foreign Bible Society from Sweden has had the good effect of increasing the zeal and labours of the home society, and as it has been decided to withdraw from Denmark, it is hoped that a similar result may follow in that country. Last year the English society's agents in Denmark disposed of no less than 11,700 Bibles, and nearly 17,000 portions," and the Danish will almost feverably care the want case shows.

society sold nearly 5,000 copies. In France, however, there has been a still more striking success, the society having spent, during the past eighty years, over thirteen millions of francs in publishing and distributing libbles in France. The sixty colporteurs employed in France by the parent society have, during last year, disposed of nearly 120,000 conies of the Scripture and for some copies of the Scriptures, and for some few years back the number has been but little less. Surely in all this there is great ground for thankegiving and con-fidence.

A DEPUTATION which waited recently on Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on behalf of the government committee of the Irlsh Presbyterian Church pressed strongly upon his attention the fact that, as compared with the two other leading religious hodies in Ireland, the Presbyterians are treated with gross neglect and unfairness in the distribution of public offices controlled by the crown. The privy council is composed of 36 Episcopalians and 9 Roman Catholics; it does not include one Presbyterian, The county lieutenants include the Prescopalians of Prescopalians. 29 Episcopalians, 2 Roman Catholics, 1 Unitarian, and 1 Presbyterian. Of the judges 11 are Episcopalians, 5 Catholics, 2 Unitarians, and 1 Presbyterian. Of the county court judges 14 are Episco-palians,6Catholics, and 2 Presbyterians, It is the same through all the public offices, and it may be added that while the Irish peerage includes 174 Episco-palians, and 13 Catholics it does not include a single Presbyterian.

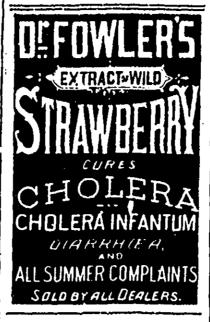
THE Government of India recently certified to the value of mission work in its "Blue Book," in the following fashion: The winning of converts is but a small portion of the beneficial results which have sprung from missionaries' labours. No statistics can give a fair view of all that they have done. The moral tone of their preaching is recognized by hundreds who do not follow them as converts. The lessons which they inculcate have given to the people new ideas, not only on purely religious questions; but on the nature of evil, the obligations of law, and, the motives by which human conduct should be regu-lated. Insensibly a higher standard of moral conduct is becoming familiar to the people. The Government of India cannot but acknowledge the great obli-gation under which it is laid by the benevolent exertions made by the 600 missionaries, whose blameless example and self-denying labours are infusing new vigour into the life of the great population placed under English rule.

THE Porth and Aberdeen presbytery. of the Original Secession Church has forwarded to Lord Salisbury a strong remonstrance against the appointment of a Roman Catholic, Mr. Matthews, Q.C., as home secretary, expressing also a hope that the earliest opportunity, may be taken to remedy this matter. Objection is taken to the appointment because the Church of Rome teaches that allegiance to the Roman nonlift taken precedence of duties. Roman pontiff takes precedence of dutiful. allegiance to our sovereign the Queen in all civil matters, and embraces in its communion the society of the Jesuita, an intriguing political organizais inconsistent with our Protestant con-

THE financial position of the Salvation Army is causing some anxiety-among the heads, of the organization, and a strong effort is now being made to raise the sum of \$5,000. General Booth has addressed the following letter to all the members of the army :- tot Queen Victoria-street, Aug. 120, 1886. Dear Comrade, You have seen in the Hur Cry a request made to the friends of the : we wish to pledge ourselves and each member, of our family to join, and to ask you to join with us, in this grand year, the Protestants have increased from 236 to 285, more than twenty per cent; the scholars in the schools from 108 to 140, nearly thirty per cent; the attendance on public worship from 210 to 310, nearly forty-eight per cent; and contributions from \$323; to \$407 or, twenty-six per cent; the above week in the way here stated and to forward the money so caved to headquarters." It is anticipated that the experiment will secure a very large sum of money.

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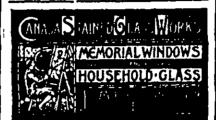
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cases the rockety of the farianceous constituents
has been thoroughly performed—a point of gret
importance in the process of direction—and in other
respects, as above by the clasticity, lightness,
closeness and uniformity of the loaves, the smallpullations of the operator have been those of a skilful
and intelligent workman. and intelligent workman.

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Presbyterian Review.

THURSDAY, September 23rd, 1886.

In ordering goods, or in making inquiry concerning anything advertind in this paper you will oddie the publishers, as will as the advertiser, by stating that you saw the adverthement in the Preserventan Review.

THE Ladles' Ald of the Sutton church will hold a baraar on the second day of the Fall

Tith receipts of the bazaar, St. Andrew's church, Chatham, N.B., are reported to be

Rev. Dr. McTavisii, Lindsay, recently preached the anniversary sermon in Oakwood

DR. Reip has received from a member of Dumfries Street church, Paris, for Home

COMMANDER CHEYNE Is announced to deliver two lectures in aid of the Sutton Presbyterian church.

Tilk new Division Street church, Owen Sound, Rev. J. Somerville, M.A., pastor, was opened last Sabbath.

Tits vote in the Innerkip congregation in favour of the use of an organ stood 58 to 27, while 45 expressed no opinion.

REV. E. F. TORRANCE, l'eterboro', re-ceived à warm welcome from his congrega-tion on his return home from L'urope. St. Andrew's chutch, Glencoe, was re-

opened on Sunday, Sept. 5th, Rev. W. S. Ball, of Vanneck, delivering the sermons. THE Rev. R. H. Myers with his family

have returned to their home. Norwich, Ont., after spending a very pleasant time in Dakota. Rav. C. M. Millioan, pador of Old St. Andrew's, Toronto, returned to the city last week after a two months' trip to Europe. He occupied his own pulpit last Sabbath.

THE Presbyterian congregation of Dal-house, North Sherbrooke and Snow Road has unanimously decided to give a call to Mr. Alex. McAuley, licentiate of Queen's College, Kingston, promising a salary of \$850.

A PARLOR concert and garden social in aid of the improvement, fund of the Presbyterian manse, Churchill, was held at the residence of Mr. J. A. Rogerson, Lot 20, Con. 2, Innisfil, on Tuesday, Sept. 14th.

IN SEASON. It is now in season to warn our readers against the sudden attacks of Cholers, Cramp, Colic, and the various bowel Complaints incident to the season of ripe fruit, repretables, etc. In: Fowlers Extract of Wild Strawbarry in the grand-specific for those frombles.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

A WORD OF EXPLANTATION.

The liver secrete bile to more the bowe's; the hidneys secrete union to carry off uric acid, which would polmon the blood; the stomach secretes gestric juice to digeat or discolve the food, etc. Ilurdock blood littlers acts upon these organs and purious the blood by cleaning all the secretions of the avenue.

REV. GEO. BURNFIELD. M.A., Brock-ville, lectures this evening on "In and About Jerusalem in 1882," in Zion Congrecational church, city. Mr. Burnfield preached in Zion church last Sabbath morning and

REV. ROBT. RODGERS, well known in Collingwood, having given up his pastoral charge, is about to remove to Owen Sound and go into business in the stationery and fancy goods line. We welcome him to our town.—O. S. Times.

THE Rev. G. Bremner having lost his horse, the congregation of White Lake and Burnstown at once presented him with the liberal sum of \$150 to parchase another. Such a prompt act on the part of the people speaks well for the congregation and the harmony that exists between pastor and people; and this is only one of the many acts of kindness they have shown. ness they have shown.

ANOTHER resident of East Nissouri has gone to her test in the person of Robins McKay, wife of Thomas McKay, elder of Kintore Presbyterian church, in the 75th year of her age. Mrs. McKay was a native of Sutherlandshire; Scotland, and emigrated to this country with her husband in the year of the Company and, being assisted by a constitution of Sutherlandshire; Scotland, and emigrated to this country with her husband in the year of the Company has a major the progress and business men of Toronto, the progress of the Company has a men of the country between the country with her husband in the year of the Company has a men of the country between the country betwe McKay, wife of Thomas McKay, elder of Kintore Presbyterian church, in the 75th year of her age. Mrs. McKay was a native of Sutherlandshire; Scotland, and emigrated to this country with her husband in the year 1847, when the country in this section was almost an unbroken wilderness. The funeral took place on Thursday, the 27th ult., and was attended by a large number of friends and acquaintances.

Da. Cansov's Cavankii Craz is no longer an ex-periment. No cure no juy is the terms on which it is sold. Money refunder if medicine not salf-factory. Ask your Druggist about it, then bey it and take no other.

THE Rev. G. Cuthbertson was inducted into the charge at Wyoming and South Plympton on 18th April, 1877. Since that period the village church has been enlarged and repainted, and the attendance has steadily increased. In the end of July last the united congregation directed their minis-ter to take a month's holidays, recognising that preaching three times every Sabbath with week day duties connected is a great tax on mental and physical powers. Taking advantage of the absence of their minister the Plympton part of, the charge overhauled and repainted their church, carpeted their platform, and carpeted and painted the vestry, making it a sing little retreat. The reopening services took place on the 29th ult. The Rev. John McRoble preached an eloquent sermon on the Call of Zacchaeus, and in the afternoon Mr. Cuthbertson preached on the afternoon Mr. Cuthbertson preached on the Abundant Entrance. Collection \$40, which, added to the proceeds of a social held on the grounds of John Dewar, Esq., makes the sum of \$109. The expenses are thus nearly fully met. Since Mr. Cuthbertson's settlement the congregation has given him a manue and twice an increase of salary. Plympton part of the charge overhauled and

Miscellancons.



Thoroughly cleaned the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Br. Pierce's floids on Medical Discovery, and good discetion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vial strength, and soundness of constitution will be established. Holden Medical Discovery curve all humors, from the common pimple, blooch, or ecuption, to the worst Errofulla, or blood-poison. Expecially has it proven its efficacy in curing sait-rheum or Tetter, Ever-sone, Hip-joint Discuse, Secretalous Porce and Swellings, Enlanced Clands, and Exting Ulcers.

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For Torpid Liver, Bulonunces, or "Liver Compliant," Discopate, and Indigestion, it is an unequalited remedy. Sold by druggists.

DB. PIERCE'S FFLIETS—Anti-Billous and Cathurtie.

Marriages.

linows... Preven... On the 8th inst, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. A. A. Scott, M. A. M. J. M. Brown to Mary E. only daughter of Mr. Jone Plett, all of Carleton Place.

McLear-Rousieras—At Knot Church, Mont-teal, on the Mith September, by Rev. James Fleck, R.A., bother in law of the bishermon, Andrew K. McLaren, son of W. D. McLeren, Eaq., to Marie Laura, only daughter of Joseph Rodrigues, Eaq., all of Mastreet.

BATPS-Ph LERROS-At the Maose, Cheltenham, Reptember 1st, 1568 by Mer. J. R. (likebist, H.A., William Bayne, 10 Jone Policion, all of Chinqua-count. COURT.

Mr. Schop-Acatavb-At the red'ence of the bride father, on Wednesder, 18th last, by Rev. Mr. Edmondson, Mr. Wett A. McLeol, to Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. D. Achland, allof Almonte. In the Peterboro' Presbytery there are 24 congregations. During the last ten years there have been no less than 17 changes in the pastorates. In the Montreil Presbytery the Acongregations and 11 changes.

The Presbyterian congregation congregation and 12 changes.

Hannasov-Barr-At Mnox Church, Turonto, Thurnlay evening, Sept 16th, 1880, by the Res. II. M. Farsona, Charles Weeley Henderson, to Annia, youngret daughter of the Mel James Berry, 1841, Chiv siz.—Parrissov—At St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, on Wednesday, Sept. 15th, by the Rev. II. J. Macdonnell, B.D. Maude Patterson, of Toronto, to Samuel W. Chivrell, of St. Paul, Midn.

CARPET CALRIV-In St Andrew's Church, Truro, on the lith inst., by the Rev. T. Cumming, assisted by the Rev. James Gray, of Sussex, N.B., the Rev. George R. Carson, B.A.; paster of Knox Church, Pictou, to Lillie it. Calkin, daughter of J. R. Calkin, Esq., lyincipal of the Normal School, Trero.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERY.

Banus - Parrie, Tuesday, Sept. 28th, 11 a.m. lit non .- At Clinton, on second Tuesday of November, at eleven a.m.

Liebear .- At Unbeldge, last Tuesday of Novem. Minanical. In Newcastle, on Occober 4th, at three p.m.

Orraws.—At St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, first Posseday of November, at ten a.m. PARIS — In First Church, Brantford, Nov. 9th, at PRINCE EOWERD ILLERS — In Summerside, on Wednesday, 3rd November, at eleven o'clock a.m., Rock Lars.—Pilot Mound, September 28th, at 18.50 o'clock.

Saura. - In St. Andrew's Church, Stratheoy, 28th September, at 2 p.m.

St. Jour .- Last Tuesday of October, usual place. 'Stover, -- In Falmouth St. Church, Sydney, Tues-day, 24th September, at 2 p.m. Toxovro. - Knox Church, Toronto, first Tuesday in October, at ten a m.

.WHITAT. - BOWMANVIlle, Oct. 19th, 19 30 a.m.

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Fraser, pastor, after being thoroughly repaired and refitted is now one of the handsomest churches in the city. The re-opening services were held on Sabbath, 12th instantant when Rev. Principal MacVicar preached morning and evening, and the pastor in the afternoon. The collections amounted to the very large sum of \$601.

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head a man of great inducence and high et anding in the Dominion, the Hon. Alexander Mokeaudo, M.P.; ex-Prime Minister of Canada, whose name and character command universal confidence and respect. It is equally fortunate in having as its management of active and untiring energy, and an accomplished of the Company has, as might Laturally be expected, been rapid and continuous since

expected, been rapid and continuous since its organization five years ago."

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THE brasion of 18867 will open on Wednesday, 6th October. The introductory Lecture will be delivered by Rev. Prof. MacLaren, D.D., in the College, Hall, as 3 p.m., to which friends of the College are conlin'ly Invited. The Board of Management will meet at 1,30 on

the same day, and the Senate at & rum." WANTED-A MISSIONARY

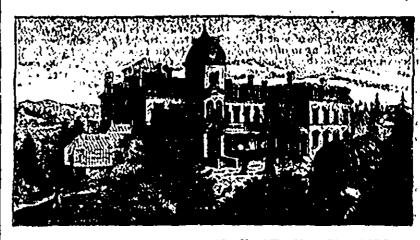
To labour within the bounds of the Brockville Presbytery for the remainder of the summer; a theological student preferred. Apply with particulars to the REV. DAVID EKLLOCK, M.A. Convener, Spencertille, Ont. without delay.

HOME MISSION COMMITTEE.

The Executive of the Home Mission Committee, and sub-Committee on Augmentation, will meet on Treeslay, October 17th, at 9 a tm., in 84. Andrews Church, Toronto. Claims for the past six taoning and all applications for appointment as missionaries during the winter amano, should be, in the hands of the Courseor or Secretary by the 7th October, Ministers or Protetloners idealrous of special fields such as British Columbia or Prince Alect, should correspond at once with the Coursear.

WM. CUCHRANE. Briakory, Sope 18th, 1866. Convaria EMC.

of the first of the first of the first than the state of the second



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