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# Caıladian Churchman 

A Church of England Weekly Family Newspaper

Vol. 16.
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Churchman's Almanac. 1891.

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nas gifts, or that both the dry goods dealers well as the purchasers are too ignorant to know miserabie imititations. The test of hing quap, qualty
in furs lies in the wear, and this is best assure
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## Canadian Churchman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DE: : inth, 1890 Subsertiption. light. Nine other provinees of the empire are equally destitute.

Drisk Aivetrekation.- The English (imurdian furnishes proof by the statements of publicans themselves that the poor men's beer is fearfully adulterated by the use of tobacco, salt, copperas or cocculus indicus, an ingredient which is not applied to any useful purpose in medicine or the arts, and yet more than twenty tons of it a.e annually imported into England for the fraudulent purpose of beer adulteration.

The will of the late Dr. Liddon, which is dated November, 1885, has just been proved, and is sworn at $£ 47,000$. The document begins thus: " First, I commit my soul into the hands of Almighty God, trusting to obtain His mercy through the merits of Jesus Christ, and firmly believing the Christian Faith as held by the whole Catholic C'hurch before the division of East and West, and by the Church of England. Next, I desire, in case I should die in England, to be buried in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, if it may conveniently be arranged.

- Thß largest Christian College in Japan, the Doshisha, at Kioto, which has 900 students, and has lately been made into a university, was founded by a native Christian, the Rev. Joseph Neesima, a man of far greater influence among the Japanese than any foreign missionary. He was the president of the college until his death, and another scholarly native clergyman has been chosen to succeed him. In this university there are a number of American professors, though the greater part of the instructors are native Christian gentlemen.
The Bishop of Lichifield on Reunion.-In a recent article the Bishop says in reference to this subject: "It has seemed to me that for a long time we had been discussing our differences in a more or less friendly spirit, but with very little advantage, and that we ought now to betake ourselves definitely to prayer ; and I venture to think that if the great body of Nonconformists should agree with the Anglican Church to make this matter the subject of stated prayer, it might be that what we had failed to attain by argument or conciliation, and what we dared not back by compromise, would be brought to pass by the finite love and wisdom of our Father in Heaven.

The Bishop of Capetown, writing concerning a The bisit to the interior stations, dwells upon he readiness with which the natives of south Africa receive the Gospel. One of his missionaries tates that where fourteen years ago there were tot 400 baptized members of the coloured race, there not 400 bap 300 and the number is increasing are now 1,300 and eighteen parsons Three hundred and eighteen persons have been baptized at Banza Manteke, on the Congo river ance November, 1886. Of these no less than since Nove died the "sleeping disease," which sixty-six have died, the "sleeping. prevails in that region, beipg the chief cause of this large number of deaths. Two converts have gone to London to see if they can be cured of this disease.

The New Dean of Pererborovgh.-A step selom taken and almost as unusual as the appointment of a minor canon to a canonry in the same
cathedral - the promotion of Mr. (now Archdeacon) Emery from the lesser to the higher office at Ely being one of the exceptions in that direction which prove the rule-has been adopted at Peterborough, where the senior canon, Mr. Argles, has been made dean of his cathedral in succession to Dr Perowne. As a matter of fact he will gain nothing but dignity by the transaction, as he holds a benefice worth $£ 1,000$ a year, while the canonry was worth $£ 520$. The new dean has held his canonry and his benefice for forty years, and is but little known outside the diocese.

A Distingulshed Nonconformist writes: "Religious convictions, strong and sacred, were the basis of the old Nonconformity; now there are hardly any such convictions; theology is held in solution, and is no longer precipitated in solid and concrete forms. It must also be borne in mind that whereas in former times we had to complain of substantial grievances and had to fight for our rights, these have now been redressed, and so we have lost a good deal of the esprit de corps which a struggle against odds evolves. Too many, nowadays, look upon the differences between Nonconformity and the Church as merely matters of theory, and the average Englishman will not interest himself in matters of theory only.

The Dean of Worcester, in distributing the prizes at the Leamington high school for girls last week, spoke at length upon the advantages of light reading. Boys and girls who got heavy reading needed something lighter, and he believed that in England we had the purest and brightest of light reading that had ever been given to any age or any country. He contended that light literature would in a material sense chànge the world in which we live, and it opened up a new and better world for us. Some of the truest visions of the world of $\sin$ had been revealed to him through light literature. He would never have been a clergyman but for the works of Ruskin.

Canon Scott Robertson has just completed his annual summary of the funds voluntarily contributed and bequeathed, in the British Isles, to the work of foreign missions for the financial year 1889. It shows that the total so given was $£ 1,301,306$. Of this sum Canon Scott Robertson estimates that $£ 670,000$ came from members of the Church of England. Although the total for $1889, £ 1,301,306$, is rather less than that for 1888 , it is greater than any total previous to the year 1888. The channels of contribution were:

Church of England Societies................. $£ 523,226$ Joint Societies of Churchmen and Noncon-

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& \text { Kormists ................................ }
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$$ Sootch and Irish Presbyterian Societies. 217,963 364,652 Roman Catholic Societies

## Total for 1889.

£1,301,306
Thi Ritual Question.-At the Wakefield Diocesan Conference, the Bishop (Dr. Walsham How), in his opening address, referred to the ritual questions, which, he said, met us in various ways and in all directions. "I listened carefully," he proceeded, " and with deep interest to the papers and speeches upon this subject at the Hull Church Congress, but do not feel I gathered much from the discussion, except, indeed, the one happy sense that men are learning to temper their earnest con-
victions with increasing charity toward those from whom they differ. The question is one of extreme difficulty and complexity, and the first thing wo need is to understand each other's position and point of view. And the next thing is to believe the best, and not the worst, of those who take an opposite view to our own. If I can say any word making for peace and charity, I shall thank God. My own views 1 never conceal. I love best a simple yet very reverent ritual, a service which is congregational and at the same time devotional, and differences in minor observances do not affect me much. I am accustomed to great rariety in detail. and I thank God I can worship in all. But this is an advantage which belongs to my office, and I can truly sympathize with those who are disturbed and distracted by unaccustomed ritual observance. I am sure we ought to be very considerate of the feelings, and even of the prejudices, of our people. I really think the clergy are so in general, but self-repression and sacrifice of one's own tastes or preferences in matters of no vital importance are never thrown away. The real question, however, is as to the lawful limits of ritual and their enforcement. Surely it cannot be right or wholesome that earh man should be a law to himself."

Japax is laying the foundation of its native ministry. Six belong to the Tokyo staff. There is another native clergyman in the Society's Mission at Kobe. Bishop Bickersteth gives the names of six, and says: "They are, on the whole, a very satisfactory set of men, and we may be very thankful to have them: Shimada San, dearon in charge of Mita, where Mr. Lloyd has recently erected a church. Yamagata San, priest in charge of Ushigomi, a district of Tokyo. Iida, deacon in charge of Kyobashi (under Mr. Freese), also a district of Tokyo. Yoshizawa San, a deacon working under Archdeacon Shaw at S. Andrew's, Shiba. Tai San, a deacon under Bishop Williams. Imai San, a priest, lecturer at S. Andrew's Theological College.'

Gambling.-An appeal signed by the vicar of Leeds (Dr. Talbôt) and 214, or nearly all the ministers of religion in that town, has been issued on the subject of " Betting and Gambling." They state that they desire to make " a united, respectful, and earnest appeal " to their fellow townsmen on this matter:-
We are not able to judge for others' consciences, and we do not ask you to say that every bet is a $\sin$. Our wish is to look at things as they are, and we ask you whether you should not avoid, for your own sake, or at least for the sake of others, practices which are so useless, demoralising, and ruinous in their effects.
The following reasons are given :-

1. Gambling is a passion. There is a pleasure and excitement about all risk and chance, and in gambling this excitement easily grows frightfully strong. A wise man will not expose himself to the risk of becoming its victim.
2. Gambling is ruinous. It withdraws energy from legitimate industry and commerce, and you speak in vain to a confirmed gambler on any of the higher and better things in life. It leads to cruelty; many families suffer want of food and due care through the fathers', and even the mothers', gambling. It carries men into other crimes : pilfering and theft and even forgery often result from the desire to get money for gambling purposes.
3. Gambling is a bad, selfish and wasteful way
of spending mones: wasteful because it purchases nothing but a few moments excitement ; selfish. without doing anything to earn or deserve it ; bad, because it makes men covetous.
Especially do we appeal to the young, who have their habits to form and their lives to make or mar, and whose influence with one another is so powerful, to abstain from practices which are often productive of much misery.

## CHRISTMAS.

The birtl:-day of the Lord Jesus commemorates the very greatest event in the world's historythe central fact of time. Nothing can represent more fully the frenzy with which the Puritan innovators were carried away than the abolition of this great commemorative festival. Men delight to keep alive the memory of the heroes and benefactors of the past, and to commemorate the great events in their own and the world's history. It was therefore the stifling of a natural instinct, and the subversion of instinctive gratitude, when in mere hatred to every usage of the Catholic Church these stern men prohibited the observance of this glad festal day. We may be thankful that a better time is dawning even for their followers, and that though still bound to the evil traditions of the past, their descendants are more and more becoming ashamed of this inherited folly, and are creeping back, one here and one there, to the celebration of that great event which the whole Christian world from the beginning has commemorated-the birthday of her God and King. We can remember the time when in most of our country parishes the day was only thought of as a day of feastung, family gatherings, and mere worldly amusements. Great changes have been wrought throughout the land during the last forty years, and more and more the glad eucharistic feast is prepared for, and celebrated as the centre of the day's joy, and the only fitting commemoration of the coming amongst us of Him who is the true Bread that came down from Heaven.

## the expectation of his coming.

The people of Judea, guided by the messianic prophecies of the Old Testament, yearned for the appearance of the Messiah, with an anxiety only rendered more intense by the oppressions under which they groaned. But they had learned to cherish an entirely false idea of what He was to be, when He came, and so there were but few who longed for and expected Him as one who should come, as announced by the Prophet Daniel, to make reconciliation for iniquity and to bring in everlasting righteousness. As misgovernment installed, observes Dr. Milman, as exactions pressed, as national pride was wounded by foreign dominations, so enthusiasm took a fiercer and more martial turn, as the desire for national independence grew and became dominant; the Messiah was more and more expected as a conquering king to accomplish among them that which was nearest to their hearts. The higher views of His character were well nigh lost, and so the people were not at all in a condition to listen to the doctrines of humility and love, or to believe in any Messiah who did not come in power and great glory.
The Saviour of the world came not, however, with the gorgeous magnificence of an earthly Ruler. And those who, were expecting Him little thought that the throne before which they would be summoned to render their homage, would be the cradle of a helpless infant.

He came not with His heavonly crown, Mis wepitro chad with powor:
His coming was in weaknows, the lufant of tul hour A hamble manger cradted, first, thee lirgin's holy birth,
And lowing herds companioned there the Loord of
Hoaven and oarth. Heaven and earth.
He came not in his robe of wrath, with arm out. But on the darkling paths of earth to prour celestial day.
To guide in poace thewandering feet, the broken
heart to bind, heart to bind,
ad bear upon the painful cross the sius of human
kind. kind. -Binhor Doang.

## THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

It was at this period of suspense and agitation in the Jowish nation that the expected Messiah came. The Gospel accounts agree in stating that His birth was a supernatural creative act of God. " Whatever has its origin in the natural course of humanity," says Neander, " must bear the stamp - of humanity, must share in the sinfulness that stains and takes part in the strifes which distract it. It was impossible therefore that the second Adam, the Divine progenitor of a new and heavenly race, could derive His origin from the first Adam in the ordinary course of nature, or could represent the people or family from which He sprung, as do the common children of men. We must conceive Him not as the individual representative of the type which descended from our first parents, but as the creative origin of a new type. And so our idea of Christ compels us to admit that two factors, the one natural and the other supernatural, were co-operative in His entrance into human life, or in other words, that He was conceived by the Holy Ghost, though born of the Virgin Mary ; that in person He was the Son of God, and by His added nature became the "Son of Man." The new Head of a new race. The Fountain of a new life. The mighty God. The Wonderful, the Counsellor, the Father of the ages to come, as Adam had been of the ages past.

## THE PLACE OF HIS BIRTH.

Joseph, a carpenter of Nazareth, and Mary, his espoused wife, both descendants of the royal line of David, journeyed to the village of Bethlehem, which had been the home of their great ancestor, to enrol their names as members of the house of David, in a census that had been ordered by the Emperor Augustus. When they reached Bethlehem there was no room for them in the inn, and they were obliged to seek rest and lodging in an adjoining stable. In the rude limestone grotto attached to the inn as a stable, among the hay and straw spread for the food and rest of the cattle, weary with their journey, far from home, in the midst of strangers, in the chilly winter night, in circumstances so devoid of all earthly comfort or splendour that it is impossible to imagine a humbler Nativity, Christ was born. And perhaps it was most fitting that the cattle stables of the lowly inn should be the birth place of Him who, from His Cross of shame, was to rule the world and man.

## the time.

At the time of the birth of Christ the heathen Temple of Janus, which was always closed in time of peace, and open in time of war, was closed for the third time since the founding of Rome, and the nations of the earth were at peace with one another. Hence it is that Milton, in his Hymin of the Nativity, observes of this, auspicions poriod in the world's history that
h to prour colestial
se and agitation xpected Messiah se in stating that sative act of God
natural course $\stackrel{i}{6}$ bear the stamp 1) sinfulness that es which distract that the second new and heaven n from the firs i nature, or could from which He en of men. We lividual represent ed from our first gin of a new type. upels us to admit Il and the other in His entrance , that He was conough born of the le was the Son of scame the "Son I new race. The lighty God. The ather of the ages se ages past.

## BIRTH.

areth, and Mary, dants of the royal village of Bethleae of their great $s$ members of the had been ordered hen they reached or them in the inn, st and lodging in le limestone grotto mong the hay and rest of the cattle, rom home, in the winter night, in earthly comfort or le to imagine a born. And perre cattle stables of irth place of Him , was to rule the
hrist the heathen always closed in of war, was closed Iding of Rome, and t peace with one n, in his Hymin of aspicious period in

No war, nor battlo's mount
Wan heard the world acound
The idte wioar and shield were high uphant
The hooked chariot nheorl
Unstained with hostile blook
The trumpet spake not to the armed throng.
And kingerat still with awful eye


## But peaceful was the night

Wherein the Prince of Light
His reign of peace upon the earth begay The winds with wonder whist Smoothly the waters kissed.
Whispering new joys to the mild ocean
Who now hath quite forgot to rave
While birds of calm sat brooding on the charmed
But although no glories of earthly greatness celebrated the Messiah's coming, heavenly glory shone upon the scene, and angel choirs hymned he praises of the new born King. In the pastures near by there were shepherds keeping watch over their flocks by night, while
o heaven's b'ue field, then wakeful eyes were turned, And to the fires that there eternal burned.
While thus the shepherds watched the hosts of night, the angel of the Lord came upon them and the glory of the Lord shone round about them, and to them the good tidings of great joy were uttered, that there was born in the City of David Saviour which was Christ the Lord, and suddenly, says the Evangelist, a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God and saying, Glory to God in the highest ; and on earth peace, good-will towards men.

Oh see ! along the deep blue arch
A glory breaks ; and now a throng
From where the sparkling planets march
come trooping down with shout and song,
And o'er those pastures bathed in light
The sacred legions stay their wing,
While on the wakeful ear of night
Steals the rich hymn the seraphs sing, And sweetly thus the mellow accents ran Glory to God, good-will and peace to man. - Jappan.

Such in brief and poor outline is the first chapter of the old, old story of Jesus and His love. Let not the annual commemoration of it pass as a time of mere earthly festivity ; it was the bringing in of new life ; the binding men in a brotherhood of eternal years; let the old quarrels be made up; let the gladsome greetings abound; we have cause for joy, let the family gatherings continue ; but let not the centre of all this gladness be an earthly feast, but the jwedding feast to which He nvites us, the feact upon His own Body and Blood, the true bread which came down from heaven, of which whosoever eateth shall live forever.

## THE ARCHBISHOP'S JUDGMENT

In the case of the Bishop of Lincoln, we published in last week's issue a brief summary of the judgment in this case as gathered from the first cable reports. It appears by later, and as we have reason to believe, reliable information, that the general impression conveyed by those first reports was far from correct. The judgment took four hours in delivery, and is hailed in England as a victory all along the line for the Bishop and his friends. Perhaps the feature in the whole judgment which excited greatest surprise wasits uianimity, and the gratifying announcement which the Archbishop was able to make, that with one exception, and that exception only relating to one point, all the assessors agreed with him. The
judgment is unquestionably a victory for Bishop King. It declares the legality of the eastward position, the mixed chalice, two altar lights, ablutions and the armus lei. It enjoins the performance of the manual acts in consecration in such wise that they may be visible to the people and it forbids the making of the sign of the cross n giving the absolution and in benediction. There cannot be much doubt that had the use of the Eucharistic vestments been assailed, the court would, following the principles on which its other udgments are based, have pronounced in favour of their permissive use. The court strongly con demns the tactics of the Church Association. The Archbishop says that although religious people whose religious feelings really suffer might rightly eel constrained to come forward as witnesses in such a case, yet it is not decent for religious perons to hire witnesses to intrude on the worship of others for purposes of espial. There are many we doubt not, among those who do not like the conclusions at which the court has arrived, who will yet heartily approve of the sorrowful words of the Archbishop, when he says the court has not only felt deeply the incongruity of minute questionings and disputations on great and sacred sub jects, but desires to express its sense that time and attention are diverted thereby from the Church's real contest with evil and building up of good, by those who give and by those who take offence unadvisedly in such matters. We await the arrival of the text of the judgment before making comments upon it. The judgment coming with its marvellous unanimity cannot but produce s profound impression upon the law-abiding, peaceloving English people.

## STUDIES ON PASSAGES OF SCRIPTURE.

by rev. dr. gammack, east toronto. No. 4.
St. Matthew v. 20.
There is no text more familiar and widely applied than this: "For I say unto you, that except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case [wise] enter into the kingdom of heaven. From the frequency with which it is explained, we should have no doubt as to the rightinterpretation, and yet it shows that our Lord can have been but a poor logician, comparing things that can have few points in common for comparison. The gist of the usual interpretation is that we must be far better men than those formal and hyporitical Scribes and Pharisees were. If this be all, it did not require a message from Heaven'to declare it; all moralists have denounced the characters of the formalist andhypocrite. ButChristintroducesit as solemn and unnoticed truth : "For I say unto you;" a mere truism He could not thus have introduced, and He could not have insinuated that we are expected to show a greater degree of hypoorisy and formalism. The secret of the error is in the logical fallacy of using the same term with different meanings, and also byjarguing by means of a prejudice. We load the Scribes and Pharisees with opprobrium and then we say that our rightoousnessis something entirely different from theirs theirs is practically unrighteousness, and ours the righteousness of the heart and life.
As to the "Kingdom of Heaven" we need say nothing, as it does not affect the interpretation. But who were "the Scribes and Pharisees," and in what light are we to regard them? The Scribes were the official interpreters of the law, the ultimate authorities in all questions of Scripture and
its interpretation, and judges in ecclesiastical tri hunals. They were highly esteemed in Israel, and there is no evidence of failure in the discharge of their functions. The l'harisees formed a strong and energetic party, whose principle was the carry ing out in all its details of the very letter of th Mosaic law. They sought to be found righteous before God, walking in all the commandments and ordinances of the law blameless. The Pharisee thus took the formal or practical side of Jewish life, while the Scribes took the theoretical. There is no doubt that in course of time they both degen erated as everything human does, but the Lord's testimony is that " The Scribes and Pharisees sit in Moses' seat" as authorized and sufficient teachers. They did not dispense with one jot or fittle of the law, but stood true to its obligations, while their error was the moral one of forgetting their own justice, mercy and faith. They had no authority to repeal the tithes of mint, anise and cummin, or themselves withhold them.
What is the dikaiosune that must belong to the Jewish parties and ourselves? It must be moral or spiritual, and may be described as "the moral scale prescribed by their principles and ours.' "This do and thou shalt live." He looks to the Scribes and Pharisees in their principles, and from them views afar off and beyond them the loftier ideals of the Christian dispensation,--both better work and more abundant. Our scale of blessedness has been raised by the incarnation of the Son of God, and to attain to this higher sphere we must shape ourglives in a finer mould of grace and virtue. It is of no use, therefore, for us to com pare ourselves with those Scribes and Pharisees, if it is to be on the side of their pride, exclusiveness, formalism and fussiness. For a just comparison we must stand side by side,-for better, fo worse, and as we are more just to the Scribes and Pharisees we shall be more just to ourselves. They had their scale of righteousness for pleasing God, and so have we. But not only must our standard be higher, so as to exceed the highest and best of the Jewish code; in the working up to this new standard we must be more energetic,self-sacrificing, and abundant in earnest effort, than ever the most learned and pus among the Scribes and Pharisees were in giving expression to their ideals under the law.

This gives a more sufficient interpretation to the whole passage, and one that is more workable in the hands of the homilist, although it removes the opportunity of vilifying the Scribes and Pharisees. No passage of Scripture has been more used to form in Christians the spirit of Pharisaism by elevating ourselves on the lowering of others. With the weaknesses in the characters of the Scribes and Pharisees the passage has nothing whatever to do; logically it is impossible to compare where there is no middle term, as between hypocrisy and holiness.

## REVIEWS.

The Century (December) gives us a rich supply of letter press and illustration. Whereall, ornearly all, is excellent, it is not quite easy to select. For those who study the development of this grea continent, the three admirable articles on Cali fornia, written by three different persons, bearing respectively English, Spanish, and Italian names, will be of peculiar interest. "Franklin in Allegory" is both amusing and instructive. "The Cynical Miss Catherwaight," beginning in ridicule, ends in humanity and pathos, in a very charmin manner. "Colonel Carter" is continued, and i evidently an exact portrait of the old southern gentleman. The Arena (December) has some remarkable articles, beginning with a correspond-
ence between Count Tolstoi and Rev. Adin Ballou, or the (supposed) Christian doctrine of
non-resistance. It is quite useful, we suppose, that this subject should bel ventilated from time to time. We have no doubt the Quakers have had their place and worth in human history ; but the government of the world could not be conducted on those principles. Rev. Dr. Savage writes on -Then and Now," preferring Now, as most of us do Rev. Lyman Abbott discourses on the question "What is Christianity?" He gives a partial "What is Christianity?" He gives a partial answer; and perhaps that is all that we have a
right to expect. Among other very readable right to expect. Among other very readabl Wheeler; one on Patriotism and the Public Schools by president Andrews, and one on Electoral Reform Legislation, by Mr. C. Allen. Littel's Liring Age (Nov. 29 and Dec. 6) has an excellent selection of articles from the English Magazines and Reviews, every one of which is worth reading General Tsheng-Kiting writes on China, which he truly remarks, is very imperfectly known by oreigners; and he gives a rast amount of interest ing information. "The Idyll of Brook Farm " is a "ery sweet story Madame" tells the story is one of the most loved and most lovely of her sex, the most fortunate daughter of the unfortunate Charles I. and Henrietta Maria. It is here told in most 1. and Henrietta Maria. It is here told in most admirable fashion. " Love the Conqueror Mis
from Macmillan. and is very good. $\because$ Miss Mit from Macmillan. and is very good. " Miss Mit ford "' is a charming account, from Temple Bar, of
an English writer who will never be forgotten. - Rural Life in France in the Fourteenth Century, from the Fortnightly, is a distinctly valuable essay by a thoroughly competent writer, English by birth and French by marriage, who has taken pains to get up all the necessary authorities and produce a feeling of confidence in the reader Among other articles are Lord Iddesleigh, Buddhist Shrine, and Newman from Newman's point of view. The Lunenburg Church Rexien November) is very good, uniting a careful record of the news of the district and of the diocese with useful articles on Church affairs. There is a very good paper on the Brotherhood of S. Andrew followed by some useful Notes on Early Church History in England.
fonte \& Forinu Chnrily fiefos
pron our own correspondents

## QUEBEC

Quebrc.-St. Matthew's.-The season of advent is being, observed as usual in this parish by special services. On the Friday evenings there is evensong at 8 p.m., with a special sermon. On the first Fri day, which was observed as a day of special inter the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

Trinity.-The successor to the late incumbent, the Rev. A. Bareham, has not yet been found ; the ser rices are however being conducted by the Rev. Mr Lariviere, who ministers to the French congrega

The Cathedral.-The church hall in the Cathedra grounds has been completed and was opened about two weeks ago. The Sunday school and various
parochial meetings are now held in it.

Appointment.-The Rev. R. Wyndham Browne for about a year past temporary curate of St. Mat
thew's church, has been appointed curate of the thew's church, has been
parish of Middleton, N. B.

The Rev. R. H. Cole, of St. Matthew's, is spending the winter at Sewanee, Tenn., and is filling a position in the University of the Sonth.

## MONTREAL.

Montreal.-The new Reading Rooms were opened in connection with our mission in Richmond Square, a somewhat neglected part of the city, as a Theans of gathering in working men and young men. The mission in other departments has been very said : "We believe that such rooms have long been a felt want in this neighborhood, and we hope been they will be sppreciated by those for whose use they are intended. True religion takes in a man's
goody as well as his soul. Christ went, about domg about the body as about the soul. He fed the
hungry, healed the sick, conforted those in distress, and was especially considerate and kind to the poor Much of His public life was spent in large citie men and churches seem to have lost this idea. It is a mistake to orect large, fine buildings, and furnis) them richly, so as to make the attendance of the working people and the poor impossible. Then how unwise, if not un Christian, to close these churches and lock the doors all the week except about three hours on Sunday. Christ and Paul would hardly have recognized them as Christian churches, for they do not represent their ideal of a Christian church well remember in my early days that the genera idea of religion was " Get religion, it will make you happy, and take you to Heaven when you die. is now regarded as a practical thing something is now regarded as a practical thing, something to aims at bettering the social, as well as the nora condition of men. It knows nothing of class dis tinction, especially in the church. In a moral sense it is a common leveler of all distinction ; for all men are brothers, and they have but one Father, for we are all His offspring. Being now somewhat wel acquainted with this locality, and knowing that there nowhere that a man can go in order to spend a quiet hour in a pleasant and socinl way, and tha lore are nany young men ling in boarding houses we thought perhaps a reading room and meetion place like this might be useful to them. Our leading idea has been the promotion of the comfort and good of all. We hope also that before very lons such reading rooms will be established in every part of the city, were working men and young men, and young women, too (for these rooms will be open to all young people of both sexes), can meet and rest and play an innocent game and enjoy themselves, and then go home none the worse for their visits. We have seven or eight different games, which are quite innocent, on the table, which will satisfy those who doing them any harm, but perhaps teach them lessons of patience and concentration of thengh and thus help to prepare them for the business of life." The friends present were then invited to in spect the books, papers and games, and also to taste the coffee, etc., after which the pleasant gathering depaited for their homes. The rooms were well lighted and heated and the tables were well covered with books, magazines and papers, and the place
looked pleasant and inviting, and it is hoped it will be looked pleasan
well patronized

Mostrkal.-Trinity C'hurch celebrated its jubilee last week. At the special morning service Rev. Mr. King read the morning prayers, Rev. Canon Mills Bond preached the sermon, aking fordship Bishop ticus Xxv. 10: "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year." The jubilee of the Jews was a great occasion a time of setting free the enslaved and of restoring the alienated possession. In the New Testament it is the acceptable year of the Lord, liberty to those oppressed by sin. Describing the old jubilee, he pointed out that half a century was a distinct period, and we too kept our jubilees, for we loved the sound of joy, and the commemoration of the foundation of Trinity church fifty years ago had brought them logether. He then sketched the history of the Rev. Mark Willoged in 1840 on St. Paul street, under 1843. Referring to their wrowth an shever in ing condition, he then spoke of the artifial barriers between classes. The churches should try to miti gate this evil. The Christian code was a jubilee, and the great release had come through Christ, who had made all men free. At the evening service the big church was crowded. His Lordship Bishop Bond, Rev. Canon Mills, Rev. Canon Henderson, and Rev. E. A. W. King took part in the service, and the preacher was His Lordship the Bishop of Huron. He took for his text the passage from 2 Kings vi. 16, describing the attempt of the Syrians to capture Elisha, and his answer to his servants' queries as to more than they that be with them." be with us are came to all and also to the Church. Dark days the past, one could see that it had passed throngh much trouble, but the hours of darkness had been followed by hours of light. There had been time ${ }_{3}$ when the hand of God had been seen saving His people. The wind and waves had been called in to save England from the Armada. Compromises with evil and wrong-doing never paid, and he gave several instances from secular history. There should be no compromises in the spiritual life, but they should look beyond the present and upward, anf see the same spiritual power that Elisha saw in the chariot through her dark days, but by remaining passed
church was beantifully decoratod thronghont. The
greens and ivy being tastofully used. The choir is
now one of the largest in the city, numbering oighty
vicos.

Rev. T. E. Cunninghand, rector of A yhner, has been inved by the Bishop to accept a charge in the city.
to which he has acceeded.
pres nt at the farewell meeting to the Rev. Mr Jewnham were Bishop Bond, Dean Carmichael, Rev. Canon Ellegood, Archdeacon Eivans and Rev. Canon Henderson. Arer prayers and the singing of a
hymn. the Rev. Canon Henderson delivered an ad. dress, in which be referred to the occasion as being an college, as Mr. Newnham was the first and to the college, as Mr. Nownham was the first minister of go into the missionary field. Archdeacon Frans to behalf of the English Church clergy in the city and country, presented Mr. Newnham with a handsome portmanteau and a travelling writing desk. Dean Carmichael congratulated him on devoting his life to missions it his own conntry, and was thankful that his wisdom and Chriztian zeal led him to do so. The students then presented an address which was read by Mr. J. A. F.liott. The Rev. Mr. Newnham thanked the kind donors most heartily for the gift. The Lord Bishop made the closing farewell address faithful son to hin fother. Be did not caro been as a faithful son to his father; he did not care to let him go away, but since (tod had called him-God's will spoken opinions, and also in the temperance work. The benediction was then pronounced. In the evening. Mr. Newnham and Miss Newnham were presented with testimorials of respect and esteem at an At Hong, given by the wardens of St. Matthias charch in the Academy Hall. A silver communion service made to order by Hendery, in oak case, and morocco cases of silver spoons and broxch, be tokened the good will of the congregation. Rev. Mr Bushell and his wife were present, as also at the A Home Trealay eflernoon by vions week, thus giving the incoming the pre auspicious introdnction to his parishioners. The Rector's last Bible reading was Pralm 23 , and "Abide with me" was sung heartily, and the last benedic tion pronounced.
M.II. C.T., Dec. 9.-At the monthly Missionary Meeting one of the students, Mr. Jas. Thompson, read a paper on the work of their Missionary sionary address from the Bishop of Huron.

## ONTARIO.

Barbigikld.-The Rector of St. Mark's, Rev. Prof. Jones, is improved in health, but is still unable to take all the Sunday duty. He is assisted in the morning by the Rev. A. Spencer, and in the even ng by Major Mayne, R. E. R. M. C., who has bee icensed as lay-reader by the Bishop. The offertor at the Thanksgiving Festival was \$63. A very successful entertainment in aid of St. Mark's wa musical frie Lown hall, on Nov. 26. A numb gav valuable asds drove over from Kingston, and glees with excellentance. The choir rendered some owin to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Jones, was never before ingable exertions oing condition. A children's cents' Day.

Kingstos,-James Alexander Henderson, Q.C. D. C. L., for twenty-eight years Chancellor of the Diocese of Ontario, died at his residence, Kingston, on Sunday, Dec. 7th, in the 70th year of his age. James Alexander Henderson, Q.C., D.C.L., was Master of the Supreme Courtor and only surviving son of the lafe Capt. James Her derson, R.N., who dion in Fervrnary, 1821, at Stoke near Plymonth Devonshire England. He wa educated at a private school and came to Canada in 1835 , and completed his education at Upper Canade College, Toronto. He came of a family which wa able to assert that for several generations it had continually sent forth men who became distinguishe officers in the Royal Navy. James Alexander Hen derson embraced a learned profession and studie law at Kingston with the late Hon. J. S. Cartwrigh and at Toronto with the late Hon. Robert Baldwin, Chief Justice Adam Wilson being then Mr. Baldwin' partner. He was called to the bar in 1843, and sucessfully practised his profession in Kingston since Sir Henry Smith, he continued in the same until the
 was a shaunch Conservative, but never onthreyl on
ontire time and attention to the practice of his pro
ession. In Doc., Im62, ho was appointed chacellor of the doicese of ontario (being a prominent mem active and zealous member of the synod of this
diocese. The university of Trinity College, Toronto, civil law, and he is a member of the council of that
aniversity. Ho is a Quen's counsel, appointed by the Dominion Government, and subsequently by the egiment of Frontenac militia, he was present with a detachment of that regiment at the battle of the
Windmill, near Prescott, in 183 N , and at his death was the lieutenant colonel of the reser heath whe city of Kingston regiment. In 1 Ls79 he was elected most worshipful grand master of the grand
lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada,
 onferred an him the distinguished order of knight rand cross of the temple, and at his death he held the position of grand master of the sovereign Great Priory Knights Templar of Canada, to which office he was invented a few weeks ago by the death of the
late Col. Mcheod Moore. He was instrumental in the formation and successful carrying out of several companies of public and general benefit, and for many years past was president of the Frontenac oan and Investment Society, of the city of Kingston cemetery company. In 1845 he married Mary Ann, Idest daughter has living seven dang, ne son. Six of the daughters are married, the eldest. Emily Ann, is the wife of Richard I. Walkem, eg; Annie Howton, the wife of Rev. E. P. Crawford, A.A., rector of Church of Ascension, Hamilton; Harriet Edith, the wife of Albert E. Richards, barrister, Winnipeg: Mary Louise, the wife of Major Vinniner One Winnipeg. One son, Stanley, now at home, has
been for years a resident of Vancouver, B.C. One unmarried daughter remains at home. The funeral ook place at St. George's Cathedral on Wednesday orning. On the same Sunday passed away the ldest grandchild of the deceased, Walter C. Walkem, the early age of twenty. The young man was the eldest son of.R. I. Walkem, Q.C., and a cadet of the Royal Military College, where he greatly distinguished himself by rare mathematical ability. He was buried with military honours at the same time ffection to his and reaved parents.

Bath.-The old church, one of the oldest in Onwill stand for decayed portion of the foundation, walls and sills have been replaced with sound masonry and timbers. The roof, which was also spreading has been well braced with oaken planks. A couple of chimneys rising above the peak, replaced the one smoky flue in the centre. In the spring (D.V.) every rotten post and the tower will be removed and new material substituted. Internal renovations will also be carried out. Moreover a spacions chancel and vestry are in ontemplation. Of course it is through the rector's but he is well supported by Mrs Bater and the ladies of the congregation, whose twanty minutes' work society provide most of the funds for such mprovements. The spiritual welfare of the congregation is provided for by numerous weekly services and frequent communions, which are well attended. The children are interested in a well conducted Sunay school. The missionary interest is fostered mong the older members by a tract of the Women Auxiliary, and among the young by a Children's Miswork nuder Mrs Baker's direction, preparing all the requisites fors. Christmas Tree, to be forwarded o the Indian children of Shegvinda, Algoma, and great delight the children take in this labour of love. Children's services are also occasionally held, which re appreciated by both: the children and their eld ers. Such a service was;held in July last, at which Canon Burke was present and delivered a most nteresting and instructive address. A similar serice was held last Sunday evening. The church was well filled. The children and the clergy walked around the church from the vestry to the chancel, oices, was inspiring. The rector, in the course of his observations, praised them for their past attendance and conduct at Sunday school. The rector intends to hold several of these services annually Truly he labours on as a faithful co-worker with the
 there is no doubt made a lasting impression upon the
minds of all who were prestan Cordship administered the apostolic rite of confirma tanding were over 50 years of age, and notwith hundred persons assembled to witners nearly two rite and to listen to the wise and fatherly counsel of the good Bishop, who, after pointing gut the many duties and responsibilities which would rest upon duty of working for the Church, and of doing all in duty of working for the Church, and of doing all in
their power to strengthen and extend God's kingdom n earth. A celebration of Holy Commanion fol owed "The laying on of hands,", at which there hip consecrated Christ's church and burial ground at Lord's Mills, the Rev. Wm. Lewin, rector of Pres cott, the Rev. J. Elliott, of North Augusta, and G beautiful prayers had been offered up by. After the and the sentence of consecration read, the 242 nd hymn, " We love Thy place, $O$ God," was sung by he choir, after which the Bishop delivered a most nteresting and instructive address, laying special worship that most essential feature of all true Bishop, is lacking not only without, but also within the Church, for the house which was intended by God to be a house of prayer, is fast becoming a house
of preaching. His Lordship said that he did not of preaching. His Lordship said that he did not
wish todisparage preaching, for it was very useful and wish to disparage preaching, for it was very useful and very necessary, but he thought that it should not be permitted to earth should be a training worsool for The Church in heaven there will be prayer, praise and adoration but no preaching. The congregation should go up o the Lord's house on His holy day to worship, to ffer up prayers and praises before that God whom nan now sees by faith, and not merely to listen to the preacher. There was a celebration of Holy Communion, when over forty persons received the sacrament of their Lord's body and blood. The ser vices of those two days will doubtless prove a great were its own pleple cheered and encouraged to per severe in their good work, holding fast the form of sound words which the Church has held from the beginning, but also many outside the church heard and saw for themselves what they never heard or saw before.

Tyendinaga.-Mr. Dibb, late of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P. Q., has received the Bishop of Ontario's license as a lay reader, to assist the Rev G. A. Anderson, M.A., who is suffering from a throa rouble

## TORONTO.

Oshawa.-Rev. Mr. Talbot, of Moncton, N. B., received the appointment to this parish a few weeks go and arrived on Friand Mrs. Talbot a reception in the school house, which was filled with a repre entative gathering of Church people, who extended cordial welcome to them. After being introduced as the incumbent, he made a few appropriate re marks, and a short programme of music and recita tion was gone through. Rev. Mr. Talbot conducted services on Sunday, and preached two sermons which were appropriate to the season of adv large, and the greggations on both occasith much earnestness both erminister and people. Mr. Talbot is a son-in-law by minister and peopl. Mr. Pearson, of Toronto

St. Stephen's will, D. V., be re-opened on Sunday 21st. Sermons will be preached on that day by the Bishop of Toronto and Prof. Clark, and on the 28th by Prol. will also be a special server Prof. Clark.

Rev. W. Davis, rector of Woodhouse, Simcoe Rev. W. Davis, rector of W. Davis, 812 Seaton while visis taken suddenly with a severe pain in the back of his head just as he was retiring on Thursda night of last week. His suffering was intense, and Dr. Graham, who was called in, discovered that an artery in the head had burst, allowing the blood to reach the brain. In such cases, especially where the person is advanced in years, this case were very much recovery and the friends in this case were very worse alarmed. The rev. gent until death relieved him from his suffer-
ings at six o'clock last evening, just a week after he
was taken down. Deceased was a man of fine physique, and generally enjoyed good health. He
was a most zealous and faithful clergyman, an able preacher and ever anxious to be at work in the
interests of His Master. In the diocese of Huron, where he had laboured for the past 3.5 years, he was
widely known and universally respected. Less than a year ago his wife died while visiting a son in death math that no doubt had much to do with his London on Saturday, and after service in St. James survive him; two are publishers of the Mitchell Advocate, two more are clergymen of the Church, another is custom house officer, Wingham, and the

The central secretary for Canada of the "Minis tering Children's Leatue" will be grateful if an ladies in charge of branches, who have not already a report of their numbers and work for insertion in the annual report of the M.C.L. Address, Mrs Alan Macdougall, $98^{\circ}$ Rusholme Road, Toronto

## NIAG ARA

Milton.-The Women's Parochial Society of Milton, with some help from the little girls of the Sunday school, has been able to send away four packages lately of clothing, etc., old and new, to the poor folks
in a Muskoka mission. It would be hard to tell the in a Muskoka mission. It would be hard to tell the
cash value of the four packages, but some of the cash value of the four packages, but some of the
senders think that a hundred and fifty dollars would senders think that a hun
A Milton paper of this week publishes the follow ing item of news:-" $O$ n Sunday evening Rev Rural Dean Mackenzie gave in Grace charch, as announced, his lecture on the subject "Sunday the Original Seventh Day Sabbath." There was a large attendance. The lecture showed that the first day
of the week has been sanctioned by Divine authority of the week has been sanctioned by Divine authorit ever since the time of Carist's irst apostes und astronomical and chronological research chiefly by Professor Trotten of Yale College, U. S., aided by the British Chronological Society, proves that the Jews had divided Joshna's long day into two, and by thus intercalating a day, had ever since been on day ahead of true time, their (and our) so called firs day being only the seventh. Reference, was als made as co the dial of Ahaz. A desire has bee expressed to haye the lectare delivered in other places. The subject is one of special interest to Jews, to Seventh Day Sabbath Baptists and Advent ists, and to the Christians generally who observe Sunday, and a serious consideration of it may ye lead all to observe the same day, whout whic there can be 0 gran

Sunday School Examinations.-Examinations of Sunday school teachers were held for the first time ander Monday, Doo. wer awarded: General Division1 Miss Mabel Henderson, St. Mark's church, Orange ville, 1st Class, B; 2 Mr. Martin Webb, St. Mark' church, Orangevile, 1st Class, B; 3 Miss Jane Bate, St. James church, Guelph, 2nd Glass, A ; 4 Mrs Oliver, St. Mark's church, Hamilton, 1 st Class, $\mathbf{B}$ 5 Miss L. M. Ridley, St. Mark's church, Hamilton, 1 s
 1st Class, A; ${ }^{\text {Miss }}$ Murch Hamilton, 1st Class, B;8 Miss Mary F. Sntherland St.Mark's chưrch, Hamilton, 1st Class B; 9 Miss Maud Hooper, St. Mark's church, Hamilton, 1st Class, A
N. B.-Some of the papers sent in were excellent, and those who feel disposed are advised also to com pete at the Examinalion of the Church of Englan Sunday School Institute, on the same subjects, in April next.

Wм. Belr.
of Niagar.
Sec. Sunday School Com.,
Obituary.-It is our sad duty to mention the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Alexandrina Bartlett, wife of the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, both well known in Kingston Toronto, and Drummonaine aiNiagara Falls. deation Sor Colifornia. In May 1888 . Mr. Bartlett was advised to seek the more genial climate of that southern country for health sake, but now as we see, one has been taken and the other left" in God's good providence. Mrs. Bartlett's memory is sweet and precions to all who knew her, and to none more so than a large circle of
friends and fellow worshippers of All Saints' parish
at Drummondville. Niagara Falls, where she hat resided for seventeen years or more. There she was known and beloved as a Christian, cheerful friend at all times and under all circumstances, also as a mos member. In present grief at the loss felt by so many at her death, there is the comfort to them of the blessed bope of eternal life through our Lord Jesus Christ, which we are assured she haid embraced, and held fast in her daily life.

## HURON

Wiarton--Service was beld for the first time in the new church on Sunday. Rev. A Brown, B.A. rector of Paris, preached in the morning and after may, preached in the evening. The building was stone and occupies a commanding site. The windows are of stained glass. The tower, which rises 65 feet from the ground, adds very much to the appearance of the building, and it contains a fine toned bell. The church will seat about 300 , will cost about $\$ 5,000$, is a credit to the congregation and a lasting monument to the zeal and energy of the incumbent, the Rev. William Henderson.

## SASKATCHEWAN AND CALGARY

Calaary.-Nov. 20.-His Lordship returned yeserday from Prince Albert in his northern diocese of Saskatchewan. The bishop travelled from Regina orince Albert, via the new railway between those points ; hitherto his Lordship was compelled to the Girl's Friendly Society was held in the school house of the Church of the Redeemer last week The Bishop delivered an interesting and instructive address to the members. The church schoor for girl is progressing wonderfully well, some 35 or 40 pupils being in attendance.

Macleod -Nov 23.-The Bishop preached in Chris Church, both at matins and evensong, on the Sunda next before advent. The church was crowded on both occasions, many in the evening turned away eing unable to procure seats. The choral service endered by the choir was particularly pleasing On Monday evening, the 24th inst., the annual service for the intercession for missions was held, Bishop. The offertory was forwanded to the S.P.

Pincher Crere.-Nove 25.-The Lord Bishop, ac Pompanied by Rev. Ronald Hilton, arrived from Mac lood to-day ( 50 mls . drive). They visited the Piegan mission on the way, where Rev. H. 1. Browne is striving earnestly among his people. A large board ing school has been erected here for Indian boys and girls; some six or seven are in regular attendance a boarders, in addition to the day-school, which of course is much more largely attended. In the after the parish of St. John the Evangelist, Pincher Creek was consecrated. The Bishop and acting chaplain were met at the gate by the incumbent, Rev. H Havelock Smith, who read the petition. The servic then commenced, the clergy and laity proceedin around the church-yard. The instrument of declar ation concerning the consecration was then read by the acting chaplain, Rev. R. Hilton; the Bishop the addressed the people, a hymn was sung, and the ser vice closed with the benediction. In the evening service for the intercession for missions was held in Bishop preached the sermon ; the offertory was de voted to S. P. G. On Friday the Bishop left for Lethbridge, at which place he was to preach on the Sunday following.

## Correspanuentre.

All Letters containing personal allusions will appear over the signature of the writer.
We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our

## Diocesan Missions.

SIR,-In the editorial on "Diocesan Missions," published in your last number, you speak of the im portant action taken at the last meetings of the Toronte Mission Board concerning the appointment of travelling missionaries for the various Raral Deaneries, , Jand you add, "here is work for the Women's Auxiliary." Perhaps you may not have heard that this work has been undertaken by the W. A.already. A request came from the Mission Board to our the salary of the first travelling missionary who
should be appointed. This we unanimonsly agreed o do, and alroady nearly $\$ 300$ has been pad in ad
ance to our Diocesan Treasurer for this purpose I must be remembered that in only 56 of the parishos and missions out of the 120 in this diocese are there W. A. branches. If all would join us of course much more could be undertaken. We are told that some mistaken idea they have that we do not work for moremin Missions. A glance at our published reports or at the synod journals would correct this mistake. The amount contributed by our branghes for $\$ 1,084.46$, in addition to $\$ 995.12$ given by them by 11,084.46, in addrti.
means of the P. M. A.
In a recent number of the spirt of ofissums the解 held by the Auxiliary feed the missionary life of many a parish. The quarterly and annual genera by addresses and papers upon various aspects of the missionary work, while the individual efforts of mem bers keep the claims of missions before the people and gather money which but for this agency would not be called oul.
The value of the Women's Auxiliary is far greate than can be estimated by its contributions of money
to the treasury or of comforts for the needy, for it is the most widely extended and efficient agency which exists for keeping alive and aglow missionary good. May its growth in numbers and influence continually increase until in erery congregation the women, and through them, young men and maidens, old me
children, are enlisted in the cause of missions.
Should any clergymen or others desire further information respecting the $\mathbf{W}$. A., copies of reports, etc., they will be furnished gladly.

## St. Martin's.

Sik,-In your paper of Dec. 4th you insert a very part of the city. There are, however, one or two naccuracies, which it may be as well to correct. The district attached to St. Martin's chapel does not as yet form a new parish, but is still part of the parish of St Mark. Again, in speaking of me, you dewill permit me to say that Davenport has no legal existence as a town or village, and that I have the honour of being one of the clergy of West Toronto Junction, and that my church is the oldest church of the Church of England in West Toronte Junction by nearly thirty years. Again, Mr. Middleton did kindly assist me a good deal in the early part of the summer, but the help which he was good enough to afford me was the consequence, not the cause, of his being appointed to the charge of the new district. I eed not say that I rejoice with you in the success Which has so far marked Mr. Midhelon's work here, nd join with you in hopes for a consmance and crease of that success.
F. Thonson.

## Dr. Gammack's Seripture Studies

Sir,-The first of Dr. Gammack's "Studies on Passages of Scripture" which appeared in the last issue of the Canadan Churchman, promises well for he interest and profit to be derived from the remain噱, which will I am sure be eagerly looked for by those of your readers who know how to appreciate a Il infler and independent exegesis which subject all interests, doctrinal and apologetic, to the deter mination of the literal and grammatical sense of the method I gather from the following extract from his article:- "We must start," hesays " with no precon ceived ides to which our translation has precon adapted. The Greek stands before us, and our only desire is to know what it says. We do not seek paraphrase, but a translation. There is no doc rine to uphold or traverse, and our object is a clai matter of fact. It is in such a spirit that the greai commentaries of tho 19th century have been con eived and executed. Lightfoot, Westcott, Ellicott Mayer and many others are agreed in, so far as pos doctrinal pre-suppositions, to the desire to ancies, al he exact meaning of the the dosire to ascertail writers. With regard to the passage under discus rion-Jon 35 bipul as Dr Gammack' s, I find at least one difficulty in the way of its full acceptance. Will the word tetrameenos, without the article, bear the translation "the season called Tetrameenos," and if not, can Dr. Gammack produce testimony from ancient writings, e.g. the Talmud 0 the use of this word as a technical term
Failing in this, I fear the utmost we ought to allow to Dr. Gammack's interpretation is the rank If we take into considerat
use of metaphorical language, I do not thinden
shall find any difficulty in the supposition thiat wo highly figurative language. The words which follow v. 85 would prevent any possible maconception

In the material world it was the seanom of nowing but in the spiritual the sowing had boen done (ef. $\mathbf{v}$.
ss), and the harvest of souls was ready to be gather. $88)$, and
od in.
Dr. Crammack's interpretation appoars further to lestroy the strong contrast to which our Lord give expression in the words
ssay, etc., and which in the ordinary viow is pre
Trusting Dr. Gammack will pardon this brief criticism fro

Trinity College. Ino. 8th, 1890.

## Principal Sheraton on the Church

8. I shall now give such a catena of examples of his use as my small reading and slender library will permit, following in order of time. 1gnat. Ep. ad dentical with "the Catholic Chureh
9. In the Life of Cyprian, by the Deacon Pontius, X., A. D. 250 , "the Christian people " are maid to yprian's De Mortalitate, c. xv.. he speaks of the old people of the faithful being called to rest." In his Eixhortation to Martyrdom, c. xii., he says it is ot only for those actually slain the divine rewards are waiting, but the faithful who have kept their is De Bono Patientias exiii. ./ Thisufered. In ot all but of the faithful and those who elieve," fidelium et credentium, meaning Christians deed as well as in name. In Ep., Ixvi, 5, "So reat a number of the faithful, who have been called ence under my rule.
10. The Conncil of Elvira, A. D. 306, canon 38, decrees, " posse fidelem," that a layman, one of the aithful, may baptise, during a sea voyage or where there is no church near at hand. Canon 40 forbids the faithful " to receive in payment of their rents what had onen to bered to baptism them, fideles, any of the faithful, can testify to having been known as a Christian in time of persecution. Canon 47 provides for one of the " faithful who is married and has been often guilty of adultery." The same use is in two other canons of this council 11. The Synod of Arles, 814, can. 7, has directions respecting the faithful who may be invested with any public office, or to whom any public duty is sssigned
11. The Apostolic Canons, can. X., order to be excommunicated "all the faithful" who come to church and hear the Scriptures, but do not wait fo the prayers and Holy Communion.
makes order for those who had easily 125 , can. xi. akes order that "the faithful." lapsed in the lapsed, if they honestly repent, shall spend three years amongst the hearers, etc.
12. The very learned Eusebius, aboat the same date, in his Demo Evangel., tib. VII., c. 75, says "In every church are three orders or ranks, one of the rulers, two of the subjects; the people of the Church of Christ being divided into two ranks, namely, the faithful, and those who have not as ye received regeneration through the laver"- that is, the baptised and unbaptised.
. Cord's Prayer because none but the baptised were allowed to recite it.
13. Synod of Laodiccea, commonly 365 , canon xix prescribes that "three prayers of the faithful shal penitents, the first in silence, but the second and penird aloud. Hence everywhere in the old Greek Liturgies is mention made of "the first prayer of the faithful, the second prayer of the faithful, the third prayer of the faithful."
14. In the Liturgy of St. Chrysoistom the deacon says: "Let us, the faithful, pray for the catechumens" - upon which Chrysostom aisco
in Hom. i., on II. Cor.
15. Bishop Paulinus (390) writes to Jerome asking a question about " those who are born of (as we should say) Christian parents-de fidelibus, id est, de baptisatis ;" where fidelis is express to mean baptisatus. Hieron, Ep. 153.
16. St. Ambrose, in his oration against the Arian Auxentius, asks "Why does he say that the faith the people who have been baptised in Trinity must be baptised again
17. St. Augustine, in his Confessions, Bk. ix.; c. 3, says of Verecundus " being made a Christian and baptism.

In the Conformone abone I have hefore me four
other like places, and what minght le foumd in at other lik
 who have bew, and mand in.
$\mathbf{v}$." that ye staud fast in one spirit and one soul.
This in what nomt of all welde the faithful woether, and necures charity. that they may be one. for kingdom divided against itself shall mot mand." ()
Col. i., 1, 2: "We are called faithful not only because we believe, but are almo entrusted from (iod befcre us." I whall venture on only one tmore place living more negligently after baptism than the neither in the market nor in the church' can- one not ; only at the time of the tuysteries can one know, when he soes some thrust out and some remaining But surely it is fitting that a Christian be recognized not from his place, hat from tis conduct
22. I whall end appropriately with Wycliffe:

- The Church has ordained that, qualibet person fidelis, any one of the faithiful, may baptise in case of necessity." Trialog, lib. iv., c. xi. 1 venture to hope that noboly will now fail to see that I have adequately illust rated the history of the
word "faithful in its ecclesiastical use and sense: that 1)r. Sheraton mistatos or misrepresents that sense ; that the theory he erects on this foundation must be at least uncertain ; and that consequently he himself is to be distrusted as an interpreter the

John Carry

## Collects for the Governor-General

Sir,-May I venture again to ask attention to the collects for the (iovernor General and the LieutenantGovernor which are ordered by the Provincial Synod to be used in our services. One, that beginning "Lord of all power," is certainly not long and is very airly is
very rarely used.

## The Non-Observance of Advent.

Sir,-Is not the language you hear in the pulpit on these Sundays in Advent, and what you see done during the week in our city parishes, a piece of glar ing inconsistency
The cry surely in sermons and increased services
of Advent, is " Prepare to theet thy God." Dwell of Advent, is "Prepare to fieet thy God." Dwell weeks at any rate npon Death, Judgment, Heaven weeks at any rate upon Death, Judgment, Heaven soul. But from the same lips come notices, in one church of " Ebony Minstrels" in the very first week of Advent, in another of a "Costume Concert," in another of a children's "Christmas Entertainment," in another of a sale of work in which a "Punch and Judy" plays a prominent part, in another of ditto, winding up with a concert and Maypole dance on a Friday evening in Advent. Surely words of eloquence mere "sounding brass and a tinkling eloquene mere soan iger, and retard mightily the real work of preparing for our Lord's second coming.

Churchman.

## Sundan Silyual tesson.

4th Sunday in Advent
Dee. 21, 1890 .

## Magnificat and Cantate Domino.

This is a special lesson-taken out of its order in the course of Lessons on the Prayer Book, orraccount of the connection of the Magmificat with the Christmas Festival. The teacher will, of course, ind this a great help in making the subject interesting. The
scholars should be asked to find the Magnificat and Cantate Domino in the Prayer Book. If there be time, both Cantioles should be read verse by verse, and any points of interest explained. Show that the message which is so movingly brought home to us at Christmas should be continually remembered throughout the year, when we sing " the song of the Blessed Virgin Mary."
Why do we sing this "Song" in our Church Services? It is a song of thanksgiving; a song of gratitude ; it tells of the fulfilment of God's promise all this would make it suitable to be used in our dail services. But it is, above all this,

艮

|  | wan to takeourhuman flesh. That is what we mean when we may in the Nicene Creed, " and was in.ur |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  | That is why we sing it in our churches. We wish to praise God, because God has sent His son to be the saviour of the world. Illuxt.-A king caming tis lice among his sulijerts, after ling atisence.-The liell ring.-Eteryone ix glad. |
|  |  |
|  |  |

We may compare this song with the song of ejoiced at the promise remembered Hannah's song. The Holy Ghost taught ber the Magnitiout, but she used some of the words that had been used before
v. 1. See how thankful Mary her Saciour. Her spirit rejoiced was. She calls God being.)
vv. 2.5. Why she rejoiced. God had "regarded looked with favour on) her. She had lived in "low her great), and all generations would "call her blessed." God saw how she had tried to live a hol life; and He whose name is "Holy," had shown mercy on ber.
vv. 6, 7. The "proud" here means "Satan
rather than wicked men. He would be humbled rather than wicked men. He would be humbled (See St. Matt. iv. 10, 11) -he would be " put down St. Luke xi. 21, 22.)
v.8. He (Satan) was "rich" with what he had taken from men-but would be " sent empty away."
(See Is. liii. 12.) But the "hnngry " are filledSee Is. liii. 12.) But the " hangry" are filled-
those who "hunger and thirst after righteonsness filled with the "good things" of our Christian faith v. 9. The promises are fulfilled to Abraham-the promise to him was, "In thy seed all nations shall be blessed." God's "mercy " and "help" are given to the true Israel, to all who believe in Christ a
their Saviour.
The Gloria. The " Gloria" at the end of a Psalm, \&c., may generally be sung with some special though in our minds suggested by what we have been say ing. Here we may think "Glory to the Father stooped to be man, and a little child),-" and to the Holy Ghost" (through whom Jesus Christ was con ceived and born.) "As it was in the beginning" (God intended this before the foundation of the world)-" is now" (now is our day of salvation) " and ever shall be" (the earthly song of praise wil be continued in the heavenly song of triumph). III. Cantate Domino.

The 98th Psalm. Sometimes sung instead of the Magnificat. Very joyful, and suited for public worship. The chief thought which is set forth is the victory and triumph of our Lord Jesus Christ and our share in His victory as soldiers in the Christian army.

## foamily Reauitug

## December.

On Christmas day, when fires were lit, And all our breakfasts done, We spread our toys out on the floo

The nursery smelled of Christmas tree, And under where it stood And under where it shepherds, watched their flocks of sheep All made of painted wood.

Outside the house the air was cold
And quiet all about,
Till far across the snowy roofs
The Christmas bells rang out
But soon the sleigh-bells jingled by
Upon the street below,
And people on the way
Went crunching through the snow

## We did not quarrel once all da <br> Mamma'and grandma said <br> They liked to be in where we were <br> so pleasantly we played

I do not see how any child.
Is cross on loll tovely toys are
And everyone can play

Nanta Claus sat by the fire in his own home looking anxious and troubled. His droll little
mouth was not drawn up like a bow ; his eye had not twinkled for ten minutes; and his dimples even wouldn't have looked merry if they could Santa Claus sat there thinking-thinking. It was just before Christmas. What was the matter with the good jolly old Saint ? Had his sleigh broken down? Had any of his reindeer run away? Had he lost hisown, particular, pet, private thap ?-for a body must have a wonderful map to guide him all about the chimneys of the whole

But no,-it was none of these things. Couldn't he find toys enough to go round? Bless your dear little anxious heart, don't you be afraid of that! He had thousand of bushels of toys left after planning all the stockings of the children whose names were down in his books! Oh! no santa Claus had toys enough. That wasnet the trouble
I shouldn't have said, "after planning all the stockings." One stocking there was for which Santa Claus had not yet planned a single thing and that was why poor dear old Santa Claus was in such a state of worry and anxiety. This stock ing belonged to a little boy whose good parent had long before Christmas sent in his name to Santa Claus. But although there had been plenty of time, and Santa Claus had put plenty of thought upon the matter, he had not yet been able to decide upon even one thing for that little boy's stocking. So there he sat by the fire, thinking and thinking and thinking

Perhaps it seems strange to you that Santa should be puzzled about such a thing as that, when filling stockings is his regular profession-(a highly honorable one, too, and long may Santa live to grace it!), -but the little boy to whom that stocking belonged was a very strange and unusual child. If anything was given to him he would either break it to pieces very soon or do some naughty mischief with it. Worst of all, he would even hurt his nurse or his little brothers and even hurt his nurse or his hittie brothers and
sisters with his beautiful toys, if he happened to sisters with his beav
feel like doing so.
Yet kind old Santa could not bear to leave even this stocking empty. So he had been puzzling his brains to find something with which the littl boy could not hurt people, and something he could not break; and although he had been think ing over all his lists of toys and presents, nothing had he found yet!
"Chirp! chirp!" sounded a sharp little voice. "Chirp ! chirp! You may as well give it up. He doesn't deserve anything, the little scamp
"Oh! is that you, Cricket?" said Santa "Come up here," and as he held out his fat fore finger a tiny black cricket reached it with a sudden jump
"You may as well give it up!" creaked the cricket in a shril

It begins to seem as if I couldn't," said Santa Claus dolefully. "But I am so sorry for the boy I can't bear to think of that stocking, and of the poor little rascal's disappointment on Christmas morning. What do you think of those nice little donkeys, saddled and bridled, and with cunning little baskets slung at each side? Little- (ahem you know who I mean, and it is best not to men you know who I mean, and delighted with one of them, and they are really quite strong.'
hem, and they are really quite strong. "Chirp !" snapped out the cricket, scarcely
waiting for Santa to finish"; "quite strong, indeed waiting for Santa to finish; "quite strong, indeed!
But you know perfectly well that it doesn't matter But you know perfectly well that it doesn't matter much how strong a thing is, any more than how nice it is. That boy breaks everything! you know yourself he had ten presents on his birthday about a month ago, and, where are broken but the umbrella his mamma gave him All broken but the umbrella
and that has been put away.'

I I know, I know," said Santa. "No! I can't give him the donkey !-nor any other of those fin little animals that we have this year. Nor a drum nor a cart; nor a wheelbarrow; nor a ship; nor fire-engine; nor a top; nor a music-box; nor clock! Oh ! how I did want to give him one of
those fascinating clocks!" and Santa Claus looked thory wistfully at the cricket, and then sighed heavily. Bui I know I couldn't. I can't baar to see the nice presents and interesting tops broken see the nices. Mut l've thought of one thing, Cricket; and I don't think he could break it. And yet he and I don't think he could break it. And yet he
would like it, I am sure." Santa looked a little would like it, I am sure. Santa looked a little more cheerfully at the cricket, and continued - I thought a nice little hammer and box of nails, and some blocks of wood for him to hammer the nails into! That's the present for him. Hey, now ! what do you think of that?!
"What do I think?" said the cricket think, Santa Claus, that you have forgotten how the little boy beat his brother with his drumsticks how he snipped his sister's fingers with the scissors; how he threw lux harmonica at the nurse how he-

Dear, dear, dear ! " groaned Santa, " so he did; so he did

And if you keep giving him things when he uses them so wrongly," continued the cricket, "how will he ever learn better? To be sure, his mamma and papa and all his kind friends are try. Ing to teach him, but it is necessary that every. body should help to train such a boy as

I know," interrupted Santa, " I know. You're a wise little counsellor, and not as hardhearted as you seem. And if you think it will cure the poor little fellow, I suppose we must give him the sawdust this year.

Yes," said the cricket solemnly, " sawdust it must be.

Christmas morning came. The little boy, whose name Santa Claus did not wish mentioned, ssw all the other children pull out one treasure after another from their long, well stuffed stockings, while in his own, which he had hung up with so much hope the night before, there was nothing but sawdust

If I should use all the sad words in the English language I never could tell you how sad that little boy was as he poured the sawdust out of his stocking, and found that Santa Claus had really sent him nothing else.

Poor little chap
It was almost a year later, just before Christmas, when Santa Claus again sat by his fire thinking. But this time he was in no trouble; no, indeed, not he! He was rounder and rosier and jollier than ever before; and he was smiling and chuckling to himself! His eyes twinkled so, and were so very bright, that you could almost have lit a candle at them. He and the cricket had been planning all sorts of ecstatic surprises for the stocking of the boy to whom they had given sawdust the year before; for, if yon can believe it, the little boy had been trying all the year to be careful and gentle, and he was really quite changed !
" Sawdust is a grand thing," chirped the cricket leaping about in delight.
" Yes, but I am glad we do not need to use it this year," replied Santa. "Let me see the list again. Don't you suppose we could cram in one or two more things? Have you put down the

This is the end of the story; or, at least, al that could be told before Christmas; for if I should write more and a certain little boy should read it, he would know just what would be in his stocking, and that would never do in the world

## Decorating a Chureh Altar

Palms and other potted plants are usually used in the Christmas decoration of the church; but a much finer effect can be secured by grouping these at points avay from the altar, and decorating that with vines or ever greens. If holly is procurable it can be massed about the altar, and arranged along the chancel-rail in a carelessly artistic way and be made much more effective than any pot ted plants, as the latter always have a more or less formal air about them in spite all of efforts to avoid it. If you have tall palms place them in the back ground. If both holly or evergreens and flower ing plants are used, do not combine them, but keep the flowers to one sile. The two do not harmonize. One " kills" the other, to make use of the term which artists use to express inhar monious combinations of colours. In this case, it is not so much a clash of colour as it is of individ uality. Holly berries and leaves require nothing
in the shape of flowers to bring out their beauty, but show to the best adrantage by themsalves, or when used with evergreens. In wreathing the chancel rails, fasten the sprays to a rope or cord with fine wire or string, and do not attempt any regularity in size or shape of festoons when you come to put the wreathing in place. Aim to produce an unstudied effect.
A charming effect is produced by sprinkling the eaves of holly or evergreen with mucilage, and sifting powdered mica over them. This will glisten in the evening like frost. If the supply of holly berries is limited, crystallized grasses can be worked in effectively. There are varieties of shrubs growing in swampy places, which bear scarlet fruit, which make a very/satisfactory substitute for the holly. If !olly leaves are not procurable, go to the florist, or some person having a private greenhouse or conservatory, and borrow an old plant of English iry. Throw the vines over the altar, letting the ends of the branches trail on the floor at sides and front. Among the dark green foliage which should be washed before using to bring Whit susy forries gatherd in out its glossy beauty-fasten the berries gathered in the swamp, and use grasses amongithem, if you choose. Some of the berries can be dipped in mucilage and dusted with mica, and combined with the scarlet clusters. The frosty white and glowing scarlet harmonizo well and contrast strongly, and heighten the effect of each other. The rich green of the ivy will throw out the colours most effectively. In some respects I prefer the ivy to holly, as its long branches are much easier to arrange satisfactorily. Simply throw them over the altar and they seem to almost arrange themselves. A pure white cross can be placed on the altar with sprays of ivy winding about it and trail. ing over its arms. If thought preferable, a cross or star made entirely of berries either in their natural colour or frosted, can be placed in front of natural colour or frosted, can be placed in front of the altar, against a background of ivy or ever-
greens. In this case I would not use clusters of greens. In this case I would not use clusters of
berries at other points of the altar decoration, but berries at other points of the altar decoration, but
confine the effect to the designs into which they confine the effect to the designs into
are worked.-Iadies Home Journal.

## Christmas Day

The wind is keen and cold to-day, The fields and lanes are white with snow, The skies with lowering clouds are greyAnd yet to church I'll go.

Tis true it's half a mile awayAlready I am late, I know And mother says I a better stay

All through the summer, sad and slow I used to go to charch to pray, With aching heart, and head bent low

But now he has come home, I know But that's not why the world seems gay Nor why through snow to church I go-
But just because it's Christmas Day.

## Under the Mistletoe.

A bunch of holly may crown the Christmas pudding, but a bunch of mistletoe must be tied under the chandelier in the drawing-room; and woe betide the young woman who stands under it, for it gives to the first one who can seize it the privilege of a kiss. Christmas romping has never gone out of vogue, and as it is, after all, as innocent romp, who would want it to? No Southern girl would do like the elderly English maiden who wore a wreath of mistletoe on her head, thus inviting a continued series of kissings, but each one is considerate enough to never get under the mistletoe unless her very own sweetheart is near her The mistletoe is removed after Christmas night, for it represents a frolic only kept up while everybody is present. The great delight of the establishment is always to get grandpapa or grand namma under the mistletoe bough, and then to let a procession be formed, each member of which imprints a kiss on the dear faces. These kisses are good, sweet, pure ones, and there is no girl who should be advised against being in the room where mistletoe is. It is true that Tom may seize a kiss if you happen for a minute to be under the
waxy-looking berries; it is true that you may incite your mother to kiss Fom as he stands there invit ing tribute from you, but this is all honest play to which nobody but prudes could object. (iet the dear mother to take her place then, and see how the boys, young and old, will strive to kiss the lips that say the kindly words, or t'o make rosy blush come on her face as the tender tribute is placed on her forehead by some friend of her girl. hood, somebody who reverences the beautifullips she has had. As long as the mistletoe represents sweet, pure fun, hang it up, and do not let the waxen berries be forgotten. Search then for berries ! Put them up on Christmas eve. I on'tlet Christmas custom, or a Christmas expression of joy die. Make it the time when the woes and worries of life are forgotten and only the merriment and jollity come in. At my home the waits used to go around, and, if you want, you can arrange a special chorus of your own that will ring in Christ. mas with the old English hymn

God rest you, merry gentlemen,
Let nothing you dismay,
Was born this merry day."
Ladies, Home Journal

## Things we Ought to Know About the Chureh.

What are the "ornaments" of the church, I wonder? Are they the stained glass windows, the painting on the walls, the beautifully cut stone, or the carved wood?
No; strange as it may seem, none of these things are meant when we speak of the "orma. ments" of the church.
This is a name given to certain special things used in the services ; and some of these things we will consider in this paper. They shall be
The altar, or the Lord's table.
The coverings for the altar.
The cross above the altar.
The candles.
The font.
The Altar.-As soon as there were Christian churches there were altars. St. Ignatius, whe is said to be the " little child" whom our Lord "set in the midst," wrote, " in every church there is one altar.'
They were sometimes made of stone, sometimes of wood, same as now.
The Coverings.-In most churches the color of the altar cloth changes with the season. White is always used for joy, and therefore at Easter, Christmas, and some other days you will see a white altar-cloth, Red is used for martyrs, so on St. Stephen's Day, for instance, you will see the St. Stephen's Day, for instance, you will see the
altar in red. Violet is for times of penitence, such as Lent ; and green is the color for Trinity Season. as Lent; and green is the color for Trinity Season.
The Cross abore the Altar.-The cross has always The Cross above the Altar.-The cross has whenever we see this sign, whether it is on the gable of the church, or on a grave, or made by the priest on a baby's forehead, we know that Jesus Christ has taken possession-just as one might write one's name on one's own book or paper.
Therefore it is that in the most sacred spot in the church the cross of Christ is placed, always to remind us that He is Lord and King. For centuries His sign has witnessed there for Him.

The Candles.-Why are there candles, when in many churches most likely, there is plenty of gas many churches most

The candles have another purpose. They are set there and lighted at a celebration of the Holy Communion, to remind us that Christ is the true Light of the world. Like the cross over the altar, they bear witness for Him to the eye.

The Font.-In the first days people used to be baptised in a stream, or pool of water, and were sometimes immersed (that is, put under the water) throe times, in the Name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. But in cold countries there was great risk in this way of baptizing for infants and weakly people, and the present way of pouring water was adopted, and fonts were placed in the churches, and there the priest placed in the churches, "and there
christens the little ones in the Name of the christens the little ones in the Name of the
Trinity, with a thrice repeated pouring of the Trinity, with a thrice repe
water upon their foreheads.
tyou may incit ands there invit Thonest play to bject. (iet the n, and see how to mates the onder tribute is end of her girl. beautifullipsshe letoe reprosents I do not let the ch then for bereve. Don'tlet mas expression n the woes and the wainment 'in can arrange a 11 ring in Christ.

## atlemen

 $y$ shall bewere Christian Ignatius, who is n our Lord "set y church there is
of stone, somezes the color of season. White efore at Easter,
you will see a you will see a or martyrs, so on you will see the
of penitence, such of penitence, such
ir Trinity Season. , cross has always cross has always
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it sacred spot in placed, always to King. For benre for Him. andles, when in is plenty of gas pose. They are ation of the Holy Christ is the true oss over the altar, l eye.
reople used to be water, and were $t$ under the water) 3 Father, of the ut in cold counway of baptizing
and the present and the present d, and fonts were there the priest he Name of the
a pouring of the

## THE TRIUMPH OF SKILL Special to the Clergy.

## $\underset{\text { Leaders }}{\text { Hin I. Jeerery Nooelties }}$

IN SOLID GOLD DEPARTMENT.
10.kt. Solid Gold Ladies' Fob Chains, each 81
Chains, each 85
Chains, each 85.1 Ladien Victoria $15 . \mathrm{kt}$. Solid Gold Ladies Fob or Vic-
toria style Chains, each $\$ 7,89,810, \$ 12$, $\$ 15,818,820, \$ 25$ and $\$ 50$.
10 kt . Solid Gold Bracelets net with real stones, elegant designs, $\$ 5.50,86$, 87, 89, 812, 818.
Solid Gold Ladies Bar Pins with real settings, fancy patterus, $84.75,85.50,87$, 89, 812, $\$ 15$.
Solid Gold Ear Drops set with real stones, $82.75,88.25,84,85,86$. Far Drops, set with real pearls, rubies Ear Drops, set with real pearls, rubies
or diamonds, $\$ 5, \$ 7, \$ 10, \$ 12, \$ 15, \$ 25$. Solid Gold Ladies' Lockets, set. with precious stones, $\$ 7.50, \$ 8.25, \$ 9, \$ 12$, Solid Gold Ladies' Gem Rings, set with fine stones, assorted styles, \&2, $\$ 2.50,83,85,87$.
Solid $15 . \mathrm{kt}$. Ladies' Gem Rings, with diamond setting. $87,88, \$ 8.50,89,812$, $\$ 15$.
Solid Gold Gents' Scarf Pins, with or without setting, latest designs, $\$ 2.75$, $\$ 3.50,84, \$ 5, \$ 6.50$.
Solid Gold Gents' Charms, or Lockets, with real stone settings, $84.50,85,86$, Solid
Solid Gold Gents' Signet Rings, with bloodstone setting, $\$ 4.75, \$ 5.50, \$ 6, \$ 7$ ${ }^{9}$ Solid Gold Keeper Rings, beautifully engraved, $\$ 2, \$ 2.50, \$ 3, \$ 3.75, \$ 4, \$ 5$.

## ROLLED PLATE DEPARTMENT.

$14 \cdot \mathrm{kt}$. Rolled Plate Gents' Vest Charms newest patterns, \$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.25, \$4. Gents' Rolled Plate Charms, with compass or stone settings, 50 c ., 65 c $5 \mathrm{c} ., 81,81.25,81.50$.
Gents' Rolled Plate Cuff Studs, latest designs, with lever
$\$ 1, \$ 1.25, \$ 1.50, \$ 2$.
Gents' 14-kt. Rolled Plate Scarf Pins, with stone settings, 25 c ., 40 c . $50 \mathrm{c}, 75 \mathrm{c}$.
$50 \mathrm{c} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$.,
Ladies' 14 -kt. Rolled Plate Fob Chains, with fancy charms, $\$ 1, \$ 1.50, \$ 2, \$ 2.50$. Ladies' 14-kt Rolled Plate Albert Chains, with fancy flowered slides, $\$ 2.75$, $38,83.25, \$ 4, \$ 4.50$.
Ladies' 14-kt. Rolled Plate Bar Pins, with settings, or beautifully engraved 50 c ., 75 c ., $\$ 1, \$ 1.50, \$ 2$.
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Ladies' 14-kt. Rolled Plate Cuff' Studs, nicely engraved, with safety pin attach ments, 75 c ., $\$ 1, \$ 1.25, \$ 1.75$.

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Ladies' Rolled Plate Bangle Bracelets per pair $\$ 1.25, \$ 2, \$ 2.50, \$ 8, \$ 4$.
Ladies Rolled Plate Brooches, ornaattachment, $\$ 1, \$ 1.25, \$ 2, \$ 2.50$.

In Solid Silver Department.
Ladies' Solid Silver Bangle Bracelets, each, $50 \mathrm{c} ., 60 \mathrm{c} ., 75 \mathrm{c} ., \$ 1, \$ 1.25, \$ 1.50$, each,
$\$ 1.75$.
Lad

Ladies' Solid Silver Wide Band Brace lets, elegant designs, $\$ 3, \$ 3.75, \$ 4.25$, $\$ 5, \$ 5.50, \$ 6$, each.
Ladies' Solid Silver Brooches, faney atterns, each, $75 \mathrm{c} ., \$ 1, \$ 1.25, \$ 1.75$, . 25 .
Lades Soid Siver Fob Chains, with Ladies' Solid Silver Albert Chains,
Ley with fancy slides and charms, $\$ 2.50$, $\$ 2.75, \$ 3, \$ 4$, each.
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patterns, $\$ 2.50, \$ 3, \$ 3.50, \$ 4$. Gents' Solid Silver Vest Chains, any pattern,
Gents' Solid Silver Charms, with compass or sto
$\$ 2, \$ 2.25$.
, $\$ 2.25$. Solid Silver Lockets, beanti Gents' Soind silly engraved or plain, $\$ 1.75, \$ 2, \$ 2.50$. $\$ 3, \$ 8.50$.
Gents' Solid Silver Rings, finely engraved with plain shield or fancy top graved 40 c ., 50 c ., 65 c ., 75 e .
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ing, Furs, Groceries, Hardware, etc. Mailed free to intending purchasers.

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goods do not give satisfaction we gladly exchange.

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00 Fine heavy Scotch all-wool Tweed suit, 4 button sack coat bound or stitched 101 Edges. Just the thing for winter wear.
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103-Extra ine al-woor scotch Tweed suit in any shade, can't be beat for warmth
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106-Fine Imported Black biagonal Worsted suit, frock coat and vest made to 2500 order in first-class style, narrow or flat braid binding, satin lined. Price
107-Genuine black all-wool Broadcloth suit with frock coat and vest, extra fine
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## OVERCOATS. <br> OVERCOATS

108-Fine dark blue Nap Overcoats, very tony, fly front, velvet collar, stitched 109-Fine English Melton Overcoat, bue, grey or brown, fly front, stitched edges, velvet collar, raised seams. Just the thing for fine wear................ velvet collar, raised seams. Just the thing for fine wear.................
xtra heavy dark grey Canadian Frieze Cape Overcoat, heavy all-wool Serge lining, large collar, double breasted, made specially for very cold weather
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fine satin finish, lining to match, bound or stitched edges, horse hair fine satin finish, lining to match, bound or stitched edges, horse hair
sleeve lining, fy front and velvet collar. Price.. ...................................... 1500 112-Extra fine dark ali-wool Scotch Tweed Overcoat, fly front, velvet collar, very 1000

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEASUREMGENT. <br> $\longrightarrow$

1. Height of Man. 2. Length of Coat from neck to bottom. 3. Lergth of Sleeve from middle of back to cuff. 4. Around chest, close under arms. 5. Around waist, close over hips. Vest.-Length from back of neck to bottom of front. Pants.-1. Length of seam inside leg seam. 2. Size of waist. 3 . Size required.

## What Every Glergyman Should Carry <br> 

IS one of our 3 ot. Coin Silver, Screar 1 Bezel and Back Dast-Proof Case, Handsomely Engraved, Fitted with a 15 Jewelled Chas. Stark American Morement, having Brogent Hairspring, Patent Regulator, Compensation Balance, Patent Pinion, Sunk Second Dial; oach Watch Guaranteed for Five Years. Special Price, \$15.00.

 Extra fine dark able

neat and durable.


Stark Co., Ld., 58 AND 60 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

## Dressing a Christmas: Tree.

A Christmas tree onght to be selected with'special reference to the space it is to occupy ; one with branches firm, not too broad, and quite tall is best. The upper branches should be decorated before the tree is set up, in case they are too tall to be reach. ed by step-ladders. This can be managed by undoing the strands that confine the upper branches of trees as prepared for market, then tying upon the tips of the boughs white cotton-batting snowballs, short loops of popped-corn, strings of cranberries, glittering ornaments, etc., etc. The decoration of the tree may be more or less elaborate, as desired. To save expense, yet at the same time to insure a brilliant effect, it is a good plan to hang the gifts so that bright, contrasting colours may set off the tree. Bundles done up in brown paper are never pretty; butdolls, bright covered books, gayly painted toys, bright silk handkerchiefs and white scarfs, sleds, wagons, etc., should be placed in prominent view.
When the gifts are all nicely arranged, take a liberal quantity of frost powder and a dozen, more or less, packages of gilt and silver fringe (these are sold at one dollar per dozen). Spread the fringe to ornament as much space as possible, and cover lightly the front and sides of the tree with it. Then sprinkle the glistening frost powder upon the tree branches. Under a brilliant light the tree becomes a veritable creation of fairyland. Santa as a dispenser of candy-bags and bonbons is always welcomed by the little ones. If he has a fund of Christmas rhymes, stories and songs to mingle with his gifts, he is all the more welcome. -Ladies' Home Journal.

## Fourth Sunday in Advent.

watching.
What should you say a soldier ought to be, be sides being brave, and besides being enduring?

Something else that is quite as needful. Being watchful.
You know what that means, don't you? Keeping a good look-out. And not looking out in one direction only, for that wouldn't be half enough. Nobody is in the least sure which way the enemy will come. It may be from north, south, east or west. The troops might creep round a hill, hide among brushwood, and so not be seen until they were quite close.

Or they might attack openly across a plain and be full in sight.

Or there's another thing an enemy might very likely do. That is, attack again, just after you think you have beaten him off. You would feel very safe just after you had got the better of him and so, for that very reason, it would just be the best time to find you off your guard!

So you see it would never do for a soldier to rest quietly in his tent; to sit down at ease without thinking about the enemy at all. If he did so perhaps at that very time when he supposes him self quite safe, then the attack would come
He must have his weapons in order too, and close at hand. His sword bright and sharp, and his other arms rubbed up and ready for use.

He must be ready always, ani not have to get ready when the alarm comes.
For nobody can be ready all in a moment. You can't tollect your thoughts suddenly. Being surprised makes you feel shaky and upset, and not a bit like yourself. And so if a soldier is surprised he is pretty sure to be beaten. Nobody can wonder at that.

Ready and watching
Yes, that's what a soldier ought to be.
Now can you, as a Christian soldier, be ready and watching?
Yes, I am sure you can. Let us see why you really must always be on the look-out.

Because Sin, your enemy, is quite clever enough to come when you least expect him. He is very cunning about ehoosing his time. Just now I told you what is a very favourite time for the enemy you what is a very favouriter?
Just after you have beaten him off.
Just after you have beaten him off.
Well, that is clever, isn't it ? For just after
Well, that is clever, isn't it ? For just after
ou've beaten him off, you're most easy and comyou've beaten him off, you're most easy and com-
fortable. Pleased with yourself, and pretty sure of yourself too. Ah! that's just the time. And to make
more sure and throw you off yourguard, he doesn't come back in the same form. Oh no. He takes a rew and entirely different one ; so different that It doesn't scrm like an cnemy at all. Which is Hery cunning indeed.
Here is an example
Alick is a boy who has made up his mind to bo - Christian soldier. He knows pretty well too what enemy is his especial one. That enemy is Idleness. And so he
as he is, to fight him.
He remembers at his Morning l'rayer to ask for grace to conquer. And the result is that he fights, and fights so well, that the enemy Idleness doesn't get the least advantage over him all day. Alick does his work capitally, he doesn't give in to Idleness one bit, nor his twin brother Dawdling either

He is quite pleased with himself when evening comes. He sits down after supper quite comfortable and easy in his mind.

Ah ! that is just a tittle bit dangerous! Sin is on the alert if Alick is not. So he watches his opportunity, and takes quite a new form this time an ugly form, and its name is crossness.
Alick can't find a book he wants Decause his small brother has borrowed it, and in a moment he bursts out
"I rom't have my things touched. It's abominable to have to hunt about like this! I
Why, is not that curious? He has gone down in a moment without striking a blow! I suppose he never thought of Sin attacking him in that form. He thought a good deal about Idleness, and resisted that sin bravely, which was quite right. sisted that sin bravely, which was quite right. afterwards, just when Sin was worsted in one form, afterwards, just when Sin was worsted in one
to see if he wouldn't come back in another
to see if he wouldn't come back in another.
For Crossness is Sin, just as much as Idleness, and a watchful wise soldier would see that plainly enough.

An enemy is an enemy if he is bent on destroy. ing you, no matter whether he is an Arab, or a Zulu, or a Caffre, or a wild Indian.
So you see the great need of Watchfulness. Have your weapons always ready. The best weapon of all is Prayer-Prayer not only Morning and Evening, but at other times too.

Whenever there is fear of Sin, then there is need of Prayer.
If Alick had been a ratchiul soldier he would have recollected as he sat down by the fire that night that Sin might come. And then when that ugly Crossness rose up in his heart, he should have caught hold of that weapon Prayer.

Lord, help me. Lord, make me strong.' And so he would have been victorious.

There are three men we read about in the Bible who fell away through want of watchfulness. Their names were Peter, James, and John. They were with our Lord in the garden, when a troop of fierce men came to take Him prisoner.

It was sudden, and it was in the night, and something whispered to them-" Save yourselves, don't think of Him, or you'll get into trouble.

Wasn't it a sin called Cocardice that whispered that ?

In a moment they gave way, made no fight, and fled!

It seemed strange, didn't it? for they were good men, and had been much with Jesus, and loved Him.
What was the reason they gave way all in a moment, when the enemy Cowardice attacked them?

Why this was the reason
Some hours before they had had an opportunity of getting ready. The grandest opportunity men ever had! Watching and praying with Jesus Himself. What could be better than that? But instead of using that grand chance they had simply wasted it. They had let themselves go to sleep.

What a pity! They weren't ready, for they hadn't prayed, and so they miserably failed.

I dare say they would not have believed it if any one had told them beforehand that they would fail like that !

Ah, is not that a lesson? To "watch and ptay."

Remember that, wherever you are. Holiday
times, play times, or just when you are most
pleased with yourself, be especially careful. Above all, do have that wapen Praver ready and, shoning. that you may acyuit yourself as ood and watchful soldier of Sosus Christ.
This is the last Sunday in Advent and This is the last sunday in Advent, and Idvent is meant to teach us watchfulness.
that, when the season is past and

## Hints to Housekeepers.

fom practice, having had placed in his handy retired fiast India missionary the formuls of a simple veg table remedy for the speedy and pormanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh. Asthma and al Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radi plaints, after having tested its wonderful cur powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his curative make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated to this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will nend free of charge, to all who desire it, this rocipe, in German, French or Einglish, with full diroctions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A.

Almond Cake.-Beat sixteen eggs very light, whites and yelks separate. Cream one pound of butter, and beat into it one pound of soft white sugar. Have ready one pound of flour sifted and butter, then add the egg white and flouralternately and one level tablespoonful of finely pounded mace. Have two pounds of almonds blanched and pound rave wo pound of al whe citron cut into small pieces. Mix well into the cake and bake slourly.

A Horrible Mubder.-A horrible murder involving the loss of one life attracts greater attention than the thousands of deaths occurring annually from scrofula and bad bood. Bittern the proved and pontion ho Burdock Blood Bithers, the proved and popular re chrovic obutimate ansen which have defied all reatment.

Behlep Ietit por Almond Gake.-To one pound of white sugar add one gill and a half of water. Boil it gently until it will fall in strings from the spoon. Beat the whites of three eggs very stiff. When done pour the syrup into a large bowl and beat it hard until it has a milky appear ance. Then, by degrees, add the egg white. Con tinue to beat it until very thick and light, but not too thick to spread smoothly. Flavour with es sence of lemon, and ice the cake at once. When smoothly iced set it in a warm oven for a few minutes to dry. Do not let it remain in the oven long or the icing will be discoloured.

Since Childiood's Dars.-Sirs,-I can highly recommend Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It cured my daughter of a cough she had been troubled with since childhood. She is now twelve years old. Mrs. M Fairchild, Scotland, Ont.
Christmas Cake.-Cream one pound of butter and add one pound of soft white sugar. Beat fourteen eggs very light, the yelks and whites sep arately. Sift and warm one pound of flour, and add it by the handful to the sugar and butter alternately with the egg yelks and whites. Stir in one tablespoonful of essence of lemon and one tablespoonful of mixed spices, beaten very fine and sifted. Have ready two pounds of stoned and chopped raisins; two of currants, picked, washed and dried; two of citron, cut small ; two pounds of and with rose-water, and on suill and cider thoroughly into the cake, and bake it very slowly and carefully.

In the Far West.-Away west in British Columbia, Hagyard's Yellow Oil is known and valued highly, as at home in Toronto. Miss Eleanor Pope, of Pord bruises, etc., Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best thing I have ever used.'

Angel's Pudding.-Two ounces of flour, two ounces of sugar, two of butter, a pint of cream and the whites of three eggs. Bake in patty-pans, cover with icing, and serve without sauce.
-I can highly re m . It cured my ubled with since
pound of butten te sugar. Beat and whites sepad of flour, and and butter alteres. Stir in one and one tableand one tablea very fine and of stoned and picked, washed ll ; two pounds with rose water, $x$ the fruit and
nd bake it very

CHRISTMAS

## Christmas

Such as
Court Plaster Cases,
Stamp Boxes, Match Boxes, Card Cases, Shaving Brushes, Manicure Pieces, Pen Wipers, Garter Buckles, Book Markers, Paper Knives, Perfume Bottles, Walking Canes, Hair Brushes, Shoe Horns, Umbrellas, Button Hooks,
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All the leading styles in Evening Fans just arrived from Paris and Vienna, such as Black, Cream and Colored Feathered Fans, from $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 4$. Hand Painted Gauze Fans, $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 3$.

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I irect from Paris. Latest Perfumes, Violet, Wood Violet, Lilac, White Rose, Jockey Club.
Colgate \& Co.'s Soap, Perfuméry and Toilet Waters.
Cashmere Bouquet Soap, 25c.; Bay Rum Soap, 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Castile, etc.
Latest New York Novelty Hand Painted Linen Photograph Frames.
Hand Painted Photo. Cases, \$1.75. Hand Painted Card Receiver, \$1.10. White Linen and Gold Photo. Case, $\$ 1.00$. Colored Satin, $\$ 1.75$ White Linen and Gold Letter Holders, $\$ 1.40$.

Leather Goods, Purses, Bags, Card Cases, Dressing Cases.
Black and Colored Leather Shopping Bags, satin lined, from \$1. New York Upper Ten Leather Shopping Bags, with satin top and cord, $\$ 1.25, \$ 1.40, \$ 1.75, \$ 2$. Solid Leather Purses, 25c., 35c., 50c., 65c., 7ce. to $\$ 2$. Manicure Sets from $\$ 1, \$ 1.25, \$ 1.50$ to $\$ 2.50$ and upwards. Dressing sets comple, bush, $\$ 150$ and mirror $\$ 1.50, \$ 2.50$ to $\$ 9$. Ladies' Companions, $\$ 1.25, \$ 1.40$ and upwari. $\$ 2.25$. Writing Cases, 75 c ., $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 1.75$. Music Rolls, 90 c ., $\$ 1.25, \$ 1.50$. Card Cases 25c., 50 c $75 \mathrm{c}, 90 \mathrm{c}$

Oxidized Fancy Metal, Useful Presents.
Brush, Comb and Mirror Sett, $\$ 2.25, \$ 2.50, \$ 3.00$. Toilet Bottles, $\$ 1, \$ 1.50$. Hand Mirrors, 50c., 60c.,

## Colored Plush Dressing cases and Ornaments.

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Chilorents A Aqparturat.
The Story.
Mother, I am tired of play I have romped about all day.
Read me something, mother, d Something new and nice and true

So the mother read a story
Woven of love and grief and glory Which by poet lips was sung When the world and men were young.

It is nice-but is it true? Yes, my darling." "Is it new
No! as old as this green earth, And most things of any worth
"For all lovely tales are old, Ancient histories bound in gold; Are but ancient history too !

## Brighten their Christmas

I was one day last year in a great store The place was crowded, for the time was just before the holidays; and the store was a capital place to choose Christmas presents. Near me stood a very pretty, neatly dressed colored girl looking at some stockings. She selected a pair, and seeing me looking at the same thing, she asked me some questions about the pair in her hand, saying that she wan ld lady

Your mother ?" I asked.
No!" she replied. "She is only a neighbor. She is rather a disagreeable old lady, and I don't think anyone else will remember her, so I thought I would. She won't thank me!" she added smiling, " but she will like the stoekings, all the same.
"You are certainly very kind," said I. "I hope you will have a lovely Christmas yourself." And I have no doubt that she did
I dare say some of you, my young friends, are already making your Christmas calculations. The boysare earning or saving money, and the girls are looking over wools and silks, and studying their pattern books; and all are considering what they can make or buy for friends and relations. All this is just as it should be. Such presents g.ve a great deal of pleasure, even when they are very cheap and simple. It is not the expense of a present which makes it acceptable, but the love that prompts it. "It isn't the cost of it," said an old


TEN POUNDS
TwO WEEKS
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 CONSUMPTION,

 Wenuine made by Soltt \& Bowne, Belleille. Salmo
Wrapper; at all Druggists, 60 c , and :1.00.
 the cost that pleases me it isthe being
remembered when she the giver had so many to think
Boys and girls, while you are pre paring for father and mother, brothers and sisters and the rest, cannot you contrive a little token for some lonel body who is likely to be forgotten A pair of wristlets for some old man or woman a pretty cand or an orange if no more, will help to brighten their Christmas day, and recall its meaning to their minds. How many boy and gir readers of this paper will tr the ex periment this coming Christmas sea son?- Parish lisito

The wise tongue maketh know ledge pleasant. A healing tongue is a tree of life. A soft answer turenth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger.-Bible.

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Hualar Hjorth Botesen. Edwis Pag Mart E W. Harriet Prascott Sporyurd, Short
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