

PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW.

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PER PACEM AD LUCEM.
I do not ask, O Lord, that life may be
A pleasant road;
I do not ask that Thou wouldst take from me
Aught of its load;
I do not ask that flowers should always spring
Beneath my feet;
I know too well the poison and the sting
Of things too sweet.
For one thing only, Lord, dear Lord, I plead;
Lead me aright—
Though strength should falter, and though
Heart should bleed—
Through peace to light.
I do not ask, O Lord, that Thou shouldst shed
Full radiance here;
Give but a ray of peace, that I may tread
Without a fear.
I do not ask my cross to understand,
My way to see—
Better in darkness just to feel Thy hand,
And follow Thee.
Joy is like restless day; but peace divine
Like quiet night;
Lead me, O Lord—till perfect day shall shine
Through peace to light.
—*Adelaide Procter.*

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE NEW MODERATOR.
REV. PRINCIPAL GRANT, D.D., Queen's University, Kingston, the new Moderator of the General Assembly, is so well known to the most of our readers, and is so prominent a figure in the country, that a biographical sketch of him is scarcely requisite. Nevertheless, a few particulars as to the career of this distinguished occupant of the Moderator's chair may not at this juncture prove unacceptable. George Monroe Grant was born of Scotch parentage December 22, 1835, at Stellarton (Albion Mines), Pictou County, Nova Scotia, a district of the Dominion which has produced many men eminent in Church and State. He was educated at Pictou Academy, but chiefly at Glasgow University, where he came under the kind personal influence of the great and good man, Norman MacLeod. Returning to Canada he ministered to the charge of Georgetown, in Prince Edward Island, from which he was soon called to the pastorate of St. Matthew's church, Halifax. In 1877 he was called from Halifax to the principalship of Queen's University. What he has accomplished for that institution in placing it upon a broad and solid financial basis, is now matter of history. It is doubtful if any score of men could have accomplished for Queen's what its Principal has almost single-handedly achieved. Almost worn out physically by his efforts in behalf of the Endowment scheme Principal Grant was compelled last year to listen to the advice of his friends and to take a long holiday. He has recently returned from a trip round the world, and it is matter of great satisfaction to the Church and the country that the trip has resulted in his complete restoration to health.

Principal Grant, as our readers are aware, has taken much interest in public affairs. Without descending into the arena of practical politics, he has on general principles discussed questions of great moment to the State; and if he has not always succeeded in making converts to his theories, his views have commanded the respectful attention of the country, irrespective of party.
Besides being a contributor to some of the leading magazines and reviews, Principal Grant has published one or two volumes which have made his name known as a literary man far beyond his native country. His "Ocean to Ocean" is so well and favourably known that we indulge the hope that some permanent record of his trip round the world may be given to the public.
As might be supposed Principal Grant makes a model Moderator. Alert, courteous, dignified, firm with a comprehensive grasp of details, he holds the Assembly well in hand, and permits nothing to interfere with the regular and prompt despatch of business.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS. A LARGE GATHERING.

THE attendance of commissioners at the opening of the Assembly was unusually large. So also the number of spectators. Before Dr. McMullen rose to begin the proceedings every seat was filled. No finer audience could be found in the Dominion.

THE SERMON.

Dr. McMullen's sermon was an able and timely discourse, as the readers of the REVIEW have already discovered for

themselves. Every word fell upon attentive ears. It is not much to be wondered at that, considering the state of public feeling on the Jesuit Question, an unconscious burst of applause greeted the speaker when he referred to the Judases who would betray the country for the Catholic vote. Nevertheless, applause should find no place in our worship. The example of the Assembly should not be quoted as a precedent.

THE NEXT MODERATOR.

The election of Rev. Principal Grant to the Moderator's chair was a foregone conclusion, a large number of Presbyteries having nominated him. Nevertheless, the vote for Rev. Dr. Laing was very considerable. From that vote we would be inclined to predict that Dr. Laing will be the next Moderator.

THE CLERKS.

The two Clerks, Rev. William Reid, D.D., and Rev. William Fraser, D.D., who are the connecting links between so many Assemblies, are present in their accustomed places and show but little sign of increasing years. Dr. Reid is, as ever, complete master of the business of the Church and ready to the moment with papers and reports. How Dr. Fraser keeps track of the business and gets the voluminous minutes ready for the opening of each sederunt is a perpetual surprise. The way the venerable Clerk enunciates his words should be a lesson to the men who will not speak out.

FLORAL DECORATIONS.

During all the sederunts the platform has been kept supplied with a profusion of fresh flowers. The large stone font was also made a bouquet-holder for a great gorgeous mass of variegated colour renewed from day to day. What a contrast: from the time when a bouquet on a Presbyterian pulpit would have been thought to savour of vanity and worldliness!

BOOK OF FORMS.

Everybody was glad to hear that good progress is making with the preparation of the Book of Forms. The esteemed Convener, Dr. Laing, has spent much time and labour upon the matter. As the book is very much needed it is to be hoped that the process of sending down to Presbyteries and sending up to Assembly will not be unduly prolonged.

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The reception at Government House on Thursday afternoon was a graceful compliment to the Assembly, and gave the commissioners an opportunity of paying their respects to the Lieutenant-Governor and to the Premier, and also of making the acquaintance of many distinguished citizens of our own and other denominations. Sir Alexander Campbell and Hon. Oliver Mowat are both members of our communion, and they both evidently took special pleasure in welcoming the Assembly to Government House. Everything passed off most agreeably; and it was a happy accident that "God Save the Queen," in a medley, sent the commissioners home in ample time to be ready for the evening sederunt. But for the band master's faux pas there might have been no evening session.

HOME MISSIONS.

The report of the Home Mission Committee (Western Division), presented by the energetic Convener, Rev. Dr. Cochran, is a very voluminous document and contains an immense amount of information respecting the work of the Church in the Home field, and also with regard to Augmentation. The same may be said of the report from the Eastern section. Mr. McMillan was greeted with hearty cheers when he drew attention to the largely increased signs of interest in the Home Mission fields of the North-West on the part of the Church in the Maritime Provinces. The approaching visit of the Superintendent of Missions, at the call of the Eastern Committee, cannot fail to deepen the interest of our Eastern friends in our work in the West. The Committee paid a well-deserved meed of praise to the retiring Convener of the Committee on Supplements, Rev. E. A. McCurdy, to whose great exertions is largely due the gratifying success of the scheme. The speeches of Rev. Dr. Cochran, Rev. Dr. J. Macdonnell, Rev. Dr. Robertson, who emphasized the necessity for greater liberality on the part of the Church as a whole, to meet the pressing need of the Mission fields, made a deep impression. It rests with the ministers to inform the people of the needs of the Home fields and to keep the subject persistently before the congregations. It is not encouraging to find the Augmentation Fund falling behind. Ministers owe it to the Church that the facts should be plainly stated, that both the Home Mission Fund and the Augmentation are very much in arrears, and that a united effort all along the line will be required to make a satis-

factory showing at next General Assembly. A crisis has come. The Committee must be found in large funds to prosecute the work, or the Church must call a halt in its efforts to send the Gospel to our own countrymen. We share in the opinion expressed by Rev. Dr. J. Macdonnell that, if the members, elders and ministers of the Church are united, there is nothing to prevent the Church from using to the measure of its responsibilities and opportunities in this direction.

LOOKING TO THE WOMEN FOR HELP.

The recommendation of the Home Mission Committee in their straits for funds that, with a view largely to increase contributions, the Committee should be instructed to visit by deputies the several Presbyteries with a view to organizing Women's Home Mission Societies in the several Presbyteries and congregations, did not commend itself to the judgment

of the Assembly as the best means of securing the desired end. After a debate that brought out very clearly the high value which the Assembly places upon the co-operation of the women of the Church the report was amended to read:—"In order to secure the co-operation of the women of the Church, instruct the Committee, instead of taking action in the direction of forming Women's Home Mission Societies, as sanctioned by a previous General Assembly, to confer with the Foreign Mission Committee and with the Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society with a view to widening the basis of said Society so as to include Home Missions in its operations." The Church will await with much interest the result of the conference foreshadowed in the resolution adopted. In the meantime, the matter cannot be finally settled until the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, in annual meeting assembled, shall have decided to change the basis of their constitution. Rev. Dr. King, Mr. Milligan, Dr. Kellogg and others pointed out that the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in their late decision to adhere to their constitution showed no signs of disloyalty to the other Schemes of the Church. They were the foremost workers in all the Schemes, and in carrying out the provisions of their Constitution they felt that in sending missionary women to the dwellers in the Zeonans, where men could not go, they had a specific object before them from which it would be a great mistake to divert their chief attention.

STATISTICS.

The report on Statistics presented by the Convener, Rev. Dr. Torrance, is a monument of his untiring patience and industry. It discloses a large number of important facts as to the growth and financial condition of the Church. The total number of congregations is now 1,337, with 435,177 sittings—an increase of 8,460 over last year, the total number of families connected with the Church being 79,678, an increase of 1,029. During the year there had been admitted on profession of faith 11,832, as against 12,471 in 1887. The total expenditure for strictly congregational purposes was given as \$1,555,867, an increase of \$162,641 over the previous year. For all purposes the payments in 1887 aggregated \$1,730,252, and in 1888, \$1,942,723, or an increase of \$212,471. In speaking of the report, Dr. Torrance expressed regret that some congregations do not give returns of single persons connected with the Church, and

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Foreign Mission night (Friday), brought together another large audience, prominent among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie, of the Central India Mission; Miss Blackadder, of Trinidad; the newly appointed missionary to Honan; Mr. Hamilton Cassels, Secretary of the Foreign Mission Committee, and a large number of the Board and local members of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The reports were presented by Rev. Dr. Wardrop, the Convener, in a stirring address in which he briefly referred to the case of Mr. Jamieson and expressed the hope that Dr. Mackay's request for his continuance in the field would be granted. The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. John Charlton, M.P., and seconded by



REV. PRINCIPAL GRANT, D.D., MODERATOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

not flagged, the galleries never being without scores of eager listeners. As an instance of this public interest a delegate tells with much amusement how an elderly clergyman applied to him for a good seat, naively remarking: "I am a delegate to another body, but I find your meetings much more interesting and instructive than our own." No need to say that the delinquent delegate got a good seat and that he remained an attentive listener to the close of the sederunt.

RULES OF ORDER.

"What does he mean," said a visitor in the hearing of the REVIEW, "by asking leave for the committee to continue its sitting?" This formality having been explained to the best of the REVIEW's ability the visitor said: "I wish all who have the conduct of meetings entrusted to them would come and learn what is the value of order. The Assembly, under such a Moderator, is a good school of instruction in rules of order." To which the REVIEW cheerfully assented.

AN OUTING.

The very unpropitious state of the weather on Saturday afternoon last somewhat marred the complete success of the trip to Oakville, per steamer *Steinhoff*, provided by the Committee on Arrangements. As it was, about 175 ventured forth, and the weather having cleared a very pleasant afternoon was spent. On the arrival of the boat at Oakville Miss Patterson came aboard with a magnificent basket of flowers intended for the Moderator who unfortunately was not present. On the return trip a cordial vote of thanks was given to the Committee on Arrangements for providing such an enjoyable trip.

SABBATH SERVICES.

On Sabbath afternoon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was observed in St. Andrew's church, about 400 persons being present. The services were conducted by the Moderator, assisted by Rev. Dr. J. Macdonnell, Rev. Dr. Reid, Dr. William Fraser, and Dr. Bryson, of Alabama. It was felt to be a season of much spiritual refreshment and the occasion will long live in the memories of those who were present. The forenoon service was conducted by Rev. President Forrest, Dalhousie College, Halifax, the evening by Rev. Dr. J. Macdonnell, of Pictou, in earnest and stimulating addresses. Mr. Charlton made a specially good point in reminding the Assembly that while there might be some danger of exporting too much grain or gold from the country there never could be too much exporting of the Gospel. Rev. John Wilkie spoke with intense earnestness on the duty of the Church arousing herself to embrace the opportunities for evangelistic work presented by the present flux of native religious opinion in India. He made a powerful plea for the larger support of Christian education in India and evidently secured the sympathy of the Assembly and the audience for the special work with which he is entrusted. After Mr. Wilkie had spoken, addresses were heard from the three young missionaries elected to Honan—Messrs. Murdoch Mackenzie, John MacVicar, B.A., and John Macdougall, B.A. With much tenderness they were then committed to Divine guidance, Rev. Principal MacVicar leading in prayer. The further consideration of the report was deferred. The evening was an occasion long to be remembered; but as it drew to a close we could not but feel that the Committee had provided for the occasion a rather too ample bill of fare. There was enough for two whole evenings—and to spare.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

The daily morning press of the city is furnishing full and accurate reports of the proceedings of which the REVIEW has made free use. The admirable manner in which our great dailies handled the proceedings of the various religious conferences in session in the city last week is exceedingly creditable to their enterprise and resources.

GOOD SINGING.

It was a pleasant thing to see our old friend, Rev. John Thomson, of Ayr, whose "Crack on Instrumental Music" in our columns is not forgotten, restored to vigorous health and leading the service of praise in fine voice.

THE REVIEW.

The four hundred copies of the PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW that the publishers sent up to the Assembly on Thursday morning were evidently welcome missives. Not a few did not lay them aside until they were well perused. Next day scarcely a copy could be obtained, the others having been treasured up as a memorial of the Assembly or dispatched by post to the friends and acquaintances at home or in foreign lands.

PUBLIC INTEREST.

Public interest in the proceedings has

\$6,633.89 for summer service. They paid about \$600 for winter labour. Ordained missionaries, \$2,382.66 out of the fund. The fields raised \$5,300 more. Preachers supplying vacancies, \$1,314.93 out of the fund. The congregations supplied about \$3,000 in addition.

Total out of the fund.....\$ 7,654 27
Total raised by places supplied, 13,234 00

Grand total.....\$20,888 27

Balance on hand last year.....\$420 20
Receipts from all sources, 8,113 95
Total receipts.....\$8,534 15
Expenditure for all purposes.. 8,353 57
COMMITTEE ON SUPPLEMENTS.

EASTERN SECTION.—The statement of the fund at the close of the year was as follows:—

Balance on hand, May 1, 1888. \$5,399 91
Receipts for year ended May 1, 1889..... 7,966 55

Total.....\$13,366 46

Payments for augmentation of stipend.....\$7,643 18
Proportion agent's salary and expenses.. 415 27
Paid For Missions, part of legacy at request of executor.. 85 00

Total.....\$8,143 45
Balance on hand May 1, 1889.. \$5,223 01

The applications from Presbyteries this year on behalf of congregations exceed the sum of \$10,000. The Committee made forty-three grants, amounting to \$7,841, and deferred twelve applications for further information. The lowest possible estimate of what must be given to these, and necessary expense, will bring up the total required this year to fully \$9,000. Since the Scheme came into operation, four supplemented charges have been fostered into complete self-support, a few others are nearing this honourable position, and there has been a total increase in local support of \$3,556. Another gratifying evidence of the educating power of the Scheme is seen in the contributions of the supplemented charges.

The Committee reluctantly accepted the resignation of Rev. E. A. McCurdy as Convener, and nominated Rev. E. Smith as his successor.

HOME MISSIONS.

SUPPLEMENTS (Eastern Section). Rev. George Bruce, M.A., in presenting the report explained that though the name was different from that used in the Western Section—Augmentation—the fund was managed on the same principle. He stated his belief that this might fairly be called the most successful year for the fund since its inception. The expenditure, it was estimated, was over \$100 more than was estimated, but in all the deficit amounted to only \$176, which he thought was not by any means a serious deficit. The Committee, he said, were most highly encouraged by the evidences of growth which they found on every hand—mission stations growing to be missionary charges, their congregations assisted from the fund and their pastors receiving from the fund a salary of their own appointment. (Cheers.) There was a time, when the average salary of these places was \$500 and many of them were below \$300. The total of \$775 and 1/2 more had been brought about by hard, earnest work and close economy, and in this connection he gave special credit to Rev. E. A. McCurdy, Convener of the Committee. As showing the good which had been done he quoted the fact that the canvass made among the congregations led to twenty six congregations which were below the standard, rising at once to this standard, involving a payment of increased salary to the amount of \$2,300 a year. In the case of twenty-nine congregations, who did not even now reach that standard, there had been an increase in their salary contributions of \$2,600. In all the advance made was \$7,000.

CONGRATULATORY RESOLUTION.

REV. F. M. Morrison, Agent of the Church in the Maritime Provinces, moved the following resolution:—

"The General Assembly having heard the reports of the Home Mission Committee and the Committee on Supplements (Eastern Section) receives the same, records its gratitude to God for his abundant blessings upon the labours of the Committee, thanks the Presbyterian Church of Ireland and the Free Church of Scotland for their financial aid, appreciates the liberality of the people in meeting the increased demands of the Home Mission Fund and in continuing to sustain in efficiency the Augmentation Fund, and urges upon them a fuller consideration of the claims of the great Home Mission field in the Northwest of the Dominion to which they have begun to contribute. The Association also sanctions the grants passed by the Augmentation Committee, authorizes it to deal in terms of the Scheme with the deferred applications, and should the Synod of the Maritime Provinces give its consent, at its discretion either to reduce the grants to congregations that have not for years made any increase in their contributions to the salaries of their ministers or pay the surplus funds at the end of the year *pro rata*, according to the year's receipts. The Assembly enjoins Presbyteries to use the utmost diligence to stir up all supplemented congregations to increase, according to their ability, their proportion of ministerial salary, so as to relieve the fund as much as possible and prevent its being regarded as a perpetual endowment. The Assembly further thanks the Committee for their diligence in the discharge of their work and especially tenders to the Rev. E. A. McCurdy, the Convener of the Augmentation Committee, who is now retiring from that position, its grateful acknowledgments of the value of his wise and energetic services on behalf of the schemes, to which in large measure, it is to be attributed its signal success." Rev. Dr. Henry, who seconded the resolution, said he was con-

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (Continued from page 1456.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is a brief summary:
Balance, May 1, 1888.....\$ 4,913 77
Expenditure.....48,956 77
Balance against fund, May 1, 1889.....\$ 43,043 00

AUGMENTATION FUND.

WESTERN SECTION.—The following is a summary of the report submitted by the Committee on the Augmentation Fund:—

At the beginning of last year (1st April, 1888) there were 136 paid-receiving charges on the list; the whole number receiving grants during the year was 145; the number at present on the list is 130.

The receipts from congregational contributions and donations during the past year have been \$22,612; grants to Presbyteries and general expenses have amounted to \$25,394; the deficit a year ago was \$986; the total deficit is now \$3,763. This result is unmistakably disappointing. The demands on the fund for the year upon which we have entered will be about the same as for the past year, and a considerable increase in the contributions sent from many congregations will be required if the present scale of grants is to be maintained.

EASTERN SECTION.—The missions in the Eastern Section of the ecclesiastical territory according to the report had been successful, and on the whole gives room for encouragement. Seventy-eight labourers were employed during the past year under the direction of the Committee. Of these forty-three were catechists engaged in work during the summer months only, six were placed during the whole year as ordained missionaries, and ten others during part of the year; while the remaining nineteen, as well as some of the last ten, served in different Presbyteries supplying vacancies as directed by the Committee. There were on the preachers' roll last year fifteen, of these two were located as ordained missionaries, ten were settled as pastors, and two have removed out of the bounds, leaving only one of that band to take monthly appointments. There were fifteen accessions during the year, but these have also been thinned so much by the process of settlement or removal, that only seven remain. The year is begun with eight, and three more are promised the 1st of June to supply some twenty vacancies. The Committee is striving to enlist the sympathy of the people in the work of the North-West, this being evident from the contribution of \$254 placed from the credit of the Western fund. Rev. Dr. Robertson, Superintendent of North-West Missions, has been asked to visit the Maritime Provinces with a view to place the claims of his mission field before the people.

THE EXPENDITURE.—The expenditure last year for the various branches of services was as follows:—Catechists, \$3,566.68. This was paid out of the fund. The stations in which they laboured raised

The Family.

TRUSTING.

Trust on this neck of land I stand... Trusting, His love I fully trust.

BUSINESS BOYS.

When I just setting out in life, taking upon me for the first time the dignity of working for others... One of the first principles underlying success in business is thorough honesty.

but whether or not his dishonesty is revealed, he is a thief, and he knows it, and God knows it... Cultivate in yourself a nice sense of honour.

part of them away. Every honest and conscientious person should regard himself as placed in trust of whatever he earns, bound to spend and to save as in the sight of God.

The Children's Corner.

LITTLE CHILDREN DWELL IN LOVE.

Little children dwell in love! New Legation from above... God your Father reigns on high, Unbeheld by mortal eye!

A BRAVE LITTLE TRIO.

HANSE, Dimmy and Pam had been planting beans all the morning—four in a hill no more, no less—out back of the barn.

Our Story.

THE HOUSEHOLD OF MO'NEIL.

Such a course of treatment would have shaken the loyalty of an affectionate husband, but when the husband was at heart disloyal its effect was completely destructive.

ment this evening, Walter? If you have not, will you take me for a drive? I feel stronger than usual I think.

outstretched hands. For a moment the tension was all she could bear, then she saw him stoop to the pictured face and kiss it—kiss it as he had kissed her in the sunlight and the moonlight when first they loved each other.

She was able to delay no longer. With a cry of delight she sprang forward. Then Maxwell leaped to his feet, and the instantaneous change in his face froze her where she stood as completely as the summer streamlet is chained by the winter ice.

He sprang to her with an incredible passion. He grasped her hands with a strength that made her moan with pain. "How dare you watch me?" he cried, and his voice was thick and low with the fury in his heart.

"You hurt me, Walter! You make me sick—I shall faint!" "I wish you would die! Why don't you?"

"I will go to my father." "You will go with me to Paris—this day at noon we shall start. You have ten hours to prepare yourself. Go!"

He flung her hands from him and turned away. She stopped him with a gesture so imperative that for a moment he was compelled to obey it.

"Tell me one thing. I will ask no other explanation. Why did you kiss my picture as you did a moment ago, and then turn on me myself like a wild beast?"

The comparison came from her lips involuntarily, suggested by her soul in the moment's pause. He gnashed his teeth at it, and then burst into a low paroxysm of chucking, mocking laughter. She stood watching him with terror and hatred. At length he turned the laughter into speech.

"Your picture! You thought I was kissing your picture!" He seized her wrist, and dragged her to the table. "Your picture! Look at it, my lady!"—and he forced it under her frightened face.

Oh, how lovely were the red pouting lips! And the love-darting eyes! And the slim form, straight and stately as a young fir tree! But it was the face and the form of Julia Cassels.

She closed her eyes, and turned away her head.

"Look at it!" "I will not. I cannot." "Then go to your room. And keep your eyes and your ears shut for ever about my affairs."

"Oh, Walter, can I never more hope to please you?" "Can a burnt-out fire be rekindled?" Then she lifted her head and looked with proud reproach at him. "I have no more love left for you. You are not worthy of it."

She went away with the words. She was utterly miserable, for she had obtained the things she had been determined to have, and she had found it false and worthless.

(To be continued.)

Sabbath School Work.

LESSON HELPS.

LESSON XIII, June 30, 1889.

REVIEW.—MISSIONS.—TEMPERANCE.

REVIEW AND MISSIONS.

Mark xvi. 14-20.

We have been studying the life of Christ for the last six months, and therefore it will be well to take, as it were, a bird's eye view of His life, that the main incidents may be deeply impressed on our memories.

QUESTIONS.

SUBJECT: THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

I. HIS BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE.—When was Jesus born? In what place? Who was His mother? Give three chief incidents in His early life. Where did He spend most of His time? In what occupation? When and where was He baptized? How was He tempted?

II. THE TIME AND PLACE OF HIS MINISTRY.—How long did Jesus' public ministry last? In what places was most of it spent? What other countries did He visit? Name the chief cities He visited, two mountains, a lake, a river; the place where He died.

III. HIS TEACHINGS.—What sermon of Jesus is recorded? In what way did He do much of His teaching? Name some of the principle parables He spoke. What are some of the great truths He taught?

IV. HIS MIRACLES.—What are some of the principle miracles Jesus wrought? Against what evils and enemies of man were they directed? What was His purpose in working miracles? Were they all miracles of help and blessing?

V. INCIDENTS REVEALING HIS CHARACTER.—How did Jesus gain the victory over temptation? What did His example teach us about keeping the Sabbath? What do you learn about Him from His appearance on the mount of transfiguration? What from His washing His disciples' feet? from His agony in Gethsemane? from His words on the cross?

VI. THE ATONEMENT ON THE CROSS.—Who betrayed Jesus? Where? What did he receive for it? For whom was Jesus tried? Who mocked and reviled Him? When was Jesus crucified? In what place? How long was He on the cross? How many times did He speak while He was being crucified? What events took place at His death? Where was He buried?

VII. HIS RESURRECTION.—How long was Jesus in the tomb? On what day did He rise? Give some proofs that He rose again. How many times did He appear? For how many days? Where and when was He last seen by His disciples?

VIII. THE GREAT COMMISSION.—What was Jesus' last message to His people? (Mark xvi. 15, 16.) Who are to go? Where? What are they to teach? (Matt. xxviii. 19, 20.) What aids did God give them? (Mark xvi. 17, 18.) Have missions been successful? Can any church succeed unless it has the missionary spirit? Is Jesus worthy of being preached everywhere? What can we do towards it?

TEMPERANCE LESSON.

I Cor. viii. 4-13.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Wherefore if meat maketh my brother to stumble, I will eat no flesh for evermore, that I make not my brother to stumble.—I Cor. viii. 13. (R. V.)

CENTRAL TRUTH.

We should be total abstainers from all that can intoxicate, for the sake of others.

DAILY READINGS.

M. I Cor. viii. 1-13.

Tu. I Cor. viii. 1-13.

W. Matt. xiii. 24-33.

Th. Matt. xix. 16-30.

F. Luke x. 25-37.

Sa. Gen. iv. 3-14.

Su. Prov. iii. 1-17.

TIME.—I Corinthians was written about A.D. 57.

PLACE.—From Ephesus in Asia Minor to Corinth in Greece.

AUTHOR.—St. Paul, who had lived and preached in Corinth.

CIRCUMSTANCES.—The Christians in Corinth were surrounded on all sides by idolatry. When sacrifices were offered to idols, a part of the animal was burned, and parts were eaten by the priests or the offerers of the sacrifice. When they did not wish to eat it, it was often sold in the public market. Christians might buy it, and unknowingly eat of what had been sacrificed to idols. Or they would eat such meat at the festivals and weddings of their heathen neighbours. Some thought it wrong. Paul says that it was not wrong, if they did not eat it as a sacrifice. And yet if his eating it led his brethren into idolatry, he would rather never eat meat than to injure his brother.

HERE IS A FOUNDATION STONE OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—Whether drinking intoxicating liquors injures us or not, yet we should not do it, since it injures others and leads them into temptation and ruin.

SUBJECTS FOR SPECIAL REPORTS.—I Corinthians.—The question of idolatry among the Corinthians.—The principle Paul here lays down.—The injury intoxicating liquors do to others.—It is right to deny ourselves their use.—Love requires us to do so.—Application to tobacco; to certain doubtful amusements.

QUESTIONS.

INTRODUCTORY.—Who wrote the Epistle to the Corinthians? When and Where? What kind of surroundings and influences had those who became Christians in Corinth? What hard questions arose on account of idolatry?

SUBJECT: SELF-DENIAL FOR THE GOOD OF OTHERS.

I. THE NEED.—Do many suffer from intemperance? How many lose their lives every year through strong drink? What injury is done by it to families? to children? What do intemperate people lose in happiness? in usefulness? character? manhood? prosperity? How much is spent yearly in this country for intoxicating liquors? How much do you suppose is spent in your own town or city? What are some of the attractions which lead people to use intoxicating drinks? Do they ever expect to become drunkards? Were all present drunkards once innocent children?

II. EVERY ONE HAS A RIGHT TO DENY HIMSELF FOR THE GOOD OF OTHERS.—Is it safe for any one to form drinking habits? Even if it were safe would it be right to let them alone? What was Paul's rule given in the Lesson, v. 13? How would you apply it to the use of tobacco? to doubtful amusements?

III. LOVE REQUIRES IT.—What is the Golden Rule? Would that require us to abstain from intoxicating liquors? What does Paul say of Christ's example? (Rom. xv. 1-3.) What was John's rule? (1 John iii. 16.) What was Paul's rule for himself? (1 Cor. x. 24, 33.)

IV. THE REWARD.—Will this course make us better persons? Like whom will it make us? Whose joy will it give us? (John xv. 11.) What other rewards? (Rom. viii. 17, Matt. xix. 28, 1 Cor. ii. 9; 2 Cor. iv. 17, 18)—Pelouzet.

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Or for off harvests, richer, more sublime? The brightest life on earth was one of love. The noblest life was wreathed with sharp self-thorn.

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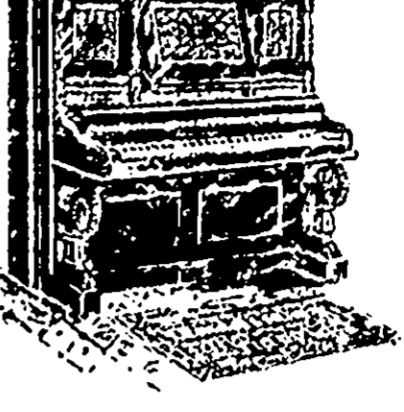
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Yours truly, W. H. PEARSON, General Manager and Secretary. Toronto, March 20th, 1889.

MESSES. BRUCE BROS., Toronto. DEAR SIR,—Replying to yours of yesterday, in reference to the stable floor which you laid for me some time ago with your pavement, I have pleasure in saying that when I last saw it, which was after it had been in use about four months, it appeared to be standing very well indeed, even the sharp winter calks having made very little impression on it.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1889.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

During the past few weeks the Publishers of "The Review" have sent out accounts for all overdue subscriptions. They have to thank the friends who have promptly remitted and respectfully to request those still in arrears to remit without further delay.

FATHER CHINIQUY'S 20th ANNIVERSARY

At the request of the committee the Editor of the PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW will receive and make acknowledgment of any moneys received by him for the "Father Chiniquy 20th Anniversary" Fund.

CHINA FAMINE FUND.

REV. DR. KELLOGG, Toronto, desires to acknowledge through the PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW the receipt by him of \$36.00, from Knox Church, Paisley, for sufferers by the China Famine. He has received and forwarded for this fund in all, \$1,662.75. No further contributions are required.

THE ANTI-JESUIT CONVENTION.

The Anti Jesuit Convention, to which we briefly referred in last week's issue, was a great success and marks an era for our country. The cause of civil and religious liberty owes much to the Toronto Citizens' Committee, who, under the skillful and patient guidance of Rev. Principal Caven and his coadjutors, have evoked from our Canadian yeomen such an expression of determination to uphold the glorious freedom which we have inherited and let us thank God, notwithstanding our sinful apathy, we still continue to enjoy under our Queen and the British Constitution.

"Prince of the Church" as such. No submission of Bills for the endorsement of the Papal authorities before they are submitted to Parliament. No asking the Head of the Church in this Province of Ontario what he thinks of our school books or changing them to suit the taste of Rome. No money to be paid to Roman Catholic institutions, whether educational or charitable, which refuse to submit to Government inspection.

The country knows now where it stands. The Jesuits' Incorporation Act has given legal standing in part of Quebec and three counties of Ontario to "The Society of Jesus," the avowed enemy of civil and religious liberty, which every Roman Catholic country has been compelled, of its own motion and for its own safety, to banish as a moral pest and political curse.

It has also become clear that the best men on both sides are heartily disgusted with the idolatry of Party. Attachment to a veteran leader on the one side and the fancied duty on the other side to upset his Government by any means, fair or foul, will no longer shut the eyes of our electors to the dangers which threaten our country.

Now for action. Let Equal Rights Associations be formed in every city, town and county. Let a Dominion Convention be held to ensure the united action of those who are not willing to submit to the Pope against the aggressions of the Hierarchy. Manitoba and British Columbia need to act quite as much as Quebec and Ontario. The treacherous, sleepless, skillful and unscrupulous enemy that justifies the means, by the end of the intention, is on every side.

of all our readers in the discharge of this our function.

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN INDIA.

FROM the report of the proceedings of the Foreign Mission Committee in a late issue it will have been noticed that the Committee adopted an important resolution bearing on our educational work in India: That in view of the circumstances under which the college classes at Indore were opened in affiliation with the University of Calcutta, and the importance of higher education in the hands of Christian men as a means of leaving the heathen to the knowledge of Christ, the Committee have now considered the question of continuing the college classes, do resolve to proceed with the college work already begun at Indore.

That not more than 100 Rupees (about \$10 per month), shall be expended on the college classes without the express sanction of the Committee. That Rev. John Wilkie, M.A., be, and he is hereby appointed Principal of the High School, Indore, and entrusted with conducting the college classes which the Committee has agreed to sanction.

In an exceedingly interesting and able letter Mr. Wilkie in last week's issue pointed out how the social, political and religious crisis through which India is at present passing, presents unprecedented opportunities for entering upon educational work conducted upon evangelistic lines. The people of India are thoroughly aroused to the desirability of obtaining a good English education. The Government has decided to leave the supplying of this demand to assisted private enterprise.

Mr. Wilkie estimates that for carrying out the scheme of the Committee about \$10,000 will be required to be raised in Canada. His arguments and appeal are before our readers and the Church. It may be questioned if when almost at the end of his furlough, and when he has had but little opportunity for rest after his long and laborious services in India, Mr. Wilkie should be required to undertake the task of raising this amount. But however this may be, Mr. Wilkie has thrown himself into this new duty with his accustomed energy and hopefulness.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In addition to the Anti-Jesuit Convention and the General Assembly of our Church meeting in this city last week, were several other Conferences, which drew together a large number of delegates. Amongst those were the Toronto Methodist Conference, the Anglican Synod, and the Canadian Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The Methodist Conference has again declared itself in favour of University Federation, and put upon record its disapproval of the recent attempt to avert the progress of this important connexional enterprise.

that there are now in Ontario 270 Unions, with a membership of 6,000, and thirty-five Young Women's Branches, with a total membership of 1,000; in Quebec, seventy-one Unions, membership, 3,100; in the Maritime Provinces, fifteen Unions, and in British Columbia, a membership of 100. A feature of the gathering was the presence of Miss Frances Willard, who was heard by large audiences, and whose addresses excited universal admiration for her mental gifts, her skill as a public speaker, her strong common sense, and her observance of the instincts of true womanliness.

At the late meeting of the Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, a question which has excited religious and literary circles in Great Britain since the death of Prof. Smeaton, was settled—who should be elected to the Chair of New Testament Exegesis. Three names were proposed Dr. Marcus Dods, Professor Salmond, and Rev. A. Cusin. On a division being taken, it was found that 383 votes had been given for Dr. Dods, against 165 for Mr. Cusin, and 115 for Professor Salmond.

It will be a long time, if ever, before the Free Church, or any other Presbyterian Church, will follow a leader who can utter such a sentence as this, in his jubilee remarks:—"Twenty-five years ago German criticism was considered a mere freak—an unreasonable and unscrupulously hostile assault on Christianity. Now German criticism is accepted as shedding a clear light upon the whole history and documents of the New Testament times."

We hope the Observer is right in its conclusion, and that the Assembly in putting Dr. Dods in the Chair of New Testament Exegesis in New College, Edinburgh, was not accepting his standards of Theology.

The sixth annual meeting of the International Missionary Union will be held at Binghamton, New York, July 5th-12th. Ministers and others interested in Foreign Missionary work are invited to be present. All Foreign missionaries, of either sex, temporarily or permanently in this country, are eligible to membership in the Union, and will receive free entertainment during the meeting.

The widely known "A. K. H. B.," Dr. Lloyd, contributes to the June Blackwood a most instructive and entertaining paper "The New Hymnology of the Scottish Kirk." How well the Hymnal Committee has discharged its duty may be discerned from the facts, that in eighteen years two million copies have been sold, and that a copy of the Hymnal containing 442 hymns, beautifully printed on good paper, may now be had for a penny and that, too, allowing for a profit on a sale of one edition of 200,000 copies!

OWING to the pressure on our space this week, from the Assembly reports, we are obliged to hold over much other matter.

Literary Notices.

THE FATE OF THE INNOCENTS: A Romance of the Crusades. By Margaret E. Winslow. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School work. Price, \$1.25.

One of the most thrilling stories of middle age history is that of the Crusade of the Children. It has been told often already in fragmentary way, but in the present delightful volume the author has gathered all the available legends and traditions of this pathetic episode and has wrought them into one connected account. The story is told in the form of Chronicles. A thread of romance runs through the whole and binds it together, giving it a tender and sustained interest.

Two articles in continuation of the discussion on "Agnosticism" are printed in the current issue of The Popular Science Monthly. One is a rejoinder by Prof. Huxley, in which he states the views obtained from his reading of the Gospels, and charges many of the English ecclesiastics with a Pharisaical spirit. The other article by Mr. W. H. Mallock, is entitled "Cowardly Agnosticism," and maintains that agnosticism is practically atheism, and that it furnishes no sufficient ground for morality.

In the June Century Mr. Kennan begins his account of the most important investigations made by him into the Exile System, viz., his visit to the Convict Mines of Kara. The frontispiece of this number of the Century is a portrait of the famous French artist, Corot. "Certain Forms of Woman's Work for Woman," by Mrs. Helen Campbell, describes especially the Young Women's Christian Association buildings of New York, and the methods of work of the Association. "An American Amateur Astronomer" is an illustrated sketch of the career of Mr. Burnham, formerly of Chicago.

The Treasury for Pastor and People for June contains a good portrait of Bishop Warren, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with a sermon. Other important articles are a full sermon by Dr. Tinker, and Exegetical Comment by Dr. Kellogg, of this city, a Children's Day Service by Dr. Conder, and a Post-Centennial Service by Dr. Huntington. Leading Thoughts of Sermons are by Drs. Elder, McEwen, Revs. J. Hobbs and Dann. Dr. A. H. Moment contributes an excellent article on "The Elder Brother," and an exposition of the Sunday School Lessons. Rev. A. Billingsley, one on "The Pastor in the Sick Room." A highly instructive article by Rev. W. F. Adney on "The Sea of Galilee," one on "Life Preaching," by Dr. Cuyler, one on "Christ Life," by Rev. F. T. Wrenford, with one on "Carping at the Preacher," fills up a magnificent number. [E. B. Treat, New York.]

In the Homiletic Review for June "The Kind for Preaching for Our Times," by Dr. Denis Wortman, every preacher should carefully read and ponder. Dr. Murray's article on "Luther's Table Talk" is a feast of fat things. Dr. Stone's series of papers on "Body and Mind in Christian Life" grows in interest. Prof. Thwing contributes an excellent article entitled "Unrecognized Elements of Power in the Preacher." A very remarkable and instructive paper by Rev. W. F. Taylor is called the "History of Pre-Raphaelitism, a Prophecy of Realism in Literature." Dr. Stuckenborg gives a masterly sketch of his life and theology, and criticism on Ritschl's doctrinal views. Dr. Storrs on "How I Succeeded in Extempore Preaching" is sure to be read with avidity. [Funk & Wagnalls, New York.]

THE EDUCATOR for June contains among other papers: "The Agnostic Controversy." A Symposium. By Professor T. H. Huxley; "Cowardly Agnosticism." By W. H. Mallock; Christianity and the "Geocentric" System. By Prof. Edward A. Freeman, D.C.L. "Look seaward, Sentinel!" By Alfred Austin. "Examinations in America." "Ethics and Religion," an Address Delivered before the Ethical Society of Cambridge. By Prof. J. R. Seeley. "With Father Damien and the Lepers." By Edward Clifford. "Christianity and Agnosticism." By Rev. Dr. Wace, and the usual variety of Foreign Literary Notices, Var-

Letters and Miscellany.—[E. R. Pettou New York.]

THE ANTI-JESUIT CONVENTION.

REV. PRINCIPAL CAVEN'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME. REV. PRINCIPAL CAVEN, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, at the Anti-Jesuit Convention, held in this city, delivered the address of welcome and explained the objects of the Convention. On being introduced, Principal Caven was received with loud and prolonged cheers.

"I have been asked as chairman, pro tem, of the Toronto Citizens' Committee, to say a few words in opening this Convention. While I could have much desired that this duty had been entrusted to one better qualified and better entitled to discharge it, I have yet sincere pleasure, in the name of the Committee, in welcoming the gentlemen who have come to take part in this important meeting. The committee in Toronto have been anxious to make satisfactory arrangements for the Convention, and, as far as was proper, to prepare for its business; while they have been careful to forestall the Convention as to the form of its proceedings. We have come together to consider a question of great importance to the public life of the country, and in circumstances which will not allow us to decline its consideration. We have not been anxious to raise this question, but it has been so obtruded before Canada that we cannot (thus we judge) without dereliction of duty refuse to entertain it, and most earnestly endeavour to bear our part as good citizens in the maintenance of principles which are essential to the welfare of the State. (Cheers.) The movement which we represent is not directed against the Catholic Church. (Applause.) It should not be necessary to emphasize this statement, but inasmuch as some persist in alleging that this is its meaning, and that we would refuse to Roman Catholics the liberty which Protestants enjoy, and would place the exercise of their religion under disabilities, we have to repeat our disavowal of the spirit and aim imputed to us. To vindicate religious liberty and equality to the fullest extent is what we desire, and the fundamental reason of our opposition to the recent legislation especially with reference to the freedom of the State. All Churches should be equal in the eye of the law, none should be put under the ban, and none should enjoy special privileges. Earnestly do we wish that Roman Catholics would act in concert with their Protestant fellow-subjects in the matter before us, and we shall take no ground which we cannot invite all good citizens to occupy in common. (Cheers.) With equal care would we avoid all injustice and all bitterness towards the French Canadian people. Their rights must be guarded as ungenerously as our own, and there must be no ungenerous view as to what Canada was conquered by British arms, and that the Anglo-Saxon race is in the ascendancy. Things unjust or unkind may have been said in connection with the movement, though little of this character has been reported; but we here, with one consent, disclaim all religious and race antipathies; and we do, moreover, affirm and maintain that peace and harmony among the different elements of this Dominion are possible only on the principles which we represent. The political dominance of any Church is

to the peace of the State, and necessarily results in the infliction of injustice upon those portions of the community which may not belong to such ecclesiastical body. To teach the vital truth that the principles of pure religion should pervade civil affairs is one thing; to burn the civil in subordination to the ecclesiastical is an entirely different thing. The State no more holds authority from the Church than the Church holds authority from the State. Both are of God, but each must keep within its own limits and employ its own instruments. (Loud cheers.) The true significance of the present movement is that we see in it two incompatible views of the relation between the civil and the ecclesiastical—the Church and the State—coming into conflict. The theory that the Church is paramount in the secular as in the religious sphere has come into collision with the theory on which all free public life proceeds, and in accordance with which our modern civilization is being developed. To my own mind it is this fact which lends importance to the situation with which we have to deal, and makes it the imperative duty of those who reject the first of these theories, and regard it as

DANGEROUS TO THE COMMUNITY to resist legislation such as the Acts of which we complain. The Ultramontane theory of government is distinctly avowed and constantly proclaimed by its advocates, so that we are not to be charged with misrepresenting the Jesuits and others who defend it; and we need not be surprised when the champions of this theory proceed, under favourable circumstances, to reduce it to practice. There is, perhaps, little fear that Ultramontanism will gain universal ascendancy. There may be other dangers which modern society has more to dread; nevertheless a country circumstanced as ours is may have to resist strenuously this formidable agnosticism, and to exercise unceasing vigilance to shield its present liberty unimpaird. What increases the danger for us is the fact that between contending political parties the balance of power is held by the hands which are hostile to the principles of free government. We distrust and thwart each other, and a common enemy overcomes us both. For what are the matters in dispute between political schools and parties which have legitimate standing in the domain of freedom compared with those which separate all the friends of free government from a party which denounces the autonomy of the State and the freedom of the Press?

"I cannot here attempt to deal with the many and weighty questions which arise in connection with this discussion, nor with the objections urged against our procedure by those who substantially agree with us touching the merits of these Acts, and of the tendency which they represent. No member of this Convention, I am sure, would infringe upon

THE RIGHTS OF THE PROVINCES guaranteed under the Constitution. These must always be respected, and Provinces must be at liberty to do many things of which the Dominion might not approve. The question is, whether the incorporation of the Jesuits and the Jesuits' Estates do not involve principles—deal with interests—exhibit features—in which the Dominion is directly concerned, and of which it is bound to take account. This most important question will, doubtless, be adequately considered by the Convention, and I shall only say that unless matters so fundamental to the Dominion are to be left to be dealt with by the Dominion, our Confederation, I fear, will lack the measure of unity necessary to make it a country, and will be little better than a rope of sand. "In necessariis unitas." We are quite aware of the difficulties which led to the adoption of Confederation, and are very willing that, within all reasonable limits, diversities shall exist in the provinces; but surely Confederation does not mean that civil and religious liberty and equality shall not be adequately protected under the axis of the Dominion. "But have you carefully considered," it is demanded of us.

THE EVENTUALITIES of this agitation? Have you taken into account its possible bearing upon the very existence of the Confederation? What practical end

compatible with the continuance of Confederation do you propose to yourselves? Now it is unfair to seek to arrest discussion of a question which presents in itself a constitutional and a political question...

There is one thing which we must resolutely exclude from our aims and deliberations if this movement is to have any success, viz., the desire to gain advantage for any political party by means of our combination.

THE VIEW OF EVERY TRUE FRIEND

of the movement—every upright and honorable person who has taken part in it. The faith which has characterized the proceedings of the Committee in this city will, I cannot doubt, mark the entire movement...

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

THE FOLLOWING are the resolutions adopted at the Convention:

- 1. That this Convention desires to record its conviction that the incorporation of the Jesuits and the passing of the Act respecting the settlement of the Jesuits' Estates by the legislature of the Province of Quebec, the course of the Government of the Dominion in leaving these Acts to their operation, and finally the rejection of an immense majority of the resolution moved in the House of Commons for the disallowance of the last mentioned Act, have brought forcibly home to Canadians the controlling influence which Ultramontaniam has obtained among us and the urgent need of organizing the defence of our civil and religious liberty...

Church News.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. DETAILED REPORT.

(Continued from first page.)

vinced that the people of the Maritime Provinces have only to be told the facts about the North-West to give their means towards the support of missions. Those emigrating from the older Provinces should be encouraged to take up their homes in the North-West where the foundations of pure family life had been laid.

THE REPORT DISCUSSED.

Rev. Dr. Cochran in moving the adoption of report of the Western Section called attention to the deficit in the year's contributions. He remembered when the Eastern Fund was organized grave doubts were expressed as to its success, but he was proud to hear that the report of the Committee for the present year showed a clean balance sheet.

The Moderator, in closing the meeting, said that they were face to face with a crisis. There was work to be done in the North-West during the next five years, which, if not done as once, they might never have a chance of doing.

The Moderator then moved the adoption of the Home Mission report in the following resolution: "That the General Assembly expresses its devout gratitude to the Great Head of the Church for the large measure of success vouchsafed in the prosecution of the mission work under the care of the Western section of the Assembly's Home Mission Committee and its sub-committee on Augmentation; records its thanks to the Church of Scotland, the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, and especially to the students of the Free Church College, Glasgow, for the generous aid given during the year; approves of the form of commission for missionaries as submitted in the report; expresses its regret that the expenditure of the year, so that there is now a deficit of \$745 for Home Missions and of \$3,768 for augmentation, and realizing the urgent necessity for strengthening the latter fund, which has proved of such incalculable benefit to the Church, earnestly commends this scheme anew to the confidence and liberality of the congregations, and instructs the committee to visit by deputies the several Presbyteries during the ensuing fall and winter, with a view to largely increased contributions on behalf of both the Home Mission and Augmentation Funds, and also with a view to organizing Women's Home Missionary Societies in the several Presbyteries and congregations of the Church."

In moving this resolution, Dr. Warden delivered an able address on the subject of Home Missions generally. He believed a crisis had been reached in both the Home Mission and Augmentation Funds. Unless something very substantial is done immediately to relieve the Committee from the deficits which they have been compelled to report, a crash must come.

Rev. James Robertson, D.D., Superintendent of Missions in the North-West, in seconding the resolution reviewed at considerable length the work done in his field. Dr. Robertson thought that if the Assembly could hear some of the North-West missionaries who were present they would have a better idea of the nature and importance of the work there.

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell followed. He said that this matter had been considered a great deal within the past two or three years, and he took the same ground as his friend Dr. King had taken. He thought it would be a calamity to have a number of women's organizations formed within each congregation. He had spoken informally to some of the representatives of the Women's Foreign Mission Society, and they said "Why does not the General Assembly deal with this matter?"

gations that would not allow a deputy of the Home Mission Committee in their pulpits. And yet some of these could open their pulpits to people representing other, perhaps no, denominations, to use their pulpits to collect for special purposes. He had found that these Presbyteries worked to best advantage in which an interest was shown in home missions. He said the college societies were doing well; the lumbermen's mission was proving a great success. He spoke with special thankfulness of the contributions from the British Churches, for which they were much indebted to Dr. Stewart, who on his visit a few years ago, had become much interested in the work they were carrying on and who had urged in Britain the importance of this field.

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell said that the deficit was very disappointing, but was to be accounted for partly by the fact, which was not a discreditable one, that there were many other claims upon the liberality of the members of the Church which were very strongly and persistently pressed, and partly by the depression which he understood had existed in trade during the past year. There was a deficit not merely in this particular fund. The Foreign Missions was \$9,000 short, and many other schemes, had also suffered. They had an immense work in hand for a young Church, putting all these different objects and schemes together, but he believed that they would make amends for what they had not succeeded in doing this year, not only in connection with the Augmentation Fund, but the whole work of the Church.

Rev. Dr. Reid said that every mission station in the North-West had contributed to the funds, whereas in the older provinces many large and wealthy congregations had not contributed at all. In the Western section three Presbyteries had exceeded the amount asked. These were Ottawa, asked for \$1,151, raised \$1,100; Lanark and Renfrew, asked for \$1,200, raised \$1,250; Toronto, asked for \$5,000, raised \$5,050. The average contribution per communicant for the whole Church was 8 cents, while that for the North-West was 40 cents.

Mr. Hamilton, an elder of Collingwood, said he was delighted to hear Dr. Robertson from the North-West, and he thought that he should be supported by this Assembly as much as possible. He was also glad to hear that the Presbytery of Paris had determined to send out a missionary on their own account. He thought that if the Presbyteries sent out their own missionaries the members would take a great deal more interest in the work as they would feel that these men belonged to them, and that they were responsible for the promotion and success of the work.

The Chairman then read the resolution to the meeting. Rev. Dr. King, of Winnipeg, said that he was unwilling to offer opinions on any part of this motion, but yet he thought the last clause of the motion was such that the General Assembly should give its very best consideration before adopting it. He had been delighted to listen to the discussion, and the reports on the whole state of the funds were very encouraging. When they looked at the past he questioned whether any Church could present a record of such wonderful progress in liberality as this Church during the past year. It was certainly a little discouraging to find themselves reporting deficits, but he did not know any case in which a Church had made any considerable progress in liberality except under the spur of reported deficits. He hoped that this would result in next year their having a great deal more funds. It was a great shame that any congregation should be so unjust to itself as to take no part in the great work which God had given them to do in evangelizing the land.

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell moved: "That for the 1st clause the following be substituted:—'In order to secure the co-operation of the women of the Church in Home Missions, the General Assembly instructs the Committee, instead of taking action in the direction of forming Home Mission societies, as sanctioned by a previous General Assembly, to confer with the Foreign Mission Committee and with the Executive Committee of the Women's Foreign Mission, with a view to widening the basis of said Society so as to include Home Missions in its operation.'"

Rev. Dr. King moved in amendment that this last clause of the deliverance be omitted. Rev. D. G. Macdonnell rose and seconded the motion. Rev. P. McLeod, of British Columbia, then spoke. He said that Dr. Cochran had remarked on the previous evening that if some of those engaged in the work in the North-West and British Columbia would address the Assembly it would give those present a better idea of the work than a printed report could possibly do. He felt that those who had come all the way from British Columbia especially to attend this Assembly should be given an opportunity of giving some explanation of the work in that part of the country. He would be pleased if the Revs. T. G. Thompson and McCrae would give some account of the Mission. The mission work in British Columbia was only in its infancy. When the Church took hold of this great work the population of British Columbia was very small, but now that the Canadian Pacific railway had found its way to the Pacific coast and made Vancouver its terminus, it was absolutely necessary, since there were now people going there from all parts of the earth, that the Church should be liberal towards British Columbia, not only with men but with means.

Rev. Mr. McCrae, of Victoria, B.C., followed. He said that he endorsed most heartily and cordially every statement that had been made by the previous speaker. He would like to impress on the General Assembly that while they had the warmest sympathy for all the world, the difficulties and privation of those engaged in the work could scarcely be overestimated. The work was very difficult owing to the fact partly that the Presbyterian Church in Canada allowed these to be fallow, and were not represented except by one man for 20 years and they had now to recover a great deal of lost ground. They had since the organization of a Presbytery three years ago established five settled charges, all of which except one were self-sustaining, and paying large salaries, some of them the largest paid in the Church. Mr. J. Croil, editor of the Record, followed. He said that the reports showed that a great work had been done, and that a great work remained to be done. He did not believe in congregations sending out their own individual missionaries and supporting them alone. He did not think this was the best thing for the Church. A great responsibility rested with the ministers, and he did not think they gave the people distinct and definite information with regard to the whole work which was going on in the Church as they should do.

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by a previous General Assembly, to confer with the Foreign Mission Committee and with the Executive Committee of the Women's Foreign Mission, with a view to widening the basis of said Society so as to include Home Missions in its operation. Rev. Dr. Cochran said that the women were doing a grand work for the Foreign Missions, but it seemed to him that they were swamping to some extent the work of Home Missions. They had given in one year to Foreign Missions the same amount that had been given for the entire year of the Church put together. This showed that something was wrong. It seemed to him that it was worth trying to widen the basis so that they might have some assistance from the ladies of the Church in this scheme of Home Missions. There were some people in the Church who would not give to the Foreign Missions because of the fact that the Home Missions were excluded from the basis of their operations.

Rev. Dr. Kellogg did not think that the widening of the Ladies' Foreign Mission Society was the way to attain the end they had in view. He thought that they would meet resistance from the Foreign Mission Society in this project. Rev. G. M. Milligan said that they were all agreed that they should be united in this work, because all mission work had the same end in view. A certain amount of division for obtaining greater efficiency in each department he considered necessary. This Foreign Mission work was a growth, and it might be said by the Society that now that they had obtained a certain position, that they desired to extend their operations so as to include those missions for which the Society was not formed. He did not think that the Assembly could alter the constitution of the Society. He did not think it would be wise to take away from the women in this work the special movement that gave them a motive. They must not do anything which seemed to them to invite a movement which had not come from the ladies themselves.

The Chairman then put Dr. Warden's motion, leaving out the last clause, and the motion was carried unanimously. Rev. D. J. Macdonnell's amendment was then put. Rev. G. M. Milligan here interposed with an amendment to the amendment, that the last clause in Dr. Warden's motion be omitted altogether. Rev. Dr. Warden objected that the General Assembly had already four years ago sanctioned the constitution of the Woman's Foreign Mission Society. He believed that the best way to secure the largest share of the sympathy and liberality of the women in the Presbyterian Church would be obtained by the Woman's Mission Society contributing and co-operating in all the Mission schemes of the Church; but, considering the feeling that existed on the part of many of the friends of the Foreign Mission work, the present was not the time for consummating this. Otherwise they might have one society collecting only the same amount of money for all the schemes of the Church that was now collected for one.

Mr. Milligan's amendment was then put to the meeting and lost, after which Mr. Macdonnell's amendment was carried by a large majority. The Assembly then adjourned. The Tercentenary of England's great victory over Spain and the Armada in 1588, or the Triumphant Establishment of Civil and Religious Liberty among the Anglo-Saxon Race. By the Rev. James Little, M.A., Toronto. For sale by all the principal book-sellers of Toronto. IN HANDSOME CLOTH 12MO., 228 PAGES, Price 25 cents. This book furnishes an historical illustration of our present struggle. Should be in every household study, and in every school library in the land.

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Church News.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DETAILED REPORT.

FIRST DAY

THE Venerable the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada was constituted in St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, on Wednesday evening, June 12th, according to appointment.

There was a large attendance of commissioners present, and these with the audience filled the spacious church so that seats had to be placed in the aisles to accommodate the large numbers desiring to hear the proceedings.

Previously at 7.30, the Moderator, Rev. W. T. McMillen, D.D., accompanied by the Clerks of the Assembly, Rev. W. Reid, D.D., Rev. W. Fraser, D.D., Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., pastor of St. Andrew's church, Rev. Prof. MacLaren, entered, the Moderator taking his place on the pulpit, the others finding a place on the platform.

The exercises of the evening were begun with the singing of Psalm cxviii, Mr. Edward Fisher, organist of the church, presiding at the organ. After prayer led by the Moderator, and the singing of a hymn, Dr. McMillen delivered a sermon on "The Christian Ministry," taking as his text Acts xv, 24.

[A verbatim report of the sermon is given in last week's REVIEW.]

THE Moderator, in surrendering his charge, said:—"Fathers and brethren, my year of office as Moderator of the General Assembly now expires, and I desire to tender you my very hearty thanks for the great honour conferred on me, and my regret that I have not been able more fully and satisfactorily to discharge the duties of the office than I have succeeded in doing. It now belongs to the Assembly to select from their number some one to take the chair, and preside over the deliberations."

THE NEW MODERATOR. The announcement had no sooner been made than Rev. Dr. Ure, of Goderich, and Rev. Dr. Cochrane, Brantford, addressed the Chair simultaneously, both rising to propose a successor to the retiring gentleman who had just surrendered his charge. Dr. Ure claimed that he had precedence.

The Moderator—I certainly caught the voice from this side of the house first (Dr. Cochrane was to the east side of the building.)

Dr. Ure—I am first. (Laughter.)

The ruling of the chairman was, however, sustained without any further opposition, and the first hearing accorded to Dr. Cochrane, who proposed as Moderator for the ensuing year Rev. Principal Grant, of Queen's University. (Applause.)

He said that the name of his nominee was a household name in Canada, and one which every person respected and esteemed. Principal Grant, he said, was a graduate of Glasgow University, a scholar of undoubted ability, a good churchman, and one in every way qualified for the position. He need not remind the Assembly of all that gentlemen had done in the Lower Provinces during his connection with St. Matthew's, and although he had had a great many honours showered upon him, he would doubtless accept of that being elected Moderator of the Assembly as the greatest of them all. Principal Grant had been around the world since the last Assembly, and all would be glad to know that he was back again, and wish them that evening in robust health.

Rev. Dr. Ure declared himself agreeably surprised with the resolution of his friend, Rev. Dr. Cochrane. He himself had intended to propose Principal Grant, and had now great pleasure in seconding the motion.

Rev. George Burton, St. Catharines, essayed to speak from the back pew, but was invited to take a stand on the platform. Having done so, he nominated Rev. Dr. Laing, Dundas, whose name he also declared to be a household word. (Applause.)

Rev. Mr. Chisnal, St. Catharines, seconded the nomination.

Rev. Principal Grant asked to be excused from acting. Hearing that his name was about to be proposed for the Moderatorship, he attended the Assembly for the purpose of opposing such a course. He had been relieved from a binding engagement, otherwise he could not be present, and he was glad that it was so, as he had intended to propose Dr. Laing. He hoped the Assembly would not ask him to take a position which he did not want, especially as a more competent man had been proposed. "I would earnestly make this request," said Principal Grant, "that you will allow me to withdraw my name, and then we can be unanimous in our rejection of Dr. Laing." (Cries of "No, no.")

Rev. Dr. Ure—You will have to get the consent of your proposer and seconder, and we won't give it.

Rev. Dr. Cochrane said he remembered that when the Assembly met at Kingston, and he (Dr. Cochrane) was nominated as Moderator, Principal Grant was one of the first who refused to allow him to retire. (Cheers.)

Rev. G. M. Milligan, of Old St. Andrew's, explained that Principal Grant would, in all probability, have been Moderator of the Assembly last year, had he been able to attend the Assembly, but he had to go away owing to ill health. It would be a proper thing to express their gratification at his return in renewed health and vigor by electing him Moderator of this Assembly this year (Hear, hear.)

A show of hands was then called for, which showed a majority of those present in favour of Principal Grant, who was declared duly elected.

The proposer and seconder of Dr. Laing subsequently withdrew that gentleman's name, and Principal Grant was declared the unanimous choice of the Assembly.

A few minutes later the newly-elected Moderator, who had donned the gown, was escorted to the platform by his proposer and seconder, and was congratulated by Rev. Dr. McMillen.

Moderator, Grant, in response to calls for a speech, said—"Fathers and brethren, believe it is customary to thank the Assembly on such occasions as this, but I really don't see how I can honestly thank you for disregarding my earnestly-expressed wish. (Laughter.) The duties you have conferred upon me are something corresponding to those of the

Speaker of the House of Commons—I need not speak I believe he is called the 'Speaker' because he does not speak. (Laughter.) I ask your assistance, and pray that God may give us the spirit of wisdom and love to guide us in our deliberations."

A VOICE OF THANKS. Rev. Dr. MacVicar, Principal of Montreal College, then moved a vote of thanks to the retiring Moderator. In doing so, Dr. MacVicar paid a high tribute to the fairness of the decisions given, and to the wisdom and dignity with which the late Moderator had presided over the deliberations of the Assembly. Dr. McMillen was also deserving of their thanks for the very admirable sermon he had just delivered.

Rev. John Laing, D.D., in seconding the resolution, corroborated the testimony which the former speaker had borne to Dr. McMillen's ability. The resolution was carried amid hearty applause.

Dr. McMillen cordially thanked the Assembly for this resolution of respect and confidence. Before leaving office he laid on the table copies of the replies he had received from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and His Excellency the Governor General, to the addresses sent to them by the General Assembly of last year. He had also received a communication from the Anglican Synod in reference to Christian instruction in the Public Schools. As directed by the Assembly, he had replied to the letter from the Reformed Church of America.

THE FIRST REPORT. Dr. Cochrane, as Convener of the Business Committee, brought in their first report, which suggested that the hours of session be from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30; from 2.30 to 5.30; and from 7.30 to 10 p.m., but that these hours be departed from to-morrow, and that the Assembly meet at 10 a.m., and that the first hour be spent in devotional exercises. Also, that the following constitute the Committee on Bills and Ordinances, the clerks of the Assembly, and the Synods and of the Presbyteries, who are Commissioners representing the several Synods, viz.: Maritime Province, Geo. Bruce, and A. Forbes, ministers; Dr. D. J. McKay and George Haddock, elders; Montreal and Ottawa, Prof. Scrimger and Dr. Moore, ministers; J. R. Robertson and H. Freeman, elders; Toronto and Kingston, W. B. McLaren, minister; and W. B. McMurrich and E. Rogerson, elders. Hamilton and London, J. A. Murray and Andrew Tolmie, ministers; Dr. Macdonald and A. Bartley, elders; Manitoba and North-West, P. McF. McLeod and Jas. Todd, ministers; and Chief Justice Taylor and James Broadfoot, elders.

AN INVITATION. Rev. Dr. McMillen read a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor inviting the members of the Assembly and their lady friends to a garden party at Government House in the evening, and apologizing for not having sent out invitations to each member individually. The invitation was accepted.

SECOND DAY. MORNING SEDERUNT. The General Assembly re-assembled at 11 o'clock, the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Grant, presiding. The first hour was given up to devotional exercises, in which Revs. Dr. Thompson, Dr. Gregg, Prof. Mowat, D. S. Fraser and others took part. The Clerk read the minutes, in which was incorporated the minute of the Anglican Synod regarding religious instruction in the Public Schools. Before the minutes were formally sustained, Dr. McMillen announced that he had taken on himself the responsibility of commissioning Rev. Dr. McKay, of Montreal, to represent the Church at the Assembly meeting in Scotland. This he received the cordial endorsement of the Court.

Rev. Dr. Cochrane presented the report on bills and ordinances, in which was contained the notice of business for the day.

BOOK OF FORMS.—COMMITTEE. Rev. Dr. Laing presented the report of the Committee on Book of Forms. The proposed changes in the Book of Forms have been discussed and reported upon by Presbyteries several times, and the matter has been before the various Courts of the Church for several years. The changes proposed by the Committee to be embodied in the Book of Forms, may be summarised as follows:—

The appointment of a Commission of the Assembly to attend to emergent business arising between two Assemblies. Change in the regulation for licensing students, simplifying it, and adopting it to the present practice of the Church. Respecting the reception of ministers—providing for giving a call to professors of theology or men employed by special appointment in some department of the work of the Church in a Church of the same doctrine, government and discipline as this Church. Providing for the supervision of a minister who is removed from the Presbytery in which he had a charge, to reside within the bonds of another Presbytery: He is required to take a certificate of disjunction from the Presbytery within whose bounds he is to be domiciled. Should an office be alleged before such certificate has been lodged, the Presbytery within whose bounds he shall reside shall, after notifying the Presbytery within whose bounds he removed, have power to deal with the case. Other ministers without charge and licences are amenable to the Presbyteries within whose bounds the office is alleged to have been committed. Providing for sending notices to all Presbyteries in case of suspension and deposition from the Ministry.

The recommendations of the Committee were as follows:— That the Book of Forms be approved and adopted as a useful guide for members, officers and the Courts of the Church in the transaction of ecclesiastical business. That the book be printed and that Rev. Dr. Laing, Rev. Dr. Reid and Mr. W. B. McMurrich be a committee with power to add to their numbers, and to consider and determine all matters of detail, to secure the copyright, and make all necessary arrangements for publishing the book.

In presenting this report Rev. Dr. Laing referred to the fact that the changes proposed had been sent down to the Presbyteries, and suggested that the report might be referred to a committee and a report submitted. As to the appointment of a commission, he said that under the rules proposed it would

largely on the lines of similar bodies in the Old Country. The regulations for licensing students had been wholly rewritten. It showed some particulars in which it would simplify and shorten the practice. Before the explanation was completed the time for adjournment had arrived, and the Association rose until half-past two.

AFTERNOON SEDERUNT

THE Moderator read a letter from Mr. James Bain, Chief Public Librarian, inviting the members of the Assembly to use freely the library and reading rooms at the Central and Branch Libraries, and forwarding copy of reference catalogue; also one from F. M. Bell-Smith, inviting members and their friends to his exhibition of paintings of Rocky Mountain scenery. These communications were received.

STANDING COMMITTEES. The Moderator gave the names of the committee to strike the Standing Committees as follows:—Rev. R. Campbell, D.D., Convener; President Forbes; Revs. Dr. Warden, Robertson and Laird; J. M. Morrison, George Bruce, Geo. Cuthbertson, D. McQueen, ministers; Hon. David Laird, Robert Murray, Gen. Hay, James Tasker, G. M. Rogers, P. McQueen, J. M. Hill, Geo. Gillies, elders.

ORDER OF BUSINESS. Dr. Laing presented the report of the Committee on Orders, giving an order of business, which was ordered to be printed.

BOOK OF FORMS. Dr. Laing continued his remarks on the report of the Committee on Book of Forms, and moved that the report be referred to the following Committee—Messrs. Peck, Bruce, Jos. White, Abraham, Dr. McMillen, Dr. J. Thompson, Justice Taylor, D. McLeod, ministers; Justice Taylor, D. Leitch, Charlton, M.P., Dr. Creelman, Johnstone (S. John), Bartlett and A. I. McKenzie, elders.

COMMITTEE OF REMITS. The following were appointed a committee to examine and classify remits:—Rev. George Bruce, Convener; Dr. Campbell, of Collingwood; J. McLeod (Richmond), ministers; and Messrs. R. McQueen and J. H. Kilgour, elders.

APPLICATIONS OF STUDENTS. The following were appointed a committee to examine applications of students:—Prof. Scrimger, Prof. Ross, John Thompson, (Ayr), Dr. Watson, D. M. Thompson, Stephen Young, Alex. Gilray, D. Ferguson, John McMillan (Harrisburg), ministers; George Hay, Prof. Bantock, Wm. Murray, J. H. Chilton, M.P., Dr. Bruce and John White, elders.

The following applications were read by the Clerk, Rev. Dr. Reid:—From the Presbytery of Miramichi, regarding Mr. J. McLeod, from the Presbytery of Wallace, respecting Mr. G. A. Vans; from the Presbytery of Quebec, respecting Mr. James M. Wautier; from the Presbytery of Montreal, respecting Mr. Jules Bourgois; from Kingston Presbytery, respecting Mr. James Rattray, B.A.; from the Presbytery of Peterborough, respecting Mr. Oswald; from British Columbia, respecting Mr. R. M. Thoms; from the Presbytery of Toronto, respecting Mr. M. C. Hamblin, and also respecting Mr. Murdoch McKay. All these applications were referred to the committee above named.

APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE TO RETIRE. The next business was the consideration of applications for leave to retire from the active work of the ministry. Dr. Reid explained that these applications, as a rule, came through the Committee on Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund. There were some applications, however, received direct, which he might read. The following applications were then read:—From the Presbytery of St. John, on behalf of Rev. A. L. Wylie; from the Presbytery of Halifax, on behalf of Rev. John Cameron; from the Presbytery of Miramichi, on behalf of Rev. M. Lindsay; from the Presbytery of Kingston, on behalf of Mr. T. G. Smith, asking that his name be put upon the roll of the Presbytery of Kingston; from the Presbytery of Montreal, asking to have Rev. Charles Chiniquy's name placed on the roll of that Presbytery. These applications were referred to the following committee:—Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Convener; Laidlaw, Gustavus Munro, W. Miller, W. Falconer, E. Hamilton, J. Johnston, L. H. Jordan, Dr. Wm. Clarke, Dr. Kellogg, Donald McDougall and D. McIntosh, ministers; and Dr. R. McDaniel, W. B. Murrich, Dr. Fraser, John M. Ine, T. Martin, L. W. Johnstone and M. Legget, elders.

APPLICATIONS TO BE RECEIVED. The following applications of ministers to be received into the Church were read by Rev. Dr. Reid:—From the Presbytery of Halifax, on behalf of Mr. J. B. Johnson; from the Presbytery of Victoria, on behalf of Mr. James Murray; from the Presbytery of St. John, on behalf of Mr. Joseph Baker, and Rev. J. C. Hamblin; from the Presbytery of Montreal, on behalf of Mr. James H. Blatt; from the Presbytery of Toronto, on behalf of Mr. Henry W. Knowles, Mr. Mark Sout, Mr. George Markay, Mr. J. L. Turnbull, Mr. George Watt and Mr. J. A. Beattie; from the Presbytery of Ottawa, on behalf of Mr. W. H. G. Gies; from the Presbytery of Hamilton, on behalf of Mr. W. N. Crankshaw; from the Presbytery of London, on behalf of Mr. R. H. Craig.

These applications were referred to the following committee:—Dr. McMillen, Convener; President Forbes, Dr. Moore, Dr. McVicar, Dr. Caver, P. M. Morrison, Dr. Mowat, P. McF. McLeod, Andrew Trimlie, Dr. Robert Campbell, W. K. McCulloch and Willard McDouall, ministers; R. Murray, Chief Justice Taylor, Winnipeg; Andrew Jeffrey, Robert Brodie, James Watson, Walter Paul and John Hardie, elders.

JESUIT'S ESTATES BILL. It was decided then to go on with the consideration of the Jesuit's Estates Bill Question, and it was proposed to remit it to the overtures, with accompanying documents, to a committee. It was objected, however, that there might be some members of Synods, etc., appointed to speak on these overtures, and it would only be fair and respectful that these representatives should be heard. The House was reminded also that possibly there might be some of these papers which should not be referred to committee. Although it had been decided to accept the Lieutenant-Governor's invita-

tion for four o'clock, it was deemed advisable to go on for half an hour. The overture of the Presbytery of Hamilton was read by the Clerk, and it was announced by him that the other overtures were much the same in substance. These overtures cover resolutions opposing the Jesuit's Estates Act, which have already been published in the REVIEW.

Rev. Robert Campbell was called upon to support the overture from the Synod of Montreal, but, before he had finished reading extracts from the overture covering points which he desired to bring out, the Moderator was obliged to announce that the time of the sederunt had expired, and the matter was therefore laid over for the present.

EVENING SEDERUNT

FRATERNAL GREETINGS. Rev. D. J. Macdonnell asked leave, before the regular business was taken up, to call attention to a matter which must be attended to at once, if at all. There were representative bodies of two important Churches in session in the city and he would move the appointment of a committee to visit them. He read the following resolution:—

"That a committee be appointed to wait upon the Synod of the Church of England and the Conference of the Methodist Church now in session in this city, and convey to them the fraternal and cordial greetings of the General Assembly, the following to be the committee: Principal Caver, President Forbes, Dr. Mowat, Prof. Scrimger, Dr. Ure, P. McF. McLeod, and the mover, ministers; Chief Justice Taylor, Justice Macleannan, Hon. David Laird, James Croit, M. Roxburgh and W. H. McMurrich."

The resolution was unanimously carried amidst applause.

HOME MISSIONS.

EASTERN SECTION.—Rev. Mr. McMillan was called upon to present the report of the Home Missions, eastern section.

WESTERN SECTION.—The report of the Home Mission Committee was presented by Rev. D. Cochrane. In the opening remarks it sets forth as follows:—"The financial statement, as will be seen, again shows a deficit in both funds. Had the Committee granted all the applications from necessitous fields, the deficit would have been greater. They regret that seeming lack of interest and small contributions from many wealthy churches prevent them going forward as they desire in the prosecution of a scheme so largely blessed in bygone years."

"The health of the missionaries has been good, and they have been enabled to enter many districts, preaching and administering ordinances, where no missionary has ever been before. What the Church owes to her noble band of home missionaries in far distant fields, who labour under great difficulties, and suffer at times severe privation, cannot be understood. The mere record of their names and the stations occupied, and the miles traversed in going between, but feebly tells the story of their lives."

"In the North-west and British Columbia our work goes on prosperously, and its more rapid extension is urgently demanded, in view of the large increase of population that emigration from the Old World to the New is making month after month."

In addition to the regular mission work, the Crofter settlements in the North-west and the Icelandic missions in Winnipeg and other places, have engaged the attention of the Committee, and received aid as far as the funds permitted.

"In Algoma and on the Manitoulin Islands the work is developing gradually and satisfactorily. The report, however, gives a large amount of space to the important missions in the Synodical District of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, including the Presbyteries of Winnipeg, Rock Lake, Brandon, Regina and Calgary. The Rev. Dr. Robertson contributed a report which deals with the history and development of the Territory and the progress made by the Presbyteries since their organization in 1870."

Dr. Robertson gives the following statement, showing the relative Presbyterian population in Manitoba in 1886, according to the Dominion census returns of that year:

Table with 2 columns: Population category and number. Total population 108,640; Presbyterians 28,406; Methodists 23,206; Roman Catholics 14,651; Baptists 3,296; Congregationalists 997; Methodists 9,112; Lutherans 3,131.

In the North-west Territory 32 per cent of the white population is Presbyterian. The Synod having been in existence for five years, the following interesting table is appended showing the numerical growth from 1884 to 1889, in cc.

Table with 3 columns: Category, 1884, 1889. Self-sustaining congregations 5 20 15; Augustinian congregations 10 29 9; Mission fields 53 95 42; Congregations and mission stations 251 473 222; Families (white) 3,891 6,767 2,904; Communicants (white) 7,273 7,677 3,949; Churches 5 123 71; Manes 13 26 13; Ministers, missionaries and professors 68 139 71; Indian missionaries and teachers 8 22 14; Total number of employees of the Church 76 161 85; Number of these ordained 61 77 16.

It will be seen that the self-supporting congregations quadrupled in five years and the augmented nearly doubled. The mission fields or districts increased 79 per cent, and the congregations and stations 88, families 74, and communicants 106 per cent. The manes have doubled and the churches increased 247 per cent. The advance in the staff is for work among whites, including College, 104, and for Indian work 175 per cent. It will be noticed that the increase in the number of ordained ministers is only 26 per cent. This means the abandonment of a large number of mission fields in winter and consequent loss and demoralization.

Reports from British Columbia indicate that mission work was carried on in that field with zeal and diligence, there being given a brief outline of the condition of each station and charge.

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British and Foreign.

THE SCOTCH ASSEMBLIES

(Continued.)

ESTABLISHED CHURCH. ON Friday morning the now usual DISCUSSION ON "GRAVEN IMAGES" detained the Assembly for a time. Rev. Jacob Primmer spoke in favour of an appeal in regard to the "carven and graven Popish images and ritualistic symbols and devices" that had been set up in St. Giles's Church. Sir Charles Pearson, Procurator of the Church, pointed out that, as the petitions supported by Mr. Primmer contained matter for libel, they could not be disposed of by the General Assembly. A resolution to this effect was passed in opposition to a motion by Principal Cunningham that the petitions should be received.

WHO BELIEVES THE APOSTLES' CREED? ON Rev. John Paton presenting the report of the Committee on Aids to Devotion, Principal Cunningham proposed that they instruct the Committee to delete the Apostles' Creed. He had great objection to the introduction of that creed into the children's service. Every person who has read in Church history knew that that which was called the Apostles' Creed was not the Apostles' Creed. There was not a single word of it came direct from the Apostles. The Apostles' Creed was a growth, and it took four hundred years to grow. He asked if it was according to the use of the Church of Scotland that the Creed should be introduced into any service. "It was a guilty thing to ask the children of the Church of Scotland, to repeat the Apostles' Creed, or any creed which had not been authorized by the Church of Scotland. Was there any member of the House who believed the Apostles' Creed in all its clauses? To this question of the speaker's, loud cries of "Yes" came from all parts of the hall, and for a time Principal Cunningham was unable to go on with his remarks. The disturbance was continued with renewed force when he declared that he did not believe there was a single member of the House who believed the Apostles' Creed in all its clauses. Referring specially to the clause about Christ's descent into hell, Principal Cunningham said that was put into the creed on account of the very harsh doctrine of Augustine with regard to baptism. He did not believe that, and he objected to teach it to little children more still than to those who were grown up.

Dr. Rankin having spoken in opposition to the view taken by Principal Cunningham, Professor Story said he thought the Apostles' Creed, like every other ancient document, might be interpreted in different senses by different readers.

Dr. Donald MacLeod wished to say he thoroughly respected a man who spoke his honest opinions and his belief was that in doing so he must have been under considerable pain. But he could not retract the expression of his feeling at the monstrous idea of sending down the Apostles' Creed to Presbyteries to consider. There was scarcely a clause of that Creed which they could not associate with events and opinions in the Church of a most monstrous kind. But it was unfair to raise these ghosts from their past history to frighten them, and tell them that if they took the one they must take the other also. Principal Cunningham's motion was lost, only the mover and second voting for it.

STUDENT PREACHING. A debate of considerable interest to students preparing for the ministry of the Established Church took place on Saturday, when Dr. Watt submitted the report of the Committee on students engaging in the ordinary ministry of the Word. He stated that the regulations of the Assembly were being habitually broken, and proposed that the recommendations of the Committee be adopted. Rev. David Hunter, in seconding, remarked that the tendency of the report was to prevent any student of divinity from exercising himself in the art of preaching. He thought the students had really some just ground to complain if the Church did not recognize the difficulty here. If they had licensed the man as soon as he came out of the Hall, but said he was not eligible for ordination for a whole year, that would have been a much better solution than that in the report. It was on this account—the want of opportunity to practise preaching—that irregularities were produced. He thought the Church should recognize the difficulties in which divinity students and probationers found themselves in the matter of getting more experience.

Professor Story said there was no doubt whatever that there was an increasing and excessive demand on the part of congregations for a certain proficiency in what they called pulpit gifts on the part of candidates for vacant parishes, and therefore students were under very strong temptations to furnish themselves and prepare themselves as well as they could in view of special demands to be made upon them. But it appeared to him that the art of preaching, as Mr. Hunter described, was an acquisition which could not be properly acquired while the student was acquiring the information and instruction which he was expected to receive and assimilate in the Divinity Hall. It was impossible, if he was acquiring the art of preaching, to do that at the same time that he was furnishing himself with

the intellectual material required in his profession. The proficiency in the art of preaching must follow the curriculum in the Hall. The blame of the infringement of the regulations of the Assembly did not, however, rest with the students, but, in almost every case in which he had been able to trace it, with the clergy. There were clergymen who bribed students to break the law of the Church, and in connection with the most sacred functions of religion sent students into the pulpit with the consciousness and the knowledge that they were breaking the law. He blamed the minister who committed what he said was a scandalous outraging and debauching of the conscience of the student for his own convenience. He had been told again and again that there was no help for it; that ministers must get away from home. He was a minister of a country parish for twenty-seven years, and he never during the course of that ministry had a vacant Sunday in his church, nor an unlicensed preacher in his pulpit, except on one occasion when he was misinformed of the position of the man he had employed. There was a tendency on the part of congregations in the present day to go after what were called popular gifts, to go after noise, gesture, and declamation. That weighed in forming their judgment which ought to be given to the evidence of some Christian thought, and experience, and spiritual feeling. And that was an encouragement to students to preach, and helped to develop the tendency more than anything else, because it recruited its ranks of the clergy from year to year with men who unconsciously, yet inevitably, had been playing down to that low level of popular feeling, and had not been trying to keep up its high standard of pulpit performance, but had been trying to follow popular taste, if not to lead it. If that went on they would have clergy, the younger ranks of which would be recruited from mere bombastic, empty, declamatory preachers, not powerful ministers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Professor Taylor proposed the appointment of a committee to consider the whole subject, and to report as to the extent to which divinity students may with propriety be allowed to take part in conducting the public worship of the Church. In seconding this amendment Dr. Gray said it was clear that they had a law which was very generally and persistently disobeyed, and either that law must be changed, or some means must be taken to secure obedience. The amendment was carried by a large majority.

REPORT ON SABBATH SCHOOLS. Turnbull Smith presented the report of the Committee on Sabbath Schools. The schools now number 2,085, an increase of nine on the year. There is an average attendance of 169,950 scholars. In moving the adoption of the report, Dr. Gray remarked that it was exceedingly satisfactory to learn that there were only thirty-six churches throughout the parishes of Scotland without Sabbath Schools.

THE FREE CHURCH. (Continued.) TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. The annual gathering of the Free Church Temperance Society took place in the Assembly Hall. Mr. J. Campbell White presided over a crowded audience. In the report presented by Mr. G. W. Ross, it was stated that over two-thirds of the students, and 630 of the ministers of the Church were total abstainers. Sir Wilfred Lawson, M.P., in the course of his speech said he was credulous enough to be enthusiastic over the cause of Temperance, and if he did not believe that it would ultimately triumph he would not think that life was worth living. The policy which he had for some years advocated was the policy which ought to be pursued by this great nation in regard to the drink traffic. That policy had been in the minority; but he thought it had been gaining ground.

Dr. Alex. Whyte, who was received with prolonged cheers, significant as an answer to the attack recently made on him, proposed a resolution in favour of the foundation of Temperance societies. He said he found that when Gospel Temperance work was taken up by a church, town, or community, these made staple progress. He appealed strongly to non-abstaining ministers to join them, and said he never had a more uncomfortable time in his life than the last two or three years before he came over.

THE JEWISH MISSION. On Friday, at the evening sederunt, Dr. J. H. Wilson presented the report of the Committee on the Conversion of the Jews. In referring to the objection about the smallness of results in work among the Jews, Dr. Wilson pointed out that the Jews had an enormous price to pay for their conversion. First of all, it cost them excommunication, and then starvation, and finally exile. It was well also to keep in mind that in Protestant countries other churches reaped the fruits of their labours; what was begun by the stations was completed in other churches.

Dr. Hannington, of Constantinople, gave an interesting account of the mission under his care. After brief addresses by Dr. D. W. Torrance, Medical Missionary at Tiberias, and Dr. Robert Smith, of Corsock, the venerable and genial Dr. Andrew A. Bonar gave several deeply interesting reminiscences of the "Mission of Inquiry," of which he is the only survivor.

REGULATES THE BOWELS, BILE AND BLOOD CURES Constipation, Biliousness, all Blood Diseases, Dropsical Effusions, Gravel and all other ailments arising from Impurities of the System.

SPECIAL NOTICES. THE North Carolina Lutheran Synod increased its membership last year 1,789. DURING the year 1888, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel sent out twenty-seven men.

CATARHII. A NEW HOME TREATMENT FOR THE CURE OF CATARRH, CATARRHICAL DRYPNESS AND IRRITATION. The microscope has proved that these diseases are contagious, and that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the upper air passages and catarrhal tubes. The eminent scientists, Tyndall, Huxley, and Pasteur endorse this, and these authorities cannot be disputed. The regular method of treating these diseases is to apply an irritant remedy weekly and even daily, thus keeping the delicate membrane in a constant state of irritation, accompanied by violent sneezing, allowing it no chance to heal, and as a natural consequence of such treatment not one permanent cure has ever been recorded. It is an absolute fact that these diseases cannot be cured by any application made other than once in two weeks, for the membrane must get a chance to heal before any application is repeated. It is now seven years since Mr. Dixon discovered the parasite in catarrh and formulated his new treatment, and since then his remedy has become a household word in every country where the English language is spoken. Cures effected by him sever and catarrhal cures still, there having been no return of the disease.

So highly are these remedies valued, and so great is the demand for them, that ignorant imitators have started up everywhere, pretending to destroy a parasite, of which they know nothing, by remedies the results of the application of which they are equally ignorant. Mr. Dixon's remedy is applied only once in two weeks, and from one to three applications effect a permanent cure in the most aggravated cases. N.B.—For catarrhal troubles peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. Mr. Dixon sends a pamphlet describing his new treatment on the receipt of ten cents in stamps. The address is A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 King Street West, Toronto, Canada. Scientific American.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above. THE Southern Presbyterian General Assembly meets at Asheville N. C. next year, the Northern at Saratoga, N. Y.

HAVE YOU WEAK LUNGS? Dr. Hunter's new pamphlet on the cure of Catarrh, Consumption, Bronchitis, and Asthma, medicated air, giving all particulars of treatment, will be sent free to those afflicted. If you are anxious about your lungs, don't lose a moment in sending for it. Address Dr. H. at 73 Bay Street, Toronto.

THE largest pastoral charge in European Russia is that one in the province of Caucasasia, where one pastor has to minister unto 13,500 members living in 74 different villages. The pastor has for years asked for an assistant, but none will come.

A DEACONESS CONVENTION will be held in Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 7th and 8th, at which different phases of the work, past, present and future, will be presented by able speakers. All in any way interested in the "Deaconess Movement" are earnestly invited to attend.

ADVISE TO MOTHERS. Mrs. Winstow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c. a bottle. RAV. JOHN SMITH of Edinburgh, specifying the forces in Scotland antagonistic to the precious institution of the Sabbath, places first the large proportion of the nobility and gentry who set themselves, so far as personal example and influence are concerned, to secularize the Day of Rest.

C.C. RICHARDS & Co. SIRs.—I was formerly a resident of Fort La Tour, and have always used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my household, and know it to be the best remedy for emergencies of ordinary character. Norway, Me. JOSEPH A. SNOW. REV. OWEN THOMAS, D. D., the retiring President of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist General Assembly, of Wales, in the course of his address, said great progress had been made by the Connection during the past year. They had now 1,400 chapels and preaching places, 1,500 Sunday schools, with 200,000 scholars. There were 300,000 worshippers in their churches and 116,000 communicants.

Pierce's Little Blue Pills

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S LITTLE BLUE PILLS. Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbing the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alternative, or purgative, these Little Blue Pills give the most perfect satisfaction.

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\$500 REWARD is offered by the manufacturer of Dr. Sagar's Catarrh Remedy for the cure of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure. SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, oppressive, or burning pain in the nasal passages, discharge falling from the nose into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, and offensive. The eyes are watery, weak, watery, and inflamed; there is itching in the ears, deafness, sneezing or coughing to relieve the head, and a general feeling of uneasiness. There is a sensation of dryness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general feeling of weakness. In the most severe cases, the symptoms are likely to be present in one or more of the above mentioned parts. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. Dr. Sagar's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, and is sold in the following packages: Single Dose, 25c.; Three Doses, 50c.; Six Doses, 1.00. Hold by druggists every where 25 cents.

"Entirely Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. HAYWOOD, the famous memrist of Ohio, writes: "I have been afflicted with Catarrh of the bladder for several years, and have tried every remedy known to me, but without success. My family physician gave me up as a lost case. One day, however, I saw in the paper an advertisement for Dr. Sagar's Catarrh Remedy, and I bought a bottle for me, and soon saw that it helped me. A third bottle effected a permanent cure. I am now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

Constantly Hauling and Spitting." THOMAS J. BURNETT, Pa., 207 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from Catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hacking and coughing. I tried every remedy, but could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. I bought a bottle of Dr. Sagar's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for Catarrh now manufactured, and no matter how long you have been afflicted, it will cure you. A fair trial to experience its wonderful effects and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh. ELI HOBBS, Rampion P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., writes: "My daughter had Catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sagar's Catarrh Remedy, and bought a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her. A third bottle effected a permanent cure. I am now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

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So weak and exhausted is because your blood is impure. As well expect the sanitary condition of a city to be perfect with defiled water and defective sewerage, as to expect such a complicated piece of mechanism as the human frame to be in good order with impure blood circulating even to its minutest veins. Do you know that every drop of your two or three gallons of blood passes through the heart and lungs in about twenty and a half minutes, and that, on its way, it makes bone and muscle, brain and nerve, and all other solids and fluids of the body? The blood is the great nourisher, or, as the Bible terms it, "The Life of the Body."

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