

# The Christian Guardian

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

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## Literary and Religious.

### Your Pearls.

Trust not the secret of thy soul with those  
Who hold their treasures with a reckless hand:  
Nor to each ready ear thy thought disclose,  
Nor to each smiling face thy heart expand.

Pearls from the ocean's depth too precious are  
To be strewn heedless at the common feet.  
Show not to curious eyes the hidden scar,  
Nor to the winds thy sacred words repeat:

Else under trampling hoofs thy gold shall lie—  
The holy gold of thy interior self,  
Crushed the rare pearls by every passer-by,  
Or given from hand to hand as vulgar pelf.

It is the lesson taught each separate heart  
To shield its gems from universal gaze:  
To shine in quiet glory and apart,  
Revealed alone on coronation days.

Give freely to the world its just demand  
Of sympathy, of kindness, of trust;  
But keep reserved for one beloved hand  
The pearls too pure to be trodden down in dust.  
All lives may know thy gentleness and grace;  
All hearts thy loving power may evidence;  
But on few hands—on one alone—dare place  
The costly ring of priceless confidence.

—Galaxy.

### Religious Tramps.

Mr. Moody speaks of the "boarders in the house of the Lord." The boarder comes for his meals and pays his bills, but feels no responsibility for the maintenance of the house. So these boarders in God's house attach themselves to the church, attend its services and pay their dues, but feel no concern whatever for the prosperity of the church. Every church has its "boarders," and the power of our churches would be increased beyond measure if all the boarders would count themselves members of the family.

But the boarder is a comfort and a consolation compared with the "tramp." He does pay his bills, and does give the benefit of his patronage. The tramp does neither. He goes from church to church, never giving anything in return, and never remaining long enough in one place even to have his presence of any service. The religious tramp is found in every community, and every minister will recognize the picture. He is sometimes nominally attached to some particular church, but more often professes a broader fellowship with the church universal. If he has a membership in any one church, it is not because he expects to worship with them or to help them, but because church membership gives him a reader recognition. The church which has his name will usually receive less attention from him than any other in the place.

The common tramp goes from house to house, and usually expresses his thanks for what he gets. Our religious tramp goes from church to church with the air of one who is conferring a favor, and takes the liberty of finding fault with what is set before him. He assumes that one who eats at so many houses ought to be a good judge. If any church has a new minister they will always see our friend in the best pew, ready to taste the quality of the new dish and pass judgment upon it. If he takes a fancy to the flavoring, they will see him there for several Sabbaths, smiling compliments and nodding approval. The members will begin to flatter themselves that he has found a home at last, and is going to settle down among them. They will think he will at last become a boarder in their house. But before they have had time to present their subscription paper to him they find he is all absorbed in Dr. Sprague's "Course of Lectures on Egypt," in the church at the lower end of the street.

If any stranger preaches in the city, no matter how quietly he may have come, our tramp is sure to find it out and find his way there. No Doctor of Divinity, no Secretary of Missions, no bishop, whether he spell his title with a small b or a big B, can ever favor the place for a Sabbath but our friend will get his share of the dainties set forth. He is especially prompt and prominent at all great religious gatherings. He is in his native element when Christian workers come from abroad. The poor disciples who work every day in their own churches are thrown completely into the shade. If any general meeting is called for consultation among the churches he is the first man there, and his voice is the first heard and the oftenest heard.

He is connected with no Sunday-school and does no regular Sunday-school work. However much the Sunday-schools may need help, however difficult it may be to secure teachers he cannot find time to connect himself with any school or give them the benefit of his assistance. But if there be an awakening in any school, and the members of the church begin to press forward and offer their service till the superintendent hardly knows how to use all the help offered him, our tramp is sure to force his way in and secure the best place to be found. "He is so anxious to help the dear brethren in their glorious work." But as soon as the interest begins to flag again and help is needed he coolly announces that "the good cause requires that he take a class in the new mission school over the flat."

He never comes to any of the ordinary prayer-meetings. Their common every-day fare is dry food for him. But if there be in any church signs of revival, and the prayer-meetings are becoming full and animated and

tender, he is always among them with words of encouragement and of advice. From his wide experience he can tell them just what they lack, just what they must do and just what they can expect. The whole process of a revival is as plain and simple to him as a sum in arithmetic. He will chalk down his figures and dash down the result before you have time to catch your breath. The whole theory of religion and of religious work is so simple to him he could write it all out on the palm of his hand and give it to you complete in five minutes at any time. It is a great mystery to him how anybody can ever doubt or be confused, or hesitate for a moment. But there is one thing he never has learned, and that is the grace of "patient continuance in well-doing." So when this revival whose beginning he cheered, begins to grow heavy and to need help, it would be nothing strange if you find him all absorbed in the ritualistic displays at the "Church of the Holy Gable" on Saint Street.

And so he continues year after year. If there is a new star anywhere, of whatever magnitude it may be, and whether it be in pulpit, choir or congregation, he is always there to take observations. But as soon as the new star has either declined or taken its fixed place in its constellation he leaves it for others to keep watch while he looks for fresh novelties in other parts of the heavens. If there is a sensation he is there to swell it; if there is a rush he is there to increase it; if there is a surplus of helpers he is there to offer his service. But he is never where need is, and he is never anywhere long enough to be counted. The religious tramp, is the most obtrusive and of the least service of "all who profess and call themselves Christians."—By Rev. Richard Cordley in *Christian Union*.

### The Turkish Minister of War.

The Pasha of Bagdad is the despotic ruler of the largest and most important province in Turkey. He has the command of a large army, which is stationed at Bagdad and other towns within his pashalic, which is bounded on the east and south by the Persian frontier and the Gulf. More than once ambitious men holding this position, so remote from the home government, have been suspected of designs to render themselves independent sovereigns—a design which was successfully accomplished in 1830 by Mohammed Ali, Pasha of Egypt. At the time of my visit to Bagdad, the governor was the present Turkish Minister of War, Redif Pasha, a successful general and a man of unquestioned energy and ability. Once, while I was in Bagdad, he had an opportunity to show his power as a despotic ruler, and he acted with a nerve and energy worthy of all praise. The Tigris, which had been on the rampage for two months, at last broke through the dikes some ten miles above the city, and the torrent sweeping down with irresistible force, did great damage to the crops, and in a single day turned the broad plain back of the city into an immense lake. The water was only kept from flowing into the city by an embankment outside the walls, which in many places was out of repair. Great fear was felt of such an inundation as occurred in 1831—the year of the plague—when seven thousand houses fell in a single day. Here was an emergency calling for prompt action. The pasha issued an order closing all the bazaars and shops, and for four days impressed the whole male population (foreigners excepted) to work on the dikes. Half the force was sent up the river, and the balance set to work to repair the embankments around the city. I rode out in that direction one morning, and witnessed a lively scene. Several thousand men were at work, and the pasha himself was on the spot, surrounded by a brilliantly uniformed staff, superintending the operations. These energetic measures saved the city. The break in the dike up the river was stopped, and the water gradually subsided.

As there are no American ministers or consular agents in this part of the world, before leaving Cairo I had inclosed a letter of introduction to our minister at Constantinople, with the request that he would forward to me at Bagdad such credentials to the pasha as might be of service in any excursion I desired to make to Babylon or other places of interest in Mesopotamia. Upon reaching Bagdad I found awaiting me a *firman* from the Turkish government addressed to the pasha, and commanding the American traveller in the strongest terms his hospitality and protection. Upon my entrance to the audience-room of the pasha I found him seated at the further end of the apartment, near a large table covered with papers, and as I entered he rose and advanced toward me, shook hands, and courteously motioned me to a seat beside him. He is a large man, tall and quite portly, perhaps forty-five years old, with a full face, brown beard, and eyes sharp and piercing. His dress was entirely European, except the *fez*, without even a button to indicate his rank. His countenance indicates energy and firmness, and his manners are courteous and pleasing. Several officers of rank standing near were presented to me, but no one was seated except the pasha and myself. As he spoke only Turkish and Arabic, Mr. Stanno, a Levantine in the service of the government, was summoned to act as interpreter. Our conversation was necessarily slow, but the questions and replies were very readily translated, and I felt quite at my

ease. I found the pasha very intelligent as to the geography and government of foreign countries, and he seemed fully to comprehend that England and America were two distinct and separate countries. He offered me every facility for seeing Bagdad, and said that, as I was the only American who had ever visited him, he hoped I would receive a favorable impression of the country.—From "The Land of the Arabian Nights," by W. P. Fogg, in *Strebner for September*.

### The Election of the Pope's Successor.

The popular mode of election continued till the time of Hildebrand, and the existing constitution of the papacy is his work. It was at his suggestion that the College of Cardinals was erected into an ecclesiastical senate, and that all the electoral rights of the people and priesthood were transferred into their hands. But even Hildebrand had not the audacity to override the rights of the sovereign who had deposed three Popes, placed St. Peter's ring on his own finger, filled the papal throne time after time with his own nominees, and compelled Roman deputies to appear at his court just like ambassadors from other bishoprics, in order to have a successor named to them by imperial authority; and, accordingly, the bull decreeing that the election of Popes should in future be held to appertain to the Cardinal bishops who officiate, "and that the remainder of the clergy and people tender but their acquiescence in the election," contains a proviso "saying the honor due to our beloved son Henry, at present King, and who, with God's favor, it is to be hoped will become Emperor, as, likewise, to his successors, who may have personally acquired this right from the Apostolic See." This is the historical foundation of the veto, or, at least, the only foundation that I have been able to trace in the published works upon the conclave; and on the principle upon which Henry III. exercised his veto, the Kaiser of to-day will, I presume, claim to exercise a veto too, or to interdict communion between the prelates of Germany and the Bishop of Rome. Of course, if the Kaiser is allowed a veto, the King of Italy will claim one too, as a Roman Imperium once more resident in Rome; and if that claim is allowed, the independence and freedom of the Cardinals will be as much a figure of speech as the independence of the Pope or of the Porte. The Papacy, seeing this, is, it is said, preparing in the coming conclave to ignore the vetos all round, and to appeal to the Catholic powers to defend the See of St. Peter, if Germany or Italy challenges the election of the Pope. Prince Bismarck, in a circular note sent out in the spring of 1872, pointed out to the powers of Europe that, since the Pope claims to be the infallible head of the Church, it is necessary for the States which recognize the Pope to examine for themselves into his person and his election; and in order to do this the Prince contends that the chief powers of Europe should be invested with some control over the legitimacy of the election, to the extent of deciding whether the elected Pope should be admitted to exercise even his purely ecclesiastical rights. That question was raised again in 1876, and it is likely to be raised once more, and to be raised in a very distinct and perplexing form, when Pío Nono has "run his course and sleeps in blessing."—*Macmillan's Magazine*.

### The Eastern War.

While we are peacefully celebrating the battles of a hundred years ago, Russia and Turkey are engaged in a struggle in which single battles bring almost more men into the field than were arrayed during all the seven years of our Revolution. But the miracles of time appear in a hundred more striking forms than this. A great battle is fought to-day upon the shores of the lower Danube, beyond Pesth, beyond Belgrade, in the vague Bulgarian regions, and to-morrow, across a continent and an ocean, thousands of miles away, we read a more detailed account of it than Englishmen had of Waterloo for many a week after the battle; and despite our civilization and progress, the story is like a chapter from the horrible Thirty Years' War. "Litter, in the darkness, a baleful sort of Krakensträger swarmed over the battle-field in the shape of Bashi-bazouks, who spared not lingering there on the ridge till the moon rose, the staff could hear from below on the still night air cries of pain, and entreaties for mercy, and the yells of bloodthirsty, fanatical triumph. It was, indeed, an hour to wring the sternest heart. We stayed there to learn, if it might be, what troops were coming out of the valley of the shadow of death below, there were, indeed, any at all to come." If the imagination broods over these words a little, all the cruelty and horror of the worst scenes of wars that belong to a time that we fondly fancy passed forever, are vividly reproduced.

Out of such corruption springs life. For on one or the other side of the contest that shakes the historic Danube and echoes among the Caucasus and around the traditional cradle of the race, lies the true interest of civilization and humanity. The struggle is plainly regarded by Englishmen in a twofold aspect—as men and as Englishmen. It is, perhaps, impossible for an intelligent Englishman really to suppose that the success of Turkey would be a gain for civilization, but he is often persuaded that the

triumph of Russia would bring her into a mortal struggle with England for the control of the Mediterranean. As between Russia and Turkey, the intelligent Englishman would doubtless declare for Russia, as upon the whole having a civilizable, and therefore civilizing, quality, which Turkey has not, and cannot have. But he would also insist that, as between England and Russia, there was no doubt upon the subject whatever, and that it is therefore the duty of England to barricade the way of Russia to the Mediterranean, even by maintaining Turkey as an obstruction.

This is the most plausible and powerful ground that is taken against Mr. Gladstone's position. But he has never proposed, nor has he implied, that Russia is to possess Turkey, and advance unchallenged to the Mediterranean and Asia Minor. He substantially proposes that the territory of Turkey shall be held by Christian European consent and arrangement, and not by a brutal and barbarous force that slaughters Christians. His first pamphlet on "Bulgarian Horrors" was conclusive upon this point, and should shield him from the charge of not seeing that if opposing the "interests" of his country he really opposes her "duty." This charge could be substantiated only by showing that he virtually advocated the expulsion of Turkey from Europe by Russia, and the surrender to Russia of all the Turkish territory. The other great states of Europe are equally with England opposed to the enormous territorial aggrandizement of Russia, and they may certainly be trusted to act in concert with her, both to protect Danubian Christians from Turkish tyranny and Christian Europe from Russian preponderance.—*Editor's Easy Chair*, in *Harper's Magazine for October*.

### Modes and Instruments of Warfare.

It needs a very superficial glance backward at recent battlefields, or around at the military preparations assiduously at work in all the leading countries of Europe, to note the decisive changes which are in course of accomplishment in the modes of warfare. Chemical, mechanical, electrical, aeronautical, and mathematical, and every new invention and discovery, are pressed into the service of war. Civil education is forced to contribute, and whole nations are drilled in the school-room, if not in the nursery. The railroad, the steamship, the telegraph, each new industrial appliance and convenience, are eagerly laid hold of so as to render war more widely and infallibly disastrous. It were a gain, indeed, if it could be fought out by machinery and not by living men. But, unfortunately, it is not so. The elaborate mechanism only serves to prepare and clear the field for an exorbitantly enlarged number of living combatants—these, too, no longer unimpersonated professional soldiers, but peaceful citizens, carrying back to their homes—if they reach them—the course and bitter memories and hostile passions of the battlefield.

So far as the purely military nature and products of these incessant and comprehensive changes go, they seem to be as follows:—The exclusive possession of any single scientific advantage of a single kind might hereafter decide the fortunes of a campaign; but then, in the present circumstances of international intercourse, and of unrelenting military competition proceeding even in times of peace, it is increasingly unlikely that any single state will succeed in maintaining any such exclusive advantage. The use of the new military implements and machinery will call for a better trained and educated soldiery, and the novel method of recruiting, as practised on the Continent, harmonizes with this demand. The general result is likely to be favorable to the private soldier's condition, education, and general training, and his opinion and feelings must become a serious element of political consideration. Some of the new improvements are directed to multiplying the action of explosive shells, balls, and bullets, thereby occasioning suffering and not death; others have in view the "demoralizing" the enemies' front at a greater distance, so as to precipitate the "decision" and afford an earlier opportunity for an advance. Other improvements again are addressed to facilitating commissariat arrangements, as by employing in war ordinary trading companies for the purpose, or to rendering engineering operations more easily disposable and effective, or to determine the exact proportions and circumstances in which cavalry, heavy and light infantry, and artillery, ought severally to be employed.

There can be no doubt that by the time a sufficient amount of intellectual energy, guided by adequate experimentation, has been devoted in different countries to the problem of how the new improvements can be turned to the best account, war will reproduce all the last achievements of civilization. But it will do this at an almost inconceivable cost for each country both in peace and in war, and there is no reason, except one grounded on economy or poverty, which need cause any one country to lag behind the rest. Thus the question of success in war must become increasingly one as to whether a nation can pay for it, or will prefer to pay for it in the place of paying for other things. When each nation is firmly assured of this, the speculative hilarity which now belongs to war will have vanished, and it cannot be long before the nations under liberal and constitutional governments combined to adopt some

scheme of mutual assurance less extravagant, calamitous, and inhuman than that of self-protection.—*Professor Sheldon Amos in the International Review, September-October, 1877*.

### Influence of Character in Education.

From an address on Silent Forces in Education, read in the National Education Association at Louisville, by Prof. Blackington, of Boston, we reproduce the following beautiful extract:—"Behind the work of every great orator, artist or poet, there hangs the shadowy prophecy of something more eloquent unspoken, something nobler unaccomplished, something sublimer unwritten. So in the life of every good teacher there is something better than the lesson he has taught, something nobler than words of instruction he has spoken. Who has ever walked through the close at Rugby, or seen the oak pulpit rising above the seats in the little chapel, that has not felt the silent presence of one whose life was better than any lesson in classic lore he ever gave, grander than any sermon he ever preached. Ah, my friends, this magnetic sympathy is more than intellectual attainment, better than culture, higher than genius. It allies with the divine and the eternal. Would we know its power we must become humble students of the Divine Master. I once stood, at the close of an autumn day, on the top of a lofty eminence, just as the shades of evening were beginning to gather over the landscape. Before me was spread out that great plain which for thirty-five centuries has been the battle-field of the world—on which Saul and Gideon, the Crusaders and Napoleon, fought for supremacy. Just before me rose the beautiful Mount of Transfiguration; on the left, embosomed in the surrounding hills, lay the quiet sea, on and around which were performed most of the mighty works of him who spake as never man spake. At my right stretched the mountain range on which the prophet of Jehovah confounded the priests of Baal; while directly at my feet lay the little village where were spent the boyhood and youth of the great Teacher. Soon the darkness of night gathered over all around me—Esdraelon, Tabor, Gennesaret, Carmel, Nazareth, faded from my sight. But the presence of him whose feet had trodden that plain; whose life is an ever-abiding inspiration; whose star for eighteen centuries has been the light of the world, seemed to overshadow me, while from out the darkness seemed to come the sublime words, 'I am the way, the truth, and the life.' Teachers, when at last the shades of night have gathered around us; when the tasks we have given, the lessons we have taught, the words we have spoken, shall have been forgotten, may the silent influence of our lives remain the bulwark of truth, the evangel of purity, the inspiration of goodness."

### Science and the Bible.

For half a century the rapidly advancing science of geology has been impinging against the Mosaic sketch of the creation, as formerly interpreted, and unquestionably very great changes of opinion in that department of thought have occurred during that period. Probably very few persons capable of forming an intelligent opinion upon the subject would now contend that our world was created and put in order, and fitted for the reception of its human occupants, in less than a hundred and forty-four hours. It is not a question of God's power to perform such a work, but of what well-ascertained facts seem to prove; and upon that point the material world itself is the proof and monument of the slowly progressive stages by which, through untold ages before the appearance of man, the earth was in preparation for his coming. The acceptance of these indubitable *dicta* of science may also make it necessary somewhat to modify our methods of interpreting the Bible so as to meet the requirements of the case. It may also bear in some degree upon our theories of inspiration and our notions respecting the chronology of the Bible, and especially that of the age of the patriarchs. In past ages a great amount of unauthorized matter has been read into the Bible, which never was legitimately in it, and consequently upon the Church of our times is devolved the duty of weeding out these extraneous matters. All through the past ages the Church has had an extra-biblical creed, which, during the times of darkness and superstition, dominated the Scriptural faith, and forced upon the written Word interpretations that the text, intelligently constructed, will not sustain. This traditional theology has possessed the public mind, and given its own tone and coloring to the Scriptures. It also has been embodied in the teachings of the Church, and has been embalmed in the great masterpieces of genius, both literary and artistic. Dante and Milton, themselves simply the interpreters of the popular theology of their times, have largely fashioned the religious thinking of all subsequent times, while the painters have almost hopelessly materialized and literalized all the great truths of religion. In the absence of the light of science, and in an age of unreasoning and uncultured faith, all this was possible; but it is so no longer. The time has come when the myths of the Middle Ages must be separated from the simple revelations of the Bible; and the plain but pure spirituality of its revelations must be accepted, without the gross materialism that has been thrown over it, and the literalism

that takes all their proper substance from its highest truths. The defenders of "the faith once delivered to the saints" may without regret abandon these untenable outworks that have been thrown up, without proper authority about the citadel of truth, and retreating within the stronghold of the Divine Word, defy all the attacks of the enemy; and with the simple but restless energy of the spiritual truth of the Word, they may effectually overcome all its assailants.—*National Repository for October*.

### What is Required of the Church.

It is the special mission of the Christian scholars of the present day to demonstrate to the world that an unshaken faith in Christianity, as a supernatural religion, is entirely compatible with free inquiry and advanced culture; that in reality there is no conflict between faith and science. They are bound to this service in order to justify themselves in the complex character in which they are recognized; but much more so because the questions that are continually arising, and which seem to complicate and antagonize the relations of faith and science, must be met and satisfactorily solved. If this is not done the prevalent thought of the age will certainly verge toward a settled unbelief; for it is easier and more natural for most men to believe the verdict of their own senses than to decide against them and in favor of the merely authoritative dogmas of a religious faith that outrages or disregards the demands of reason. There has already been quite enough of reticence and evasion, on the part of the proper defenders of the faith, in respect to the issues forced upon them by modern scientists, ignoring or avoiding by silence the difficulties, real or apparent, that not a few ingenious minds experience in respect to many traditional and generally accepted matters of faith. The questions that are thus raised should be fairly and honestly met; the doubts to which they give rise should be respectfully treated; and whatever may be taught, or held as a part of the faith, should be shown to be not incompatible with the well-ascertained determinations of scientific inquiry, or else it must be made evident that the things that cannot be so harmonized do not constitute any part of the Christian system.—*National Repository for October*.

### The Christian Evidences Required Now.

The Christian evidences that shall meet the demands of the present and the coming generations must be of a kind to respond to the requirements of cultured minds. There was a time when the faith rested largely upon the miracles of Christ and his apostles, and especially upon the crowning miracle of his resurrection from the dead. But that class of evidences is no longer available for their purpose. Then came the age of the martyrs and confessors, when men and women, holding fast their faith in Christ, even unto death, confessed him in the presence of his enemies, and testified their convictions and the sincerity and depth of their devotion by words and deeds, and cheerfully sealed their faith with their blood. But the martyr age no longer exists. After this came the age of apologetics, when the evidences of the truth of the gospel had attained to such proportions that it stood forth attested by its own record. And this, in its ever-varying forms,—changing perpetually to meet the changing demands of the times,—continues to the present, and must continue to the end of time. And since, just now, the controlling thought of the age, which fashions the thinking of our Christianized communities, is cultured, critical, and impatient of authority, the Christian evidences for the times must be adapted to these requirements; they must be elevated in tone, exact in argumentative statements, and sustaining by clear and intelligent proofs the things propounded to be believed.—*National Repository for October*.

The *London Times*, advertising to the condition of the Pope's health, remarks:—"The present strength of the Church of Rome depends in no small degree upon her resistance to all change. In a world of movement, she is the one point fixed. Right or wrong, she knows what she means to say, and she says it with confidence. Must not a Church like this keep her word to those whom she can induce to trust her? Can we expect that she will abandon her traditions lightly? She may be wrong a thousand times over, but the one thing necessary is that she should never admit it. If she, too, shows herself subject to the influences which are potent all around her, what new promises can she make in the place of those which she has thus broken? Fixity of position is the one thing that she has to recommend her. For everything else that makes life valuable we must look elsewhere. She must change wholly or not at all. A mere compromise would be fatal to her. But can she thus change? Can she discard her old friends and take new ones? Can she take her stand on fresh ground and confess frankly that she has been in error in her most positive assertions? It will need something more than the succession of a new Pope, who may, after all, be very much like the present one, before we can venture to expect all this. She might do well to make up her mind to it, and might be all the more powerful afterwards; but we must not wonder if she shrinks from so terrible a plunge into waters which may be too deep for her."

The Family Treasury.

Stones.

BY ADELAIDE STOUT.

We could not blame, however tenderly, The quivering lips that said, "Not every soul that yearns for God's gifts, And waiteth long, is fed."

The Teacher's True Work.

Just what the teacher's work in the educating of the child is, the multitude suppose they know, but the rare and ripe few only understand.

Christ's Brotherhood.

While we are taught in Scripture that in Christ dwells "all the fulness of the Godhead bodily," we are also taught that he, the "one mediator between God and man," is emphatically the man Christ Jesus.

Christianity.

The weak spot in religion, to-day, is not seen in the fact that men are heretical intellectually, not that men hold notions different from those their fathers held.

Trust.

I cannot see, with my small human sight, Why God should lead this way or that for me; Only know he saith, "Child, follow me."

I know not why my path should be at times So straightly and so strangely barred before; Only know God could keep wide the door.

I had no answer often, when beset With questions fierce and subtle on my way; And often have but strength to faintly pray.

I often wonder as, with trembling hand, I cast the seed along the furrowed ground; It ripened fruit for God will there be found.

I cannot know why suddenly the storm Should rage so fiercely round me in its wrath; But this I know, God watches all my path.

I may not draw aside the mystic veil That hides the unknown future from my sight; Nor know if for me waits the dark or light.

I have no power to look across the tide, To know, while here, the land beyond the river; But this I know, I shall be God's forever.

Self-Sacrifice.

Christ reproved Peter severely as an "offence" unto him, saying, "Thou savorest not the things that be of God, but those that be of men."

Too Much Ingenuity.

The average husband is conceded by all intelligent wives to be utterly useless when at home. He may be acute and skilful in his business, and he may be an affectionate husband and father, but when there is anything to be done in the house of the nature of repairing furniture or improvising cheap substitutes for bedsteads or mop-handles, he is of less value than his own small boy.

Science and Religion.

All the sweetness of science, to me, lies in the fact that there is goodness and God and religion in it. I suppose the time will never come when the flood of light will become so great, and the brilliancy so astounding, of the facts that are evincive of a supreme mind as to compel faith in an unwilling mind.

Trembling and yet Steady.

These every-day trials, these crosses and losses, these disappointments, bereavements, these pains and worries of even the simplest lot and the purest, these are what, sooner or later shake and shiver the strongest character.

No, the only way is to trust God. "In the fear of the Lord is strong confidence, and his children shall have a place of refuge."

A Beautiful Incident.

There is a remarkable history, one which signally illustrates the special providence of God, attached to a beautiful German hymn.

He pawned the violoncello to a Jew, who lent him on it a sum much below its value. The loan was to run two weeks, and if the instrument should not be redeemed within that time, it would be forfeited.

"You don't know how hard it is to part with it. For ten years it has been my companion. If I had nothing else, I had it, and it spoke to me and sung back to me."

Gently taking hold of the instrument, he played so exquisitely that even the Jew listened in spite of himself. A few more strains, and he sung to his own melody the hymn written by himself:

Late is weary, Saviour take me, Suddenly he changed the key, and his face lighted up with a smile, as he sang: Yet who knows the cross is precious.

Laying down the instrument, he said, "As God will, I am still," rushed from the pawnbroker's shop, and stumbled against a stranger who had been listening at the door.

"Could you tell me," asked the stranger, "where I could obtain a copy of that song? I would willingly give a florin for it."

"My good friend," replied Neumark, "I will give it to you without the florin."

The stranger was the valet of the Swedish Ambassador, and to him the singer told his sad story. He told his master, who, becoming interested in Neumark, appointed him his Private Secretary.

The suggestive story is quoted by the Rev. J. Belcher, D. D., in his Sketches of Hymns, that Rev. Dr. Ferrine one Sabbath morning preached a peculiarly effective sermon on the consequences of an evil life.

"Such preaching only hardens me and makes me worse," I replied, "It is possible you think it makes you worse, when it only makes you conscious of sin that was before slumbering in your heart."

"It hardens me. I am at this moment less susceptible to anything like conviction for hearing that discourse. I feel more inclined to resist everything like good impressions than usual."

"Yet," I rejoined, "good impressions are those which are best adapted to secure the desired end; and I am greatly mistaken if an increase of the effect which you feel would not be greatly useful to you."

"Not in the least," said he; "I could read it without moving a muscle. I wish I had the book, I would read it to you."

"We have one," said the lady present, who was fully aware of the excitement under which he was laboring. He commenced to read, with compressed lips and firm voice:

Show pity, Lord, O Lord, forgive; Let a repenting rebel live; Are not thy mercies broad and free? May not a sinner trust in thee?"

Towards the last part of the stanza a little tremulousness of voice was plainly discernible. He rallied again, however, and commenced the second verse with more firmness:

O wash my soul from every sin, And make my guilty conscience clean; Here on my heart the burden lies, And past offences pain my eyes."

For the Young Folk.

The Children's Picnic.

'Twas the merriest, funniest picnic That ever you did see; They held it down in the orchard, Under the apple-tree.

The air was heavy with fragrance And full of the hum of bees, And showers of the pink and white blossoms Were wafted down by the breeze.

They scattered over the dishes In a merry little whirl, Till the table seemed decked for fairies With a service of pink and pearl.

There were Nellie and Tom at the table, And Pussy and Rover for guests; Both with their well-washed faces, And their coats were their sleekest and best.

Nell gravely waited on Pussy, And Tom gave Rover his share, And the children loudly praised them, For a well-behaved pair.

And they purred and wagged politely, But 'twas quickly forgotten all, When a field mouse scampered past them, And a squirrel jumped on the wall.

Right over the table sprang Pussy, And Rover gave spirited chase; Leaving the children in wonder At their picnic turned into a race.

The chairs were overturned, and the table Stood gracefully tipped on one side; While the dishes and all their contents Were rolling far and wide.

Tom laughed till the tears were falling Over his cheeks like rain; But Nellie in wrath, said she'd never, Never invite them again.

Use Better Than Snow.

Some time ago a gentleman went to see a friend who was very fond of show and fine things, and who, besides other jewels, was in the habit of wearing a ring containing valuable precious stones.

"None at all," replied the gentleman. "Well, then, I'm better off than you are, for I have two precious stones, which are of use to a great number of people, and which gain me more than forty pounds every year."

The gentleman begged to be allowed to see these wonderful stones, and his friend took him to his mill and showed him the two millstones.

I have read somewhere that if the money spent every year in England in useless ornaments for people to wear were bestowed in having light-houses put up all around our shores, there need be no shipwrecks upon the coast of Great Britain.

The Importance of Fire.

Unquestionably the most important discovery ever made by man was that of kindling and keeping up a fire. It permitted the geographical distribution of our species over a wider space; it rendered intellectual development possible.

What would be the result if the art of kindling and keeping up a fire were suddenly lost? If we can have an answer to this question, we may perceive with some distinctness what it was that took place in consequence of the original discovery of that art.

The geographical distribution of plants and animals depends altogether on the distribution of heat. A certain low degree of temperature limits the life of every species, and therefore fixes boundaries to the region in which it can exist.

The organization of man is so delicate that throughout a large portion of what we call the temperate zone he could not withstand the rigor of winter. His individual powers of locomotion are so restricted that he could not become to any great degree an animal of passage.

He has neither the flight of the bird nor the endurance of the buffalo. He could not, like them, pursue the northward journey of spring when the sun crossed the line, nor the southward journey of autumn when the sun recrossed it.

The structure of his teeth and his digestive organs is such that he must carry his food with him. A pigeon can fill its crop with rice in Carolina, and breakfast the next morning in Canada. The buffalo can find ample supplies as he goes on the luxuriant prairies of the West.

A loss of the art in question means, then, practically an abandonment of a large portion of America, Europe and Asia. The winter's cold of such regions would render them as uninhabitable as are the icy pinnacles of that glittering fiction of modern nautical fancy, the Paleocretic Sea.

Then the human race could not have spread from its original tropical home had it not possessed the control of fire, which gave it the power of creating artificial climates and raising the mean temperature of winter.

How Little Girls Must Pray.

Not long ago two little girls in the West, as a trustworthy correspondent writes to us, filled their shoes at night with corn, and then prayed that God would turn their corn into money.

The next morning when they looked into the matter, their shoes were shoes and the corn was corn. At this failure their faith was shaken, or rather, as one of them expressed their feelings, "We were pretty spunky when we found the corn just as we left it and no money."

This is a fair illustration of a very common error concerning the nature and mission of prayer. To begin with, that prayer was a wrong one. A person has no right to ask that God will perform a miracle merely to gratify the one who prays for it.

If those children were in extremity, and needed bread or shelter, they would have been justified in praying for a supply according to their need; but it was no more proper for them to ask that that corn in those shoes should be miraculously turned into money for their benefit, than it would have been to ask in case of sickness, for an angel to be sent from heaven in a blue silk balloon with a bottle of medicine to be taken in teaspoonful doses.

Neither was there true faith on the part of those who prayed over that corn; for faith trusts the case with God,

and is willing that he should give such an answer as seems best to himself. Children need to be taught that it is not always right for them to pray for just what they want; and that, whatever they pray for, they must trustfully leave it with God to grant the prayer or not; and a great many older Christians need to learn this lesson as well as the children.—S. S. Times.

Who was Casablanca?

Owen Casablanca was a native of Corsica, on which island he was born in the year 1788. His father was Louis Casablanca, a distinguished French politician and naval commander, and the friend of Napoleon.

He was captain, at this time, of the Orient, one of the largest vessels in the French navy, a magnificent ship-of-war, carrying one hundred and twenty guns and five hundred seamen.

Of Casablanca's mother we know little, save that she was a young and beautiful Corsican lady, and devotedly attached to her son. Owen was her only child, a handsome, manly little fellow, with her beauty in his flashing eyes and dusky hair.

She died while he was yet quite young, and when the green sod was placed above her grave, the boy left the pleasant valley under the smiling hills of Corsica to go with his father and tread the hard deck of a war vessel. Mere child as he was, Casablanca soon grew to love his father's dangerous calling, and became a favorite with all on board.

He was made midshipman, and at the early age of ten years, participated with his father in the battle of the Nile. The ship-captain fire during the action. Soon after, Capt. Casablanca, the father, was wounded by a musket ball. Not yet disabled, he was struck in the head, some minutes later, by a splinter, which laid him upon the deck insensible.

His gallant son, unconscious of the chief's doom, still held his post at the battery, where he worked like the hero he was. He saw the flames raging around him; he saw the ship's crew deserting him one by one, and the boy was urged to flee. With courage and coolness beyond his years, he refused to desert his post, worthy son of Louis Casablanca, he fought on, and never abandoned the Orient till the whole of the immense vessel was in flames.

Then, seeking refuge on a floating mast, he left the burning ship behind him. But he was too late. The final catastrophe came like the judgment doom. With an explosion so tremendous that every ship felt it to the bottom, the Orient blew up, and from among the wreck the next morning was picked up the dead, mangled body of the young hero, whose story, romance and poetry cannot make more heroic than it was.—Youth's Companion.

The Right Kind of a Girl.

A young lady from the South was wooed and won by a young California physician. About the time the wedding was to come off the young man lost his entire fortune. He wrote the lady a letter releasing her from her engagement.

And what does the dear, good girl do? Why, she takes a lump of pure gold—which her lover had sent her in his prosperity as a keepsake—and, having it manufactured into a ring, forwards it to him with the following Bible inscription engraved in distinct characters on the outside:—

"Ere thou art to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for, whether thou goest will I go, and whether thou lodgest will I lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried; and the Lord do so to me, and more also, it ought but death part me and thee."

We may all that fortune soon again smiled upon the young physician, and that he subsequently went to the South to wed the sweet girl he loved, and who loved him with such undying affection. Reader, this is all true. Young ladies who read the Bible as closely as the heroine of this incident seems to have done are pretty sure to make good sweethearts and better wives.

A Child's Prayer.

Father, hear me from above, Guard me with thine arms of love; Keep me safe from every sin, Pure without and pure within.

Let, oh! let no evil word, Let, oh! let no evil deed, Let, oh! let my heart be fraught With no vain or idle thought; Keep my soul from folly free, Let me fully trust in Thee.

Help me to be kind and true, Gentle pure and faithful too; Guard me from the tempter's power, Save me in each dangerous hour; Keep me in the path of truth, Let me serve Thee well in youth; And when life's short dream is o'er, Lead me to the heavenly shore, Where all hearts from sin are free, Happy through eternity.

A Lone Island.

In this age of railroads and steamboats, it seems incredible that a civilized community can get on with a single mail a year. But this is said to be the hard lot of the inhabitants of St. Kilda, one of the small islands north of Scotland.

There are only sixteen families of them, living in cottages close together, and numbering altogether seventy-five people. They can all read, and almost every adult is a member of the church.

The pastor is a man of culture, and quite contented with his little parish, and looks after their morals so carefully that there is not a drunkard or vicious person among them. They have little money, as all business is done by barter with the agent of the owner of the island, who visits them once a year, and he sells everything at high prices, and buys at the lowest.

They live on oatmeal and fish and birds, and sell fish and birds in large numbers to the landlord. The women are skilful in knitting, and make up large quantities of articles for sale on the mainland. They are diligent workers, often toiling from dawn till past midnight in spite of their secluded and monotonous lives, the islanders are said to be intelligent and happy.—Youth's Companion.



All letters containing payment for the Christian Guardian, S. B. Advertiser, S. E. Banner, or for Books, together with all orders for the same, should be addressed to the Book-Steward, Rev. S. ROSE.

All Communications intended for insertion in the Guardian should be addressed to the Rev. W. H. DEWART; and when enclosed in business letters to the Book Room should invariably be written on separate pieces of paper.

Christian Guardian AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1877.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY—ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

Sermons on behalf of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada will be preached (a) in the Methodist Church, Brockville, on Sabbath, September 30th, at 11 a. m., by the Rev. E. K. FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President of the General Conference; at 7 p. m. by the Rev. Geo. Douglas, LL. D., President of the Montreal Conference.

The Annual Meeting will be held in the same place on Tuesday evening, October 2nd, at seven o'clock. Mr. Sherif Patrick in the chair.

The Central Board will assemble for business in the same place on Tuesday morning, October 2nd, at nine o'clock.

A. S. GREENLAND, General Secretaries.

GENERAL CONFERENCE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The above Committee will assemble (a) in the Methodist Church, Brockville, on Thursday, October 4th, at 2 o'clock p. m.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

The Central Board of the Educational Society of the Methodist Church of Canada will meet on Thursday evening, October 4th, at 7 o'clock.

THE OUTLOOK.

The Thirty-second Provincial Exhibition of the Agricultural and Arts Association opened in London on Monday. The attendance was small, but the people of London are expecting a large concourse of visitors during the week, and there is every prospect of a very successful exhibition. The "Forest City" is now surrounded by a fine, well-cultivated agricultural district; the grounds are said to be in a splendid state of preparation; and the weather has every appearance of being most propitious.

The news from the East has been somewhat meagre during the last few days, and no event of any great importance has transpired since our last issue. There is another apparent lull in the operations at the seat of war, although the armies of Mehemet Ali and the Czarovitch now occupy the heights on the opposite banks of the Baniac Low, and a renewal of hostilities may be shortly expected. So far as the combatants are concerned, however, both parties are evidently becoming exhausted, and it is more than probable that no very decisive engagements will take place this season.

The funeral of the distinguished French statesman, M. Thiers, was marked by some significant circumstances. At first, without consultation with the friends of the late President, it was announced by the government that a public funeral should be given to his remains. But Madame Thiers requested that a place should be assigned, in the procession, to all who had been associated with him as representatives in the Chamber of Deputies, and that a space should be given to them in the Church during the public services. This was refused by McMahon's government, as they evidently wanted to make capital out of the occasion.

Mr. Dow points to the verdict of the people of Maine, and their judgment of prohibition, as shown in their course of action respecting the law, as conclusive evidence that the people among whom the law is in operation do not hold the opinion that it is ineffective or hurtful. He forcibly says:—"In the view of any intelligent and unprejudiced man, it would be a sufficient answer to all these allegations of failure of the Maine Law, to say that the policy of prohibition was adopted in this State in 1851, and that it is more strongly entrenched now in the public opinion of Maine than ever it has been at any former period. The original Maine law was adopted by our Legislature by a vote of 86 to 40 in the House, and 18 to 10 in the Senate. Since that time there have been several additional enactments, all in the direction of greater stringency; and our last Legislature—January, 1877—passed an Act additional of far greater stringency than any which preceded it, without a dissenting vote in either House. This fact marks more clearly than any mere statement could do, the actual state of public opinion in Maine upon the whole question of the liquor traffic and its suppression by law."

We mentioned last week that Stanley, the gallant African explorer, had at last been heard from, and that he had arrived on the west coast of Africa, after an arduous journey across the continent along the line of the river Luabala, which proves to be the same with the Congo river. It is nearly twelve months since anything definite has been known as to his whereabouts, and many grave fears have been entertained for his safety. From the despatches which have thus far been sent, it appears that his march through the country has been accompanied with great hardships, involving much suffering, thirty-two battles, continual skirmishing with the savages, and the loss of his brave young English companion, Francis Poock. Since the 15th of November, 1876, when he left Nyangwe, Stanley with his party has been pursuing this long and terrible journey across the African Continent. He has now completed his work, and is about to embark for England. If the accounts be authentic, the expedition has been highly successful, and he has at length settled the perplexing question, which has baffled so many ardent explorers, as to the true source of the Congo and the Nile. Following up the explorations of Livingstone from the point where they were interrupted by the sudden death of that distinguished discoverer, he has succeeded in tracing the course of the Luabala river, and of identifying

ing it with the Congo, and thus connecting it with the great central system of lakes—a system supposed to rival, if not exceed, in extent the great chain of lakes on this continent. Rising a few degrees south of the Equator, the Luabala or Congo, which changes its name a score of times or more, drains the great basin which lies between twenty-six and seventeen degrees east longitude, and flows on in an uninterrupted course for over seven hundred miles; thence cleaving the broad belt of mountains that skirt the line of the Atlantic, it descends by about thirty cascades and waterfalls till it reaches the level of the sea.

IS THE MAINE LAW A FAILURE?

Ever since the Hebrew spies allowed their cowardly feelings to color their report of the promised land, men have continued to let their prejudices and passions give color and form to their version of what they profess to have seen and heard. There are few thoroughly accurate and impartial witnesses of facts. People generally see what they want to see, and fail to see what they do not want to see. In nothing has this conflicting testimony been more strikingly displayed than in respect to the value of the Dunkin Act and the Maine law. Men whose sympathy is in favor of the liquor traffic almost invariably declare that they have either seen or heard that the prohibitory laws are a complete failure. To those who declare so confidently that the Maine law is an utter failure, we have replied that the testimony of impartial witnesses, who, from their official position in the State, had ample means of knowing the workings of the prohibitory laws, must outweigh the statements of partial and prejudiced witnesses, with fewer opportunities of knowing the truth. But, as soon as somebody says something against the prohibitory law, the whole tribe takes it up and re-echoes it as gospel, no matter how prejudiced or untruthful the author of the statement may be. An instance of this kind has recently attracted general notice. The Mail of this city not long ago gave an anonymous article, copied, we believe, from some unknown correspondent of the Boston Post, in which, on the authority of the mayor of Bangor, stringent license laws were declared to be better than prohibitory statutes; and the usual wholesale condemnation of prohibition was strongly repeated. This article, though it contained important admissions showing that, even according to the writer's own statements, the law must be pretty vigorously enforced in Maine, was copied and circulated widely through the States and Canada, as conclusive testimony against prohibition.

Our friend Mr. Casey, of Napanee, sent the article to the Hon. Neal Dow, of Portland; and that gentleman has sent an answer, which is published in last week's Casket, that shows how utterly unworthy of confidence is the report which the Mail hailed so joyfully. Gen. Dow is the father of the prohibitory law in Maine. His known integrity and intimate knowledge of the history of prohibition entitle his statements to the greatest regard. As his reply is somewhat lengthy, we will condense the chief points for the benefit of our readers. Gen. Dow calls attention to the fact that as the article is without a name, the writer may be, and probably is, some one whose testimony is utterly partial and untruthful. As he expresses it:—"He may be a 'runner' from some great liquor selling house in Boston, who finds his trade in Maine spoiled by the Maine law and its vigorous enforcement; or he may be a third-rate county court lawyer of Bangor, some of whom I know with little or no practice, who for a fee of ten dollars would gladly furnish to the order of any Boston rumrunner any sort of an article for the press, intended to help the rum trade."

From these facts he unanswerably maintains that if the people of Maine possess ordinary intelligence and sense, they would not persist in maintaining a law for over a quarter of a century that touches the interests of society at so many points, unless its influence was known by experience to be salutary and beneficial—promoting the prosperity of the State and the well-being of the people—instead of the evil consequences mentioned by the anonymous writer quoted in the Mail. It is impossible to deny the force of this argument. Gen. Dow says further:—"We say the Maine law promotes every interest of the State and people, public and private, to a wonderful extent; and so the policy of prohibition in Maine is no longer a matter of contest or even of discussion amongst us; it is accepted without hesitation by both political parties of the State, as thoroughly settled by the popular will, and as of primary importance to the general prosperity and welfare." Now, these are indisputable facts, and common sense arguments that everybody can understand; and which it is impossible for the liquor men to deny or refute.

After showing at length that a traffic that lives by spreading broadcast over the land poverty, suffering, crime, and death, should be suppressed and prohibited, and not licensed and established by law, he goes on to reply to the al-

leged statements of the mayor of Bangor. He shows that the existing state of things does not by any means justify the statement that the prohibitory law is a nullity. Men have their prejudices and partialities in Maine (as well as in Canada, and the fact that a public man may be found who deems a license law better than a prohibitory law has no peculiar weight or significance. It is not true that prohibition is substituted for moral suasion or religious motives; it is only used as an additional aid by those who still continue their appeals to men as reasonable beings, who should be influenced by argument and entreaty. The license system has had a pretty thorough trial. For, as Gen. Dow says, "all the tremendous evils of drunkenness in England, Canada, and in this country have grown to their present frightful proportions under a license law for hundreds of years, and the policy of license has been more elaborated in England than in any other country, and the English say of it, that it is the most drunken nation in the world." If this is the general result of the license laws, as known to ourselves, what importance can be attached to the mayor of Bangor's preference for these laws!

But as Gen. Dow shows that these alleged statements of the mayor of Bangor are exaggerated and untruthful, and not according to the facts, this testimony is evidently neither trustworthy nor correct. It was stated in this article that "the sheriff's force instead of being reduced since 1852 with the decrease in population, has been increased, over thirty whiskey detectives being employed besides police officers." To this Gen. Dow replies:—"There has never been even one whiskey detective employed, and there are only two sheriff's officers and two policemen who attend particularly to hunting rumrunners, which they do vigorously, wherever they hear of one or suspect one to be hidden."

To other statements, quoted from the remarks of the mayor of Bangor, Gen. Dow gives an explicit denial. The unfair attempt to make it appear that the increase of the city debt now, as compared with some former time, is to the discredit of prohibition betrays the prejudice and unfairness of this Bangor witness. We in Toronto know very well how rapidly a city debt can roll up under the license system. We are fully warranted in believing that the great majority of testimonies against the Dunkin Act and the Maine law are similar statements of prejudiced and selfish witnesses, who want to have it so. The concluding words of Gen. Dow are a distinct and emphatic denial of the truth of the Mail's article. He says:—"There is not a statement in the Mail's article that is true in the sense in which it was intended, viz., to show that the Maine law is a failure and its effects bad. It has been a great success everywhere, and its effect wonderfully beneficial to every interest of the State."

DR. CARROLL'S "NEEDED EXPOSITION."

The Nashville Christian Advocate has an appreciative notice of the Rev. John Carroll's pamphlet on the history of the separation and organization of the Canadian Episcopal Methodist Church. The Nashville Advocate admits the force of the historical facts, but demurs somewhat to the counsel which Dr. Carroll gives to the Canadian Methodist Church, and to his complaint about the American General Conference receiving delegates from the Canadian M. E. Church. After referring to the fact established that the Canadian M. E. Church originated in the disaffection of four or five local preachers, who would not submit to the action of the Canadian Conference of 1833, by which the British economy was substituted for the American, our Nashville brother says:—"The author claims that the present Canadian Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church is the only true representative of primitive Canada Methodism—as we have always considered it in this country. We smile at the pains taken by Dr. Carroll to prove by Ezekiel Cooper and other fathers of American Methodism that we do not consider Episcopacy (strongly attached to it as we are) essential to the Church or to Methodism. A delegated General Conference cannot "do away with" it, or unhook any member of the Episcopal College without charges alleged and proved; but the Church in convention can modify its government in any way it sees proper. Whether or not it was proper for the Canada brethren in 1833, to renounce our economy, and affiliate with the mother Connexion in Great Britain, is no concern of ours. We wish that the British Methodists had adopted Mr. Wesley's Episcopal plan, as we have done; but they must judge what is best for themselves. We allow none outside of our Connexion to dictate to us, and we are not disposed to dictate to others."

The Advocate quotes Bro. Carroll's opinion as to the expediency of our Church breaking off fraternal relations with American Methodism, because its authorities do not compel the Canadian Episcopal Methodists to pursue a different line of action; and deprecates the adoption of such a course by us. Bro. Carroll's suggestion we think not at all likely to be acted upon; as we do not see how we could hold any Church responsible for the sayings and doings of all the churches from which it receives delegates. We are not so High Church, in our notions, as to insist that every religious body that has not originated in a regular ecclesiastical way should be excluded from the fellowship of the churches.

The remarks of the Nashville Advocate upon this point are fair and reasonable. "According to history, the Canada Wesleyan Church is the legitimate successor of the Church planted in Canada by our fathers. But we believe that all the world recognizes this principle, that though a State or a Church may have been irregular in its origin, yet it may come to be recognized among the family of States or Churches if it proves able to maintain its autonomy, and is worthy of recognition. It will not do to look very closely into the origins of States and Churches, generally." This is pretty much our own view. But when intimations were given some years ago that the M. E. Church of the United States was desirous by some to adopt the Canadian M. E. Church so as to make Canada a part of its field of labor, we ex-

pressed the opinion, which we still strongly hold, that such a course would be a practical violation of the terms of separation in 1828, and inconsistent with the warm and brotherly relations which our Church has always sustained to our Methodist brethren in the United States.

GAMBETTA AND McMAHON.

The general impression respecting the Soldier-President of France is that he is sincere and well-meaning. But a man who received his political training under Napoleon III.; who is known to be very much under the influence of the priest party, and whose ideas of the relation of the civil government to the governed are derived more from a military than a political ideal may be sincere, and yet very much out of sympathy with true political freedom, and the rights of the people to mould the form of government under which they live. The course of Marshal McMahon of late proves conclusively that this is the case. As a statesman he is quite behind the times. The prosecution of the patriot statesman, Gambetta, by the government, for words, not half as severe as many commonly uttered by politicians in England and America, is simply disgraceful; and reveals very clearly the ideas of liberty which prevail among the members of the present French Cabinet. Gambetta only said that the President must bow to the verdict of the nation. For this he was tried and condemned to suffer three months' imprisonment, without even the opportunity of defence. A man who showed the most self-sacrificing patriotism in the darkest hour in the history of France, who has urged upon his party moderate and lawful methods of accomplishing desired reforms, and who has as much respect for public and private rights as McMahon himself, is treated as a criminal, because he has the manliness to protest against that subservience to the pretensions of the Church of Rome that has been the weakness and the curse of this beautiful country. This is the French Ultramontane idea of liberty. The general impression is that this procedure was adopted with a hope that it would remove Gambetta out of the way till after the pending elections; and thus conduce to the return of deputies favorable to the Ultramontane and despotic policy of the Soldier-President. But Gambetta's appeal against the judgment will probably frustrate their design. As far as we can understand the facts, there was no just ground for the prosecution of the government; and their mode of action was high-handed and unjustifiable. At a time when Gambetta was earnestly warning his followers to pursue a moderate and cautious course, that would give the government no pretext for adopting any measures inimical to liberty, it is not likely that he himself passed the bounds of moderation and lawful liberty of discussion. It is very strange if this prosecution does not create a feeling of greater distrust of McMahon and his Ultramontane advisers; and strengthen the hands of the Liberals. Regarding it as a crime to intimate that the President must bow to the majority, may be taken as an intimation that he is determined to maintain his own views against the majority of the representatives of the people.

Indeed, McMahon's recently published address to the people pretty clearly indicates that he intends to pursue this policy. In this manifesto he claims for his own government the credit of the peace and prosperity with which France has been blessed; though most people will think the chief credit of lifting the nation up from the deep pit, into which the corruption and folly of McMahon's imperial master cast it, is really due to the late M. Thiers. Marshal McMahon declares that these good results were endangered, because the radical leaders forgot the share of authority which belonged to them; which he declares he could not allow to be diminished. It was in defence of his questioned authority, he alleges, that he dissolved the Chamber of Deputies. To prevent any mistakes, his government will designate the names of the candidates for whom his friends are to vote. He uses language that is well calculated to excite alarm. If his power be equal to his disposition to set at naught the will of the people, we may expect another French coup d'etat.

He says:—"Hostile elections would aggravate a conflict between the public powers as well as impede the course of business and maintain agitation, and France, in the midst of these fresh complications, would become for Europe an object of distrust. As for myself my duty would increase with the danger. I could not obey the mandates of Demagogues. I could neither become an instrument of radicalism nor abandon the post in which the constitution has placed me. I shall remain to defend Conservative interests, with the support of the Senate, and shall energetically protect the faithful public servants who at a difficult moment have not allowed themselves to be intimidated by vain threats."

This is as much as to say, that those who vote against the present government are disloyal; and that even if a majority of the new members be opposed to his policy, he will resist to the last. He seems quite ignorant of the first idea of responsible government.

More recent telegraphic despatches inform us, that the Liberal party have published an address to the nation, signed by the Parisian and Provincial candidates for the Chamber of Deputies, in which they reply to every point in McMahon's manifesto. It concludes with these words:—"Your duty will increase with the audacity of those who presume to impose themselves on France. You cannot become the instrument of Clericalism. The Republic must have Republican functionaries, and the country expects peace and stability through the Republic." There has not been for a long time a general election in France, in which the outside world felt so deep an interest. This arises largely from the contest being mainly between the party of progress, and the Ultramontane, whose desire is to make the civil authorities the subservient tools of the Church of Rome. France has had too much of that already.

Since the above was written we learn that Gambetta's appeal has been quashed, and the sentence confirmed.

A CALL TO ACTION.

Two weeks ago we called the attention of our agents and friends to the fact that the present was an excellent time to obtain new subscribers for our Church paper. Fifty cents will pay for the paper for the next three months. There are very few among our people, who are able to take it, but might be induced to subscribe for three months, if the matter was fairly urged upon their attention. The value of the paper as an educating force is acknowledged by all. We think no one can deny that all who read its weekly issues must admit they get good articles for their money. There are some short articles in the paper, so valuable and suggestive that any one of them is worth more than the price of the paper. We believe if any family be induced to subscribe for the GUARDIAN and read it carefully for the next three months they will freely admit that they never spent a half dollar to better advantage, and they will not be likely to forego the pleasure of the reading of the paper for 1878. It may be that it would be better to have a regular travelling agent, who would bring the claims of the GUARDIAN and our other periodicals before the people; but as we have no such agent in the field, we must depend upon the efforts of our ministers and other friends to press the claims of the GUARDIAN upon those families in their congregations which do not now take it. In these times, when the press is the great leader and educator of men, no Church can afford to elight this potent agency. We firmly believe that the circulation of our periodicals and literature among the people is one of the most important means of doing good. Brethren, give us your help in this matter. The ministers may not only work themselves, but they can set others to work. Our local preachers are also authorized agents. They can do a great deal to help the GUARDIAN if they only try. Our class-leaders have special advantages, in their opportunities of meeting with their classes. Brethren, find out who in your classes do not take the paper. Every reader of the paper whom it interests and instructs should make an effort to send us some new subscribers.

ENGLISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE ADDRESS.

It was intimated in a previous issue that the past year has been one of very encouraging prosperity and great spiritual power in connection with the English Wesleyan Conference; and it was also stated that the present membership amounts to 382,289, being a net increase of 9,351 Church members, with 28,063 on trial. From our English exchanges of last week, which contain the Conference address to the Methodist Societies in Great Britain, we glean a few of the most important points for the benefit of our readers. The tidings of conversions, of the renewal of religious life, and of deepened holiness have not been confined to the home work, but have come alike from many circuits at home, and from many far off lands. The one gospel, like the one sunlight, has been blessed to all nations; and similar cries of penitence, similar prayers of earnest desire, and utterances of loving faith, have gone up from tens of thousands of hearts in all parts of the Conference work. In various languages, by thousands of voices, "Christ crucified" has been preached; and with the same results. While the statistical returns in connection with the home work are such as to cause thankfulness and joy, the accessions on the mission fields are also very gratifying, there having been a net increase of 3,635 Church members on the foreign stations alone.

During the year that has gone, the late President, Rev. Alexander McAuley, held several conventions in various parts of the country for conversation on spiritual subjects and for prayer; which were sometimes composed of ministers only, at other times of ministers and laymen together; sometimes of class-leaders, and sometimes of local preachers. These conventions, in various instances, were accompanied by the most blessed results. They were not the mere assembling together of men of the same faith and of mutual sympathy; there was the true, simple spirit of worship, and the felt presence of the Master, who gave oneness of soul to his children, and made them feel their brotherhood. In these meetings the communion of saints was vividly realized, and many received a baptism from on high; and, having received good, went forth to do good. It is recommended in the address that more time should be secured in the leaders' meetings, quarterly meetings, and district committees, for the purpose of meditating on holy things, and conversing on purely spiritual subjects.

Some very judicious cautions are given to young converts with reference to growth in grace, and to the cultivation of deep and permanent piety. They are urged to make use of every opportunity to become familiar with the works of the best divines, and with those writings which contain the literature of the Church of Jesus Christ. They are also earnestly exhorted to acquire a more full and accurate knowledge of the Holy Scripture. The most satisfactory answer to many questions, which will be found in the Book itself. No rules, as to the manner or the times of reading the Word of God, are prescribed, but it is wisely suggested that, in all the public ordinances of the sanctuary, the congregation should accustom themselves to follow the lessons read by the minister.

Leaders are advised to impress upon the members of their classes the teaching of our Lord and his apostles in the very words of Scripture, and to encourage all to compare "spiritual things with spiritual" in the writings of inspired men. The danger of too large a numbers is to rest contented with early experience, and a limited acquaintance with Scripture. To counteract this tendency meetings for Bible-reading are recommended to be held more frequently, when all the members present should be encouraged to contribute something to the elucidation of the lesson chosen, or to bring it to a practical bearing upon daily life. The more general establishment of Bible-classes, it is thought, would also be productive of great good. Not only would personal piety be thus promoted, and individual Christians be-

come more intelligent, but in many places the difficulty would be solved with reference to the source from which thoughtful and instructed young men might be secured for the important work of local preachers.

The great value of the privilege of Church membership is urged in the most explicit terms; and the spirit of indifference to this duty, which exists in many quarters, and which appears to be on the increase, is strongly deprecating. Those who hold a mistaken opinion who profess to consider Church membership as unimportant. "There can be no such thing as a Church without membership; and when active Christian people forego this, to marshal themselves under other banners and names, they take a course the tendency of which is not merely to paralyse the Church, but to destroy it."

Lastly, believers are exhorted to holy activity in their spiritual life, that they may grow in holiness. They are urged to be diligent in private devotion; and cautioned against permitting the many engagements of business, of social, or of Church life to persuade them that they cannot afford to spend much time in secret prayer, quiet Bible-reading, communings with their own hearts, and direct and uninterrupted fellowship with God. They are also entreated to recognize God's claim upon their time for active services in his work, both in the Church and in the world. Thousands could accomplish more were they to attempt greater things. Opportunities for doing good should be sought and improved. Earnestness in business should not be allowed to present a sad contrast to indifference and restraint and lack of service in the Christian life. "The successful trader and toiler should be the earnest worker for Christ. He who can speak fluently in the markets and about his craft should not be tongue-tied about his Saviour."

MEMORIAL TO THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

A letter, dated July 11, has been addressed to the Earl of Carnarvon, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, on behalf of the Committee of the Aborigines Protection Society, upon the subject of the condition of the Protestant Indians at Oka. The Committee, it appears, addressed his lordship on this subject nearly two years ago; and, as no apparent progress has been made towards the satisfactory settlement of the dispute between the Indians and the authorities of the Roman Catholic Seminary as to the ownership of the lands upon which the latter accuse the former of trespassing, they think that this is a matter in which the Imperial Government—the natural protector of the aboriginal subjects of the Crown—is entitled to employ its influence for the purpose of obtaining a just and amicable settlement of a difficulty which, if it remain unsettled, may lead to bloodshed. The Society's correspondents in this country urge that the Imperial Government should appoint a commission of inquiry; but the Committee abstain from giving any opinion of their own on this point, as the form of Lord Carnarvon's action could only be determined by friendly concert on his lordship's part with the Government of the Dominion.

A reply, dated July 27, acknowledging the receipt of this letter, has been received by the Secretary of the Society, in which it is stated that, as the right of the Seminary has been affirmed by the courts of law, after a trial in which the case of the Indians was argued by and at the expense of the Government of the Dominion, Lord Carnarvon sees no ground for supposing that everything which could be urged on behalf of the Indians has not been put forward and duly considered; but will forward a copy of the letter, and also of the reply, to the Governor-General of Canada, with an expression of his hope that the Government of the Dominion may find it possible to settle amicably the questions between the Seminary and the Indians. The reply also certifies that Her Majesty's Government cannot interfere in any more active manner in the matter.

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

We are glad to see that at the recent convention in this city a union was formed between the Dominion Alliance and the Ontario Prohibitory League, in order to combine under the direction of one organization all the temperance and prohibitory influences of the Dominion for the attainment of such legislation as may be deemed best for the suppression of the liquor traffic. The Rev. Thomas Gales has been retained as general Secretary; and he is about to remove to Toronto, as the most central point from which to carry on the operations of the Alliance. It is proposed to form a guarantee fund of \$100,000 to meet the necessary expenses of the management, by obtaining from all the friends of prohibition throughout the Dominion subscriptions payable in five annual instalments. The want of funds has been the weak point in all past organizations for the purpose of promoting prohibition. We have had talent, argument and zeal in abundance; but a movement of this magnitude, involving the employment of agents and the dissemination of information by the press, cannot be vigorously prosecuted without incurring considerable expense. There can be no doubt that there is a vast amount of latent power in the country, which would conquer all opposition if developed and rightly directed. The temperance people have often been like an army defeated because it was not able to bring all its reserve forces into line. As the Alliance is formed as the friend of all temperance associations, and the rival of none, we bespeak for it the hearty co-operation of the members of the different temperance organizations in all efforts to suppress the liquor traffic; that we have wrought so much evil to our country. We are gratified to know that our Methodist people are generally sound upon this question. Let us see that our convictions are wrought out in vigorous action.

SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The fourteenth Provincial Convention for Ontario and Quebec will be held in the Norfolk Street Methodist Church, Guelph, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 9th, 10th and 11th of October. Pastors and other ordained ministers of Evan-

gelical churches are affectionately invited to be present at this annual meeting of the Association. Every Sabbath-school of fifty pupils or under, is entitled to send one delegate, and an additional delegate for every fifty scholars above that number, but not to exceed four from any school.

The senior editor of the Observer, who is now travelling in Europe, gives the following facts about Protestantism in France, in one of his letters: "The Reformed Church of France has five hundred and forty parishes, with five hundred and ninety-five pastors, supported by the state, with about fifty assistant ministers who are maintained by the people themselves.

The public debt of Turkey now amounts, as nearly as can be ascertained, to about \$927,000,000, the annual interest and other expenses of which cannot be less than \$85,500,000, or more than half the total revenue of the empire.

The London Times editorially says of President Hayes: "In little more than half a year the President has succeeded in beating down a compact mass of prejudices, and in allaying a host of conflicting passions. The visible triumph of his policy is now being assured. The removal of the objects of contention makes it easy to re-establish friendly relations between people who respect each other, and the sympathetic meeting of the President and General Hampton is an omen of the coming time when the North and South will no longer be separated by the lines of division which the civil war had traced.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Lists names of donors and their respective contributions to the Book-Steward.

The Toronto Conference Missionary Committee meets this year at Bowmanville on the 16th of October, at 10 a.m. Anniversary sermons will be preached on Sunday, the 14th inst., by the President of the Conference.

The amount subscribed by the friends on the Oxford Centre Circuit for the Endowment Fund of Victoria College is reported by the Agent to be \$400.

SUPERANNUATION FUND.—In the minutes of the Montreal Conference, Huntington Circuit, the estate of the late N. Ruston, per W. W. Dalgleish, Esq., should have been credited with \$200 as a bequest to the Superannuation Fund.

Owing to the great number of Missionary Anniversary announcements which have already been received, we shall not be able to give those for each district more than one insertion. We have several on hand, which will be published as soon as possible.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Substitution: A Treatise on the Atonement. By Marshall Randles. London: J. Goss Thomas Publisher, pp. 270. This is a work on the doctrine of the Atonement, by an English Wesleyan minister, whose work upon Eternal Punishment may be known to many of our readers. The work is distinguished by close thinking and accuracy in the use of words, and is a valuable contribution to the elucidation of the Scripture references to this central truth of Christianity.

THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

Appleton's Journal presents a varied list of contents, some of the papers being especially noteworthy. Mr. Charles Carroll's "Good Bohemians" is a fresh and well-written essay. Julian Hawthorne continues his "Out of London" series: Mr. Austin instructs us in the methods of taming and rearing nightingales and mocking-birds; and there is a paper on the "Wise Women of the East," being an account of what some famous women have accomplished.

The Atlantic does not show any sign of the serene and yellow. Mark Twain resumes his drolleries in the first of a series of papers headed "Some Rambling Notes on an Idle Excursion. Mr. Aldrich carries forward his novel, "The Queen of Sheba," and Mr. H. Wells completes his comedy, "A Conterfeit Presentment." Other well-known writers contribute to the number. The poetry of the number is varied. More solid articles are that on "Ten Years in Early English," by Arthur Gilman, and "Cruel and Curious Inventions," by J. H. Knight. A novel lately introduced in this magazine is original music, and this time there is a song by G. P. Lathrop to music by Geo. L. Osgood.

Harper's Magazine contains over one hundred attractive engravings, and is a first-class number. There is an illustrated article on Baryngyne's campaign. The most important paper in the number is General McClellan's article on the Regular Army of the United States, advocating its increase, and making suggestions for its more efficient organization. Mr. Bonham's article, "From Bruce to Constantine," with twenty-one engravings, gives considerable information of an historical character, but is in the main a lively description of scenes connected with the Eastern war. William H. Rideing contributes a very entertaining paper, headed "The Life of a Writer," in which he tells us of his life as a writer in New York. Dr. J. W. Draper, in his seventh paper on the "Popular Exposition of Some Scientific Experiments," treats of burning-glasses and mirrors. Blackmore's "Erema" approaches its conclusion. The Editorial Departments cover their respective fields as comprehensively and satisfactorily as usual.

Prof. Ernst Haeckel is the author of the opening article, "Bathys and the Moons," in the Popular Science Monthly. The second article, by L. R. Curtis, on "Molecular Magnitudes," is an interesting popular account of the results which certain philosophers have arrived at concerning the sizes and motions of the ultimate particles of matter. Prof. E. B. Fernald, in an illustrated article on the subject of "Optics," shows how, with the aid of a few simple contrivances, any one may demonstrate experimentally the principal laws of that science. The fourth paper is a forcible plea, by Prof. Huxley, in favor of elementary instruction in physiology in our common schools. "Cosmic and Organic Evolution," by Prof. F. W. Ward, undertakes to prove the identity of the evolutionary process in the formation of worlds, or the development of an organism. In "Pessimism and its Antidotes" Mr. Charles Nisbet concludes the world to be as full of evil as the most bilious pessimist could desire; and in this he sees no cause for despair, rather finding here the right arena for battle, enterprise, and patience, for all the active and all the passive virtues. In "Soaring and how to stop it," the author, Dr. John A. Wyeth, suggests an effective method for mastering a disagreeable habit. "Mars and its Satellites," by Prof. Daniel Kirkwood, is an account of the growth of our knowledge of the planet, and of Prof. Hall's discovery of its moons. Dr. Joseph R. Buchanan essays a reply to Carpenter's recent work on "Spiritualism." We have also a sketch and portrait of Prof. W. Stanley Jevons, the distinguished English scientist. The departments all maintain their usual high standard of excellence.

Scribner comes to hand not without wreaths of autumn glory. A paper of unusual interest is entitled "A Yankee Tar and his Friends," and is written by Mrs. F. M. Armstrong. It consists of a sketch of the friendship of Captain E. E. Morgan, of a New York packet, with many of the English artists and literateurs of the last generation, including Dickens, Thackeray, Burns, Sydney Smith, Doyle, Rogers, Laing, and many others. Another illustrated paper is a discussion of dress, from an artistic standpoint, by Clarence Cook, author of recent papers on house-furnishing in the same magazine. Nearly forty illustrations are given with this paper, and a dozen more are devoted to William H. Rideing's description of "How New York is Fed." An illustration is given with each of the series. Miss Treflan's "His Inheritance" and Dr. Holland's "Nicholas Mistrum," the latter giving way to Eggleston's new story, "Roxey," which begins in the November number. Two special papers are George S. Merriam's essay on "Christianity and Free Thought," and an ex-Congressman's "Experiences in Post-Office Appointments," from which he deduces a strong argument for the reform of the civil service. This is a capital paper, which shows how hard it is for men in office to please office-seekers. In the editorial department, H. H. Hall's "The Great Strike," "The Regulated Production," and replies to criticisms on a former editorial in "Paperizing the Clergy," "The Old Cabinet" has a letter "From the Country," "A Plea for Foreign Missions," a talk about scientific material for poetry, etc.

BRIEF CHURCH ITEMS.

The Sydenham Street Methodist Church, Kingston, is to undergo extensive repairs.

The Cannington Gleamer, of the 20th inst., says:—The feast festival in the old Methodist church last Friday evening was a grand success, the house being crowded.

Rev. R. Phillips, of Millbank Circuit, writes:—We are about building a new church in the village of Millbank at a cost of \$3,000, and have purchased a new and eligible site at \$300.

The St. Thomas Journal says:—The Methodist camp-meeting in Yarmouth closed on Wednesday last. It was a very successful meeting, and the proceedings were very orderly throughout.

The Napanee Deaver, of Saturday, says of the enlargement of the Methodist church in that place:—The addition to this structure is going forward rapidly. The stone work is almost ready for the rafters, and, by the time this item is read, the latter will be in position.

The fruit festival given in the Dundas Street Methodist Church of this city, on Thursday evening last, passed off very successfully. The attendance was large, and the proceeds were encouraging. We understand that this church has realized nearly \$100 since Conference through efforts in this way.

A social, under the auspices of the Methodist church, Ingersoll, was held at the residence of Warren Harris, Esq., a short distance outside of the corporation, on Monday evening of last week, and was very well attended. A considerable sum was realized for the benefit of the church fund.

The Ladies' Aid Society and ladies of the congregation of the Methodist church, Aurora, held a successful bazaar and peach-festival in the Drill Shed on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of last week. The display of fancy articles in the bazaar was very good, and they were quickly sold.

Last Wednesday the officers, teachers and friends of the Centenary Church, Hamilton, held their picnic at Oaklands. The steamer Florence conveyed them thither to the number of about five hundred. Refreshments were supplied in the pavilion, and afterwards games of a description were indulged in on the grounds. All spent a pleasant day.

On Thursday evening last, the Young People's Aid Society, in connection with the Norfolk Street Methodist Church, Guelph, gave a coffee social in the lecture-room of the church. A good time was enjoyed by the audience, which was not very large. After refreshments had been served, a literary and musical entertainment was given.

A social was given on the 18th inst. by Mrs. Lund, of Dorchester Circuit, at the parsonage, when about 100 persons were present, and spent a pleasant evening. The entertainment for the evening consisted of music, readings and speeches. The proceeds were \$27, and will be appropriated to more fully furnishing the parsonage.

The Napanee Standard, of the 20th inst., says:—Despite the unfavorable weather on Monday night, the fruit social, held in the Town Hall by the Ladies' Aid Society in connection with the C. M. church, was well attended, and passed off successfully. An excellent programme was presented, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, readings and speeches.

An correspondent sends the following:—The Abbotford Methodist Sunday-school, with a number of the children belonging to the Episcopal Sunday-school, met on Saturday, the 15th inst., to hold a picnic in Mr. Lincoln's pleasant grove, near his residence. The day was fine, and all felt, on parting, that they had enjoyed a most interesting, as well as pleasant day.

New Credit and Grand River Camp-meeting closed a week ago yesterday. Much good was effected. Fifty have given their names for membership. Our correspondent says:—The work is still going on in the church. Twenty-five have been forward. The cloud of divine mercy is over us for good, convincing of sin and leading the people to the Saviour.

A most interesting temperance meeting was held in the Methodist Sunday-school hall, Fort Hope, on Friday evening, the 14th inst. The Guide says:—The chair was taken by Mr. James Evans. Rev. John Shaw opened with prayer. Mr. McFarlane gave a very interesting and impressive address. Mr. M. C. Willock gave a reading with good effect. Rev. Mr. Shaw, with his usual earnestness and ability, made a capital speech. Rev. R. Clarke, from Lloydton, spoke well on this all engrossing subject.

A week ago last Wednesday evening the Wellington District Sabbath-school Association held a convention in the Wellington Street Methodist Church, Mount Forest, which was largely attended. Rev. E. J. Forman, Chairman of the District, presided. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Gandy, Hayhurst, Fessant and Preston. During the evening some choice selections of music were given by the children and choir. A collection was taken up at the close in aid of the Mount Forest school fund.

The Wellington District Meeting was held a week ago last Wednesday in the Wellington Street Church, Mount Forest, and was attended by some thirty-four delegates, ministerial and lay. The Conference says:—Considerable business was transacted, the several questions brought up being discussed in a very friendly spirit. The district has grown considerably, the number of circuits and missions having increased from eleven to seventeen. It was decided to hold the next meeting in May at Gorrie.

The Methodist church of Markham has undergone a thorough repair. An addition, 17x19, has been made to the rear for the reception of an organ and the accommodation of the choir. The pulpit has been taken down, and the choir seats moved three feet, on which is placed a most elegantly-designed reading-desk, made by Mr. C. Boier. The old cruciform gallery is replaced by a light, elegant iron one. The ceilings are artistically frescoed, the pews newly upholstered, the floor carpeted, and the old windows taken out and replaced with more modern ones of stained glass. These repairs are now completed, and cost about \$4,000, and the new church will be reopened to-morrow (Thursday).

The work in the new church on Wolland Avenue, St. Catharines, is being rapidly pushed forward. The building will be completed, it is expected, by the beginning of November, and

when finished will be one of the most handsome edifices in the city. It will have a seating capacity for about 700 persons, and will cost altogether, organ included, about \$16,000. Rev. John Ridley writes:—The brethren here have assumed great responsibility in its erection, but they are united as one man, and are looking for the blessing of God.

The annual financial meeting of the Barrie District was held in Braosbridge week before last, the Rev. John Bredin occupying the chair, and the Rev. G. M. Brown acting as secretary. The Gazette says:—There was a full attendance of clerical representatives from the fifteen circuits comprised in the district, while the laity, probably on account of the busy season, was not as largely represented as on previous occasions. After the allotment of the grant from the Contingent Fund had been made, the usual arrangements for holding the missionary and educational anniversaries, during the ensuing winter, were definitely settled. Recommendations for grants in aid to the several missions on the district were made to the Missionary Committee of the Toronto Conference, after which the session closed.

The anniversary services of the Methodist Sunday-school of Glenora came off on Sunday and Monday of last week. A correspondent to the Lindsay Post says:—On Sunday Mr. Sherin, of Emily, father of Rev. H. Sherin, preached a very impressive sermon from the text, "Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth." The congregation was large and very attentive. On Monday the anniversary tea-meeting came off. The services opened by singing by the school and prayer by Mr. Sherin, when the pastor called on Mr. Perry to superintend the recitations and dialogues of the children. After the recitations were concluded, the Rev. H. Sherin, Mr. Sherin, Rev. Mr. McCamus, of Onnesme, Mr. Thornbury, superintendent of the school, and Rev. Mr. Murray, of Woodville, addressed the school and visitors. The speeches were very practical, spirited and impressive. The average attendance of scholars during the year was stated to have been forty-one, which is not quite so large as the former year.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

A successful temperance agitation is going on at Picton, N.S.

The majority in favor of the Drunkin-by-law in Bruce is definitely given at 1,135.

The temperance people of Prince Edward county are forming an association to secure the enforcement of the Drunkin Act.

A petition is being circulated in Wellington praying the County Council to submit the Drunkin Act.

The Bine movement is to be inaugurated at Ottawa on Saturday, the 29th inst., and at Montreal a week later.

A New York temperance association is organizing a legal crusade against one thousand city groggeries.

The Murphy temperance movement is gaining a firm footing in south-eastern Indiana.

Lord Coleridge says: "If we could make England sober we might then shut up nine-tenths of the jail."

The Drunkin Act Association for Sophiasburgh was organized recently at Northport. Considerable enthusiasm is manifested in behalf of the thorough enforcement of prohibition in the county.

Cardinal Manning says that it is not enough to check drunkenness—intemperance should be checked as well. In his opinion, the best way to do this is to bring up children never to touch liquor. He believes that most of the unhappiness in upper-class homes arises from the bad temper, debts, and other evils which follow wine-drinking.

The St. Thomas Journal says:—The success of the Gospel Temperance movement in this town has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. Already some fifteen hundred persons have subscribed to the pledge, including a number of the hardest drinkers in the community, and the interest shows no signs of flagging. The best workers are those whom the movement is chiefly designed to benefit, and it is satisfactory to know that so far they have resisted every temptation and stood faithfully by their pledge.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Dr. Grant, of Halifax, has been offered the Principal's chair in Queen's College.

William Henry Fox Talbot, the chief discoverer of photography, is dead, aged 77.

Mr. Gladstone is said to be engaged on a new work, the subject of which is Irish aspirations and the possibility of Home Rule.

The Newmarket Era says that Rev. O. R. Lambly, M.A., has returned from his recent trip much improved in health.

A week ago last Wednesday night, a surprise party, consisting of a few friends of the Rev. P. Campbell, at the Shiloh appointment, Albion East Circuit, assembled at the parsonage, and made him a very agreeable and substantial donation.

The Kincaid Reporter of the 20th inst. says that Rev. H. Christopherson left on Wednesday for the enjoyment of the six weeks' leave of absence granted him by the Goderich District Meeting.

In view of the various accounts circulating about the origin of Osman Pasha, the Turkish Legation has the honor to inform the press that the Marshal of that name was born in Asia Minor of Mussulman parents.

The Rev. R. W. Dale, of Birmingham, Eng., who is to deliver a course of lectures before the Yale Theological Seminary, has arrived in this country. Dr. Dale was in Montreal last week and preached in two of the Congregational churches on Sunday.

The Oxford Tribune says:—The Rev. F. H. Sanderson, formerly of Ingersoll, at the earnest request of a large number of the members and adherents of the Methodist church, New Brighton, has been appointed to that charge, rendered vacant by the retirement of the Rev. J. Edmonds.

Bishop Haven took seriously ill while the Cincinnati Conference was in session, which opened Sept. 5th, at Xenia, O. The Central Advocate says that Bishop Andrews passed through St. Louis Sept. 11th, en route to Indiana, to preside over a Conference, by request of Bishop Haven, whose illness will prevent his attendance. The Bishop's health appears not to have been fully strong since he returned from his recent African tour.

CORRECTION.—In the list of Missionary services for the Chatham District last week, the date for the meeting of the Missionary committee, Chatham, is "Oct. 31." It should have been Oct. 21.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A considerable number of Icelanders are settling in Milwaukee, and they show great devotion to the Church of their fathers, the Lutheran.

An exchange says:—It seems that the patronage of the Church of Scotland has now fallen into the hands of its female members, they numbering in voting power 24,000 to 16,000 males. This is a pleasant fact for "woman's rights" advocates to contemplate.

The Bishop of Manchester, preaching at the Halifax parish church recently, said the scheme of religious instruction adopted by the Manchester School Board was universally accepted, and his own diocesan inspector of schools said that if it was honestly carried out the children of the board schools would know quite as much of the necessary elements of Christianity as the children in any denominational or Church school with which he was acquainted.

The Glasgow Free Church Presbytery has been engaged in considering a motion to examine a sermon on revelation and inspiration, published by the Rev. Dr. Marcus Dods, of Glasgow. The majority of the Presbytery seemed to be of opinion that the teaching in the said sermon was heretical. Twenty-nine voted for this motion, but forty-six voted for a second motion to appoint a committee to consider whether any action at all is necessary regarding the sermon in question.

The United States Minister to Turkey forwards a report to Washington on the condition of the Jews in Turkey. They number, he says, about 500,000. He adds that justice to the Turk compels him to admit that the Israelites have been better treated by the Ottoman than by many of the Western powers, and that the impression prevails that they are better treated in the empire than the Christians. They are recognized as an independent religious community, with the privileges of their own ecclesiastical rule, their chief rabbi, Chacham Bashi, possessing, in consequence of his functions, great influence.

The Bishop of Manchester, speaking at Warrington, said that out of the 750 clergymen in his diocese the Romanizers could be counted on the fingers of a single hand. Most men throughout the land were loyal to the Church, and they wanted an extension of their liberties rather than a contraction of them, and rather than that there should be anything like a general persecution of those who fell below or went beyond the exact limit of the rubrics, should public opinion demand it, he would resign his office.

The 14th annual report of the Russian Bible Society has just been issued, from which it appears that during the past year it has distributed 29,473 copies of the Holy Scriptures, 3,450 more than in the year preceding, at an expense of 17,592 roubles. The colporteurs sent out by the society have had special success among the soldiers. By an exceptional measure, free access was given them to the barracks and camps. The good influence upon the soldiers of reading the Bible was very evident. Since the society was founded in 1863, it has distributed through its colporteurs, or by sale at its depositories, 457,793 copies of the Holy Scriptures.

There is, or has been till now, a superstition that none of the Popes can outlive St. Peter, and, as far as the history of the Papacy can be traced, no Pope till now has reigned longer than the Apostolic founder of the Holy See. Pius IX. is now in the fiftieth year of his Episcopate, in the thirty-first year of his Pontificate, and in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He has, with one or two exceptions, outlived all the cardinals who took part in his election in the June of 1846, has confuted the old belief embodied in the words, Non videtis annos Petri, and is to-day, with one exception—that of Queen Victoria—the oldest reigning sovereign in Europe. Her Majesty is the Pope's senior as a sovereign by nearly ten years.

The American Methodist missionaries in Moradabad, India, have been having a public discussion with the Mohammedans. Forty minutes were given to each side: "For six evenings we continued this, with a full house, though after the third evening nearly all could find seats, as some who came just to see us defeated gave up. The forty minutes' sermon was what we especially desired, as we have never had an opportunity for giving a clear presentation of our doctrines to the Mohammedans of the city before. Discussions are not often voted successful or promotive of the truth, especially as no Mohammedan disputant will ever keep to the truth in his statements; but these discussions resulted in good, I am sure, for we had first explained and proved our point in the lecture or sermon."

The Roman Catholics are making special efforts just now for the conversion of the Indians. They organized two years ago the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, which appeals to the faithful for funds and publishes annually accounts of the missions. The Catholic Review, in an editorial on the second annual report, says:—"The report also chronicles the increase which has been made in the number of churches and schools among the Indians during the four years since the Catholic Indian Bureau has been in existence. In 1873 the church had only two boarding and five day schools among them. At present there are eleven boarding schools, kept by Sisters of Charity, brothers, or by priests, and seventeen day schools. There are also fifty-three churches under successful administration, and the total number of missionaries and teachers has increased within two years from 117 to 137."

The librarian of the Bodleian Library has refused to allow an undergraduate to read "The Priest in Absolution" at that institution. This decision has been the subject of much discussion at Oxford. Professor Thorold Rogers has published a letter defending the action of the librarian in which he says: "I understand that the undergraduate who wished to study the book in question, and who is stirring a grievance because some obstacle was put in the way of his use of the book, pleaded that he was reading for holy orders. I am not aware that 'The Priest in Absolution' has been recommended by any bishop for such a study as this undergraduate professes to have upon him, and I think it would be very ominous if such a recommendation was made. I may go further, and say that, in my opinion, the study of such a book, if it were made known to the bishop in question, whoever he may be, would not put a candidate for orders in a particularly favorable light. At any rate, I trust the Bodleian will never allow itself to be made a convenience for the study of indecent, sensational, or obscene books."

CURRENT NEWS.

The Grand Trunk headquarters for the Lower Provinces have been removed to Bangor.

The Quebec Provincial Exhibition was opened on the 15th by the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Governor-General will leave Winnipeg for Ottawa on the 20th—Saturday.

Another Oka Indian has been arrested for cutting wood on the Sarnia land.

The season containing Cleopatra's Needle started Friday from Alexandria for London.

Gambetta's appeal has been quashed, and his sentence confirmed.

A duty of four per cent. has been imposed on all exports from Nicaragua.

There is favorable news from the Magdalen Islands of the success of both the crops and the fisheries.

The Conference between the Minister of Education and the School Inspectors was held at Belleville last Wednesday.

The Mint of St. Petersburg is daily coining 100,000 rouble pieces for the army of the Danube.

A statue of Barna is to be erected in the Central Park, New York. Sir John Seell is the sculptor, and the cost will be \$20,000.

New wharves are being constructed at St. John, N.B., in place of those destroyed by the great fire.

The Massachusetts Republicans have nominated Rice for Governor, and the Democrats George B. McClellan.

An arrangement has been effected for the construction of the Grand Junction Railway line to Campbellford this season.

The town of Michoud, near New Orleans, has been submerged by the overflow of Lake Pontchartrain after a heavy storm.

A scheme of street improvements involving an outlay of more than five millions of dollars is before the Liverpool Council.

The Pope held a consistory on Friday, and appointed a number of Italian and foreign Bishops.

The Fishery Commission was in session on Saturday, and examined six American witnesses.

In the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday the application for a rule to quash the Dunkin-by-law in Frontenac was discharged.

The grain and root crops in the North Saskatchewan are reported as being unusually fine this year.

The yellow fever is still on the increase at Fernandina, Fla., more especially among the colored population.

Stanley telegraphs that his entire expedition will embark on a Portuguese vessel at St. Paul de Loanda for London. All his people are sick, twenty being down with ulcers.

Over twelve thousand dollars were carried off on Tuesday, the 18th inst., by some expert thieves from the steamer Beaubarnois, lying between Montreal and Beauharnois.

Trouble is feared among the Alaska Indians in consequence of the murder by the crew of an American vessel of thirteen natives during a quarrel over a trading transaction.

The business outlook in the Michigan lumber districts is more cheerful than for a long time. Unfortunately, lumbermen are preparing to put in far too much stock the coming winter.

Some workmen engaged in an excavation under the Basilica at Quebec last week, came upon a coffin containing the remains of Mgr. de Laval, the first Canadian Bishop.

The list of entries for the Provincial Exhibition was closed last Thursday, the total number being 9,977, or 533 more than the number made at Hamilton last year.

A commission is sitting in King's County, N.S., taking evidence relating to the expenditure in that county of road moneys granted by the Local Legislature.

Macitoba has agreed to the observance of the 22nd of November as a general day of thanksgiving throughout the Dominion. Only British Columbia remains to be heard from.

The election of Deputies in France is officially decreed for the 14th prox., and the opening of the extra session of the Chamber for the 7th of November.

A grand workmen's demonstration, in which twenty-two trade societies and fifty thousand people took part, was held at New Castle-on-Tyne on Saturday in honor of ex-President Grant.

Petitions favoring the abolition of the United States Presidency and the relegation of the administration to a Council of State are receiving signatures in sixty-four cities in the Union.

The Bolton (Lancashire) cotton mill operatives, to the number of twelve thousand, struck on the 1st instant against a five per cent. reduction of wages. One hundred and six mills have been forced to close in consequence.

The Montreal, Ottawa, and Occidental Railway has been completed to a point within thirty miles of Ottawa. The completion of the road to Hull is expected about the middle of next month, and its opening for traffic in November.

Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, has been addressing large audiences in the west. At Chicago and Louisville he endorsed the policy of President Hayes, and declared that the people of the South would support it.

No further action will be taken by Ottawa in the matter of granting aid to the Toronto and Ottawa Railway until Toronto has advanced to the same position on the subject as her sister city.

A man named Delafield has been arrested at the Chaudiere, Quebec, on a charge of defrauding the revenue of the duties on \$16,000 worth of diamonds, which he had brought with him on the last trip of the Sarmatians.

The Prince Imperial has abandoned his visit to the Belgian frontier, it supposed on account of an intimation from the Belgian Government that his presence would be inadvisable during the elections in France.

Peru has demanded and been refused satisfaction for the attacks by two British war vessels on the rebel ram Huascar, and it is now stated that two iron-plated steamships have been ordered to be made ready for sea at Portsmouth to proceed to the Pacific.

On the 7th inst. a large portion of the establishment of Messrs. Johnstone, the geographical publishers in Edinburgh, was totally destroyed by fire, and a great part of the valuable stock was rendered useless. The loss is estimated at £12,000.

The Republican candidates at the coming French elections have issued an address to the electors, answering McMahon's manifesto point by point, and insisting on the increasing necessity for the appointment of Republican functionaries of the State.



covered with a handsome marble paper and hung with tastefully colored Scripture texts in gilt frames; the seats and other woodwork had been painted; new matting laid along the aisle, and a new carpet on the dais behind the altar rail, and a handsome bouquet of flowers stood on each side of the pulpit.

The musical department, under the able management of Professor Gordon and the Petrolia Choir, was all that could be desired. Miss Van Camp's song, the duet between that lady and Miss G. H., and Professor Gordon's songs were received with every demonstration of delight by the large audience present.

On the platform were Revs. Henderson, of Sarnia; Burns, of Cambridge; Neill, of the Petrolia, and the resident ministers, Revs. Cuthbertson, Squire, Thompson and Ford, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Thompson, who was obliged to leave early, addressed the audience. The speeches were entertaining and instructive, and the audience testified their appreciation by the heartiest applause.

Rev. Mr. Henderson, at the close of his address, said that the renovation of the church would scarcely be complete without a new organ, and that Messrs. E. Bennett Bros. had offered to provide a \$300 instrument for \$100 and take the old one at \$20.

It began amid discouragements. The weather was not favorable. The ground was not well prepared. The weather became somewhat settled, Christian workers rallied to the conflict, and the work went on.

It began as it should begin in the hearts of God's people. The heart of the heart-organ, the heart of the heart-organ, the heart of the heart-organ.

Bro. W. H. Laird, our beloved chairman, filled with his place as leader of the Lord's host. Bro. W. W. Leach, A. Brown, J. W. Hill, W. C. W. King, E. D. Lewis, and our local brethren, Squelch and S. Washington, labored earnestly through nearly the whole of the services.

The singing was one of the best features of the camp-meeting. It was assisted by D. Stoffer, of Southville, assisted by willing and able helpers. Seldom has been our privilege to hear singing that could so melt the heart into tenderness and penitence, or so left the soul on wings of faith and holy joy into the light and liberty of God's dear children.

Such sermons, such exhortations, such personal entreaties, such singing, such fervent and believing prayers, all under the immediate direction of the indwelling Spirit of God, could not fail to secure glorious results.

What have we gained by the meeting? 1st. The ministers and people have been richly blessed with the Spirit, and a goodly number (we trust) brought into the experience of that "perfect love which casteth out fear."

Of course Pickering Circuit will be the greatest gainer; and they are following up the camp-meeting with special services.

Some words into our hearing fall More deep than ocean's roar; No lapse of time can drown their call— They sound forevermore.

And in a myriad telling souls Their blessed gleam that dwells; They shed a gleam that lights our souls. And doubt and fear dispels.

A distinguished writer says: "I resolved, when I was a child, never to use a word which I could not pronounce before my mother without offending her."

The value of missions to commerce is illustrated by an old fact, just now unearthed afresh, to wit: Gutzlaf, missionary to China, opened an entire new field for commercial enterprise, by discovering that the edicts of the Emperor of China were not such as to prevent our merchant ships from entering the ports of that country.

Property to the value of about £1,600,000, left by the late Cardinal Antonelli, is claimed by the Countess Loreta Lambertini, who represents herself to be the natural daughter of the late Cardinal, and whose mother is believed to be an English lady.

In the law suit which she has instituted against the brothers and heirs of the late Cardinal she has seventy witnesses, one of them being the Padre Ruzi, the late Cardinal's confessor.

House and Farm.

Advantages of Crying.

A French physician is out in a long dissertation on the advantages of groaning and crying in general, and especially during surgical operations. He contends that groaning and crying are two grand operations by which nature allays anguish; that those patients who give way to their natural feelings more speedily recover from accidents and operations than those who suppress it unworthily as either to groan or cry.

Horses in Storms.

Avoid, as far as possible, exposing horses to storms. When on a journey aim to feed at the regular hours. If nothing more can be done, take along some corn-meal, and put a quart in a pail of water, and stir it up while the horse is drinking. It will greatly refresh and strengthen him.

White Clover.

The white clover is an indigenous plant, and was found in Louisiana when discovered by the whites. It grows spontaneously along all the cleared, drained land in Louisiana. We have known it propagated from seed, carried from one point to another with great ease.

Grapes as Food.

We have on former occasions referred to the value of fruits as articles of diet, both in health and in sickness. Grapes may deservedly claim a high rank among the fruits, in this respect. They contain a considerable amount of hydro-carbonaceous matter, together with potassium salts—a combination which does not tend to irritate, but on the contrary, to soothe the stomach, and which is consequently used with advantage even in dyspepsia.

Dr.-Works.

PARKER'S STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT. Works and Office, 107 and 109 Yonge Street, Toronto.

ESTABLISHED 1869. Ontario Steam Dye Works AND CLOTHES CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT, 83 1/2 Yonge Street, opposite Court.

Our mills now being run on full twenty-four hours for the purpose of turning Bill's of all lengths as promptly and at as low rates as others in the trade.

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The Righteous Dead.

MRS. JOSEPH STEPHENS, (Kirkton Circuit.) The subject of this brief memoir was born in Cornwall, England, July, 1812. Under the ministry of the Rev. Thomas Smith she was converted to God in 1832; married in 1837, and emigrated in 1843, settling near Port Hope, where she remained for thirteen years; thence to Blanshard, where she died.

Thus on the 20th of August passed peacefully away the soul of this mother in Israel. As an unbroken family they met in heaven. A very large funeral followed her to the grave. A suitable discourse was given by her pastor on Sabbath, September 9th, in Kirkton Methodist Church.

Our departed brother was born in Headington, Gloucestershire. He was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Dobbs, and came to this country in 1854, and some eighteen years ago settled in the wilds of Essex, where he successfully made for himself and family a home. But for several years he had forgotten the teaching received in the old land, and habitually neglected the means of grace; however, the sincerity of his son to his religious profession impressed his mind of the great verity of our holy religion.

Rev. George McNamara was born in the year 1811, in the County of Mayo, Ireland, and died in Artur on the 3rd of August, 1877. His parents were Roman Catholics, and from his infancy intended him for the priesthood.

He was married to Eleanor Pinkerton, of Cornwall, in his infancy, and now bereaved wife. Not long after their marriage they emigrated to the United States. There in a class-meeting he experienced for the first time the converting power of grace, and was made happy in the love of God.

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SELBY BROTHERS, GROCERS, 527 Yonge Street, Toronto.

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TRY THE ONTARIO BAKING POWDER. WHITE, ODOURLESS, AND NEVER DISCOLOURS.

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Rubber Coats, \$1 75 to \$15 00. Hose, Packing, Belting, RUBBER DOOR MATS, with name to order; CARRIAGE CLOTHS, &c. Druggist Sundries a Specialty.

CANADIAN ROOFING SLATE, Melbourne Slate Quarries. Price only \$3.25 to \$3.75 per Square.

WINGARD'S EUREKA BRICK BURNER, By which a saving in cost of fuel, labor, and quality of Bricks is being effected to the extent of Two Dollars per Thousand.

TORONTO CENTRAL FACTORY, 59 to 75 ADELAIDE ST. WEST. Cheap for cash, first class DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, Casings, Mouldings, Bases, Sheeting, Flooring, Rope Moulding, Chicago Sheathing, Felt, etc., etc.; also good second-hand Machinery. Having replenisht his factory with the latest improved machinery he can sell very much cheaper than elsewhere, and also do Planing and Sawing at very low rates. All orders will receive prompt attention.

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CHOICE GOODS—CHEAP! Improved Self-Sealing Glass Fruit Jars—quarts and half-gallons. Cheap Delf—Plain, Wheat, and New Canada Pattern. Cheap Dinner and Tea Sets. Cheap Vases—Mottled and Landscape Caps. Cheap Bedroom Sets—Plain, Wheat, Canada and Decorated. Rocking-Chair—Ware—all sorts. FANCY Delf—all descriptions. Fancy Toy, Tea and Bedroom Sets. Cheap Vases—received—all styles. Glass Shades. Parian Statues. CHINA, GLASS, &c. in ENDLESS VARIETY. Also, Baskets, cheap. Country Orders promptly filled, and goods carefully packed. 2439-17-2493

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The undersigned begs to inform his customers and the public that his Spring Stock is now complete, and reduced to meet the dull times. Parties furnishing will find it to their interest to inspect the

Largest Stock in the Dominion before purchasing elsewhere: White Stoneware Dinner Sets, White Stoneware Tea Sets, White Stoneware Toilet Sets, Fancy China Breakfast and Tea Sets, Princes and Enamelled Dinner Sets, Glass Sets, Tumblers and Goblets, Glass Dishes and Fruit Stands, Parian Marble Busts and Figures, French China and Bohemian Vases, Cheese Tubs and Game Pie Dishes, Fancy Teapots and Jugs, and all the latest styles.

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