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bot Lake.

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#### PREACHER. A FAMOUS

SPURGEON REGARDED AS THE BEECHER OF ENGLAND

Remarkable Career of the Great Calvinist-His Personal Characteristics-The Caarm of His Voice and His Practical

Philanthropy. LONDON, Nov. 25 .- Spurgeon leave the Baptist church! If Wesley had renounced Methodism or Brigham Young Mormenism the surprise could not have been greater, To most Americans Spurgeon has been more than a mere name. What Beecher has been to America Spurgeon has been to England, with these notable differences, that Beecher broadened his theology and Spurgeon narrowed his. Beecher cultivated oratory as a fine art; Spurgeon abhors art and is eloquent in spite of himself. Beecher preached to congregations of 2,500; Spurgeon to never fewer than 6,000, twice each

We are not now concerned with the theologian, beyond noting the extraordinary fact that the famous living Baptist preacher gives up his Baptist creed and practice for that of the Presbyterians, solely because the latter hold the right tenets of Calvinism which the Baptists are giving up. Spurgeon is probably the most modest man in England. He sticks to his work, avoids self advertisement, abhors fuss, yet is one of the most potent social forces in the land.

He was born in 1834, got the ordinary schooling, and no more, became converted at 15, was a village preacher at 16, was the most hotly discussed pulpiteer in England when he was 20, at 24 his followers laid the foundation of the Metropolitan tabernacles which cost \$160,000 and from the opening service, in 1861, to to-day, Spurgeon never preached to fewer than 6,000, and his average congregation is over 7,000. He gained notoriety at first by lurid and extravagant word pictures, but he grew into a mellower and more rational style. He soon won pub. lic esteem, in spite of his creed. The public take their man by weight in the long run and it was Spurgeon's devotion to good work and common sense that won him the admiration of the public.

of brain and immense energy. He is about five feet six, fat and puffy; his cheeks "hang down with fatness," his teeth project enough to prevent him closing his lips

ment and training he takes limited views of momentous issues, but his abounding bonhomie, his irrepressible geniality, counterbalance the defects of his mental qualities. In preaching this bubbles up through even the most dismal dogmatising about beliefs, and in this inspiring quality lies the secret of his success and power,

Whathas Spurgeon done with his opportu-

He inspired his people to build a noble set of orphanages one for girls and the other for bays-long rows of charming cottages, inclosed in spacious grounds, so that the children could be divided into families of ten and live home lives under the motherly care of a matron in each cottage, these mothers being widows or others of high character, known to Mr. Spurgeon's friends, and who have suffered adversity. There are some 400 of these children, taken from any age and trained for some work until they are 15, when they are placed out an l welcomed once a year to share the happy

These, you will say, are, of course, all Paptist children? Here is where the narrowness of his creed is contradicted by the breadth of his sympathies, for Spurgeon made it the first clause of the trust deed that the children are to be admitted simply and solely according to the greatest needs of the case. Creed has nothing to do with admission, and so it happens that the very best and least sectarian orphanage in London is that of Spurgeon, the Calvinist.

Then he built his l'astor's college, which receives young men, generally poorly educated, but they must show quality to suit Spurgeon. These are thoroughly trained to the ministry, and about ten of the largest and most active Baptist churches in London were built by "Spurgeon students," who are among the most popular and active preachers there. The provinces and the foreign mission field can show a few hundred more. Spurgeon has had immense benefactions from many admirers, but he has never kept a cent for himself, and he has always given a large share of his income to each one of his hobbies, of which only two are here named. The social and moral work of his congregation is immense in their densely populated quarter.

Many would suppose Spurgeon to be bon vivant to look at him. As a fact, he is rarely free from the tertures of hereditary His physique is not that of the ideal man | gout. These twenty rears he has suffered martyrdom from neuralgic and sciatic pains, and has to pass part of each winter in the south of France. He used to drive up to his tabernacle on a Sunday morning with a THE GIFTS OF WINDOWS.

Memorials Found in the McDowall Church Opened at Fredericksburg.

Presbyterian, Toronto, The tower rises to the height of sixty feet, and is surrounded by battlements and turrets. The pulpit is the same that was in the old church, and from which the pioneer missionary McDowall so long and so faithfully preached the gospel. His old bible lies upon it, and was used at the opening. The windows are 7x2 feet, with semicircular tops, and are of cathedral glass. They are divided into three panels each, in the upper one of which there is a beautiful scroll set in a background of blue, and bearing appropriate texts. The first window on the west is the cift of R. Sloan, a son of one of the original trustees, and bears the motto, "One Soweth, and Another Reapeth.". The next is by J. D. Murphy, San Diego, Jal., in memory of deceased relatives q motto, "I am the Resurrection and Life." Next is by St. Paul's church, Hamilton; motto, "Our Fathers Trusted in Thee." The next is by the Mc-Dowall brothers, grandsons of the mission ary; motto, "His Righteousness is Unto His Children's Children." On the east, the first s by Rev. Dr. Mowat, Kingston; motto, Blessed is the Memory of the Just." This window stands near the memorial tablet. The next one is by Hon. Oliver Mowat motto, "Righteousness Exalteth a Nation. The next is by Rev. J. Cumberland; motto, "Holiness Unto the Lord," and the next and last is by Sir John and Miss Macdonald. They were designed and made by Mr. H. Harwood, of Prescott. The tablet, which is a heavy brass plate, set in an ebony frame, bears the following device : A St. Andrew's cross surmounted by the Burning Bush, and bearing the motto, Nec Tamen Consumebatur. It also bears the following inscription In Memoriam. Rev. Robert McDowall, ordained by the Dutch Reformed church at Albany, came to Upper Canada, 1798, to minister to the U. E. Loyalists. As pioneer missionary his labours were of pre-eminent importance in establishing the church in this province. He was elected first modera: tor of the synod of Canada in 1820. He was founder of Queen's university. He organized this congregation in 1800, and remained its faithful pastor till his death, August 3rd, 1841." His remains are interred in the ceme tery near by.

There is good sleighing at Mississippi and



A NOTED FRENCH GROUP. The men who figure in the present crisis in affairs.

in pronouncing the letter M, which with him sounds like V. His forehead looks lower and narrower than it really is because his straight black hair grows low upon it. He has no visible neck. He dresses in plain, unclerical garb. Altogether, you would very excusably mistake Spurgeon for a decent little well-to-do groser or dry goods dealer, with a turn for acting deacon. But the moment he opens his mouth you feel the strange charm of its voice, clear, mellow, bell-like tone, so musical and so distinct is every syllable. I have heard most of the orators of the old world and the new but none have the voice of Spurgeon.

His huge tabernacle is oval, and has three galleries running right round the building. No pulpit, no organ. An organ would be lost in the mighty sound of that congregation, every individual of which seems to think that the glory of the service depends upon his own lung power. His platform is simply a part of the first gallery projected slightly forward. We can scarcely dis tinguish the preacher amid the deacons and strangers who sit beside him, and even when he steps forward. But that melodious voice sails right up to our ears so clearly and beautifully at without any straining we hear every syllable. He speaks with out the least effort.

His sermon is only one part of his work. It is questionable whether a reader of scrip-ture lessons should water them down by his own interpolated comments. Few can do it without pointing the contrast between the sublime and ridiculous. Yet Spurgeon always does this, and it is fair to say that the quaintness of his comments, their aptness and felicity of phrasing really edify, and sometimes their wit amuses without shocking the proprieties. But this is only another way of saying that Spurgeon is a splendid master of racy Anglo-Saxon. John Bright and Spurgeon may be classed equal as speakers of strong mother English, pure and undefiled. Gladstone is a strong orator, but he, being first and foremost a severely classical scholar (which the other two are not), crams his speeches with ponderous Latinity, and is thus less en rapport with the uncultured people than are those who talk to them in their own native

Intellectually, Spurgeon does not rank

nice cigar in his lips, and another on leaving, but that was medicinal rather than as a luxury. For a good many years he has reduced his diet until he is almost a vegetarian and quite a teetotaler. Despite his hard work he remainsflabby fat. His "Treasury of David" (a commentary on the Psalms). his "John Ploughman's Talk," and his sermons have an enormous sale. In fact Spurgeon's productions and the incidentals have been the sole business of a large publishing house for many years. Mrs. Spurgeon has been a confirmed invalid for twenty five years, dating from the birth of their second son. The two early became preachers, one being settled in Australia, but neither of them has his father's geniality or genius.

Politically Spurgeon has always been a radical, and if he could have exchanged his preaching for political work he would long ago have been the foremost leader in England. Latterly he has disapproved of Gladstone's Irish policy. He has always been a stalwart advocate of the disestablish ment movement, though he not long ago wrote this significant opinion: "There is growing up in our dissenting churches an evil which I greatly deplore, a despising of the poor." In his own work and sphere Spurgeon is a truly devoted helper of the poor in every substantial way, and, as before observed, it is not only what he does himself, but he has been and is the cause of similar enthusiasm in others-more so than can be said of any other living preacher or philanthropist in England.

A paragraph has been going round that Spurgeon refused the offer of \$90,000 for 100 lectures in the states. Whether the figures are right or not I know not, but I do know that Sparg on has a profound, almost an insane horror, of hiring himself out on show, and the preacher deserves profound respect who takes so high a view of his office. have seen a letter of his in which he stated that a shipload of bullion would not tempt him to hire himself out as a lecturer. He can be heard preaching in railway sheds to workmen during the dinner hour, but never has he pocketed a cent for preaching except his modest stipend, which, I believe, is \$6,-

Spurgeon must not be spoken of as "a great preacher." He is that in one sense, though not in another, but above the cleric VERY FICKLE FRANCE.

Collapse of the Government-Grevy, His

Son-in-Law, And Gen. Boulanger. The political crisis in France is picturesque as well as most serious. The resignation of Grevy and of the Rouvier ministry, which endured longer than was expected at the time of its formation, leaves the country apparently a prey to the chances of a popular favour that is proverbially fickle. Perhaps wisdom will have to come from unexpected quarters to save the republic, such

In the main the present condition of af-fairs is the result of the disgraceful trading in honors and decorations charged upon M. Wilson, the long-bearded son-in-law of President Grevy, whose portrait is one of the group presented in to-day's issue. The president's stern face is shown, and after seeing it one does not wonder at the obstinacy with which he has clung to his office, which is secured not so much by the choice of the people as by the favor of the legisla-tive branch of the government. His contention has been that his retirement must be with honor. When an inquiry against M. Wilson was first proposed M. Grevy threatened to resign; when M. Wilson's arrest was talked of, the president renewed his threat, but when the chamber voted against him and practically demanded his resignation he calmly announced that it was out of the question. He is a lonely, single minded, thrifty old man, and not without artifice as well as dignity.

In the foreground of the illustration, parading upon his charger in the attitude that won the hearts of France, is a likeness of General Boulanger, who has now come into renewed prominence, and who seems to have reached the grand opportunity of his lucky lite.

Since last October I have suffered from acute inflammation in my nose and head. For a week at a time I could not see. I have used no end of remedies, also employed doctor, who said it was impure blood-but I got no help. I used Ely's Cream Ealm on the recommendation of a friend. I was faithless, but in a few days was cared. My nose now and also my eyes are well. It is wonderful how quick it helped me. -- MRS. GEORGIE S. JUDSON, Hartford, Conn. WOOD AND COAL.

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THE SUBSCRIBER bogs respectfully to an nounce to his numerous friends and customers hat he has removed his old and established Wood Yard from the Ferry wharf to the old K. & P. Railway Depo at the foot of Ontario

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W ere he will be glad to meet all his old cas tomers and as many new ones as will honor him with their patronage. He will constantly keep

THE BEST DRY HARD WOOD, 4 ft. long. SOFT WOOD, SLABS, KINDLING AND SAWED WOOD, -SOLD CHEAP AT-

## Jas. Campbell's Wood Yard.

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Redden, Princess Street, and Messrs. McKelvey
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For Scranton Coal of the Best Quality; Also Hard Wood and Mill Wood, and Verona Lime,

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Having purchased the Lumber in the Noon & Tyner Yard we would invite an inspection of same, as we are selling at a Slight Advance on Coat.

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THE BEST DRY HARDWOOD Four feet long, SOF WOOD, KINDLING WOOD and SAWED WOOD cheap at E. WILLIAMS' YARD Atlantic Dock, foot of Princess St,

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Auction Sale of Timber Berths.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS

(WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH.)

Toronto, 18th October, 1887 NOTICE is hereby given that under Order in Council Timber Berths in the following Townships, viz.: Livingstone, McClintock, Lawrence. McLaughlin, Hunter, Bishop, Devine, Butt. Biggar, Wilkes, Ballantyne, Chisholm, Canisbay, Pentland and Boulter, will be offered for sale by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the Fifteenth Day of December Next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto.

T. B. PARDEE, Commissioner.

NOTE.—Particulars as to locality and description of limits, area, etc., and terms and conditions of sale, will be furnished on application personally, or by letter to the Department of Crown Lands.

No unauthorized Advertisement of the above will be paid for

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