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## HEALTH AND HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

## TO RENOVATE DRAPERIES.

If heavy draperies are suspendid by rings it is very little trouble to take them down when a room is to be thoroughly swept, and here is where prevention is far better than cure. If this cannot be easily done, pin them up with large safety-pins, and cover
closely with a dust cover. Cheap calico makes the best dust-covers ; three widths are necessary for large pieces of furniture, and two for mantles, couches, etc. Hem them neatly, and they will last a long time.
Chenille draperies should never be shaken vigorously or whipped out. Spread a sheet over a large table, or a carpet; lay the drapery down smooth, and with short, even strokes, brush it thoroughly on both sides with a clothes-brush. Then sponge both sides thoroughly with tepid water containing ammonia in the proportion of a table. spoonful to two gallons.
At the Spring cleaning, sponge them with water in which two tablespoonsful of spirits of turpentine have been added instead of with the ammonia. Ifthey are to beput away for the summer, and the dust was thoroughIf removed before sponging, they will be in no danger from either moths or carpet bugs.

Inda silk, porgee, or other light silk curtains should be carefully washed with the hands in a lukewarm suds made of pure white soap, and rinsed two or three times in clear, cold water; wring them out, fold and隹 taem tighty in a dry cloth, but do no let them get dry be
never look smooth.

Neither lace normuslin curtains should be subbed on a wachboard, nor should the latter be put in with the general wash. Select a sunny day, if possible ; make a strong suds gith some nice, hard soap, bav ing the water as hot as the hands can bear. After shaking the curtains thoroughly, immerse them in the suds and let them be one hour; work the water through them thoroughly with the hands, and wring them out with a wringer. Proceed to make another suds as at first, but instead of letting them stand in it, wash thorougbly with the hands, rub well where they are soiled. Scald with hot water in which a tablespoonful of borax has been dissolved. Do not wring with the hands in any part of the process, except froms the starch. The evening before you wish to iron them, wring a sheet out of cold water, and roll them tightly in it ; iron from the wrong side.

In washinf, lace curtains, a very similar process is employed, save that a tablespoonful of borax is dissolved in each tub of suds and if very dusty they should be washed through three times. Omit the borax from the scalding water. Lace curtains look far better if stretched and dried without ironing. There are frames made for this purpose, but, though not as convenient, a carpet answers every purpose.


This Matter of Darning doesn't amount to much, with the women who use Pearline. Most of it has to be
done because you persist in rubbing things over the washboard so. You have to, to get them even passably clean, if you wash with soap in the old way. Use Pearline and you'll save the darning. You haven't rubbed the things to pieces, and you won't have to mend them. And another kind of darning won't suggest itcelf, either. for you haven't tired yourself out to the cross point with the hardest of women's work.
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# The Canada Presbyterian. 

## Motes of the Colleek.

The Fymmal Committee of our Church recently put in several days of hard, constant, responsible work upon the proposed new B onk of Praise for the Church. Sessions began at 9.15 and went on to $1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., from $3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., to 5.30 , and from $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. to $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Pretty steady work this, although we understand very agreeable in many respects, varied with now and then an earnest if but brief discussion over the precise wording of some hymn. Few things are of more importance "to a church than its hymnology, and few are more difficult to do, so as to be generally acceptable, than to compile a hymn-book. We trust that the labors of this Committee may meet with the largest measure of acceptance that could reasonably be expected.

Of a like nature to the proposal made by Mr. Provand in the British House of Commons, referred to elsewhere in these notes, is the action of the Denver Chamber of Commerce endorsing the Government ownership of railways, a proposal hitherto favoured only by social reformers. Even those who oppose it recognize that this proposal meets with growing favor among the people, and that the political discussion of it cannot be long delayed. Before the recent railroad pooling bill was passed, the United States Strike Commission, in its report on the Chicago strike, declared that such a pooling would be a peril to the national liberties through its massing of railroad power, and that greatly increased control or ownership by the State would be a necessary defense.

Evangelist Meikle, so well known in our Church from the most distant east to Winnipeg, after an absence of eight years is again in that city. It has grown greatly in that time, from 7,985 in 1881 to 25,642 in 1891. A great revival took place during his last visit and another as great it is hoped may accompany this visit. Comparing the east and west he said to a newspaper man who interviewed him "One thing I learned to like in the west, when I was in Winnipeg before, was the masculinity of the audiences-the great proportion of men at the services. In the east the services are very largely attended by women, but here the opposite is the rulc. Since I was in Winnipeg I have laid greater stress upon the men's meetings, and in this work I have been very successful." Speaking of revival work generally he remarked: "It is wearing work, anxious work. There is the anxiety for souls. I cannot think that a soul is ever born into the spiritual world, any more than into the natural, without travail."

A judgment was given a few days ago in the courts in Montreal which is of interest not only in Christian Endeavorers, but to others as well, who may have occasion to make arragements for billetting in any of our cities a large number of visitors and guests on the occasion of any of those great gatherings for many purposes now so frequently held. An action was brought by $C$. W. Pearson, et al, against Geo. R. Lighthall, holding the defendant personally responsible for $\$ 5 \$ 8$, the amount of a contract entered into for the Mintreal Christian Endeavor Union, which had no legal existence. The plaintiffs had contracted to lodge a number delegates to the Christian Endeavor convention, but not half of those expected came and they suffered the above loss in consequence. It is evident that the principle involved in this decision is applicable to many similar cases, and those charged with finding homes and becoming responsible for them, will require to be sure that they do not lay themselves open to be charged for delinquent visitors.

A New York State Commission has been investigating the subject of tenement houses in that city, where the evil exists to an extent not surpassed if equalled in any other city i.a cither the old world or the new. Some of the recommendations of the report may give some idea of what life must be in these dread abodes of vice, poverty and dirt: "That the Board of Health be given power to condemn and destroy unsanitary buildings. That all basement ceilings, be at least two feet above ground. That no wall paper be allowed in tenement houses. That all halls in tenements be by law obliged to be properly lighted. That the num. ber of people living in such houses be absolutely limited by law. That prostitution and soliciting in the tenement district be prosecuted with particular severity."

The meeting held in this city to protest against interference by the Dominion Government with the school legislation of Manitoba was large and enthusiastic. The motions made were to the point, unmistakable in their language, and supported by able speeches. The opposite side had a champion who was heard with not a little impatience, but who held his ground until he presented his case with a good degree of fulness. As it was a mecting of those opposed to interference it is needless to say fat the motions were carried one after another all but unanimously. The sentiment of the whole meeting was well expressed in the brief words which called forth the warmest ap. proval, "Let Manitoba alone." The reasons given for this course were many and strong, and it was forcibly shown that what was Manitoba's position to day might be Ontario's to-morrow, and that, in taking a stand for Manitoba, Toronto was really taking a stand for Ontario and for all the Provinces. A few days probably will disclose what it is proposed to do in this difficult case.

As the question of establishing free libraries has been up for discussion in many towns, or has been voted upon, it may be interesting and helpful to giving an intelligent decision on this point to learn as we do from the last report of the Toronto Public Library that there is a steady decline in the reading of works of fiction from 56.3 per cent. in 1889 to 46.0 per cent. in 1894 . That is, a drop of more than ten per cent., which scems to bear out the assertion of librarians that free libraries do tend to wean people from the lighter to the heavier kind of books. During the same period we find that magazine reading, as might have been expected, has largely increased, being only 3.3 per cent. six years ago and 12 per cent. now. More children too read now, as also might have been expected : the proportion of juvenile to adult reading increasing by 4.7 per cent. in the same period. Otherwise, the percentages of the various classes of books remain on the whole almost stationary. The reading of theology has declined one-fifth of one per cent ; poetry remains stationary at fourfifths of one per cent.; but theology beaded poetry last year by more than a thousand volumes.
"At the present writing," says the Homiletio Reaicw in its last issue, "there are before the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York seven bills, differing from one anuther in minor particulars, but all of them favoring the opening of the saloon on Sunday. When it is remembered that these bedies are overwhelmingly Republican and that this party claims for itself the title of the temperance party, the fact stated has something alarming about it. The Church and the State are alike interested in standing firmly for an inviolate Sunday and against a traffic that is iniquitous throughout. The question now before the com-
munity seems to be just this: 'Shall we have the Sabbath, or shall we have the saloon? One or the other must go. Which shall it be? A united Christian Church might settle the question forever. It has the power, if it only had the inclination to do so." We cannot surely but sympathize most strongly with the friends of temperance and of the the Sabbath in the neighboring country in the desperate battle they have to fight against the liquor and anti-Sabbath forces. They usually go together and work into each other's hands. There is in the present state of things in the United States a warning to us in Canada never to slacken our vigilance or determination to wage war against these combined forces of evil until their power is reduced to a minimum if not destroyed altogether.

The following motion madea fewdays agoin the British House of Commons, the discussion upon it and its passing its first reading without a division, although that may not mean much, yet taken altogether is one of no little significance, it is the shadow cast before of one of thoseevents which will mean a good deal when it comes. Andrew D. Provand, a Liberal, representing a division of Glasgow, brought up in the Commons thesubject of the unearned increment. He moved that "No system of taxation can be equitable unless it include the direct assessment of such enhanced value of land as is due to an increase of population, wealth and growth of towns." It was replied by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, president of the local government board, that without doubt there had been a continuous increase in the value of urban land. The landlords had enjoyed the full benefit of the increment without bearing their share of the increase of taxation. He could not commit himself to any particular scheme of reform nor promise a government bill, but he could express his hearty endorsement of Mr. Provand's views. After Sir. Edward Clarke, Conservative for Plymouth, had argued against Mr . Provand, the motion was passed without division. The short debate was heard with keen interest by the House as it bore directly upun the vexed question of ground rents in large towns, most notably London.

In the National Council of Women, which met lately in Washington, some eighteen different societies, representing over four millions of women, sent their representatives. The object of this wo man's organization is "extremely comprehensive, and includes a discussion of almost every subject which bears upon daily life. It discusses the practical aspects of religion, its relation to daily life, and to the non-church-going element of the community; the relation of religion to politics and public office ; the attitude of different denominations toward women, and the attitude which women should assume toward denominations; woman's place in the pulpit and the mission field; social purity, how best to promote it; the double and the single standard of morality; checks against improper literature; true dress reform equal pay for equal work by men and women divorce reform, adid improvements in the laws respecting wives and mothers; patriotism and its cultivation, peace and the discouragement of the militant tendency; the extention of object lessons ald the kindergarten system, reforms in cducational methods, foreign missions and their effect in civilizing, independent of Christianizing; industrial pursuits for women and industrial education for girls, first aid to the injured; the best courses of study for married women at home, for post-graduates, for working-women, the extension of the fields of industry for women, the accelcration and cheapening of the administration of justic, so as to give the poor woman an equal chance against a rich man."

## Qur Contributors.

PRF®BYMFRIIV/CM IN VFW FOC'SDLAVD

Fitty years ago the commercial business 10 St. John's was conducted chicfly by Scotch houses managed by resident partoers and agents. Lp to this tume there was no Presbyterian Cburch or resident cletgyman in the country. Une of the oidest Scotch residents then in St. Johns was Mr. James le ergus, who, although for many years deprived of the worship of his forefathers, waned not in his tealty to the beloved forms and ceremonies of his youth. Mr. Liddell, also a Presbyserian, who resided at Haisfax, N.S., was a partucular triend of Mr. Fergus, between whom a correspondence was kept up. To this correspondence Presbyterian15 m may be said to owe its origin in Newfoundland. Up to the period stated Scotsmen worshipped with Congregationalists, under the Rev. D. Ward (an earnest Cbris. nian minister), and with Episcnpilians. In 1840 it was felt an efiort should be made to secure a settled ministry of their own, and next year, through Mr. Fergus and Mr. Liddell, the Rev. Donald Allan Fraser, M.A., was induced to visit St. John's. A Highlander, with all the enthusiasm of his countrymen, Mr. Fergus at once won the hearts and confidence of the Scottish population, and he was called to become their pastor, which call he accepted, and very shortly afterwards, in 1842, he settied in St. John's as the minister of the firs: Presbyterian church buils in the country. A new church, erected on one of the finest sites in the city, on land granted by the goverament for Presbyterian church purposes, was, in all respectis a beautiful iemple. "St. Andrew's," as it was named, was formally opened by Mr. Fraser on the 3rd of December, I843, and here he continued to officiate with much acceptance to his pesple. Mr. Fraser was an extempore preacher, of fine literary taste, of brilliant imaginative powers and of commanding presence. A large following was attracted to St. Andrew's througout his brief ministry which terminated by his early death in 1845 , in the 5 tst gear of his life and the $315 t$ of his ministry. The Rev. Jobn McLellan filled the pulpit after the death of Mr. Fraser ; his ministratiods being much appreciated. Mr. McLellan was eccentric in his habits, but was of high literary and scholastic attainments and of acknowledged power as a preacher. The Rev. Archibald Sinclair, from Scotiand, succeeded Mr. McLellan. He was unostentatious and undemonstrative, a logician and profound scholar. He rould have shone as a professor.

At this time the Rev. Hugh McLeod, D.D., was a passenger in the steamer Anglo. Saxon, wrecked at Cape Race. Fresh from the battle feld of the great disruption of '43, before the wounds of that conflict had begun to heal, and possessed of oratorical powers of a high order, Mr. McLeod enthused the people on the causes which led to the separation from the "Old Kirk" of Dr. Cbalmers and the large number who united with him in the establishment of the Free Church of Scotland. The result was a division in the congregation which led to legal proceedings and the decision of the Courts ruling that St. Andrew's was inalienably the property of Presbyteriaos in connection with the Established Church of Scotland. The dissentients thereupon buit "Free St. Andrews" on Duckworth St., which was opened in 1850 , the Rev. Adam Stuart Muir, of Paislep, being the first pastor. The Rev. Frascis Nichol filled the pulpit of old St. Andrew's, for a few years and he was succeded by the Rev. Daniel McDougall. Both were Scotchmen, who after brief pastorates returned home. Then came the Rev. Donald McRae, D.D., who, as Kirk minister, held the fort against all comers until he removed to St. John, N.B. Mir. McRae was an able pastor in the pulpit
and in all other relationships. Beloved by his people thev quickly built for him a handsome manse, he and his people living in the closest fellowship and truest harmony dur ing his long pastorate. The Rev. L. Dyke Patterson succeeded Mr. McRae, and prov ed himself to be an excellent worker in up holding the various interests of the congre gation. In 1852 the Rev. M. Harvey, LL. D., became the pastor of Free St. Andrew's where he ministered uninterruptedly and with unabated acceptance to the congrega tion for a quarter of a centary, during the latter swo years of which he was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Forsyth, Irom Belfast. Mr. Harvey's ministrations were marked by literary excellence in the pulpit and by the most painstaking and assiduous oversight of the congregation and of its individual ad berents in all that affected their spiritual and secular interests. It is needless to say that such a man was beloved by his flock. To day he lives in the hearts of his old friends and of their children as deserving their highest esteem and confidence, while he also retalns the respect and admiration of all others in the community whose good opinions are to be coveted; bis fame as a writer being world-wide. With such representatives as Doctor McRae and Harvey, Presbyterianism was strongly rooted in St. John's during their lengthened pastorates ; wanderers from the fold was a thing unheard of; and the churches were refreshed and advanced in those years.

There was to be a sad awakening. Both churches were destroyed by fire in 1876 . This startling catastrophe led to the union of the two congregations which was consummat. ed on the and of June, 1878, in the Athen xum Hall, on which memorable occasion the Rev. Alexander Ross, of Harbour Grace, officiated. Thus did the pilgrims meet again after a severauce of thirty years. Thereupon the united congregation erected a bandsome brick church on Duckworth St. in the centre of the city, at a cost of up wards of $\$ 50,000$. The Rev. L. G. Mac neill, M.A., was unanimously called in iS78 to become the pastor of the United Con gregation and he continued to be so until the close of $188 i^{\circ}$ when he removed to St John, N. B. Mr. ATacneill's brilliant tatents -shining consp: cuously in the pulpit and on the platform-placed him abreast of his brethren in the city and kept St. Andress well filled and liberally supported during his ministry. His originality and earnestness, and his practical presentation of the occur ences of the day continued to be attractive until the close of his pastorate. It was realized by the congregation that it would be difficult to obtain a successor equal to Mr. Macneill. The Re.. William Graham, from Edinburgh, succeeded Mr. Macneill and was inducted on the 15 th of May, 1887, and continues to be the pastor. In the great conflagration of the 8 th of July. 1892 which destroyed three fourths of St. John's, new St. Andrews was reduced to a heap of smouldering ruins. Nothing daunted, a contract was entered into with S. M. Brook field, Esq., for the erection of a new church of brick aod stone on the site of the first St . Andrew's at a cos: when fully completed of about $\$ 50,000$, the corner stone of which was laid by Governer O'Bried, on the 24 th of August last. The building is zapidly progressing and will probably be ready for opening this Summer. During the earlier gears of the Church's history Presbyterians were cheered and refreshed by visitations of Rev. Ralph Robb, Fsofessor King, Principal Grant and Dr. R. F. Burns; latterly there has been an absence of visitations from the parent church.

Throng the infaence of the late John Mann, Esq., of Harbour Grace, a Presbyterian Cburch was erected in that town, where the Rev. Alex. Ross, the first pastor, officiated until 1883, when he was succeeded in 1884 by the Rev. R. Logan, who resigned bis charge in 1856 , aud in 1887 was succeeded by the Rev. W. G. Thompson, who in 1889 resigned bis charge, znd in 1890 was succeeded by the Rev. E. McNab, the preseat pastor.

A small church was built at Little Bay Mines, where a number of Presbyterians congregated. Here the Revs. I. Scott Whattier, Crukshanks and Fitzpatrick officiated for short periods. Owing to fluctuations in the population and curtail. ment of mining operations the mission was suspended and the use of this cburch was granted temporarily to the ministers of the Methodist Church.

A mission church at Bay of Islands, presently under the charge of the Rev. W. C. Morrison, has been maintained mandy by the church in Canada, sup. ported by the W's. H. and F. Missionary Society of St. Andrews. This station will become of importance when the railroad now being built is completed to Port Au Basque, some 60 iniles from Cape Breton. The land in the neighborbood is well sujted for agricultural purposes, timber of good quality abounding, and valuable mineralsasbestos, copper, lead and coal being also found in quantities, inviting capitalists to operate. Already there are three companies actively at work. On no account should this station be lost sight of by the parent church, but rather it should be nurtured and built up.

Isolated as Newfoundland has been, visitations of clergy were attended by delay and trouble, but these drawbacks will soon be superseded by facilities afforded by the railroad and by a fast ferry across to the Cape Breton shore, and then it may be hoped the parent church will have a closer oversight of the brethren in Newfoundland.

St. John's, Newfoundland.
the town on the stratt-III.

## by bertram heywood.

The soft sighing of the summer breezes and the murmur of the tide mingling together make a music enchanting and enticing. En. chanting to the lover of nature, enticing to the lover of adventure. The door-step of many a hotse in the old town was almost lapped by the wavelets and from childhood the lads of the place listen to and learned the story that they told. A story it was, full of the romantic but also full of the tragic, and which, tempting to the youth as it might be, was proved by the storm-beaten seaman, and not unseldom by widow and orphan, to be of sorrowful import.

No message was more dreaded in that place by the minister of the gospel than the summons to go and tell the news of wreck and death to those whose breadwinners the strom had suatched away. But no tragedy of the deep ever proved awful enough to prevent the vacant places being at once filled. Did a tather perish, the son was ready to tread a deck. Dida crew go down, a dozen men were prepared to undertake new ventures.

How is this to be explained 3 Perbaps the influence of heredity bas something to do with it. If one generation succeeds another at the plough why should not son forlow father to the sea? And so it is in this case. Many an occupation offers better returns for less risk but they canaot compete with the seaman's life in fascination. To those who know what a dog's lite it is the fascination often seems doubly strange, but there can be no question as to its existence. The traditions of the place, the fact that its commerce has been largely Maritime, and the associations of the sea itself, are doubs. less accountable for it and the stubbornness with which it endures.

Twenty five years ago, when the bulk of the world's carrying trade was done in wood. en ships, the town on the Strait was a busy, bustling place, and a much larger proportion of the inhabitants than are now were interested in shipping and shipbuilding. Almost every family had some one at sea and the wages for their work formed no inconsiderable item in the yearly income of the household. The streets of the place, now so quiet, tecmed with busy people. On some adiacent plots of ground, where now the grass grows green, the gaunt framework of many
a staunch vessel was set up and thic air re sounded with the clink of the caulker's mallet. Vessels of all kinds and of every tonnage from a pinkie to a thousand ton barque here left the ways. The prosperity of the place extended to the neighbouring country-side. The farmers found a ready market for their timber. A load of knees of backmatack was worth a good round sum Beef for ship's stores was also in constant demand. For many years the old town was a famous coaling port, never taking the slightest interest in fisberies, and on almost any day during the season of open navigation a double line of vessels, none smaller than a brig, stretched all the way from the harbour mouth to the coaling wharves. In midchan nel of the river, where these were, map still be seen an islet composed of the ballast of thousadds of vessels that used then to trade thither from all parts of the world. Often for weeks they would have to wait for a cargo. Their crews swelled the crowd to the streets of the town. Skippers, supercargoes, and owners met in dingy little offices to settle about loads and freights. Money was plentiful and rum flowed like waier. There was very little restriction in these times and in the old disused stores there can still be seen holes in the floor through which passed the pipes by means of which the rum was pumped from hogsheads in the cellar to the shop above. When men's blood was heated by rum and politics came under discussion and passions ran high the old town sometimes became too hot for comfort and the folks were glad when the last anchor had been weighed and the fleet had vanished.

Into the lives of the townsfolk some grim episode of the sea from time to time intruded itself and the minister would see another tamily in sombre black. Sometimes the tragedy was enacted far away, sometimes almost at the doors. For fair as the landscape is there is a hidden danger in it. All along that shore the foaming breakers mark here and there the presence of some cruel reet and when from North or West the gate blows strongly the townspeopic can hear the voice of the Roaring Bull, as it is called, hungry for a prey. No better seamen can be found than come from that coast, yet spue of vigilance and skill, sow and again, within sight of home, some have pershed. Other not less woeful ends to a voyage have been known, as when, in the early days, ship fever would decimate a crew or a crowd of emigrants, some of whom only bailed the new land to find in it a grave.
But tragic amongst tagedies were the stories of shipwreck and death out on the bigh seas, of most of which word would come to stricken hearts after long weeks had pas. sed. Perhaps a name-board picked up on the Atlantic would give a first bint of what might have happened. Then days must go by before hope would be finally shatteredOr a father would see his son on board his ship and bid him good-bye and wish him a prosperous voyage, and ere oughttall in a fierce gale the lad has been swept overboard and lost. And for three long months the hearts at home know nothiog of th. Who shall measure their sorrow when at last the sad news comes? Such tales of agony this old town is full of. Why re-open wounds by telling them? To not a few there, one text in God's Book is dear. It is this: "There was an more sea." The long absences, the dire anxiety, the sore partungs sball ther be past forever. Meanophule "They cry uato the Lord in their trouble, and He bringeth them out of their distresses. He maketh the storm a calm so that the waves thereof are still. Then are they glad because they be quiet, so He bringeth them unto their desired baven."

Yet, for all this sorrow, they stlll "go down to the seain ships." It is a passion with them. Perhaps this is questioned. A tale will show its truth. The barque Antciope was commanded by Captain Dougal Grant and at the date we write of was four days ont from the Gut of Canso. Accompanytog the captain was bis eldest son, a fine tad four:een years of age. On that day about
mid afternoon whilst the captain was busy at his reckoning, the vessel gave a heavier roll than usual and almost immediately the cry "Man overboard!" was heard. Rushing on deck Grant learned to his dismay that his son was the unfortunate. Catching for a moment a glimpse of the lad as he floated away to leeward he leapt into the sea and by strenuous efiort managed to reach and support the boy, already insensible. For many minutes, to him as hours, he was in this perilous position until the barque, which was undermanced, came about and a boat reached him. Gently the sailors lifted into It the numbed and almost senseless father and the dead son. The latter was buried the same evening and Grant next day was seized with fever. Weaks afterwards he left the Seaman's Hospital at Bristol well in body except that his hair was white as snow. He gave up going to sea some one, we fancy, is saying. In a little over six weeks be again sailed out of the Gut of Canso in command of a barque bound for Falmouth.

## JOIIANNINE THEOLOGY.*

## py rev john lurton, b.d.

We bail this work with pleasure; we bave read it, we trust, with profit. It is the companion to a former volume from the same pen, "The Pauline Theology." Our author does not discuss the question of authorship, considering that whether from the direct pen of the apostle or not, the rospel and epistles bearing traditionally the name of John correctly represent that apostle's teaching. By purely exegetical methods the endeavor is made to furaish a systematic presentation of Jobn's theology, recognizing in that preseutation a corrective to the one sided teachings of our creed, in general drawn largely from the polemic portions of Paul's forensic method. It would be saying too much to say that the fundamental truth of Paul's theology was righteousness, pet that great truth does find a prominence in the teachings of the converted persecutor not to be found in the other writings; God's righteousness as distinguished from a righte. ousness sought in ritual and creed. That prominence has been made to do service in building up a system of theology which can evolve such a position as "Love is an attribute which, like omnipotence, God may exercise or nol exercise, as He will," to which Dr. Stevens very justlp objects: "Love is not a mere determination of the divine will, as if it were said that God were full of love, it is a name for his ethical nature in its es. sential and changeless character. The affirmation of the apostle John (God is love, ) ap. pears to me to exclude the position of some theologians, that God may at will suspend the operation of His love.'
Among the most prominent of John's pecaliarities is placed the tendency to group is thoughts around certain great central ruths, e.g., God is light, spirit, love; that ife is the light of men; Christ in His person is that light, that life; the incaraate life of Jesus is the "transactional" revelation of rinciples and forces which are esseatial and erernal in His very being. "What God has done in revelation and redemption it was acording to His nature to do. If God has loved the world, it is because He is love. If
He has enlightened the world it is because He is light." Jobn's conception of Christ is expressed in Tenayson's liaes:
"And so the Word had breath, and wrought Witb human hands the creed of creeds In loreliness of periect deeds.'
The believer's relation to God, as distinguished from that of Paul's presentation, is thus kiven-According to Paul, we secure for
Cbrist's sake, the right of a child; accordog to John, we secure through Christ, the cature of a child. And both are true, the hature without the right would be a terrible brhavage; the right without the nature the carse of perpetual rebellion.
The relation of the Logos to the Father,
" "The Johanaine Theology," by G. B. Stevens, D.D
Sew York, Charles Scritness' Sons : Toronto, Wm.

sin, salvation ; the personality of the Holy Spirit, eternal life, player and eschatology are ail considered in thelightof etrict exegesis, and at the close the teachings of John and Paulare compared, not as in any sense antagonistic, but as preseating two phases of evangelical truth which are strictly complementary the one to the other. There can be no questioning of the fact that the juridical element in Paul's writugs has 100 exclusively influenced one of our prevailing systems of theology, even as the Epistle of James has another; with our author we believe, and rejoice in the belief, that the johannine conceptions of religious truth are destined to hold a larger place in theological thought than has hitherio been accorded to them; and this work is an earnest thereof.

## curistian DOUTRINE.*

This book is prefaced by an interestung piece of secret bistory, which gives an account of its origin and shows Dr. Dale's con. ception of doctrinal preaching as the duty of the Christian ministry. Oae must have confidence in his powers who undertakes to deliver such a series of doctrinal discourses to a popular audience in these restless days. In Dr. Dale's case, however, the undertaking tas been successfully accomplished.

A glance at the subjerts. "The Existeace of God," "The Humanity of Chast," "His Divinity," "The Holy Spirt," "The Trinity," "Man," "Sin," "Alonement," shows that he followed a simple and well understood order, bat the subject matter is far removed from common-place. Though a series of popular sermons it is an argumentative, reasoned treatise in which the exposition is largely experimental and the presentation concrete with a remarkable wealth of felicitous illustrations. The argument for the existence of God will be readily recognized as the moderd apologetic from Christian experience, e.g., p. 22, "God's existence is made certain to us not by reasoning, but by experience. God is perceived and known by the organs of mind just as the material world is perceived and known by the organs of sense." Belief in God is reached not so much by the dry light of reason, as by receiving him when He comes to satisfp the needs of the soul. "He will reveal Himself to us if we only open the gateway of the heart and watch for the dawn of the divine day."

The humanity of our Lord is shown especially in his friendship; affections, susceptibilities and powers not self-sustain ed but dependant. His divinity is exhbibit ed in his freedom from the consciousness of $\sin$, claims to original authority, lordship over conduct, gift of eternal life, and sharing universal sovereignty with the Father. The personality and work of the Holy Spirit are presented in a luminous way by an induc tive study of the Scriptures. Significant emphasis is laid upon his presence with the Church to-day.

As to the question of man's primitive state and present condition, our author seeks to understand the former through the incarnatoon, the latter he regards as a condition of depravity, arising from man's own voluntary act. That sin is lawlessness, guilt demanding punishment, God's word declares and the voice of conscience affirms. The doctrine of the atonement here receives a fresh and interesting preseatation. The strong vigorous thinking of the author is manifest in his able defence of substitution and his keen analysis of objections. He makes conspicuous the important fact often overlooked that the root of all objections to the vicarious sacrifice of Christ for sin, lies in the want of a vivid consciousness of its guilt. If ministers of the gospel wish to lead people to accept Curist, thes must make the fact of the gailt of sin stand out irresistably.
Dr. Daie has eariched these discourses with a copious body of notes of great value for reference, and as a guide for future read-

ng. Working pastors would do well to read this book with care. For here they will find the robust, massive thought of a master mind in living touch with the issues and practical demands of our time, expressed in a commanding eloquence rarely equalled.

## IN MEMORY OF THE REV. WILLIAM JAMESON.

$M_{r}$ Enitnk, -Having read with inter. est the notice in your issue of February 20th of the closing services in the historic Wilson II. P. Church in Perth, I think it may be interesting to some of your readers to see a poem, a copy of which I received that same week, in commemoration of the dedication of a churchnamed in memory of one of Mr. Wilson's descendants, the Rev. Wm. Jameson, well-known to those connected with the $U$. P Cburch, as one of her earliest and most devoted misslouaries, who after ten years of fruitful labor in Goshen, Jamalca, joined in 1847 to the then newly formed mission to Old Calabar, West Africa, and in less than six morths was suddenly called to his rest and his reward, leaving a memory which is frosh and fragrant still in the hearts of all who knew bim. The poem was composed by Mr. Jameson's only daughter, the church referred to was opened recently at one of the stations of the Goshen Mission and named in memory of their first missionary. Yours respectfully,
onf of the Dfscendent of the
Rev. WM Wilson.


## Ifeaventy Faihet, mughty $L$.d-E.ernal! <br> Surreme in wisdom boliness and puwet,

 Stoop from Thy beaven, glorious, celestial, And with Thyjelf this sacred temple dower.With glad hearts se've raised it for Thy plor Worshippogg, adoring, we consecrate it Thine That in its cuatts the great redemption stury. May stir dead hearts and prove Thy power
divine.
And when Thy people stand before Thee praisAnd when their prayers from Spirit-filled bearts And while to Thee the eje of faith up-raisiog, They call upon Thy presence to descend, Theo fill this Bethel with Thy light and beauty, Shine on the path of love, and fath, and duty, So miss we not our goal, The Eternal Home.
Emmanuel, be out watchword, bencelorth ever, Inspining all our service, and our love ; Wo point somee weary, troubled oness abuacer poiar so mas troubled ones absze
We thank Thee for Thy wooderful compassion
To our poor fathers io their chains and woe To our poor fathers io their chains and woe,
And that the gospel's winning, brught attrac tion
Taught them their sympataizing God to know.
All praise tu Thee whu ciosed that nught of sad-
And raised, us free beside our fellow-men; Accept anew our freedom's hymn of gladness,
And bless us still as Thou didst bless us then.
We thank Thee for our fameson, still remembered,
Whose name we link with this our Zion fair, Whose years of service all too quickly num-
Were lived for Africs with devotion rare.
Afar among our dusky race he sluabbers,
But lives his mem ry like some fragrance sweet; Have bowed with him in bearen at Jesus' fect.
Grant us to meet io resurrection glory,
When the day dawns and shajows flec amay, Till thea help us to live in Carist before Tnee,
Sbining with steady light unto the perfect dapp

THOMAS' PROGRAMME.
The following magnificent programme has been arranged for the Thomas' Orchestra Concert in the Massey Music Hall next Friday: Spmphong, "From the New "Parsifal," Waraker prelude and glorification, "Parsifal," Wagner ; theme and variations, Gnal, op. 22, Tschaikoffski, violin obligato
oy Mr. Max Mendix ; Indian bell "Y Mr. Max Bendix, Indian bell song, "Lakme," Delibes, Miss Electa Gifiord; "Serenade," Goldmark; symphonic poem, open at the Massey Hall.

As the beauty of the heavens cannot be reflected in muddy water, neither can the cternal boliness of God be refiected any

Cbristian Endeavor.
THINGS TO BE CONSECRATED.

April 7 -Erta. iii. 8 -9.
Ia bese verses, Ezra gives a catalogue or iaventory of the things which were consecrated to the service of Jehovah by the forty two thousand captives who had returned from Babylon to Jerusalem. In looking through this list we find that, after the altar was set up, burnt offerings, consist ing of lambs of the first gear, were ofiered up apon it ; meat offerings, consisting of fine flour mingled with oil, were presented to the Lord; drink offerings, mingled with wine, were also offered. Besides these offerlogs the captives gave moneg to the masons for the fortherance of the Lord's work, and they also gave meat, drink and oil to the Tyrians and Zidonians.

It is a rather remarkable fact that there is no mention made of any formal consecration ceremony. One would naturally expect that the altar, at least, would have been solemnly dedicated, but there is no reference to any such ceremong. Yet, as a matter of fact, were not all the offerings of those people consecrated? If consecration be the act of setting apart angthing from a common to a sacred use, then the lambs, the money, the meat, the wine and oil were all consecrated to the Lord, for they were intended to advance Hisglory and to promote the welfare of His people. So the Christian, though he engage in no ceremony by which he dedicates himself and all that he has, publicly and formally, to the service of his Master, yet should strive to realize that he and all he possesses are wholly devoted to God's service. He should re. member that he is asked to present his body a living sacrifice (Romans 12:1). The thought of his heart should find expression in such words as these :

## "Not my own, my time, mp talents, <br> Freely all to Thee I bring, To be used in juyful service <br> For the glory of my King.'

Some Christians are endowed with many talents, but every one has at least one. Did the Holy Spirit ever convert a man without endowing him with a gift which can be used for God's glory and the betterment of the world? It is therefore the Cbristian's duty, if he is not yet conscious of his gift, to ascertain what it is, and then to stir it up. Paul said to Timothy, "Stir up the gift that is in thee." (2. Tim. i :6.)

Oae Christian is endowed with the gilt
persuasive speech, and that should be of persuasive speech, and that should be used in presenting the claims of Christ to those who have been indifferent to them, and in rousing others to higher and holier
attainment. Another has time at his disattainment. Another has time at his disposal, and that time should be so occupied in the service of the Lord so that an account of it can be rendered at last with joy. Another possesses musical ability, and that gift should be employed in singing the praise of Him who died upon the cross. What is a sweet volce given for ? Certainly not to do the devil's work, but io honor to teach well, and so he should lose no time in looking out a sphere for the exercise of his gift. Another possesses the faculty for making moneg. Perhaps some do not regard this as a very high order of talent, but gard this as a very high order of talent, but
when it is consecrated to. God it can be made a most servicable one. Money is just as urgently required in carrying on the as urgently required in carrying on the
work of the Church to-day as it was in the time of Ezra, therefore those whom God has endowed with "the power to god wealih," should devote their talent to a wealt, should devote their talent to a sacred use. If they co so, they will find that the affairs of the Church as can those ing the affairs of the Church as can those who are endowed with the ability to preach eloquently or teach acceptably. No talent of to be laid up in a of it must irade
mons him home.

May it be said of each of us, as Dr. Samuel Johnson very happily said of another.
"His virtucs walked their little rouod,
Nor made a pause, dor left a roid,
But sure the cternal Master found;
His single talent well employed."

Dastor and Deople.
Written for the canada pabshitraman
"WORTH RAISING."
"'T was not worth raising,"-so the Captain
said:
Mg question was about an old mast.heod, said: was about an old mast-head,
My question
That, striped and bare, 'neath shadow That, stripped and bare,
hill,
Rose upabove the waters lone and still. An ancient beacon pole it seened to be, Now needless, left to mercy of the sea. But, no; it told of shypwreck years apo-
A gallant bark lay mouldering there below
This was at Holy I sle, by Arran's shore ; I heard the Captain's words, and asked no more To other isle where other vessel lag.
The isle was Malta, where a bidden rock
The Sultan's ptide brought down with Sultan's pride brought down with sudden shock;
Where watch and ward for Britain she had kept
The lordly iron-clad now death-like slept
The lordly iron-clad now death-like slept.
It reas worth raising; and nor toil nor cost,
Lest floating fortress finally be lost,
Was grudged by nation, touched in tender part,
Yet prompt of hand as stout of hope and heart.
Nor, freely spent, was labor spent in vain:
A few months pass, and lo ! upon the main,
Upheaved, made new, no sign of mishap sore,
The Sultan moves majestic as before.
"Worth raising "-truth of cheer for men who
weep
O'er human wrecks, engulphed in lower deep
Of sin's dark waters ; hearts that simply say
Of sin's dark waters; hearts that simply say
Than goodly vessel "how much betier "they !
Made in Gud's image, taintly get we trace,
What in the basest, sin can ne'er efface,
The primal glory fealures, God's great plan
More glorious still restores in every man
Of fallen race, though farthest fallen he,
Of fallen race, though farthest fallen h
In Christ a dew creation he may be ;
Christ-like we may behold him even here
With perfect likeness " when He shall appear."
"Worth raising" yes, by more than vision bright
Ot what may be ; He gives another light For and with whom we toil the lost to save
That neper daunted be, but ever brave-
Gethsemane and Calvary alone
The sonth of everg soul makes fully known; Heaven's estimate be always mine! Mp love, My sacrifice be like to that above :

## MISSION WORK IN AFRICA.-I.

In turrigo over some volumes of Exter Hall Lectures 1 came across one eniticd, "Modern Geographical Researchess in Atrica,", The lecturerer pefacaed bis reanarks by sariog: " "Comparatively litele atection has been bessoned upon Africa a a ary time and not much has been written respecting it during late years." This sentence was uttered forty years ago. What a cbange has been wrought during these forty years ' Today the attention of the whole civilized world is directed towards Africa, and much has beea witten respecting it. The fasp of every Europesai nation now foats over some porition of fus sil, and no chaage caa be mase, or reen teritiory appropprated, with. out mact discussiou and ruatry. Ratitrads and telegraph limes are beiop coastrucied, and steam boats ply on all the larger ivers and lakes; ;ivers and lakes whicb werce scarcely koom to ang forty years ag.

A question rises before us, as we read of these things in the news of the day. It is this, European goveraments show such eagerness to acquire possessions on this continent : foanciers are ready to risk mil hons of dollars in opening up its mines, and building railroass and telegraph hncs; scientists travel over it for the sake of gainlog nee saformation in the differeat branches of scienstific koowledge ; traders go to all parts for barter and gain; the soldiers of our Queen as weil as of other countries face the bardships of forced marches into its in terior to do batle for therr couotry. Are we the followers of the Lord Jesus, just as eager, just as courageous in advancing with the banaer of the cross, carrying, to the be. nghted peopie who snhabit that land, the glad message of the gospel? We are glad to say encouraging answers can be given to this question; though there are to doubt many of the professed followers of Christ,
who are yot yet fully awakened to the importance of this work, yet the missionary spirit is spreadiog, and much earnestness and zeal are being manifested. The last account I have met with, in regard to the work in Africa, as a whole, states, that "already 40 missionary societies, 700 foreign missionaries and 7,000 native preacbers are laboring for the evangelization of Africa, and about 1,000000 of her children are under the influence of the gospel." The population of Africa is estimated at 200,000000 ; Stanley places it at $250,000,000$.

This population is small, compared with Asia, or indeed with any of the other continents, in proportion to their area. Reasons for this are no doubt found in the cruel customs which have prevailed therefor centuries, and the constant peity warfare waged between differeat tribes. The custom of burying the living with the dead, as many as 500 or 1,000 at one time, the practise of infanticide, and the punishing of every crime great or small bp death, the system of trial by ordeal in which poison was used causing the death of bundreds of innocent persons. Add to these the slave trade which bas during this last century greatly thinned the population. But there are still many millions, the majority of whom, are given over to superstition, without any of the refining influences of civilization, without a knowledge of God or any true conception of the great destiny oi man; and we are told that among them are to be found men of fine physique, possessing noble traits of character, quick to learn and eager to be taught.

Where missionaries are laboring among them, we are told many stories of their fidelity to the missionaries, of their aptitude to understand and then impart to others knowledge received, of their bravery under persecution. Thrilling stories of danger and daring ; sad, sad stories of cruel suffering, mutilation and death borne bravely, rather than deny Jesus, in whom they bave learned to trust. "The hope for Africa lies with the missionary."

Commerce bas its place, scientific explorations have their place, great undertaknogs such as railroads and telegraph lines have their place, and are a necessary part of the work to be done; but none of these things, without the gospel, can purify or elevate the character of these heathen tribes 10 Afriza. Commerce, wuthout the restraining and refining influences of Christianty, is apt to beget an avaricious spirit ía special danger in Africa where avarice is already a ruling passion), and is not conducive to the growth of a high moral tone, or the cultivatuon of man's finest nature. But when commerce is tempe red by the gospel rules of love and right dealing between man and man, it becomes a power, in fact is assential to the permanent upbuilding of any people. Livingstone has said: "No permanent elevation of a people can be effected without commerce." Oae of his aims ever was to open up easier means of traffic wuth interior Africa. We ind that wherever commerce leads the way, the missionary soon follows, and similarly wherever the missionary gains an entrance, commerce is eacouraged, and these two ever go hand in hand, and it carred on in right lines mutually and each other. Sorry we are to think that, even in trading with the natives of Africa, men are oftentumes so eager for gan that they forget, or refuse to order their busiuess according to the principle laid down in the golden rule.

Sounc would say that much of the money spent in opening up and evangelizing Africa is money thrown awap, or money that might be better spent. I am not able to pronounce on that further than to say the future alone can show the folly or wisdom of such investments.

To me it seems as if the time for open. ing up Africa had come, and no human band can stay the march of progress. Livingstone spent his life for Africa, and listen to what he says. "Theindirect benefits, which to a casual observer lie beneath the surface and are unappreciable, in refercace to the
probably wide diffusion of Christianity at some future time, are worth all the money and labor expended on them." Livingstone had great hopes for Africa he expresses them in these words, "When He who is higher than the highest accomplisbes His purposes, Africa will be a wonderful country, and again, something like it was of old when Zerah and Tirhalsa flourished and were great." Even at the present, looking at it from a commerctal standpoint, we can see it is not all loss. Reports from South Africa, from the Congo and Nyassaland tell us that in many parts trade is steadily increasing. And Stanley and others have showed us that there is wealth in its mines, its forests and its fertile plains not yet explored. What is to be in the future we can not see. Oae thing we do know is that the call to the followers of Christ is to "Go forward" now, as the way opens up, telling to every tribe and nation the glad news of a Saviour, the only Saviour who can cleanse us from our sins, purify our hearts or satisfy the longings of the soul.
(To be continaced.)
ABRAIIAU THE FRIEND OF GOD.
It is God's way to impute to us what He does for us; and to reward us for what we let Him do in us. God works in us both to will and to do; but, at the same time, He holds that we work out our own salvation. And so it was in the beginning of His ways with Abraham. God chose Abraham, and called him, and blessed him. But at the same tume, God always has made much of the fact that Abrabam had the mind and the heart to do what he did both for God and for all the families of the earth. And that immense venture of faith and of love on the part of Abraham, to call it a venture, was so original, so uabeard of, and so full of all the great qualities of a godly heart and a heavealy life, that Abraham has ever since been called, not only the father of the fatthtul, but also the foremost and topmost friend of God. You understand, then, and will take home the lesson. Abraham had the heart to choose, and to prefer, and to venture for God, and for the will and the call of God, befcre everything else in this worla. Abraham immediately, unquestion. ungly, cheerfully, ivgiully arose and went out to do and to be all that God had asked him to do and had promised him to be. Till, as Butler has it, God justified Abra. ham's taste, and supported his cause, and ackowiedsed and claimed him as Hisfriead; hım, and his seed after hım.

Abraham withheld not Isaac from his Friend on one of the mountains of Moriah; and ta the same country, two thousand years after. God was not to be outdoas by Abraham in the seal of His ftiendship to Abrabam and to his seed forever. But the bare mention of that brings God, and His friendship to us and our friendship to Him , two thousand miles nearer us and a thousand miles more possible to us than Abraham's too splendid faith and too wonderfullove. With all that has been said I have difficulty in believing what has beed said. No, not exactly in believing it, but in what we call realising it. For all that we have read and heard in Abraham's history,-that any mortal man should be able to befriend Alinight God, still remains a very startling thing to say about God. But not about Jesus Christ. I could have befriended Him myself. And 1 think, nay, I feel sure, I would have done it too. Multitudes of men and women who were as weak and as evil and as unbelieving as we are, will be brought forward at the last day to receive the thanks of the Father because they befriended His friendless Son. The women of Galilee who ministered to Him of their substance will be brought forward ; Martha will be brought forward, and the woman at the well ; the owner of the ass's colt, and the householder to whom belonged the upper room; Simon the Cyrenian also, who helped Him to carry His cross, the soldier also who gave Him some of bis vinegar to drink; and joseph of Arimathea, and

Nicodemus, and the romen with their spices, and the angel who rolled away the O I it my lot had only been cast in Galilee or in Samaria, or in Judea, or in Jerusalem O 1 you cry, how you envy the men and the women to whom the Father will say, Inas. much as ye did it to Him ye did it to Me But, as you still cry that, John xv. and is ceines up into my mind. You will rememoer it when I repeat it: "Yeare My friends if ye do whatsoever I command you." And again: "Greater love bath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." And, again, in the same kind: "Henceforth I call you not servants, but 1 have called you friends." Aud then, to His Father, this: "Neither pray I for these alone, but them also which shall believe in Me through their word." Well, then, we do not need, we have no temptation now, to challenge the widsom and the love that cast our lo: two thousand years after Christ; as the same wisdom and love cast Abra. ham's lot two thousand years before Christ. Abraham believed the word of the Lord in his day; and if we believe in our day through the word of the disciples, then are our father oi any of our brethren. Abra. ham laid down his life and the life of Isaac at the call o! God. And Tesus Christ, Son ot God, and son of Abraham, laid down H . life at the same call. But our call, our first call, is not yet to lay down our life, but to take Him as our friend who has laid dowo His life for ours. Now, what do you all say $t 0$ that? Are you his friends on that footing? A friend gives full scope to his friend's love and goodness. Have you given Jesus Cbrist fall scope for His life and death for you? Has this man laid down His life lor you ? He has, if you have ever asked Him to do it. He has, if you have ever come up to His cross and said over Him, He gave Himself here for me. He has, if you have ever said, I lay my sin and death on Jesus Cbrist. Did it ever come to this terrible pass with you, your life or His? And hor did that terrible pass end? When wasit? Where was it? How long ago was it? When did it take place last ? Has it taken place to day ? Is it every day taking place: Then you need envy neither Abraham no: any other man. Your day is the bestof forward among the very first and the verg best as a sinner who has adorned the doctrines of the death of Carist, and of the heart of God to sinoers. as scarce ang onthe sioner has done from Abrabam's day to bbe day of judgment. Does that amazing Mao still stand offeriug me His death tor me, add His living and evertasting friendship to boot? Tner, this moment; then, in this
house, and on the spot, I am His tued house, and on the spot, 1 am His friend,
and He is my iried -Rev. Alexander Whyte, D.D., in British Weekily.

Noah Brooks relates in the Century tiot following incident of Abraham Lincoln: "On the 9th the First corps, commanded by Generat Repnoids, was reviewed by the presideot on a beautiful plain at the notitho Hooker's headquarters. eight miles rew an ambulance over a rough corduroy road and, as we passed over some of the mort difficult portuons of the jolting way, tat ambulance-driver, who sat well in froat, occasionally let fly a volley of supressec oaths at his wild ream of six mules. Fior man on the shoulder, and said, 'Excas! me, my friend, are you an Episcopalian: The man, greatly startled, looked arout and replied: 'No, Mr. President; I am Methodist. Well, said Lincoln,
thought you must be an Episcopaliad, thought you must be an Episcopalian, be
cause you swear jost like Governor Sewart who is a churchwarden.' The driver swort no more.'

Philadelphia Presbyterian: Devor souls in all the ages since Pentecost ban churches which have ket the Spirit in cruociced which have kept the Faith, rejoiced in it as a personal testimony
their own hearts. But if there are their own hearts. But if there are that the old truth is getting a new hoid upon the bearts of the people, and securis a fresher and more vivid presentation in
preaching of the day preaching of the day, then we may be sult with much longiog and many pravers God, is at handing and many prayers

## STiststonary valorld.

TESTIMONY TO FORMOSA CIIRISTIANS.

TThe following is a copy of a letter ad. dressed to Mr. Hamilton Cassels, chairman of our Foreign Mission Conmittee, and rehates to an incident whith happened since
Rev. Dr. MacKay's return to Ganada, of Rev. Dr. MacKap's return to Ganada, of which an account appeared in our columns some weeks ago. It will be read with inter est as incidental and purcly independen Formosa by Rev. Dr. Mackay and his felFormosa by Rev. Dr. Mackay and
low laborers in that island-Ed.?

## Kennebunkport, Maine.

My Dear Sir,-One of my parishoners, Capt. William L. Gould, of this place, has lately returned from the island of Formosa, with a very important testimony to the value of foreign missions. His ship, the Mary L. Stone, from New York, tound tor Hong Kong, was wrecked at a point on the north east coast of that island, being driven on to a sandy shore in the night. The following day the ship's company, twenty-four in number, sowed in their boats along the coast, and were taken through the surf to a little seaport by kind natives. Arriving there they were welcomed by Christians and sheltered in a comfortable cburch four or five days, until their messenger, one of the "brethern" of the Mission, delivered a letter from Captain Gould, "to any person who speaks English," forty miles away, and a Chinese war vessel came around to take the Americans to a place of safety! The second day after their arrival on shore the native pastor came on his regular tour, healed the sick, distributed relief to the needy, baptized infants, administered the sacrament, and preacher the Gospel. The Americans formed a high opinion of the sincerity and good principles of the Cbris tian islanders, and will never forget their kind, hospitable treatment.

The Chinese steward of the ship was in terpreter for the party uatil they landed, when they found anotber of the same race, through whom they were able to converse some. But for their impressions of the Christians in life and worship they depended chiefly on their eyes.

Captain Gould went back to sell the remnants of ship and cargo after some weeks, and paid the "teacher" and others liberally for their kind attentions, besides giving them articles of convenience. But our people felt so much interested in the occurrence that we took a special collection for Foreign Missions, to be divided between our own Soclety, "The American Board," and the soctety which supports the Mission of Dr. McKay. While at Tam Sui Captain Gould met a missionary who gave him some information about the matter, but not as definite as I wisb.

Your address was given to me by the Secretary of our Congregational Society, and I write to ask for further facts as to the misslon.

Is it under the direction of the Presbyterian Church of Canada? Who is the treasurex of that Society or of the organization which does maintain that work?

Will you kindly give me something defnite, perbaps some articie in the missionary publication of the Society.

We have but a slight sum of money to send, but I want to know more about the work and to bave my people also.

Yours in the common cause of the Redeemer, Charles H. Pope,

Pastor Congregational Church of Kennebunkport.
Feb. 21st, 1895.
GHOSN EL.HOWIE.
[The following exrracts of a letter from Rev. Ghosn el-Howie, put at our disposal by a friend, will be read with interest by many of our readers who have heard hi

Oar surroundings on this 25th day of December are very different to those which
we enjoyed during nine similar days in beloved Canada. It is true I am in my native land with the people of my kindred, indeed, among many of my school-fellows; never theless 1 am a stranger here and feel as if I could say my real relations are in the Do minion, for after all the spiritual affinitie are the only real and lasting affinities. A portion of this village are called Grees Catholics. They observe Christmas to day. They went to church shortly after midnight and went through a stercotyped noisy form which they call divine service. They differ much from the Roman Catholics of Europe and America, still they own the sovereignty of the Pope. Although the sects are many, yet they are all destitute spiritually. The same is true of the Jewish sects.

My usual work consists in bolding mectings in private houses, and addressing the people at their own meetings.

Our expenses are as follows: (I) Housekeeping; (2) rents or gratuities to people whose houses I use for mectings ; (3) hiring of a mule or donkey to get to other villages. To cover all this suitably we suppose $\$ 1,000$ per annum will be needed.

The fact that we have left a comfortable home, a sure income and a hospitable country, and many dear friends, and come to live and labour here without any defiaite promise of financial support, or any society or chuich to lean upon, gives us much influence and disposes the people to believe in our sincerity. We clam ta be here believing it is the sphere to which God has called us and in which we can serve him best.

We most sincerely thank you. God will leave no real need unsupplied. We are satisfied that our work is here, and we may hope that you will not forget us in your prayers, and that you will bring this before other friends who may b come interested in Jeh ovah's Land.
Mt. Lebanon, Xmas Day, 1894.

NOTES OF PROGRESS IN CENTRAL $\triangle$ FRICA.

A mail from the missionaries in Uganda, brought quite an unusual number of letters, and the burden of oll is a heart-stirring cry for more men. Their is also a special appeal for women missionaries. The British protectorate has been proclaimed at Mengo, the ¿capital, amidst manifestations of joy. A sense of confidence in the stability of the Government and the permanence of peace prevails. Everything points to a flood-tide of opportunity. In response to this, the Cburch Missionary Society has issued an urgent and special appeal for "labourers, men and women," and hopes to have a band ready to start in spring.

The new Sultan has mavited the Universities' Mission to open a station at KotaKota, hutherto the most Mobammedan community in Nyassaland. Such a remarkable cbange of opinion seems to indicate the approach of a new era.

A despatch from Blantyre of 17 h Oc. tober, 1894 , states that great progress has been made with the construction of the telegraph line which is to pass through Living. stonia.

The Free Church having resolved to extend the Livingstonia Mission, Dr. Laws has been instructed to carry out the following threefold enterprise: The foundation of a Central Institution, evangelising, educational and industrial ; the elevation of the women by special women-missionaries; and the erection of healthy houses for these purposes. The nission is now in its twentieth vear.-Intelligencer.

An interesting departure, initiated by the Leipsic Mission, is the expatriation of Tamil converts (pariabs), with their families, into British East Alrica. These are intended to aid largely in tb: construction of the mission buildings, in vi w of setting free the European agents for the more direct evangelistic work.-Intclligencer.

## IULIPT', PRESS AND PLATFORM.

Cumberland Presbyterian: What are Presbyteries for if they have not the authority and the obligation to group churches and put pastors to work?

Zicn Herald : He who is determined to saake no mistakes will probably make the one greatest mistake of fruitlessness. Better fail in balf the effurts made than to fall to do anything.

Mid-Continent: "A word to the wise is sufficient," but when trying to reason with the willfully or naturally stupid, the old Adam often prompts one to drop all arguments save a club.

Lutheran Observer: If ynu do not want your thoughts to go from you, they must be caplured and caged ere they fly, perhaps never to return. Paper and pencil are essential to thoughtful men.

New Orleans Advocate: If intemperance should break out among horses and cattle, there would be an extra session of Congress called in less than three weeks to stay the evil. But, pshaw ! its only men who get drunk.

The (Boston) Congregationalist: It would be singular, indeed, if these times of financial stress should not, as in previous years, be marked by a greater and more general yearning for those riches which never take to themselves wings.

Thomas Hughes: The man whose yea is yea, and his nay, nay, is, we all confess, the most courageous, whether or no be may be the most successful in daily life; and He who gave the precept has left us the most perfect example of how to live up to it.

Presbyterian Witness: We are a Christian people and belive in a living and true God. We have built scores, hundreds of churches to the honor of God; we teach morality from all these pulpits; and yet we select men to represent us who are not always models of propriety and moralty. What excuse have we before God and men.

United Presbyterian: It has been said of the late Dr. William M. Taylor, that his wealth of intellect did not prevent his being spiritually minded. A question is suggested as to whether any man's wealth of intellect does or can prevent his being spiritual-ly-minded. Wealth of intellect is a good gift of God, and cannot be a hindrance to spirituality. Pride of intellect is from a very different source, and may hinder very greatly one's growth in grace.

Rev. J. A. C. MćCuaig: When an unfortunate vessel crashes upon the rocks, jus outside the harbour, willing rescuers throw a life line, by rocket, over the wreck, and when the line is made fast, one after another of the passengers and crew is safely landed. So bave we seen it with some home that has drifted into worldliness; a httle child has been sent as 2 rocket from the hand of God, and when this tuny life line has taken hold of every heart, it has been drawn back into heaven carrying all with it.

Rev A. J. Gordon, D.D.: Bear Christ to the heathen, and you will be borne by Christ, uplifted, strengthened, and divinely impelied in your work. Hence, observe the divine order: rot, "Ye shall be witnesses unto me," as in our common version, but, "Ye shall be my witnesses." We are not to stand in the world, and testufy to Christ, but staud in Christ, and testify to the world. . Not philanthropg, the love of man, hut philoChristr, the love of Cbrist, constitutes the greatest missionary motive.

Teacher and $\mathfrak{t c b o l a r}$.

Goldss Txxt.-Mathew xi. 29 .
Mamory Varsss - $\mathbf{- 1 6 \cdot 2 0 .}$
Daily Reading3.-M. Mark vi. 17.50. T John vi. 22.59. W. Matthew xvi. $13 \cdot 23$ and Luke ix. $2 \$ 36$ Th. Mathew xoiil. I- 54 and Luke $x .2537$ F. John ix. 1-4t. S. John xi -46 Su. Mark x. 17-27 and Luke xix. $\mathbf{1 - 2 7}$.
Our lessons for this quarter have covered the last year and three monihs of our Lord's ministry. The first year of that ministry is aptly termed "the year of begioniogs"; the second year "the year of development," and the last year "the year of teaching and working." Very appropriately, therefore, we may take the golder text for this review Sabbath as suggesting the line of review. No doubt all Sabbath schoo teachers are aware that the yok: referred to in the invitation, " take my yoke upon you," is not the yoke of slavery or ol bond service ; but the goke of co-operation. Christians are to be workers to gether with Christ and He invites us to yoke our selves with Him in order that the "burden may be light." We are not only to be workers to gether with Christ, but are to "learn of Him "as in the character of the work to be done, and the metho ls to be pursued in doing it. So, then, the incidents of "the year of teaching and working," ought to be specially instructive and helpful in this matter.

The quarter's lessons commenced with a study of the close of the eartbly career of one of the first woikers together with Christ, John the Baptist. The point for us seems to be that "in this world" Christ's workers will have "tibulations," yet we should " be of good cheer" for Christ " has over come the world." To be a worker with Christ is not pleasant from the point of view of this life but is exceedingly profitable for the life oo come Then follow two lessons fitted to encourage and strengthen Cbrisi's workers. The apostles have just returned from their first preaching tour and no doubt were depressed with what thes had seen People everywhere perishing tor spinitual things and only a few poorly equipped to give them what they needed. But the Lard shows them that just as the thousands were satisfied with what appeared a supply so inadequate, when that supply was in the hands of the Master, so the perishing multitutes not ooly of the Jews, but of all the world. shall have their needs supplied through Christ's disciples putting them all in His hands for that purpose. It is He who accomplishes the work throngh our faithful instrumentalty. We are therefore to go forward, nothing doubting, setting Christ, the bread of hife, before perishing men.
But these disciples must be taught and train. ed to carry on the work of rescuing the perish ing, under the new condition of things which must soon come about. So Jesu 3 commences to teach and train by first of all leading the twelve to confess their faith in Him as the Messiab, the Son of God, the fouadation confession of the Carist ian Church; and then He leads them oa unto the truth as to Messiah's work. He must suffer and die and be buried and rise again from the dead in order to man's redemption; and by-and-bye $\mathrm{He}_{\mathrm{e}}$ will come again in glory to receive His redeem ed ones unto Himself; and just as Moses an Elijah were "in glory" on the Mount, so the Lord's will be sharers in His glory when He shall come again (2 Pet. i. 16-18).
But the fact of the transfiguration was known only to the chosen three, and its import not understood by them, herce there was dissension among the twelve as to which of them should be greatest in Messiah's kingdon, a question which jesus answered by inculcating the !child-iike sprit
and humility as essential to
greatness again in jerusalem we bave another glimpse of the character of the work to give spiritual sight to allmen, who are born blind. The next lesson sels before us the fact that it is to our neighbor we are to minister in Christ's service, and that oar neighbor is he who has need, hence "every creature " in "all the world."

The next tbree lessons belong to the closing montbs of Christ's ministry. The resur rection of Lazarus proclaims jesus 25 the resurrection aad
the life and marks more distiactly division between those who profir by the Word and those who do not, the latter setting on foot an organization which rested not until His dealh had been aicomplished. In the cases of the rich Young Ruler and Zacehens we have very much the same point made plain. Even though the young ruler desired elernal life he was wallung to receive it only upon his own terms, and so masssd it entirely. Zaceheus sought and fouod because he received the. Lord on His terms.
fellow the character and metheds leara of our Yokerellow the character and metheds, the discoorage.
ments and successes of the work to which has called us.

THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN

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TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2OTH, 1895.

ONE of the signs of approaching spring, which the last cold dip made especially welcome, and which we have not seen in any of the almanacs is now upon us-the boys have begun playing marbles on the sidewalk.

IT is well the Church should know that the favourable statement in our last issue with respect to the Schemes of the Church, is due to the fact that it includes $\mathbf{\$ 1 1 , 5 0 0}^{1}$ received by legacy. With fields calling for men and men waiting to go, let there be no relaxing of zeal and liberality.

THE French propose holding a World's Exhibition in 1900 and they expect then to whip the Yankees and beat all creation with the greatest of great telescopes. It will cost $\$ 500,000$ and it is expected to bring the moon near enough to see objects no larger than the towers of the Brooklyn bridge.

זHE Rev. Mr. Burns, Agent for the Aged and Infirm Minister's Fund, desires, through our columns, to say that the contributions for this fund have fallen off since the first of the month, so that they are now about $\$ 200$ less than for the same period last year. This falling of may be from the tavourable account last month. It will be a sad mistake to cut down contributions now with a larger list of annuitants and consequently greater claims.
$S \begin{aligned} & \text { AID Father McSweeny the other evening to a } \\ & \text { Roman Catholic audience : }\end{aligned}$
In the United States Saturday night is the happiest night of all the week for most of our citizens. Why ? Because they do not have to work the next day. This is true in no other country in the world.
It is evident that the reverend father has never been in Canada. Some of his brethren should invite him to come and see a country where this is still more true than of his own.

THE last public address of the late Dr. Gordon was at a Baptist Young Men's Social Union, and its burden was, Young men, never say " no " to God. It was illustrated by a reference to the conduct of the missionary Carey, of whem some brother had said that, "though a very good man, he had in his character the great defect of indicision, which Carey himself admitted by remarking that he left the shoemaker's bench, he became and remained pastor of the Church at Leicester, he went to India and devoted his life to the translation of the scriptures into so many of the languages of India, all because he could not say "No."
"To think," said Dr. Gordon with gentle ironv, " of charging such a man with inconstancy! The secret of his life, young men, was that he could never say 'No' to God. There are tempters and temptations to whom you ought always to be ready to say ' No,' but, I beg of you never say 'No' to God."

Whave received from the Toronto Y.M.C.A., and in part read, a short but exceedingly and well illustrated booklet issued by tasteful and well illustrated booklet issued by
the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, givin count of the plans adopted by that company for the good and comfort of their men, and through them of their customers by means of Y.M.C.A. work. To us, as done by a railroad company, the whole work is new and so interesting that at an carly day we shall give some fuller account of it, hoping that, some day, both of our great railway companies, the G.T.R. and C.P.R., may do something of a similiar kind for their thousands of employees.

THERE appears to have taken place lately amongst us one of those periodical outbreaks of crime atid brutality, urged on by an inordinate desire to get possession of money by any means, which from time to time startle the community, and show what fiendish, diabolical plots may be conceived in the most peaceable community and carried out by people the least likely to be suspected. Several of these have been in connection with insurance policies, to obtain by the most cold-blooded schemes of murder the amount placed on the lives of relatives or friends. Immediately on these has come the tragedy reported from Valleyfield, in which, to secure a few thousand dollars, a worthless miscreant took in a moment two valuable lives and imperiled two more Fortunately the means of detecting crime and running down a criminal are now so perfect and swift that few have the chance to escape. For the safety of society it may be hoped that in no case where there is really guilt will there be escape from its deserved punishment.

THE news which appears in the telegraph reports of one of our great dailies, that the Japanese squadron has been seen cruising off the coast of North Formosa, leading to the supposition that some one or more of its important towns may have been ere this the object of attack, will be read with painful interest by our whole Church. Much sympathy will be felt for our devoted missionary, Rev. Dr. Mackay, in the anxiety which an attack upon the island must inevitably cause him and his family, and all his helpers and converts. Should days of trial await them, prayer without ceasing may well be made and will be made, that the infant Church there may havedivine protection and guidance in the dangers to which it may be exposed, and that whatever else may be the outcome of this Eastern war, it may end in disposing the hearts of the Chinese to accept not only many of the commercial, scientific and other advantages offered by the West, but also to accept more readily the Scriptures and the religion of Jesus which are the real secret and source of all true power and advancement.

W
HILE we have found in our experience that women can be as narrow and more bitter and vindictive in their antagoisms and prejudices them even men, they may also be, and often are, the ministers and means of promoting a larger, gentler charity. Everything that promotes this should be gladly welcomed as tending to brighten and sweeten life. The exceeding breadth of the platform of the Women's Councils, and the great variety of their work, bringing so many and diverse interests into some kind of co-operation, may well tend to promote this larger charity. The Countess of Aberdeen speaking of them in this light very well says: " In point of religion we are all united by the commonest bond of the Lord's Prayer, which opens all the sessions of our councils. Those who know the wide divergence of religion in Canada cannot fail to see what is the significance of the council's work in this. Out of our discussions of course have come common action. As we come into touch with international work we are surprised and our horizon is widened to see by how many and what diverse roads our Father is leading all His children towards the light."

MANY of the sterner sex, and not a few of the gentler one, whose earlier years were spent and whose characters and tastes were formed in the quiet circle of home life purely, often wonder and ask whereunto all these movements and associations of women will grow, of which the National Council of Women of the United States, which lately met in Washington, may be said to be the crown. The range of their activities is so wide, and so rapidly widening, that some wonder if anything ir going to be left for men to do. While we have not much fear of the order of Providence being permanently displaced by this change which is taking place around us, and socicty can stand 2 great deal yet and needs a great deal of reforming in all wise ways by men or women, it will help to reassure the fearful to learn upon such good authority as that of Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen, that, in Canada at least, the women who have taken up this task of reforming society in many ways "are those who believe implicity that home is woman's true mission. They are those who have learned by experience that self-sacrifice is the most glorious crown of human work."

## A GREAT MISTAKE.

DURING the University student's unpleasantness a trenchant article appeared in a city contemporary of which the gist is contained in the following sentences. "The students make a stupid blunder if they imagine the public good is at all dependent upon their sacuring a college training. If there is one portion of the community that this country can spare better than another at the present time it is the ever-increasing class of young men who are filled with an all-sonsuming desire to go through life in the capacity of professional gentlemen. Canada stands in need only of men who produce wealth. As a matter of fact overeducation appears to be more of a detriment to Canada than otherwise. The cities are crowded with young men who have been educated just enough to look with odium upon industrial and agricultural occupations." All this is true and many a young man and woman only finds out its truth when it is too late to retrace their steps.

In a recent number of the North-Western Christian Advocate appeared an article written by a business man entitled, "Employment in Great Cities," which, though referring to the condition of things in the United States, is still so applicable to our ovjn country, and contains so much sensible and timely warning to young men and women in Canada who may be getting dissatisfied in country homes, and with countsy occupations and earnings, that for their benefit we quote a few warning sentences:
"If a young man succeeds at all in getting a situation in a merchandising establishment, in Chicago, for instance, he finds that the average salary is less than is paid in the country store. He learns that in the city services are bought at the lowest possible price, and, also, that the price is governed by the supply and demand. Real worth and character do not regulate wages, neither do they secure the average situation.
"The vast army of employees in the larger mercantile establishments is composed of boys and girls, with a small percentage of persons of mature years. The wages paid these people range from $\$ 2.25$ per week for cash boys and girls, to $\$ 5$ and $\$ 8$ for young lady clerks and cashiers. Young men are receiving from $\$ 6$ to $\$ 10$ per week, married men get from $\$ 9$ to $\$ 15$ per week, while managers of the departments are paid from $\$ 15$ per week up.
"Young people coming from country homes to the great city with its teeming mass of mixed humanity, find very different surroundings and temptations from what they had at home, and are in great danger of being led astray from the paths of virtue and morality. There are decorated hells called homes, with devils in human form watching and waiting to betray the lonesome and discourag. ed young woman whose salary is from $\$ 4$ to $\$ 6$ per week, while her board, car fare and luncheons cost her \$7.
" We know a man who had a position in a small city at a salary of $\$ 25$ per week. He came to Chicago and found it very difficuit to get a foothold. He finally secured a position as a street cat conductor, but was compelled to abandon that occupation on account of poor health. He is now supporting a tamily on a salary of $\$ 10$ per week.

A man about forty-five years of age, who had heen a country merchant, but who had not been successful, came to Chicago to look for a situation. He had been in the city for months with his family, and had been unable to get anything to do. His children could find ensployment, but he was too old-boys were willing to work for a few dollars per weck, and could do the work as well as he. And there are hundreds of similar cases that might be mentioned Young ladies who could teach in country schools at $\$ 35$ to $\$ 40$ per month, are working in stores and offices for merely enough to keep soul and body together, and with very poor prospects of ever doing much better."

Things may not yei be quite so bad amongst ourselves, but thay are rapidly tending in the same direction, and we know enough of the state of things at present with reference to this matter to re-echo with emphasis the warning words of the article we have quoted so largely. We ask the thoughtful attention of parents who may have young people thinking of trying their fortune in the city, and of the young people themselves, to these closing words
"We say to young people, and to older ones, too, make ihaste slowly about coming to the city, unless you have a definite object in view, and have character and courage sufficient to bridge you over cvery obstacle which you may encounter. It is unsafe forany young manoryoung woman to come to the city to find a home without first having become established in the principles of a Christian character and life; for while there are churches many, and Christian hands out-stretched by the thousand, and Christian hearts beating in sympathy for the stranger, and especially for the young men and young women who are home-sick and alone in a strange city, there are also saloons everywhere putting forth their brightest attractions and strongest efforts to lead to ruin and death the young men who dwell within our borders.'

## THE OLD PASTOR.

THE words are very suggestive if we just allow our minds to dwell on them for a little, and this is what we now propose to do. They do not mean as we use them, and as they are citen used in common phraseology, simply a former pastor, but one who, while he has been this, is also eally old in the ordinary sense. In this case they suggest the hair grown gray or even white, with
he weight of three-score or it may be of four-score the weight of three-score or it may be of four-score
years, and all that such a life means in him who from outhto hoary age has spent it in the preaching of he glorious gospel, and in discharging the many ender, often difficult, sometimes glad and sometimes sad duties of a pastor, a shepherd of souls. In a pastorate that has extended to ten or twenty or forty years, how many sacred, dear, delightful ies have been formed, how many confidences of the old, middle-aged, or young have been given to a true pastor, of individuals or of families, among whom he has gone out and come in. Associations, cminisceuces, and memories in common, of events of family or of congregational history, bright and happy, or sad and sorrowful, of marriages, of familtes born, baptized, grown up under the eyes and hand of the old pastor, until they went from under the parent roof tree to form other new,
families of their own. And as there is " no flock families of their own. And as there is "no flock however watched and tended, but one dead lamb
is there," the old pastor knows of long and lingering sicknesses, of the hopes and fears, ending at fast in the tears, the silence and stillness of death, in the slow and solemn procession to the city of the dead, and of standing by open graves where were laid to rest, until the resurrection morn, the remains of those loved but not lost, and there will be other memories when the end came in a moment, with such appalling suddenness that feeling wasstunned and paralyzed, and the good pastor could only sit $y$ and share in silence the agony of the bereaved. On the old pastor's heanc, too, are written, and ie is a stauding memorial before his people of nistories more sacred still, spiritual histories, of many whom he had the happiness of leading into new and blessed life, either by gentle and quiet vays, or after desperate struggles and agonies of רviction, out of the slavery, and tyranny, the deradation of sin and vice. Others there will be y whom he was all but crushed, whose course, in
pite of all, he saw end in that most pitiful and ragic of all tragedies, moral and spiritual ruin. By what anxious thoughts, and hopes, and fears he
was harassed and oppressed, and with what holy joy he was filled while leading the feeble, the timid, the anxious and enquiring intu freedom and light, to Christ and eternal life with all its fulness of blessing now and evermore. Many a sad and bitter disappointment too the - Id pastor has had to bear, over those who began well, who gave a bright promise which was never fulfilled, prayers, and tears, and wrestlings, and faicif 1 warnings all in vain, and he could only bow jis head and say, " It is the Lord."

Whole volumes of long and varied experiences, gathered through many chequered years, or years that have glided on with calm and even flow, are written, not with pen and ink, but indellibly on the tablets of the old pastor's heart, rich and full with the treasures of the garnered wisdom of a long life. Passions that were imperious once-the hasty judgments, the crude opinions, the rashnesses of youth-have been left behind, have been softened and mellowed with ripening age and frequent and blessed communing with his own heart and with heaven. How consciously to himself and obviously to others the ties of earth have been losing their charms to the old pastor, fading away, while the attractions and ties of heaven have been so multiplying and strengthening, that he is ready and waiting now for the summons to depart and be with Christ.

We contemplate such a pastor withdrawn by the weight of years or infirmities from active work, but living on in the midst of the pcople with whom he has long mingled, over whom he has watched and prayed, to whom he has often broken the bread of life, now in hir ord age going out and in among them with patriarchal familiarity and kindliness, like some good ministering angel of God. Purified in spirit, refined in taste and manners, a mind cultivated and enriched by spiritual companionship with the great and good of all lands and all ages, a character fragrant with the odour, and beautful with the halo of heaven, such is the old pastor. Such as these are to be found in not a few of our congregations, passing away a serene old age. Some of them we have before our mind while we write; they are objects of a very warm and true, of deep and gratefu! affection. Quietly moving about among the flock they so long have tended, welcomed by all, every visit brings a blessing with it, their very presence is a benediction.

Sometimes the new pastor is a little sensitive, has, it may be, just the slightest tinge of je- tousy because of the affection felt for the old pas.or, because now and then some aged parishoner sends for him, would like to see him, to hear again his voice in prayer, to get some fear or doubt dispelled, to confide to him some individual or family concero. Let not the young pastor be jealous of the old. Is it not natural that those who regard the old pastor as their spiritual father, to whom he has been long a trusted counsellor and frequent comforter, should lean upon him still? Rather let the young pastor encourage that love; it will return in a double reward to himself of the love and confidence ot his people. Most yourig pastors, to their honor be it said, do this. They iove and honor the old pastor themselves, and they encourage it in their people. Very beautiful indeed is this mutual confidence. What could be more so, or more becoming in the young pastor toward the old? It is of such a case that we have an instance in the account recently given of an annual congregational meeting with which we close, and commend to imitation in all such cases as both most bexutiful and Christian. "The closing sentences of the report from the session reveal the ardent love still retained for their late Moderator-now pastor Emeritus-which is also shared in by the congregation. 'It is with sincere and devout gratitude to God, that we again refer to His goodncss in continuing to spare unto us as a people, the presence of His faithful servant, the Reverend Dr. - whom we are pleased to have in our midst, worshipping with us, and going out and in our homes, speaking a word in season and comforting many a sorrowing heart. It is the humble prayer of the session, amidst the increasing infirmities of himself and his devoted and beloved partner, thai wh a the evil day are come, and the years of which they may say there is no pleasure in them, they may still let the divine com. forts delight their souls."

There's always a voice saying the right thing to you somewhere
Thomas Hfghes.

TBooks and Indagazines.
LETTERS AND SKETCHES FROM THE NEW HEBRIDES. By Magge Whitecross Paton (Mrs. Dr. John G. Paton, of Aniwa), edited by her brotherin law, Rev James Paton, B.A, , second edition, Hod. den and Stoughton, London, ${ }_{27}^{7}$ Paternoster Row, 1894.

Those who have read the charming letters from Mrs. autobiography will need no persuasion to read more of the same sort of letters of which this volume is wholly composed. We are not surprised that the editor has been besieged by requests that they should be published in full, and more ot them in a separate volume. They quite mert his description of them as "one of the most charming pieces of missionary literature." "Here we have," as he says, " the woman's delicate touch ; we see with the woman's eye; and, above all, we have what has been called 'the saving grace of humor," which, while it makes us smile where the other would make us weep, does not thereby the less, but rather the more, endear to us those heloved 'darkies ' of the Southern seas." Space will not permit our giving even the names of the subjects written about, but we say get the book and read it.
TRREE AND TWENTY. By Jennic M. Drinkwater Boston: A. J. Bradlay \& Co. 1895.
This is a very interestiog work of fiction, telling of the making and training of character in the shape of a story of love and struggle which ends happily, of course, after illus. trating the proverb that the "course of true love never
runs smooth." The story is interestingly told, the runs smooth." The story is interestingly told, the
characters vividly brought out and interest and tempt the reader on. Its aini and lessons throughout are good and helpful.

Dr. Arthur T. Pierson opens the March number of the Missionary Reciene of the World with an interesting and powerful article on "The World wide Ministry and Mission of Charles H. Spurgeon." Robert E. Speer draws some startling and helpful lessons from a consideration of the in the past fifty years. Interestiog accounts of Societies" in the past fifty years. Interesting accounts of the wanderful progress of the Gospel to the West Indies and of the work of the evangelization ol Mexico are given by Rev W. f. Moran and Dr. Sumuel P. Craver, missionaries on those number of the $\begin{aligned} & \text { nericles of special interest } \\ & \text { n }\end{aligned}$ in this valuable number of the Reneiv, come from Rev. Edward Storrow, on the "Work of the London Missionary Society for the Past Hundred Years"-and from Rev. James Douglas, who gives an account of the "Work of a Model Church in London" in the of Pastor Archibald Brown, which carries on a work Editoria notorious East End. A new feature of the Editorial Department is the "March of Events,' which is Lut another feature to make the Revie an indispensable, up-to date magazine. The "Field of Survey, gives an account of mission work in Mexico, West Indies, Central
America, and our cities. Funk $\&$ Wagalls Co., 30 Lafayelle America, and our cities.
Place, New York City.

Our Day: The Altruistic Revicru, for March, is thoroughIy up to date. It contains as frontispicce an excellent likeness of the late Rev. Dr. Gordon, from one of the latest photographs with an appreciative sketch of the man as given at his funeral by President Andrews, of Brown Unigiven at his funeral by President Andrews, of Brown Uni-
versity, of which Dr. Gordou was a graduate, by Dr. Cook and Dr. Pierson. The Outlook, an interesting and valuable and Dr. Pierson. The outlook, aninteresting and valuable
partine mas instructive and interesting brief sketches of public men and leading events. Cyrus Hamlin, D.D., is the subject of a character sketch by Cliftod M. D.D., is the subject of a character sketch by Clittod M.
Nichols. "The Boston Monday lectures "will attract many Nichols. The Boston Monday lectures will attract many readers to this magazine. In this number we have Prelude,
I, "Ottoman Lessons in Massacre," dealing with this live subject, as Dr. Cook can deal with it. It was the two hundred and fortg-first Monday lecture and the audience, a distinguished one, filled to overflowing, Park $=$ eet Church. "Vital Points of Expert Opinion," "Winnouing's from Leading Periodicals," Buok Notices," and "Editorial Notes," are all fresh and deal with subjects of vital, living U. S .

College journals now plav an important part in college lite. Those of Queen's Cniversity, and Manitoba College for March are before es. Besides matters of more irnProfessor Watson's last work, of which a fuller one appears in another columo. "George Eliot's Romola," a summary of a paper read before the Literary and Scientific Society, and "Impressions of Queen's," by a graduate of McGill, and several poetical pieces. The latter contains: "The Life and Work of Coleridge," by Miss H. L. King; "The Practical Side of Virtue by Tennyson," by Mr. A. Dunn; Practical Side of Virtue by Tennyson," by Mr. A. Dunn;
"Life and Works of Oliver Goldsmith," by Mr. T. A. McAfee ; and ${ }^{\text {© }}$ Superstition and its Relation to the Highlands," Afee ; and 'Mperstition and its Relation to the Highlands,
by Mr. H. M. McLean. Qucen's Univeisity, Kingston, Manitoba College, Winnipeg.

Tho Riblical Worla for March contains a number of valuable articles from well known pens. The editor contributes "The Place of Moses in Hebrew Bistory and its Explanation." An articie toliows by Rev. M. A. Wilcox, "An Introduction to the Koran" is a translation from the German, and is accompanied by a list of works useful for German, and is accompanied by a list of works useful for
reference to those who may wish to get light upon the life of Mohammed. Merwin-Marie Suell contributes "Modern of Mohammed. Merwin-Marie Suell contributes "Modern Theosophy in its relation to Hinduism and Buadaism. Notes on articles are valuable. The University of Chicago portant articies are valua
Press, Chicago, Ill., U.S.

Received Book News, for March, with its interesting gossip about books and authors and attractive illustrations. John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Pa., U, S.

The JFamily Circle.
MY WEE CRIPDLE WEAN
Hertercie was bruken when het wither lay And death fook our new-born baimie awa';
There was nathing but poortuth and sabbin' an' sighin'
For it seemed as it heaven had forsaken us $a^{\prime}$. Ere ber soul sunward soared, that a towmon had
futtered
Yor freedon, to bask in Omatputence sheen; My beast maistly rent when her last wurds were "Willie be good to our wee cripple wean."
Years ha'e rolled on sin' the soll happ'd her mither ;
; wes we bit
Whiles we've been dowie, an' whiles we've been $\mathrm{An}^{\prime}$ whiles whan we're cantie an' courtin' lepither.
A stranger micht tak's for a lass an' a lad.
In the weide wintry time, when lang wark mate me weary;
Fra chantucleer s matin to vesper at e'en.
The click $o^{\prime}$ her staff on the stanes made me checty
When, smilling, she met me-my wee cripple
'Twas a cauld cabin, ours, for 'twas rotten' an' fa'in,
Sometumes we had fire an somecimes we had An' we cudna help sbiserio' wheo Boreas was blawin
The "beautuful snaw thro' the auld crachit
Tho pane. ber bis $0^{\circ}$ bed trappia' were no unco cozy, We cuddled the closer and steckit oor een,
An' ifelt manr thad happy, when sleepin sae
rosy;
She dream'd in my oxter-my wee cripple
wean.
She grew grave at her prajers, an' she learoed her carritch.
An' sang bymas $o^{\prime}$ beaven wi' an organ like swell;
An' at nicht when the dear thing had supplt her parritch,
I wash'd wi' a will her bit duddies mysel'.
Oos gear bein scant, anbefriended, unaided,
I mendither stockia's and clootit her stieen ;
a blithe beaided
That kissed the broad brow $0^{\circ}$ my wee cripple
Sbe's a little Mineva in wisdom, the Kitty-
'e'd wonder hoo words came sae qlib to her tongue:
Her funuy semarkin, sac wise-like an' wilty, Amuse. the auld and dumfounders the goung; A Veaus in beauly, as modest's a gowan,
A seraph in mind, a Madonaa in mien,
$\mathrm{Vi}^{+}$a heartie sae teader, sae lorin' sae low:n.
She's $\mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ body's body - my wee cripple wean
The clouds that sae lang hae been hovering o'er us.
Hope's balmiest breezes are chiving amaj:
An' I'll live yet to sing ye a checier chorus
While Tibbuck's the love $2 n^{\prime}$ :he lick, my I dootan some day she'il astonish the warl'. An' the warl maghap hail her Yoctry's Gucen.
Wi' a ba'o' her ain, an' 2 garland $0^{\prime}$ laurel Be Freath'd roond the brou $0^{\circ} \mathrm{my}$ wee cripple wean
-Prier Pocm of Dunciec Piopit's Joarnal.

## A TRUE STORY OF RUM,

 WRETCLEDNESS, AFD ROIN.Lu was the 24th of December, asd the laterising sun appeared far to the south. airsyinashiog across the sanm-covered fields, axitives hidden by a dark cloud-bank. The cold, gray sky changed 20 crimson and gold -a suorise that old settlers said predicted a storm before sumset.

The Haddoo housebold was astir. Joe's team, bitched to the double sleigh, was at the door with the extended box piled full of sacked wheat. Joe bimself, enveloped in fur coat and mittens, was about to mount the load, wheo his wife came out with a slip of paper in her hand.

Fiere, Joe,' she said, 'is a list of litue things I wish you mould get for 10 morrow. We woold like some sugar and ica for Christmas, and don't forget Minaie's shocs. Poor girl, she bas so long apticipated shoes for Christmas that I am afraid the disap. pointment would kill ber if she did not get them.
'All right, Lucy; I'll not forget them,' he replied, placing the slip in an inner pocket.
'And Joe,' she continued, the habitual ook ot anarety on her tate deepening.

- What, Lucy?' he asked, trying to act as if he did not understand the import of her troubled manner.

Take care of yout money and come home early; won't you, Joe?' she pleaded. ' Yes, Lucy ; l'll be home by five'o'clock, sure.'

He bade her good-bye, climbed on the lodd and drove oft. She watched him out of sight, and turned again to the low, tapered shanty she called home. She was a young woman, not yet thirty, but the lines on her face told of much suffering.
' Mamma, did you tell papa about the shoes?' asked a weak, childish voice.
' Yes, darling ; he promised sure to bring them.'
One corner of the room that served as kitchen, dining-room and sitting-room was curtained off. There, on a rude couch, lay six year old Minnie, just recovering from a serious illness. The little one had been without shoes all the fall, and Jack Frost had bitten her toes several times before she fell sick. All through her sleepless delirium she had begged for shoes, and had taken her bitter medicine under promise of having hem for Christmas.
'Can't I sit up long enough to try them on when papa comes?' she asked.
'Yes, Minase; we'll hold you up untul you try them anyway,'
A well-dressed, well-fed, evil-eyed man was looking ou. over the screens in the front of ia saloon when loe Haddon came intn wo with his wheat.
'Say, pard, let's keep an eye on Joe an' do him up before be goes out,' he said to a puppet-faced man at his side.

It was one o'clock when Joe left the Farmers' Elevator, bis sleigh empty and a chegue for twenty dollars in his pocket. - Ten dollars to pay a store bill, five dollars to the doctor, and five for Minaie's shoes and a Cirrstmas dinner. I'll do my business while the horses eat, then start for home,' be thought as he drove down the street to find accommodations for his team.

He had not gone far when the welldressed man accosted him.

- Hallo there, Joe: how do you make it nowadays?
- Pretty hard times,' replied Joe, trying to drive on.
' Oh, now, don't be in a rush. Hitch your team and come in a minute.'
'Can't do it', wes the reply. 'One of my children is sick and 1 am in a hurrp to get home.'
- Well, come in and have something to warm you up. Come on. It won't take you but a minute. You need bracing for your cold r:de bome.'

A litte more urging and Joe yielded. The horses were tued to a post and the two disappeared behind the partitiosed apartment of the saloon.

It mas a busy day for Mirs. Haddon with ber coildren and her work, but by five o'clock supper was ready-tbat is, if the dishes she had prepared could be called by that name. There were iot boiled potatoes, bread and barley coffec, no milk, sugar, or botter. It was all she bad to cook, but she had bestowed much care on it, and her table was neatly laid.

Snow had been falling since noon, and night came on unusualiy early. Anxious eyes had watched the road from town since three o'clock. When it became too dark to see they placed a light in the mandow. They waited until ien, but be did not come. The mother put away, untasted, her portion of the supper, and coaxed the disappointed children to bed. Minaie had been in good spirits all day, bravely swallowing frequent doses under the sumuius of new shoes. At cleven Mrs. Haddon weat to ber with a spoon and bottle in hand; she raised up the litte patient, and the quiverigg lips opened to receive the dreaded potion. Neither spoke of the shoes, and the mother knew that the child bad given them up as she had had to do before.

Slowly the long dark night wore away. Mrs. Haddon's sorr w was too great to be described. Not that she feared for Joe's safety, for he had often stayed in town over night, but the thought of the barren Christmas awaiting her littie ones was 100 much. She had to take down the little patched stockings hanging on the wall so pitifully waiting for Sauta Claus; she could not look at them. Near morning she fell into a roubled sleep, to be aroused by a ray ot sunlight streaming through the fosted win. dow. The Christmas day had dawned and the Christmas sun was lughting that desolate home.

The snow had drifted bigh over everything. She shovelled a path to the stables. Imagine her surprise to find Joe's team there, attached to the sleigh. The horses had crowded into the stables as far as their position would allow. Fearing some dreadful thing had befallen ber husband, she bastened to the iouse of ber nearest neighbor, a mile off. The neighbor went at once to town, traced Joe to the afore-sadd saloon and was told by the barkeeper: "We put him out $o^{\prime}$ here about one o'clock. He was full, and got 100 noisy. He aeclared some of us bad stolen a cheque from him, and kicked up such a racket that we chased him out." The town was small and they soon searched it thoroughly, but found nothing further concerning his whereabouts. The eatire neighborhood came out and spared neather pains nor labor to find the lost man, but without success. Chris?mas Day came and went, a week, a month, three months passed, and he had not yet been found.

With belp from kind peighbors the family struggled through the severe winter.

It was April before some of the great snowdrifts ylelded to the sun's warmit. The cbildren were playing one sunny day on what dad been their favorite coastiog place, when one of them noticed the sole of a man's boot protruding where the drift was crumbling. They cleared away the snow to find-their father's body.

Joe Hadion had perished within twedty rods of home. Ao empty flask lay nea: bim, and in his inner pocket they found the list Mrs. Haddon had given aim that December morning.-The lotic.

## UNDERGRADUATE LIFE AT OX: FORD.

The Oxford undergraduate lives in an atmosphere of tradition, and his life is encompassed with rules which the American undergraduate would find impossible, but which impress the visitor as boch delightfol and amusing. It is an amusiog rule, for instance, which forbids the uadergraduate to smoke after ten o'clock under penalty of a fire, which fine is increased by twopence if the smoking is continued after eleven $0^{\circ}$ clock. There is something so delightfully inconsequential in making smoking more pernicious at eleven than at ten. And the rule which fines an undergraduate of Bailol and his friends as well if he or thep pass the gate after nine: l used to lezve that college for no other reason than to hear the man at the gate say, "You are charged to Mr. - , sir," which meant that one of the undergraduates would have to pay the college one large penay because I chose to go out and come in asain at the unatural hour of ten in the evening. There were also some delightfol rales as to when and where the undergraduate must appear in his cap and gown, which latter be wears with a careless contempt that would greatly shock the Seaiors of the colleges in the Westera States who adopt the bat and sown anaually, and announce the fact in the papers. It struck me as a most dicollette garment, and was in mosi cases very ragged, and wore without much dignity, for it only hung from the shoulders to the waist like a knapsack, or was carried mrapped op in a buadle in one hand.

The day of an Oxford man is somewhat
different from that of an American student He rises at eight, and goes to chapel, and from chapel to breakfast in his own ronm, where he gets a most substantial breakfas -I never saw such substantial breaklasts anywhere else-or, what is more likely, he breakfasts with some one else in some one else's rooms. This is a most excellent and hospitable habit, and prevails generally. So tar as I could see, no one ever lunched or dined or breakfasted alone. He either $\mathrm{w}_{\mathrm{d}}$ engaged somewhere else or was giving? party of his own. And it frequently hap pened that after we were all seated our hos would remember that he should be lunching with another man, and we would all march over to the other man's rooms and be re ceived as a matter of course. It was asi they dreaded being left alone with their thoughts. It struck me as a university fot the cultivation of bospitality before anything else.

After breakfast the undergraduate "reads" a bit, and then luacbes with an. other mas, and reads a littic more, and theo goes out on the river or to the cricket-fielo until dianer. The weather permits this out of door life all the year round, which is blessing the Oxford man enjoys and whict his snow-bound American cousin does not His dinner is at seven, and if in hall it is a very picturesque meal.

After dinner the undergraduate read with his tutor out of college or in his om: room. He cannot leave the college after certain early hour, and if he should stay on all night the consequences would be awfol This is, of course, quite as incomprehens ible to an American as are the jagged iros spikes and broken glass which top the col lege walls.
It is only fair to say of these prisoos hat they are the loveliest prisons in the world, and that they are only prisons bf aight. By day the gardens and tawns of th quadrangles, as cultivated and old beautiful as any in England, are as free, one wonders bow any one ever studies there One generally associates study with green-baize table, a student-lamp, a towel, and a locked door. How men study looking out on turf as soft glossy as green velvet, with great buttresses and towers about it , and rows above sows of window boxes of flow set into the gray walls like orchids on a deaz tree, and a lawn-tennis match going onit one coraer, is more than I can understand The only obvious answer is that they do 50 study. I am sure the men I knew did no But there must be some who do, else from where would come the supply of dons? Ricinard Harding Dazis, ir: Harper's Mfos a=inc.

ABOOT TUE BABY'S BED.
With regard to infants and their beds warmith, next to the purity of the atmosphere is of essertial importance. Proportiocal. fant is more thansm the body of tae it of exposure as that of an adult, and its fecbis ness for several months is such as to requr slecp for almost the whole of its time whe: slecp for alm
not aursing.

Its bed should be soft and the coveri light and warm. It should at the first, $25^{i}$ for at least a rreek after birth, be place upon tss stde, rell over on its stomach, mina As mouth and nose free, lest it strangle hia the trickling of the salya into the windpp:
After a time, when it has gained suffict: strength and koomledge to use its limbs, increased comfort, it may be placed upon back, or at its own maclination. But in $p$ ug $3 t$ in bed with its mother, which is ge crally best, care should always be takeor so place it that it is not tikely to work its r . down under the bedelothes, where it no. inhale the effiuvium from the body of mother.
1 Cradles and cribs are not only of gre convenience, due care being observed regard to the softaess and warmit of placier the ocectpant as to secure the access to fresh air and warmith, without heating, which should be guarded against ght rool covering
Babj wasgons require at least the care with rexard to bed and coverion ent the speciraction of heat from the by cold pavements.
To prevent this it is well to have ane ctio underbed; and for the same reason the baby wagons are best which have tit

Our Doung jfolks.

r'GE REASON.

Grandma Guff spid a curious thing,
"Boys may whistle, but girls must sing." That's the very thing I heard her say
To Kate, no longer than yesterday.
"Boys may whistle." Of course they may, It they pucker their lips thelprop But for the lise of me I cant see
Why Kate can't whistle as well as me.
"O Bovs may whistle, but girls mast simg,
Now I call that a curious thing
If boys can whistle, why can't girls, too
It's the easiest thing in the world to do.
So if the boys can whistle and do it well
Why cannot girls-will somebody tell
Why cant they do what a boy can do?
That is the thing $I$ should like to know.
1 went to father and asked him why
Girls couldn't whistle as weil as I,
And he said, "The reason that firls must sing,
And he said, "The reason that gurls,
Is because a girl's a sing ${ }^{3}$ "ular thing."
And grandma laughed till I knew she'd ache
When I said I thought it all a mistake. "Nerer mind, little man," I hemed her say, They :cill noake you whastle enough some day." - Necu Orleans Pecajurne.

## a GIRL'S HEROISM.

Oa the banks of the river Rhine not far from Boan, stands a quaint Dutch windmill which marks the spot of a girl's courageous deed. The adventure is told as follows

One Sunday morning the miller and his family set out as usual to attend service in the village of Heasel, leaving the mill, to which the dwelling house was attached, in charge of bis hired maid, Hanchen, a bravebearted girl. The youngest child being still to0 small to be taken to church remained also ander her care.
As Hanchen was busily engaged in preparing dinner for the family, she was interrupte: "u a visit from her admirer, Heinrich Botieler. He was an idle, worthless fellow, and the miller, who knew his character, had forbidden him to enter the house. Hanchen, however, could not believe all the stories she had heard against her lover, and was sincerely attached to him. So she greeted him kindly, got something for him so eat, and even sat down to chat a little with him. As he was eating be let fall his knile and requested Hanchen to pick it up for bim. At first she playfully refused, tell ing bin he was getting too lazy, but fanally she stooped down to pick it up, when the treacherous villain caught her by the aape of the neck, drew a dagger from under bis coat, and threateped to kill ber if she did not immediately tell where the miller kept bis money.

The girl was surprised and terrified, and allempted to lurn bim from such a base deed, bat he continued to hold ber throat in bis vice-like grip, !eaving her the choice of death or betrayal of he: master. At this instant all her native coarage anoke, and a lofty determination sprang up to defeat the robber and save her master's movey and her oma life.

At once her manner shanged. Ste affected to gield to his wishes, saving in a noe-begone tone, "Well, what must be, mast. But if you carry away the miller's gold you must take me with you, too, for I roald be suspected and beaten if I stayed behisd."

At leagth he let her go, on ber suggestion that the family would soon retarn fromi charch. She then led the wav to the miller's bedroom and shoxed him the coffer where be kept bis money.
"Here," she said, taking an axe from the corner, "you can open it with this while I ran upstairs a moment."

Completely deceived by her willing manner, he allowed her to leave the room, and began to chop open the box and to fill bis pockets with the money. In the meantime fianchen, after going up one flight of stairs throed jack another way, and crecping sitently along the corridor, grasped with both bands the beavy oken door, swang it

The robber was securely amprisoned, for it was impossible to batter down the thick door or walls.

Hanchen next rushed down to give the alarm. The only one in sinht being the miller's litte boy, five years old, she called to him with all her might: "Run to meet your father as he comes from church. A robber in the house." The child, though frightened somewhat, obeyed and began running down the road.

Overcome with the emotion of grief and thankfulness, Hanchen sank down upon the doorstep weeping. But at this moment she was roused by a shrill whistie from her prisoner, Heinrich, who stood behind the grated window above. Next he shouted to some companion without to catch the child runing away and kill the girl. She soon saw a rufian start up from a ravine where he was hiding, and catching up the child in his arms hastened towards the mill. At once she perceived this oew danger and formed a plan to thwart it.

Retreating into the mill she double lecked. and bolted the door, the only appar ent entrance into the building, and took her post at the upper casement determined to defend toe miller's property at all hazards.

As the ruffian approached the building carrying the child, he threatened to kill it and burn the building unless the door mas immediately opened. Poor Hanchen's heart quailed at the terrible threat, but she knew that duty forbade compromise and bravely resolved to stand by her post until death.

I put my trust in God," was the noble reply.

The villain now set down the child to look about for a good place to set fire to the building, and in so doing discovered an entrance to the building unthought of by Hanchen. It was a large hole in the wall leading to the great wheel and other machinery of the mill. Exultant at this discovery he returned to tie the hands and feet of the poor child to prevent its escaps, and then stole stealthily back and entered the opening.

Hanchen did not perceive these movements of the ruffian, but meanume a thought had come to her. She remembered it was Sabbath, when the mill never worked. So if the windmill was started all the neighbors would see it and come running to see what had happened, and especially the miller would hasten home. Accustomed from childhood to the machinery, it was but the work of a moment to set all in motion. A brisk brecze had sprung up, which set the sails fast figing. With creaking and groaning the great wheel begins to turn and gaadually become swifter. It happened that just at the moment the whecl started, the raffian intruder had squeezed through the opening and dropped into the interior of the huge drum wheel. His dismay may be imagined when he felt the wheel turning and was unable to jump out without breaking his neck. Wildy terrifed, be uttered sbricks and imprecations. Hearing a noise Hanchen san to the spot and saw him caught like a rat in a trap. She was delighted at this turn of affairs and had no thought of liberating him, for she knew that if he remained against the bottom of the wheel be was in no danger of falling off, even if he lost consciousness. He made cager entreaties and wild threats to Hanchen, but all of no avail, and soon became so dizzy that the fell uncensctous against the zim of the wheel, and his body continued to be whirled about.

At length a loud rapping was heard at the door and she flew 10 open it. There was the miller with bis family and a number of acigbbors, all ia the greatest excitemeat at seeing the sails in fall swing on Sabbath and still more at fioding the =bild lying bound in the grass, too terrificd to tell what had happened.

Hanchen in a few words told all that had ocearrei, and then overcome by her emotoons of salety and relief sank exbausted upon the floor.

The reseacrs immediately stopped the
nathinery of the mill and dragged out the aconscious form of the robber villain.
Heinrich also was brought forth from the bed-chamber, and both were taken under strong escourt to Bonn, where they soon after received the reward of theis crimes.

In the narrative of this extraordinary act of heroism it is added that the incident effectually destroved Hanchen's liking for the unvorthy suitor, and some years atter ward was wedded to the miller's eldest son, and lived the remander of her lite at the scene of her heroic act and happy rescue.By Henry Homespun.

## AMERICA DISCOVERED BYA BOY.

Almost 450 years before Christopher Columbus was born, America was discovered by a Normegian boy named Biorn, son of Hergolf. He was known by no other title, for in those days sons did not sbare the father's name.

In the year 1002, Hergolf, an Iceland colonist, fitted out two small vessels for a trading voyage to the Greenland settiement, and placed one of these under the command of his son, Biorn, a youth of sixteen years, who, having been bred to the sea almost siace infancy, bad mastered the details of bis protession by the time that he arrived at an age when other boys usually commence their apprenticeship.

When near the southern coast of Greenland, Biorn's ship encountered a heavy northeasterly gale, which lasted several days, and drove his vessel far to the south and west. The storm broke in the night, and when morning dawned he discovered a strange land close ahead. Sailing along the coast for some distance, he found a large bay, into which he steered and dropped anchor. Upon landiag, the counary was seen to be clothed with vegeiation, and the streams swarming with fine salmon. Trees of large growth grew in great numbers just back from the shore, and the climate pas balmy and delightful. Of natives they saw nothing, and believed the land uninhabited.

Rejoiced over this important discovery, Biotn returned to Iceland, and communicat ed the news to his friend Lief, son of Eric the Red, who had founded the colony on the coast of that island. The two ambitious young men immediately entered into an agreement to share the expense of equipp. ing a suitable vessel, sailing to this dewly discovered land, and bringing back whatever cargo promised to reimburse them for filling our the ship.

Their first sight of the nery land was not calculated to impress Lef with a promise of its fruiffulaess, for $1 t$ was rocky, barren and gloomy. This gave rise to openly expressed dissatisfaction on bis part, but Biron assured him that further south they would meet with green fields and woodlands. After the fashion of the early navigators in naming geograpaical discoveries according to the features first present ed, this place they called Gelleland, and to the low, sandy shore which they observed beyond it, and which was covered in spots with clumps of small tress, they gave the name of Markland. Two days later they fell in with a new line of coast, and sailing alogg this for several hours, Biorn made out the hay in which he had anchored on his previous vogage Into this barbour they brought the ship and moored her.

This Vialand of the early voyagers is known at the presedt day as Newfouadland. After making several short cruises to the sonthward and westrara, and sailing through the Gulf of St. Lamience until the river of thai name was reached, the ship returned to her first anchorase, where the explore:s passed the winter.

Ia the accoant of this remarkabic royagc, made five centurics before King Ferdinand and Queca Isabella bade God speed to the Italian navigator in ite Spanish harbor of Palos, is is recorded by Biorn and

Lef that the length of the shortest day during the winter of the year 1002.3 was eight hours. This proves conclusively that this Vinland of theirs was no further north than Newfoundiand, othervise the tength of the day would have been shorter.-Harpir's Voung Paphe.

## | TRUE MERO

The truest hero is not be who does a siogle great deed but be who acts nobly in the daily events of tife. The following anecdote from the daily press pictures true nobility in a faithful follower of the meek and lowly Jesus:
"There," sald a neighbor, pointing to a village carpenter, "there is a man who has done more good in this community than any other person who ever lived in it. He cannot talk much in public and be does not try. He is not worth two thousand dallars, and it is very little he can put down on subscription papers. But a new family never moves into the village that be does not find it out and give them a neighborly welcome and offer them some service. He is on the lookout to give strangers a seat in his pew at church. He is always ready to watch with a sick neighbor and look after his affairs for him. I believe that he and his wife keep house plants in the winter mainly that they may be able to send litile bouquets to friends and invalids. He finds time for a pleasant word to every child he meets. He bas a genius for helping folks, and it does me good to meet him on the strect.'

CONGREGATIONAL MEETINGS.
Yictoria B.C.: The amnual meeting of reporis show the congecgation to be in a prosperous condition. Forty-one were received during the year, making the cummuaion soll a97. The Sunday school has a roll of $3^{6} 2$ pupils, with an efficient corps of offisers and tesehers ; and contratured S $_{597 \text {. The C. E. } \mathrm{S} \text {. is well organized, }}$ and has bad $\%$ oud zafluence oa the truly religious Hife of the young people; nad contributed nearly
$\$ 300$ for local missions. at the request of the $\$ 300$ for local missions. At the request of the Bession the society undettook to canvass the con-
kregatiun every secund munath fur the schernes of gresatiun every secund munth lur the schemes of
ihe $C$ hurch, and succeeded in culieciog a sum, execping one year, ever given by First Cburch. The Ladies' sid Sociely at the beginning of the year allopied the "taleat plan, "when each was given Si.00 with ilice injunction to "occupy," and resalted in returns being coade io December varying from fifty cenis to forty dollars, making a total of $\$ 700$. The choir, one of the largest and best in the caty, ratsed by concerts \$372 The above sums, with the offerings for the support of ordinances. and ordinaty expeases, nearly $\$ 600$ witich is a cood showion fared nearly $\$ \mathrm{~S}, 000$, w
year of depression

Stratronll: At the annual meetiog of Knox Church (MIr. D. MeLennax in the chair) favorable teports, linancial and otherwise, were presented. The present membership is 721, addations during the year j9. The average aricndance at the Sabbath School was 292 ; and the receipts $\$ 237.32$. The membership of the Worithe amoun contribued Si6s.-35. The 46, and the amount contributed Si6s.33. The hichly satisfaciory state. The balance on hand from the previous year was $\$ 416.05$. The refrom the previous year was $\$ 416.05$. The re
cejpis fo: the jear from pew zents and cullections amounted :o $\$ 4.70 ; 95$ The amonnt of arrears at the cod of 1 Sof was $\$ 1,145.55$, but this had been reduced at the date of the meeting to $\$ 536$. So. The mortgage debt has been reduced from $\$_{3 .} . S 00$ to $\$ 2,600$ and there is 21 present $\$_{44} 6$ in ine bank to the credit of the mostrage actount. learing the amouar yei to be rased $\$ 2,160$. The total expeaditure during the year ras $\$ 0,616$. The amount expended for congregational pur poses was $\operatorname{Sin}$ ior other bencuoledi purposes $S_{1} S$, lyastor and people are to be cungratulated oo this satisfaciory cxhibit.

Yolnt EuNafl. The anncal congregational mecting ol the l'serbiterian Church here was held some time azo. Notrithsiandicg the preseat fanncial depression and the fact that severa \{amilies had lelt the village to reside elsewhere,
from the various seports read the aftairs of the congrcgation were found to be in a fairly satisfac loty condution. Daring the year the money paid out for all parposes amounted to S1, 0 is, leaviag out for all putposes amounted to $1,0 i 5$, eatiag
a balance in the ircasury. Daring the Jeas iventy-six games have been added to the com manion roll, two additional clders have been ordained, and tro societics of Christian En-dearor-2 seaior aed a junior-hare been organ ized. Alter sereral voics of thanks were rendered to the I.adic's Aid Association aad the rarious commitiecs and pelsons who had done jood roil during the jear, the congiegaiios dispersed, feel fromplished. scar's geod

## BRASS AND IRON



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AN OPEN IFTTERE
During the winter of 1592.93 , I was covered with limples on my right leg betreen the knee and ankle, and sought medical advice, lut getting no relief I tried a bottle of 13. B. 13., applying some of it to my leg as well as asing it interaal$i_{y}$, and the discase disapprared witbin three weeke, and I an thankfal to eay has never rcappeared.
N. Mitcirkir, Carman, Man.

The forticith volume of Mr. Spurgeon's sermons has been issued. This brings the number ol sermons printed weekly wathout a number of so $=393$. There are caough ua-
 pubushled madusir pome ran years more. iv publication sor some ien
Though dead, be set speake:b.

MENDELSSOHN CHOIR.

- The nexi concert of the above socicty is nonounced for Thursday, the zod May. A strook array of talent has been secared to assist the sociciy, as these names show: Signor Campanari, baritone, of New Yoric Niteropolitan Opera bouse; Miss Mary Lovise Clary, contralto also of New York;
and Herr Ludrig Blever, violinist, of and Me
Detroit.


## 3linistexs and Chutedus.

The Rev. I. A. Davidson has been elected Moderaior of the Presbytery of Cbatham.

The liev. M. P. Talling, B.A., at the recent uneeting of the London I'resbytery withdrew his
resignation tendered at a previous meeting.
The Rev. Robert Murray, editor of the Prescyperzan Hitne.s, Inalifax, favored us witha
liaternal call un Thursday of hast weeh. Ile had liaternal call on Thursday of last weeh IIe had
been allending a meeting of the Ilymal Commit. lec.

The Rev. David Mitchell, foranerly minister whe Cental Church in this city, but for several years pastor of the Scottish Church, Jersey City,
has tendered his resignation on account of conhas readered ill-health.

The Rev. Robert Johoston, B.A., B. L., pas. lor of St. ilodrew's Church. Linisay. has accepted the call to St. Andrew's Church, London,
Ont., and will sever his connection with the Ont., and will sever his connection with the
Lindsay pastorate on the $10: h$ of $A$ pril. tida
The Nev. Dr. Smith, of Kingston, lectured io
Melville Church, Fergus, recenily, taking fur his Melville Chureh, Fergus, recenily, taking fur his
sul ject "Boys I have known." This lecture was sul ject "Boys I have known." This lecture was
delivered in a very entertaining manner, and he delivered in a very entertaining manner, and he
held the close attention of his audience toroughheld the
oul.

Mr. R. J. Clare, who has been superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School, Georgetown, for some time, is leaving that place. On Sunday
the teachers, officers and scholars of the school the teachers, officers and scholars of the school
presented him with a splendidly bound Bible and presented
an address.

The people of Knox Church, Ayr (Rer. John Thompson, pastor), find the seating capacity of tbe Church quite inadequate to accommodate the
nembers and adherents, are adding a few members and adhereats, are adding a few
seats in the body of the Church. They are also seats in the body of
buildiag eleven sheds.

The ladies of the King strect Preshyterian Church, London, held a social the other nicht, in aid of the city's poor, and as a result upwards of 400 pounds of bread, meat, flour, potatues, etc., of whom there are a great number.
The recent reviral services in the Presbyterian Church, Colliagrood, were largely altended and greatly appreciated. The Ker. D. MuClae was
assisted by Rev. Alfred Eowler, B.A. At the last communion sermice there was thelargest attendance of members in the history of the congregation.

The death is announced of the Rev. Alexander Ciquhart, who, for over twenty years, was pastor at Danwich, removing to Corvana foar years, ago.
A rife aed one daukhter mourn the loss of a los A rife and one dauhhter mourn the loss of a los
ing husband and fation. Deceased was in the 4 Sth year uf his 2ge, asd was keld in high esteem by all who knew him.

The pulnit of Knox Church, Millbank, Rer. the 3rd inst., morning and erening by the Res the 3rd inst., morning and erening, by the Rev
Charies Stecte, Fice Church minister of Cambus. nethad, Scolland, who is on a three months visit to Canada and the United S'ates. Mr. Stecle was listened to with wrapt altention during both services.
At the preparatory services in Nioox Church, Gaelph, conducled by the Req. John Mclnnis, of Elora, on Friday, March roth, 2 stalewent was Jead Brom the Missionary Association by Rev. J . $\$ 1,1 j I$ has contributed by this congregation for
Shurch schemes, this being the first time that the church schemes, this being the first time that the
actual missionary contributions of the members actual missionarycontributions of the members
had reached the amount expected by the Preshytery and General Assembly.

A surprise party of about fifty of the young people of Leeaskdale congregation took possession of the manse on Fridzy creding, their object being to pay their farewell visit to Miss Wavlack
who intends stom to take up her residence in who intends suon to take up her resiacace in
Stagner. After spending a most edjoyable cecniog a rect flattering address, sigaed on behall of the young ineople by Miss Crocice. Miss Shier, Mr. J. M. Laki, and Mis. Chas. Kennedy, uas read, and Miss VanViack was prescaicd withz beautiful dressing case. Bible, and hymn book
Miss lablach responded ia sutable icrms. Miss Vablach responded ia sutable icrms
thanking her many ficends for their kindiness.

The Ecr. Dt. Cuchraoc has मri: cer a ic ici $\because$ the kew. We. G. Sordadio the late Mr. Thomas the high estecm in which the late .Mr. Thoma - I bare been readiog with very greal interes and meiancholy pleasurc jour sermon on my long iffefriend, Mr. Thomas Gordon The neks of his death wis 10 me a great shock. IIc was, in addition to all you say, and say so well, for zaans years 2 member of our IIome Mission Commitice, on whose calm jodgenesi I cier rciite' Ile was a good man in no ordinary sease, and the poord God sustain the widow and make this dispenGod sustain the मidow and make this disp
sation a means of blessing to your Charch."

The aonifersary of St. Paul's Chorch, Wiarbath, March jrd, zand a social satherine on the following Moadas. Fer. G. Mrunto, of Marrienn, has conducted the anoirctsary sermecs now for lhe third gcar, and so popular has he become in Wiation thal the church tras not only cromded, but many had to be turced away in the crenimg, the large church baviag the aisies, pulpit and
every available seat occupied before service began. The offerlory was on Sabbalh slightly over ing the tirst year of a teq nearly $\$ 100$, this be ate. The progress made, and the harmony is vet encouraging. The Episcopal, Methodist and Baptist clergy of the tuwn all took part in the
Monday evening tea. Monday evening tea.
$V$ Presbyterians, says a kind contributor in visit from the were greatly pleased to have a mon on their way to Clims. Goforth and Slim they were with us. The Rev On the 3 ul inst. ed in St. Andrew's in the morning, St. Ardan's in the alternoon, and First Church in the even ing. The Rev. Mr. Slimmon preached in the Sunday St St. Paul's, addressed St. Audrev's Sunday School in the alternoon, and preache.j at
evening service in St. Columba Church. The evening service in St. Columba, Church. The
discourses were very much enjoyed, and we look for an increase in interest in Foreign Mission work as the result of their visit. Both ministers were greatly delighted with our balmy weather and beautiful flowers, they were buch a contrast to the still winter-bound east they had left. On Monday two of the city ministers and a few others accompanied them out to the Empress of Cherna and saw them and Dr. Malcolm who boarded her at Vancouver safely off on their journey."

Woodland Church held its annual service on Tuesday evening, March 5 th. The ladies of with an excellent tea, which alithoroughly enjoy ed. The speaking was excellent in matter and form, the speakers being the Rev. Mr. Honey, of Conn; Mr. Martin, ex-mapyor of Mount Furest; Mr. Halsted, banker, of Mount Forest, and Mr. Ilampton, reere of Mount Forest, who entertained the audience. e.pectally the younger portion of it, showing that no oiber people on earth have greater reason to be thankful than we
here in Ontario. Messrs. A. Matio son of Mount Forest; Messis. Murdock, recre of Egremont, Fraser, depury reeve, and Bye and Egremont, Fraser, depuly recve, and Bye aad
Innter, councillors of Egremont, also made briel addresses. The North Luther choir, under the able leadership of SIr. Sturdy, acquitied themselves admirably to the satisfactioc. of all. The chair was occupied by the pastor. of av. H. MeKellar. After the usual votes of thanks the choir led the whole congregation in sioging, "Home, saecet home, there is no place like home," after
which the Rev. Mr. Honey pronounced the which the

The Prestyienana of Gienboro, Man. (Rev. A. McD. Hargy pastor), lost therr church by fire on alubath, jra tast. The tlames broke unt at to a.m., su that at the regular tume for service
the congregation assembled to witacss the burnthe congregation assembled to witness the burn-
ang of therr chureh home, dedizated but tive years sing of thent church hume, dedizated but tive years since. It tas a that frame buatding $50 \times 30$, seared fur 225, and weil finisbed outside and withan. purpuigh Bithe, charsons of the curnens the organ, puiph Bribie, chars, lamps and pews the latter umporea and patd fur by the ladies Ald 2ta
cost of $\$ 300$ ) were saved. The loss is tell ver keealy, but after evening service it was decided that thuugh the tire had consumed their buildine the congregatioa still hred, and Moaday mornina a subscription list was started, and before the ashes mere cold it had been circulated ahrough the greater part of the cong:egation and arrangements completed for hauling stone at once for the is manifen of he new church. Great heartine s is manifested in preparating for re-building and many ate ofiering assistance who never look any interest herctoiore. Coming so soon after the ing the former church in 1SS9. the purchase of a manse io 1890, and, added to this, the financial depression, the erection of the neti building will be a heavgstruggle. The assistance of sympathizing congregations would be gladly welcomed The MIrthodist Church has been kindly offered for morning service.

## OBITUARY.

Mr. Alex. Leask, an clder in the congrega tios of Wick, passed peacefally into the eteran rest on Februars ;th. Mr. Leask was born in godly psople and originalls intended bim for the ministry, but when be ras fourtect years of the tacs came to Cadada, and preparation for the ministrg was abandoncd. On reaching manhood Mr. Leash seulied in Brock un the farm on which
he resided antit his death. he resided ontil his death. During the long
pesiod of forty-five gears he was closely identified pesiod of forig-five gears he was closely identified with at ithat conceraed the well-bergg uf the cum
manity io which he lived. Through his father's munity in which he lived. Through his father's
and his own efforts 2 congregation was formed at Wiek and land giren for 2 charch and manse. For thirty-seres years he was an elder in th congrogaion, auriag Ehich time he was also
session cleth, Sabbalh-school superintendent and treasurer ; be wiss erer conscientious and faith ful in the discharge of dety. Of a retising dispo. sition he never soaght public sollec, bat when required has misdom and ceperacace were licely given, and his jodgment coce expressed was seldom depatted from. Very few canasiers on 125 men had a fuller or wase accurate knowledfe of
the English Bible; very fer could cqual bim in the English Bible; vety fer could equal bim in
prajer. Stronginiclligence, conscientionamers and prajer. Strong
zeal characterized all he did. As 2 prolessed Ceristian he was rexula: in alterdance an the pablic
 fal fiend he rill be long moarned. The death of Mr. Leask itas made doubly sad by the lact the rithin 2 fere hours from the time he died his amiabic wife joiace him across the firer. She was ill whea bea busband died, and oa hearing of

## Oo You Realize

that every drop of blood in the body passes, ihrough the kidnegs every three
minutes day and night!

## Good Heallh is Assured <br> $\pi$

if the kidneys, the sewers of the system,
are free from disease and able to perform their great work of purifying the blood.
pure blood you can avoid sickness, and ou cannor Put your kidneys in a healthy condition by the use ol
Wanners Sate Cure
and your blood will be pure; your appe-
tite will return ; your nerves firm, and you lite will relurn; your nerves firm, and you
will enjoy lile as only those with good will enjoy lite as only those
health and sound bodies can.

Warner's Safe Core is sold by all druggists througbout the world. Home Office : London, Eng. Branches: Toronto, Rochester, Frankfort, Paris,
lingen and Dunedin.
has deah had no desite iv sative him, and som she 100 passed quietly and trustfulls amay. During forty-fuur, years she haj been his partace in many juss and sorrows, almays bright, hopeful, courage
ous and resourceful, and when Jehovah changed ous and resourceful, and when Jehovah changed bis cuantance and sent him away she too said fareprell and ber spinit touk its night foll of glad ness and blessed hope. They were " lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided." The funeral which was very large was conducied must impressively by the Rev.
J. M. Cameron, assisted by the Rers. W. $G$. J. M. Cameson, assisted by the Revs. W. G.
Hanoa, P.A. McLeod and G. Mckay. The church was tastefully draped and mang were the tears was tastefully draped and mang were the tears
shed. Pcrbaps the most touching thing of all was to see the Sabbath-school scholass march past the cofinas in solema procession, many of them weeping as they took a last look at their departed leader. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." After the serrice the procession moved to the cemetery where the bodios were laid in the same grase to wait the resurecetion of the just. Would Ale the Chur Alexander Leask was.

## Dypyessia

Dr. T. H. Andrews, Jefforson Medical College, Philadniphia, says of
Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
'A woaderfal remedy which gavo me most gratifying results in tho worst forms of dsspepsia.

It reaches various forms of Dyspepsia that no other medicine seems to touch, assisting the weakened stumach, and making the process of digestion natural and easy.
Descriptive pamphlet frec on application to 3 sumford Chemical horka, frovideace, R.1.
Boware of Substitates and Imitations.:

A VERY GRATIFYING REPORT.
submitted bi tie federal life COMPANY'S DIRECTORS.

The Thittenth Annual Meeting-The Annual Report Shows an Increase of Business and Preseats a hopeful Outlook for the Current Year.
The thisteenth annual mecting of the Federal Lite Assurance Company was held at the head office in llamilton, Tuesday 5th inst. Owing to the unavoidsble alsence of the President, James II. Beatty, Vm. Kerns, M.L A.r occupied the following report was suomitted:

## dirbcton's retort.

Your directors have much pearure in sub. mitting herewith for you appruval the thitoenth aunual statement of the company, showing the amount or iasurance written, the reccipts and assels and liabilities of the company at the close of the year.
Fourteen hundred and one applications for insurance, amounting to $\$ 1,974,700$ were received duting the year ; or these apphichions 1,261 were accepted for $\$ 1,761,7 \infty 0$. The remainder were either declioed or in abeyance, waiting further information at the end of the year.
The insurance written was of a most desirable class, both in the rate of premium and the disfor the amount insured.
The aggregate amount assured by the come uy was not increased, though more than 300 lires were added to those previously insured.
The assets of the company were increased during the year $\$ 52,709.48$, and the reserve habilities by $\$ 41,914$ 99, bie difference of aearly $\$ 11,000$ being an addition to the company's urplus of the previous year, a very satisfactory resalt, in view of the considerable amount paid opolicy holders for claims and profits.
The security to policy-holders. including the guarantee capital, was at the close of the year
St,041,610.78, and the latalities for reserves $\varepsilon$ ad alloutstanding claims $\$ 336,6750$, showiag a antplus of $\$ 744,945 \cdot 75$. Exclusvive of uncalled guarantee capial, the surplus to policy-holders Fas $\$_{95}, 132.75$
the claims of the jear amounted to S95,759.34 (re-insurance deducted) uder 36 poicices; a redoction of eleven in the number of eeslhs and about $\$ 7,000$ in the amount iasured. The depression in nearly all branches has beat core 23 to new enarements, and sone dif. hrealiy io is conumance ese exing cone On the whole, howeser the results of the com. paoy's business dungy the pear have piven your directors much satisfaction. The oullook for the current year is ofa most promising nature, our
nex bosiness beiog greally io cxecss of, and the oem basiness being greally in exeess of, and the
morrality much less thad, that for the correspondiog monibs last year.
We have an cxecllent staft of ageats who are doine a good work, and will, with such support as the company is now able to give them, make very farorabic returns duriag the year in all branches
of their agency wort: In surtenderios our
ha surtendering our tsust into your bands we cord of the cormanyy. for its upticht business methods, for its gooad returns to policy bolders, and upon its continued progress in all departments pettaiaing to the welfare of its policy. holders and which constitute a sure foundation or fulure prosperity.
The accompanying certificate from the company's auditors vouches for the correctaess of the

## Smoked Clocks, Silverware, Jewellery, Ete.,

May be purehased from us at mondious reductions. The whole slock has got 10 co and we have deicrmin

This is your opportunity.
Ladg's Silver Walches as low as $\$ 3$ cach.

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168 Yonge Strbet, Toronto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS. not exoredino four lines 25 oents.

## DEATH.

At 156 St. Luke strect, on the 4 th inst Helen McLeod, beloved wite of Janes Ross. statements submitted herewith, all accounts, securities and vouchers having been examined b them.

DAVID DEXTER,
JAS. II. BEATTY, President.
financial statement for the year Incomo- ENDING DEC. 318T, 1691.
 Intorest.... ...................................

Disbursoments-





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, Real estate $-\ldots$



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Sapplag socarty
Pald ap and
cuas rantoo capral


Amonat asaurcd ........
AUDITORS'
To the President and Directors of the Federal Life Assurance Company.
Gentlemen :
We have made a careful audit of the books of your conpany for the year ending 3 ist Decem
The securities have been inspected and cora
pared with the ledger accounts, and luuna ic agree therewith.
the 3 rst December, is indicated bumpany, as on the 3 Ist December, is indicaied by the accom Painspectfully submitted
R. STEPIENS,

Sherman e. Townsend.

$$
\text { Hamilton, March } 2,3595 .
$$

The adopion of the report was mored uy Ms Kerns. seconded by Dr. Burns, and carried un mover. seconder and other shareholders.

The medical director, Dr. A. Woolvertor. submitted an interesting report and analysis of the death rate experience of the company for the past year, for which he was tendered a vote ot hanks.
The retiring ditectors were re-elected and the uditors re-appointed.
At a subsequent meeliar of directors the of ficers of the board were all re-clected.
the largest in tile world.
Srem the Chump, Intr. OMmn.
Anouncement is now made that The N. K Fairbant Compacy are 2uraut to take another sied fortard, 20 maro zoother page in their histiory of progress, by introducing abe har new sosp. Thay original manace:
For twenty five years this compzny was lkewise the leading lard producer of the world, 200 abandoned lard meroly because a new world was io be conquered. With keen besidess perception they saw 19 colion sced oil the basis for a still larger busifiess in a more healthicul. more ceonomical and in erery way more desirable food pro. duct than lard. Wen the new product was perfect anir thention tom the lard aranged they with $=$ courape born of the coofidence that they bad produced what the world had so lone demand ed, viz., a sobstitute for fard, they launched "d. Vituolece." sobsizute for lard, they launched public of this scally meritorious article attracted the allenticn of the erer.ready imitator and the masket was 5000 floosed with imitations. sziling ander colors of all descriptions. Bat Cottolene was first in the hear: of the people and those who use it are not at all likely to go hack to lare os zecepl an imitation.
tes Narbank Company autibnte theis success to the merrit of the asticies they produce; to the tace laat heir producis are siaple necessi, fal, persisteot nemspaper adretising, which ther coathace through all scasons, in hard times and io socd.
In the advertising branch of the business they
re represented br the well-koomn firm of N. W. are represented bp the well.knomn frm of N. W.
Ayce $\&$ Son of Philadelphia, Fho puchasc ali



## After the Grip

No Strength, No Ambition Hood's Sarsaparilla Cave Perfect Health.
The follundug leter ts from a well-known merchant tallor of St. George, N. B.:
C. 1. Hood $\mathfrak{c}$ Co., l.owell. Mass.:

Gentemen - i am gha to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla amd houd's pills have done me a great deal of goul. 1 hat a severo atack o the grop in tee water, and after gethug over the fever 1 du hut setin to gather streng ghi, and had nu ambuyut Mouds sarsamarila proved to be salusfactury, and I reconmenul has medicino to
all who are allited wih rheumatism or othe

## Hood's phimicures

allictlons caused by polson and poor blood. Ata use It when I need a tunle We also kee, $\frac{\text { J. W. Mh } n \text { E.mas, st. George, New Mrunswick. }}{\text { Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and ds }}$ not purge, paln or gripe. Sold by all druggists

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#### Abstract

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NOTICE TO SABBATH SCHOOL.S.












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OHOERE FOLBM.


So. יr Sitre
Nasse ar tammans.
Prion: pes Nis


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## If you must draw the line at

and have, like thousands of other people, to avoid all food prepared with it, this is to remind you that there is a clean, delicate and healthful vegetable shortening, which can be used in its place. If you will

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instead of lard, you can eat pie, pastry and the other "good things" which other folks enjoy, without fear of dyspeptic consequences. Deliverance from lard has come.

Buy a pail, try it in your own kitchen, and be convinced.

Cottolene is sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.


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BUCKEYE CHURG Bells, Paals and Chimes. Beat Inso Copper ane En Inc:


BCCERIE BELLE FOGXNRT
STAINED
$x$ : GLASS $x$


## Sbitisb and Jforetgn.

Plans are developing for the holding of a Pan-American Congress of Religion and Education in this country the coming sum mer.

Canon Scolt Robertson gives bis twenty eighth annual summary of British contribu tons to Foreign Missions, giving a total o 21,288,257.

By the death of Mrs. Florentinc Franke of Charleston, S. C., about $\$ 45,000$ will be secured for the founding of a Lutheran hos pital and home in that city.

An interesting mission has been opened among the Algerian lews. Miss L. Trotter and her associates are doing a good work in that North African country.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has offered to add two dollars for every three dollars given by the Baptists of New York city for the prosecution of the city mission work.

It is proposed, as the outcome of a re cent tour in the interests of Jewish evan gelization, to establish a permanent Jewish nission at Johannesburg, in South Africa.

During the past year 64,000 Bibles and Scripture portions, logether with tracts in various languages, have been put into cirulation by the ludapesth mission to the ews.

One of the last acts of the House of Representatives of the U. S. was the passage of the bill to suppress traffic in lottery ickets between the States and with foreign countries.

The Board of Managers of the Allegheny Day Nursery were las, week presented with a check for $\$ 1,000$. The gift was made by Mrs. Harry Darlington of Irwin avenue Allegheny.

Jewesses of St. Louis bave formed the Sisterhood of Persnoal Service, a charitble organization which will care for the poor of their own denomination and educate beir children.

Prince Metternich, son of the famous Austrian diplomat of that name, was found dead in bed in Vienna, March was Tound cause of his death was apoplexy. He was 66 years of age.

After a long illness, Ismail Pasha, ex Viceroy, or Khedive, of Egypt, died in Con stantinople on March 2nd. He was the grandson of the celebrated Mehemit Ali, and was born in Cairo in 1830.

Dyspepsia seldom causes death, but permits its victims to live on in misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures dyspepsia and all stomach troubles.

Mrs. Ballington Booth, of the Salvation Army, was, March Gih, granted a minister's incense by Probate Judge Ferris in Cincin. nati, Ohio. The document gives Mrs Booth the right to officiate at weddings.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has issued over 5,000,000 pages of missionary literature during the past year. It has
$6,12 \$$ organizations with 153,503 members.

Rev. Daviel Vrooman, lor twenty years a missionary of the Presbyterian Courch in

China, died at his home io San Fraocisco, Cal., Tuesday, March jth. La:terly he has lish dictionary

An unnamed deacon in Brooklyn bas made an offer, through his pastor, $t 0$ giv Dr. Gordon's last book on The Ministry of the Holy Spirit" to every minister in New York state whose salary does not ex ceed 5600 a year.

PIATN FACTS.
As a prompt, pleasant and perfect cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, pain in the chest, asthma, bron chilis, croup, whooping cough, quinss, innenza and all throat and lung troubles, Norway Pine Syrup is the best romedy known.

The University of Chicago graduates ave a" college setticment"at the stocke. yards, in charge of Miss Mary McDowell who was for some time connected with Hul House, in that city, where she gained expericoce for her preseat work.

The Jews in Jerusalem who have hither o been divided into three sections-the Sephardim, or Spadish Jews ; the Ash kenasim, or German Jews ; and the Kolleim, or poor Israclises, are about to be united into a single congregation.

## Pure

Calf's-foot
Jelly
Contains no gelatinc, and is particularly nourishing and appecizing for Invalids. deliger it at the hospitals free of Charge. Put up in tumblers, price
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WANTED 1000 MORE BOOK AGENTS
DARKNESS And DAYLIGBTINHEHYORK

By Rev. f!mant - 1 bbot.



THE EDITOR'S EXPERIENGE.
a surfanka for mivabal, ybiak phom Wuti: myshrisil.

Food Distressed ILim and it Began to Mave "Weakening Effect on the Meart-Many Rentelies Valed Before a Cure Was Fonnd.

From the Canso, N S, Bra.
While newspaper men aro called upon in their capaeity as publishers to print from week to week words of praise spoken in fn vour of proprietary medicines, it is mot uften that the editor himself feels it his duty to say a good word on behulf of any of these preparations. Ami yet, if a newsjaper has aetually found benefit from the use of a proprietary medieine, why should he not make it known to his readers, and thus perhaps point out to The elitor of the road to renewed health. to editor of the horese beheves it his duty to say a few words of praise in favour of a
remedy that has proved an inestimable boon remedy that has proved an inestimable boon
to him, and to say iom without any solicitato him, and to say them without any solicita-
thon on the part of the propretors of the medicine, who, as a matter of fars, had no reason to know that he was ailing or was using their medieme. For several years the editor of the Breroe hal been subject to that distressing comphaint, dyspepsin, and only those who have been similaty croubled cain know how much misery this tromble entails. To had but very hatlle appethe, and what he ness, und made him fecl tanuuid ami hevry often cansing intense pain in the stomach only releved by vomitm: up the food wheh he had taken. He was also troubled with palpitation of the heart, bronght on no doult by the dyspepisia. Numerous remednes al. leged to cirre dyspepsia were tried, but withont suceess, and the trouble was approaching a chronic state. At the suggestion of a friend Dr. Williams' link lills were tried and relie soon followed their use, and after at few boxes hasitively that he had been cured of this ders positwely that he hat been cured of his dys prepsia by thessine to mankind. To any oue reab a blessint
troubled with this complaint he would sirong ly recommend Dr. Williams link Pills. To newspaper men partienlarly they will bo found just the thing to impart health and sigour to the whole sostem chad chable then :o pursue their work fre from that tired, des pondent feeling so prevalent among the craft. The editor of the Brese firmly belleses that what they have done for him they will do for others, and he gives them his hearty nut unminorskion.
17. Williams piak I'ils atre an manailing cure for all trombles resulting from poverty of given a fair trial they never fail in cases like that above related. Sold he all dealers, or sent posipaid at ill cents a box, or 6 loxes for
 cine Co.: lirock ville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. See that the registered trade mark is on all parkages

With E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES, a point has bega reached where all demands made upon them are fully satiefied.

They represent tho highest attainment known in modera match-making.

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FOR CASH AND PRESEHT DELIVERY.

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Gead ofpice and yard:
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тelephone $\approx 39 s$.
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Marriage Licenses Issued. 191 Fing East.

Open Evenmas.
Mrs. E. Smith,
Dress and Mantle Maker, 282 Church Street. Eraning dresses and drese making ot all atsiles
mado than ehortect notico.

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 Subscribed Capital, $\$ 1,000,000$.rour per cont.intoront allowod on doposits. Dobontures fasuod at four nud one-half por cout Donoy to lena.
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A. D. AMES, Manager.

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BAKER \& CONFECTIONER
BEST QUALITY WHITE \& BROWN bREAD DELIVERED DAILY.
R. QUEEN \& PORTLAND STS., TORONTO.

SUPERFLUOUS Mram anemoved forovor son. Elupplo remody, and barmloss. Malled on
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Ask your Druggist for


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 Lanman's FLORIDA WATERa dainty floral extract For Handkerchief, Toilct and Bath.

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THREE GOLD
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| NEW ORLEAS, 1889 and 1885. | HIGHEST AWARDS

NEBRASKA STATE 130 ARD
OF ACRICULTURE, 1887.
DIPLOMI
aLabama state agricultural society.
At Montgomery. 1888.
Chattahooohoe Valloy Exposition, Columbus, Ga., 1888. HIGHEST AWARDS 25th AnNUAL FAIP
ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL \& MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, 1889.
SIX
HIGHEST AWARDS
WORLD'S COLLGMBAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO. 1803. $H^{\prime G H E S T}$ AWAROS $_{S}$
WESTERN FAIR ASSOCIATION, LONDON. CAN. 1893.
 San Francisco, Cal., 1894.

ABOVE HIONORS WEERE


## STEEL hotel and famil raiges.

 carving and steam tables, BROILERS, MALLEABLE WATERBAGKS, sixc.. xixC.Above sivie Finnily Rnnige is nold only own whitonistit ing untforim prles Birwnghont Canada nn
the United Stazen

Mado of MALLEABLE IRON and WROUCHT STEEL and wIII LAST A LIFETIME
SALES TO JANUARY ist, 1895.
$299,327$.
$\qquad$
HECEIVED MY WROUGHT IRON RANCE CO., MANUPACTUIELIS of
Hoiel Steel Ranges, Kitchen Oulfittings and "home Comiori" Hot-Air Steel Furnaces.
70 to 70 PEARY, STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO, ma
Wauhimiton Avonue, 1Gth to 20th Strceth, STI. LOUIS NO., U.S.A. Founded 186s. Paid up Capital, $\$ 1,000,000$.

## MISCELLANEODS

France levies the heaviest taxes in Europe.
The Fifty-third Congress adjourned sine die at noon on Monday, March 4 th.

President Cleveland started March 5 th on an outing to North Carolina Sounds.

The W. C. T. U. of Alabama is working for the passage of a general prohibition law.

The Reichstag at Berlin, March 6th, rejected the bill to restrict Jewish immigration.

Harvard University has decided to demand the abolition of inter-collegiate football.

The Czar has issued an edict forbidding the use of the knout in inflicting punishment on peasants.

A recent remarkable revival in Glasgow has been attended, as might be expected, by a revival of Christian Endeavor.

Tested by Time.-For Throat Diseases, Coldy and Coughs, Brows's Bronchiar, Troches have proved their efficacy by a test of many yeare. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches have brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only Brows's Bronch. ial Thocues. 25 cte. a bot.

March jrd was the seventeeth anniversary of the eivation of Pope Leo XIII. to his present office in the Roman Church.

Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Portiand, Oregon, has been elected corresponding secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, $t 0$ take the place of Rev. Arthur Mitchell,
D.D., deceased, and has accepted the apD.D., dece
pointment.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES.
Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by all Druggists.

Major-General Sir Henry C. Rawlinson who has been called the "Father of As syrialogy, ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ died at Iondon. March 5 th. He was born in Oxfordshire in 18 io, three
years before his brother George, the bistoryears before his brother George, the histor-
ian and O.ford professor. ian and Oxford professor.

> POOR DIGESTION

Leads to nervonsness, fretfulness, peevishness, chronic Dsspepsia and great misery Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and gives is relish to food. It makes pure blood and gives healthy action to all the organs of the body. Take Hood's for Hood'e Sarsaparilla Oures.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. $2 \overline{\mathrm{j}}$.

## BURDOCK

The Best Spring Medicine
Is 13.13.B., its powerful, cleansing, purifying, and regulating influence courses through the natural grates and alleys of the body and re-

## Bad Blood

and all impure morbid matter. K.B.13. rones the sluggish liver, restores lost appetite, give regular action of the Bowels, and makes

## Rich, Red Blood

 Thus giving healh and strength to resist the heat of summer and ward of the attacks ofdiscase For chiken its use is more than discase
valuable-it is necessary ins spring, and pleased parents testify that it gives life, health, strength and a

Bright, Clear Skin to the little ones. In cases of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bilunsuess, Sick lleadache, Scrolula,
cte, after years of triumphant test and positive cte, after years of triumphant test and positive
groor it is only necessary to say that
B.B.B. Cures

##  <br> A Porfoot Guro for <br> couehs AND colns

Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obstinate coughs which resist other remedies yield prompritutes. pleasant piny syrup. Bewar Sold by all Druggists. Prico 26 \& 500.

## RADWAY'S PILLS. Amajs Reliade. Pufidy Vegadile.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys,Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,
Sick Headache,
Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion,

> Dyspepsia,

Constipation.
All Disorders of the Liver.
Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs : Constipation, inward piles, fulness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fulness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden fushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWTAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.
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## HOME MISSOU COMMTTIEE

## Tho zogular half gearly tucetiog of the Homo

 Misston Committeo, will Le hold osTuesday, the 26th March, at 9 a m., in tho Lecture hoom of st. Anurevis Church, Torouto
bis cochmane.
Brantford, March ist, iow. Convenor in at C.

## 

## NOTICE.

Tho Committoo on accommodation at Wood.
 thembelves and thoir Eiders as to thoir fatontion of boing progont at tho Meoting of Synod in Knox
Church, Woodstock, April 150 han following days. Tho Commitioe Fili provido hones for all whuso natues elalll bo formariol to then, bat acecmmo
dation will not bo providod for thoso who do not intimato intontion of boidg prerent
Ministors whose names do not appear on the gations who aro memberb of Syuod. who intond
 W. T MCMOLLEN

## Woodstock. Eab. 05 , 35.

SYNOD OP HAMILTON \& LONDON.

## The Synod of Hamilton and London will meet

 watho Knox Church, Woodstock, on Monday evening, I5th April, at $730 \mathrm{p.m}$Presbytery onlis and all papicrs tur transmission to Bynod should be in the haads of the clier at least eight days before the aloove date.

The bumess conamite will mect to the Church at if.m. on ane licireon of the day ur meetungtucates trom the station agents, when purchasine theit tickets, which will cntitle them to reducen sates on their setum, after being signed by the Cices These ceruficalos whi we glod from Friday 12th, to Friday 10'h Ioril

WA. CL IRANE
Brantford, March 13th, 95.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTBRY.
Alcoma.-At Bruce Mines, on Mfarch 3 3th, 2895 . Barrie. At Allandale, on March roth, at $10.30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. Gubliph -At Acton, on March rgth, at 30.30 a.m.; for
Conference on State of Keligion, etc., on March s8th, in
lie evening. the evening.
Hasmitrosi,-In Knox Church Hamilton, on Apil
:gth, at 9302 m . Commissionest for General Assembly 9th, at 9302 m .
will be elecled.
Kingston:-In Cooke's Church, Kingston, on the ard Tuesday in March (zgth), at $3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.
Maitlanu.-At Wingham, on March $19 t h$, at 31.30 Mo:rtraxal.
Owe: Sound. In Finox Church Owen Soun on Mlarch Sith, at a p.m. for conference ; on 19 gh, at 20 a.m., tor business.
Pakis.-At B
Pakis.-At Brantford, in Zion Church, on March 19th,
at 10.30 a.m.

Qeener
Qurarc.-At Sherbrooke, on May isth, at so $2 . \mathrm{m}$. Recisi.-At Wolseley, on second Wednesday of March,
:895. Sintsia.-At Sarnia, in St. Andrew's Church, on March Stratpord.-A 12th, at $10.3 \mathrm{Na} . \mathrm{A} . \mathrm{m}$.
month.
Wisntr
Whisntrgg. - In Winnipeg, at the usual date in Marfh Whitey.-At Oshawa, on Tuesday, Aptil inth, at so
am.

## PUNDITA RAMABIA.

The school established by Pundita Ramabai a! Funna, India, for Hindu widuws, and supported Ly huends Loth in England. Unites States and give the number of girls at 56 ; 38 of these are pire the number or girls at 50 ; 38 of these are
widows. Mrs. Andrews one of the Central Committee at Boston returned from a visit last September to the school, where she had remained six munihs, well satisfied that Ramabas was faithfully carrying on the work. The majority of the girls are very intelligent, studious, and ambitious. Two young widows who have been studying in the schoul since $\mathrm{IS89}$ bave now nearly completed their course, and have become pupil teachers. India is In great need of natupe temate teachers and nurses. when they go out from the Sharada Sadana and she is preparing them to fill worthily these posi tions. Of the interest felt in the school outside Mirs. Andrews mrites "Many gentlemea from other cilies, geotlemen interested in education, have been to see the workings of the kindergarten system. Scarcely a day passes without several
visitors to the school " We are looking forward for further news of the scheol at the annual meet ing of the Ramabai Association which will be held in Boston next mouth.

Napaner. The annual congregational meet ing of the church here was held lately. The busi oess of the evening was transacted with mor the various departments of church work and associated societies were read and generally proved to be more than usually imeresting and encouraging. Steady growth and development all along the line secm to have lieen the characteristic cature of the year reported. The feature of the eveDing was the prescnition to the meeting of the redeemed bonas of the congregation's long heants were fladdened by the fact that the church was, for the first time sioce it was built- 31 years ago-free from deht.

A CUKE FUR DEAFNESS.
Those aflicted with dealness, the result of atarth, will be gratified to learn that many mavoeinus tures of this amiction are being effected by the use of a new scientific invention which medicates with perfect safety the cavilies of the many years are reporied 10 have had their hearirg restored within a f c mioutes and the curcs are permanent. The treatment is-berog introduced by $14 . J$ if \$1oore, a competent and reliable inpsician of Ciocinnati, 0 ., who is for a shost time sending mericines for ihree months treatment free to a limited number, in order to establish the wonderfu' power of the treatment.

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 Emulsionthe cream of Cod liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption Loss of Flesh Emaciation, Weak Babies,
Growing Children Poor Mothers' Milk, Scrofula, Anæmia; in fact, for all conditions calling for a quick and effective nourishment. Sendfor Pamphlet. FREE Scott \& Bomne. Bellerille. All Druggists. 50 c . a \$i.


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Will cure Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulsurated Piles. First trial gives instantaneous relief. Ten or twelve applications will cure any case of
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