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## *EDITERIAL*

## Pointers.

As Wellington looked upan the young men Eton, he said: "Here Waterloo was won." The great moral conflicts for the destruction of the liquor traffic and the preseryation of the Lord's Day are already won in our Christian Endeavor Societies, Epworth Leagues, Baptist
Unions_ Westifinter Grilds, St Andrew's Unions ${ }^{2}$ Westininster Grilds, 'st Andrew's
Brotherhoods and the like. Such training Brotherhoods and the like. Such training
ground must produce unflnching electors and ground must produćs unflinching electors and
high-minded, clear-sighted, stout-hearted patriotic citizens; if not, the good-citizenship movement is a farce.

Workingmen should discern that six days wages for seven days work is bad economics, and that while they earn their bread "In the sweat of thelr brows, "it was not intended by
God, our heaveniy Father, that the salt drops God, our heavenly Father, that the salt drops
should be pressed to the surface on seven days should be pr
every week:

Canadians should lay the lines of their country's develogment while they are masters of the situation, and before any influx of foreigners introduces the leaven of loose views on moral problems. We rejoice in purity, sobriaty, intelligence and reverence. Let us have these made fast in the Home, the Churoh, the School and the Sabbath.

## Read This.

All the women of Methodism, who read at all. should read the appeal of Mrs. Burwash on the second page of this issue. Mrs. Burwash asks for $\$ 50,000$, and it is not beyond the ability of the women. It is tair to state that $\$ 30.000$ will secure the site. What energetic woman will send us the first list of subseribers? We will acknowledge them on the last page of The Guardian.

## Tơronto White Ribboners.

At an open meating of Central Union, a headquarters, 56 Elim Sireet, on Monday, March 29, Rev. E. O. Taylor addressed a large number of the W. C. T. U. ladies of Toronto. and :n-
formed them that under W. C. T. U. auspices he had been engaged since last September In Manitoba and Ontario, lecturing on the selentifie aspect of the temperance auestion, and that be-
fore the end of this year his tour would be extended through Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. His address was instructive and interesting, indicating the poisonous character ? alcohol, and its baneful effects upon the system. aroused, and the pupils in every public schoo should be taught by teachers who recognize the

## responsibility resting upon them. Mr. Taylor

 said that the W. C. T. U. had come to be ragarded as the backbone of the temperance orthe consecrated women of our country, and he especially eulogized Mrs. Dr. Youmans, of the espectally eulogized Mrs. Dr. Youmans, of theNorthwest, and Mrs. May Thornley, of this Province, as leaders who never tire in the work they have undertaken. The meeting had been announced as one of welcome to Mr. Taylor, and the response was hearty and slncere.
The several city Unions, in accordance with a recommendation from the Dominion W. C. T.
U. Plan of Work Committee, to observe the firs. Sunday in April as a special day of prayer on behalf of Lord's Day observance, have requested city pastors to preach special sermons, and Sunday-school superintendents to give special ingtruction on this theme next Sabbath.

## Nonconformist Sympathy

The calm conclusion of the representative men in the Free Churches of Brttain is expressed in the following resolution:
"The National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches records its deep sympathy with emancipation from the Ottoman pooke, and with the heroic effort of their Greek kinsmen in bringing, them halp at a crittcal time. It re
gards the possibility of war under these oircum stances between Greece and England with horror, and it earnestly prays that God will so
gulde the deliberations of statesmen and order event that the freeonsm of the Cretan and other
Christian popalations may be secured without Christian population
further bloodshed."

## Canadian Students in Chicago.

## The uniferm success of Cariadian studen

 American universities is again emphasized b the announcement of fellowshipe for the com ing year in the University of Chicago. Ont of the sixty-nine fellowships a warded, nine went to Canadians. Toronto Untyersity has tha the teat or institutions whose graduates havethen been appolnted to sellowships Toronto Üniversity stands second, being exceeded only by the Universlty of Chleago ftself, which supplies eight. Victoria University is ${ }^{\circ}$ represented by Mr. George H. Locke, M.A., son of Rev. Josedh H. Loeke, of this city, who has been honored
with a fellowship in Pedagogy, the first fellowship to be established in that department: Mr Locke was Fellow in Classics in Victoria during 1893-4. The other fortunate Toropto men wer:;
Cross, Gillespie, Hellems, Lille, McDonald and Wallace.

## City Road Chapel.

The Rev. Wm. Brown, pastor of City, Roa Chapel, preached in the Metropolitan ehurci, Toronto, on Sabbath, March 28, and delivered a lecture on "The England of Queen Eliza beth" on the Monday evening following. Mr Brown landed in New York, on January 7. and visited New York, 'Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cinclunati, Nashville, St. Louis and Chicage, before coming to Toronto. Ever since the days of Dr. Punshon he had been interested in the Metropolitan, so that its assoclations and memories added much to his delight as he ministered in its pulpit. His sermons were much appreciated, and his lecture on, Monday evening carried the audience, through most beautifut and elaborate pictures of interesting times. The times of the Woman King, Queen Ellizabeth,
were to be viewed in historic perspective, and judgeit by the light of those times, and not by our light'and purer. standards.
Mr. Brown made no appeals on Sunday or Monday evening, but he should recetve llbera support all the more readily. He explatied to the preachers on Monday morning that at the centenary of John Wesley's death a complete renovation of City Road Chapel was utdertatel. John Wesley himself laid the foundation stone of the, chapel, and then preached one of his best sermon's from the stone as a pulptit He preached also at the opening services of the chapel, and he, or his brother Charles in 4 ,
absence, usually preached from its pulpit in the
early days of Methodism. John Wesley. Ityed ground behind it, his remaing repose awaiting the resurrection of the just. Mr. Brown informed us that the present organist at City Road is a grandson of Charles Wesley. and is named Robert glen Wesley. When the renova ion was decided on, and investigation made, was found that the foundations were insecure and that utter collapse and conseguent dilapldatton would ensue if radical measures were not adopted. The work of restoration and renova tion has been done thoroughly as far as it has been done, but it remains incomplete in many particulare A chorus of indignation. would arise from the -whole Methodist community around the world, if Clty Road Chapel ard its surroundings were not properly and appropriately maintained. Many in. Canada of our older Methodists who were Wesleyans in Eng land, and many others, who have visited London and worshipped in City Road Chapel, will have a direct, personal interest in, making a small contribution to the progress of renovation.
Let those interested send their offerings to Let those interested send their offerings to
Dr. Briggs, Wesley Buildings, Toronto. The suim asked for by the Rev. Wm. Brown from Cangdian Methodism is ridiculously small, namely, $\$ 250$. Toronto should give that; and other parts

## Very Commendable.

A wealthy citizen of the United States, lately deceased, left a will with somé most commend able provisions in it. 'The N. Y. Advocate refer to the matter thus: "The will of Dr. John Ellis, probated in December, disboses of a large estate, He was a pefiner of lubricating otls. and atter taking adeçate care er his relatives, he bequeathed to every gerson then in his employ, who had been in Bis employ ten-years, having a wife and children, or a wife or chlldren, the sum of two hundred dollars: to every tingle man, one hundred dollars. To every one n his employ less than five years or more than ne, having a wife or children or both; he gives ne hundred dollars, and to the single men, fifty and to each one in bis employ less than a year not facluding transient men, he gives twent dollars. Other rich men might wisely follo his example. He also left ten thousand dollar: othe National Temperance Society and Pub lication House. This also was a good deed.

## Objections to the Treaty.

Prof Goldwin Smith has a short article in a recent number of the N. Y. Independent, in which he argues on general principles against the pending' Arbitration Treaty, and raises some rather odd objections. For example, he contends that the universality of arbitration as a principle would suffer from the fact of two naions seceding, as it were. from the community nations, and enteriug into an arrangement with each other to adjust their differences after new method. This looks very like a fanctiul ojection, and it is highly probable that very ew; if any, had ever thought of that point beore. So far from the other nations holding loof from the principle because Great Britain and the United States adopted it, one would hink it likely they would be drawn towards tons. Di soth "W that the example of America and Great Britei will be universally America and Great. Britain inl be universany folowed. and that all the aith. whil generally make arbiration treaties with each other:" We are therefore to coriude, if the logic of tars position be adooten, hat since universal arbitration is a remote possibility, and cannot be accomplished at one itra, it is better to leave arbitration alone ischer. This is, at least, questfonable nsom, and we imagine it would not be genally endorsed. Furthermore. we are told that arbitration after all is a litigious, not a friendly process, and that heartburnings would result in the breasts of those beaten in court: further, judpents ri ference to be matre trom an the is
is a very bad thing, but that international 2 itigation, involving heartbumings, would be somewhat worse. We do not agree with that concntion.
Dr. Smith is not opposed to peace at all, in act he thinks it far more desirable than war, fforts being made to pre that condition. The treaty is not a perfect instrument, nor is any claim to perfection made for it. This much, bowever, can be fairly said, that even imperfect arbitration is cheaper and more desirable than war, and further, that if the spirit of endeavor is to be smothered, if nothing is to be done till everything can be done. then nothing will be done at all.

## The American Fiscal Policy.

What the election of Mr. McKinley porestalled in the United States is about to be realized in the new Dingley Tariff Bill. The measure may be described as a general raising of the American tarlif wall. True, there are articles which have been left either on the fres list or nearly as they were in the wilson Bull. but for the most part the new bill represents a dectded raising of the tariff. It appears from the President's message to the new Congress that it is the fiscal needs of the Goverument as much, if not more, than anything else which actuates the new administration in. its course at the present juncture. It is plain however that the theory of protection is fully felied upion by the Republicans to bring in a jeriod of general prosperity. In concluding hils message, the prosperity. In concluding his message, the presicent sexald be so levied thif increase in tavation should. be so levied on foricign products as to preserve the home market, as far as possinie, to arionn producers: to revive and increase our manufactures; to merease our domestic añid foreign commerce; to aid and develop mining and building, and to render to labor in every ield of useful occupation the liberal wages, and adequate rewards to which skill ąnd industry ar's justly entitled." The'N. Y. Outlook takes issue with the President's conclusion in the following trenchant manner: "The first portion of the message (which has reference to the need Cor revenue) carried conviction with all but the most hostile minds; its conclusion, however, was disappointing to all who had allowed themselves to hope that Mr MeKinley wout hemsel a hope kie Mo wis wou. with the bute that large expendtur could with the bellef that large expenditures could be met by taxes which would burden exclusively the people of other countries, and positively enrich the people of our own. To those of us who believe that, between nations as between individuals, with what measure we mete, it is measured to us again, this whole conception is unterable. We cannot shut out imports without shutting in exports; when we tax imports we tax the payment for our exports. In 1896, because of lower prices here, foreign nations bought of us $\$ 325,000,000$ worth of goods more han we of them. A higher tax to restrict a toreign commerce like this will not increase the employment of labor here, and will diminish the rewards of labor by the amount of the tax imposed.
However, it is not our concern how the new American tariff will affect Americans, so much as how it will affect us. It is undeniable that the American policy will of necessity operate en our Government's policy towards the United States and Great Britain, and upon the route our. trade is to take. Our produce will con tinue to seek a good market, and if it be shut out of one, it will find another. As its volume and excellence increases by reason of improved methods of production and transpertation, some market will be richer and some poorer on account of accepting or rerusing this valuable trade. And, as an American journal has suggested, those in the United State's who would help the American farmer by shutting Canadian produce out of the United States, may flad that what is gained to the American producer in thls iway is lost When his goods come face to face in'compe tition with the 'Canadian's in the markets of Great Britain.

Contributed

## ENGLISH NEWS

## MANCHESTER MISSION.

There are many wotable things in English Methodism just now. Not the ieast notable is and success between the ordinary circuit work on the lines of the Forward Movement. While for the most part, in the circuits-which in Eng-
land means the ordinary churches-there is either stagnation or only a litlle progress; in all the big city missions the increase is larse
and continuous. And the Manchester mlssion aall, of course, always excepting the London missilons. The management committee has re-
cently issued their eighth annual report. And a wondertul tale it unfolds, Where, ten years
ago, in the centre of Manchester, we had orly one sinall and decreasing congregation, we have and crowded halls and theatres. And the comthe need is great and the prospects exceedingly
cavorable. Last year was one of the most sucCavorable. Last Year was one of the most suc-
cessful in the history of the mitssion. The alm of the leaders bas always been to make each
branch purely home missionary, and to resist the tendency, induced by the lapse of years, and the steidy growth of membership, to gravithete
towards ordiuary church life. (Those of thetr converts who are ready for ordinary churco mite
and desire it, are recommended to join some ot the fully-established churches of the city, Ah are numerous conversions, week by week. And yet the soctal work is very extensive and
diversfifed, touching every part of the every-day life of the penple in the mission districts. An
attempt is made to deai with the cadet, the
lazy lazy loafer, the half-imbecile vicums
hereditary pauperism, the wrecks of numanit the classes wifich are the despair of magistrates
and poir-law guardinins. The church-memberand poir-law guardians. The church-member-
ship returns show that the only centre of work. throughout the whole mission. In which the in
crease is not very great, is a district in which crease is not very great, is a district in which
the population is composed almost exclusively of foreign Jews.
dan maclaren
The Rev. John Watson (Ian Maclaren); Presbytierted popularity throughout the United Kingdom, as a preacher, writer, and lecturer., And
judging from the recention recently accorded him in Canada and the United States. it is evio dent that he is not less popular on your side or
the Aliantic. one of his most prominent char-
actertistics is the large-hearted-charity which he cultivates, and manifests, towards all branches of the churuch of Christ. Hence, the amazement,
and more than amazement, created in Methodist circles by a reference to Methodism in his popu lat book. "Cure of Souls." On page 141 he
says "Each of the three great systems whith
Cound themselves on Holy Scripture-the Episcopalian, Congregational and Presbyterizn-
cond ind
(the Methodists frankiy aimit that theirs is an invention), has been blessed of God, and so has been sanctioned.
The Rev. Dr. Bown
The Rev. Dr. Bowman Stephenson, one of the
ex-mresidents of the Wesleyan Conference, has
 quoted, and especially the words within brackets;
statina that to him, they sem to inply,
"First, that the Methodist system does not Pound itself on Holy Scripture. Seoond, that or has not meant 'sanction' of the Methodtst system. Add, third, that the Methodists frankly
acknowledge that their system is not founded acknowledge that their systeme is not founded
in Holy Scripture." Of course. Dr. Stephenson denies each, and all, of these three propositions.
Dr Warson, In reply, says. I deeply regret
that may parenthetical refereace to a sister cburch, for which I entertain most profoynd re-
spect, should have been misunderstood of her most eminent ministers. What $\mathbf{I}$ in-
tended was, that while the other three systems have been accustomed to find their institution
in the Acts of the Apostles, I bellieved that Wesleyan Methodism, as an external organization, Was the creation of Jobn wesley, and in tris
achievement $I$ have alpways seen an evident prot
ihat the Holy Spirit is still guld ins Christian men., In a subsequent letter, Dr. Watson
states, that if another edition of the boo is called for, it will give hims pleasure to show the
estem in which he holds the Methodist Church
 The Methodism of 广our neigh bors in the States
is, ler the most part, Episcopal, in name and torm, as well as in spirit, so it is untouche b by
the epparent condemation in "Cuire of Souls. But, if I mistake not, , our Cinadian Methodism,
like the English, is without the Fpiscopal name and form. Yet. I presume that you of Canada,
equally with us of England, are not' content equally with us of England are not content
to have your separate church organization recog nized merely as a work of the Spirit and the
providence of God. We in Eogland certainIy heprovidence of goas the of church order and gov.
lieve that our system ond
ernment does ""found itself on Holy Scripture." We believe, further, that the Methoint pollty
is a revival of the order and fellowship of primitive Christianity in its essential elements,
if not in their precise forms. Also. that in in our superintendents of circuits and our chair-
men of districts in Eritigh Methodism, as in the
presting elders and presiding elders and bishops of the stiter
churches in America we sare a real episcoppacy;
and that because it is exercised in conjunction
with, and subject to, the synods and the Confor-
ence, it is free from the prelatic character into whtch, in some communions, the primi
episcopacy has, as we think, degenerated. THE NEW ARCHBISHOP The elevation of Dr. Temple, Bishop of Lonon anl England," cas gaven rise to very varied
ofeelings in the circles over which he is to relgn
fol feelings in the circles over which he is to reign
ecclesiastically. The model Primate is a man. of mild manners, with moderate views on the burring questions of the day, and abie to kee
the conficting sects of his church from open and scandalouz warfare. It goes withoot saying that he must be a gentleman, a man of fair, if not
high, culture, and a little bit of a d diplomatist. Now, nobody believes that Dr. Temple is all this.
Doubtiess he is a man of great ablity, a firstDoubtiess he is a man of great ablity, a first-
class scholar, a first-class organizer; and a firstclass preacher. He can hold his own in any
company. But he has ver' definite views of his own on most public questions, and a convietion
that his views, being right, ought to be pushed that his views, being right, ought to be pushed
till they triumph. I have no oubt that he believes in the "give and take" policy in the
aftairs of life ; but only on the understanding that others are "to give" up their notions, and
that he is to "take" his own way. Thls is an that he is to take his own way. This is an
excellent qualty, for those who agree with .1m,
for their way is likely to prevail ; but it is a for their way is likely to prevail; but it is a
very different thing for those who are toolish
enough to get on the other side The Doctor is an ardent total abstainer-has been tor years president of the National temperance League,
so te temperance people are delighted to have,
for the first time in our 'history, a teetotal Arecbishop of Canterbury, and one who is not
Iikely to bide his light under a bughel gyt likely to hide his light under a bushel. But by the "upper ten thousand" to say nothing. of
the liquor-sellers. As sooi as the appointment was announced, The Timea newspaper, the special
organ of "society," began to lecture the new Archbishop on the need, of temperance in advocating temperance, and reminded him of the
"traditions of hospitality" of his new office. Dr. Temple took an early opportunity of de-
livering an earnest temperance speech, at a pub lic meeting. and soon satisfod everybody that
be would be as Archbishop of Canterbury what be would be as Archbishop of Canterbury, wait
he had been as Bishop of London. The Times long ago gave him up as hopelesis
wit, with a good deal or hindly humor, a blunthess on manner, and a thorough knowledge
human the following anecdote will show. Some time
ago, a young cirate, Beeking to be licensed by
So Dr. Temple, in order that the Blishop might judge of his sit-
nees for condueting public worship. " Not loud ness for condueting public worshpp. " Not loud
enough,",
growled the prelate, when the young man had flinished. "Oh, I. ant sorry to herr
that, my lord. A lady in church yesterday told
me. I could be heard at the very bottori of the church." "A h! are you engazed ?" queried
 reply of the candidate. "Now, listen to me,
younig man,", roughiy, but kindiy; replied Dr. Temple ; " whilst you are engajed to her, don
believe a word she tells you; but," he added with a a grim chuckle, "after, you, aree married,
betieve evary word she saps." Lonidoń, England, March 13, 1897

## AN APPEAL TO THE METHODIST women of chanada.

For nearly twenty years the young women of privilege of attending university lectures. This privilege was frist extended to women by our come in increasing numbers, and the question of profiding them with a college home during the
time spent in Toronto is felt to be ons of grave time spent in Toronto is felt to be ons of grave
importance. Any one can understand that when importance. Any one can understand that when
four years of early womanhood are spent away from the "direct infuence of home, without definite social or church ties, when the whole duces the tendency to prove all things, and to
hold fast only that which to oneself seems goon, there is danger of falling into Bohemian habits
Our women students enter the university, as a rule, while still in thefr teens. With the ex-
ception of a few who find homes with priends in the city, they are obliged to rent rooms in
such housea as are wining to take them in. This
means that they are widely scattered throughmeans that they are wisely scattered of a col-
out the city, and that the great benefitores a
lege life is lost. This common college ife lege life is lost. This common college life
exercises a more potent influence upon character
than to college studies. Domestic habits are than do college studies. Domestic habits are
wholly broken up. It cannot be expected that the student boarder will share the family life. In some cases she lodges in one house and
boards in anotier; in others the lodging is
changed as often as three times in. one year. changed as often as three times in one year.
Thus it is seen that the life our women stu-
dents are obliged to live is totally subversive of one fundamental principal of womanly char-
acter.
The opportunities which our women students have of enjoying social or church life are very meagre. The friends most interested in their
welfare find it infpossible to do more than lorm passing acquaintance with them. The diff cuity of knowing his congregation, which con-
fronts every city pastor, is heightened in the case of students by the fact that they are in Toronto only seven or elght months of the year,
sind frequently change their place of worship.
Are we, then, to conclude that unlversity life Are we, then, to conclude that university life
is altogether a bad thing for women? Cer-
tainly not. University priviloges were oought
for the gake of fatellectsal training end in the

Quiversity that is secuited, as it can be in no
other way. But there is a distinctively femindion element, which forms the beauty and the glory of womanhood, which all trie education should aim to foster and develop concurrently with without guldance or fostering care. The great purpose of a college home for university women
i to secure the symmetrical development of the whole woman. We are very proud of our garten, and culminating in the universtty. The tion-1s exceedingly admirable. Every child of whatever station in life is not only allowed, bit
required, to attend school during so many years of childhood that he is fltted. for the ordinary
business of life. But it is being forced upon us that in many things pertaining to higher eduledge of soclal usages and customs, and the grace and charm which come from reftned manners. can only be acguired by dally contact with the
best type of cultured life. Living in such an atmosphere, these qualities are insensibly abcurbed and assimiated, from the boor, and creeing his character from coarseness of fibre or uncharitableness of spirit. This is the point where we should strive after higher ideals and learning.
A properly oonducted college home for univantages to which we have referred, and make the ideal we have slightly sketched a possibility. This project -is not new in university circles.
Wherever women hava been admitted to nuiversity privileges, the necessity of turnishing them with a college home has are acquainted with the needs, or interested in the progress of woman's education. In the United States it has been undertakien and work, entirely at their owin expense. In Eng. land permission to attend university lectures and exfort of an association of women, who have dences in the unlversity towns-three in Oxford and two in Cambridge.
Victoria University
Victoria University was the first Canadian university to open lts doors to women, therefore
it is seemly that we should lead the way to establlshing a college residerice for women. The
late Hart A . Massey, Esq., has bequeathed the munificent sum of $\$ 50,000$ to the Board of
Regents of Victoria University, for the especial Regents of Victoria University, for the especial place this sum the immedtate disposal of the Board.. The one thing lacking is land on which to build it. For this we appeal to the Methpectation that their interest in the educational progress of women, and in the social and repromotion of this object.
The sum required is $\$ 50,000$. At a moderate computation there are 100,000 Methodist women In Ontario. No one is asked for a large sub-
scripton, but it is very much desired that each individual should feel that she forms a part
of this latest educational effort of the Methodist Church. Whilst we will gratefully accept
large donations from those who feel able to large donations from those who eeel able to
bestow them, our general scheme is to ask for Sarnestly hope that this matter may find favor in the hearts of all our women, and that upon
every circuit in Ontario some may be found willing to undertake the working of the plan
in their own community, by collecting money in thelr own community, by collecting mone
and forwardlag it to Mrs. G. A. Cox. 434 Sher bourne Street, Torento, who has kind
sented to act as treasurer for the fund.

## early years of her Majesty's reign, therefore

 it is peculiarly fitting that during the year in brating her second jubiloe, we should carry outthis particular extension of our educational this particular extension of our educational
work. Every effort should be made to raise re sum during the present yea
Again, this is a woman's movement for women. A consecrated woman was God's instrument for Her loyalty to the British crown Ied her to bewho founded Upper Canada, and brought MethOnited with them to our country. Whie in the United States her name has been honored
the founding of a great college and hal at
Evanston, by the women of American MethGvanston, by the women of American Methown, where her ashes rest, and where her do
scendants dwell, nothing has been done to perpetuate her memory, except that her old Bible
is treasured in our college library, What could
be more appropriate than that this movement be more appropriate than that this movement We know how near to the hearts of all our salvation of humanity are now lying. We assure you that in no other way can you so surely make the work you love; as by enlisting the sympathies of the young women attending the uni-
versity. There can be no doubt that when the present generation of workcrs has passed away, university women will be leaders in woman's work throughout the country. This is true in
a marked degree in.England, where a widelyextended philanthropic wark has grown up, as This work is largely separated from religion, therefore we see the need of our women stu-
dents being kept in touch with the various religious and charitable enterprises of the city at the tlme of their college training.
Toronto, for the purpose of carrying th1s project into immediate effect. You are earnestly
invited to become a meraber of this assoctation,
and to further its work in your own yeighbor
hood in the way already suggested. Any in formation you may destre will be very gladly
given by Mrs. A. R. Bain, 39 Grenille Street given by Mrs. A. R. Bain, 39 Grenville Street N. Burwash, 106 Avenue Road, Toronto. Again we ask you to give this
and enthusiastic support.

## Class-2Caders.

## bRo. DIGMORE'S CLASS

## Continued

When the company came together the follow nexional committee work had taken him a way from the town. With this exception, the liftle in the sitting-room at Mr. Digmore's residence Judge and of Mr. Sangster, Miss Fannie ant osborne and Prof. Grant had been singing som selections from the hymnal. hymn was added, at the conclusion of whic the leader requested all to repeat the twenty the beautiful sentiments thereof as a concerte prayer and praise. The leader then said am very sorry our pastor is not with us to-night
I have had a conversation with him this wes I have had a conversation with him this week
abouvt the future of this class. We are doing one another good, no doubt, but our presen
mode of operation is somewhat tentative, and would seem as if there should be something tinct recognition in the church, and ope all who desire to fellowship with us. I an is not here to speak them for himself. Per-
sonally, I think I fully apprectate all he says and 1 , am prepared to put myself into th its mighty work. At the same time $r$ am of the opinion that such evenings of spiritual profit
as those we have been enjoying together shoulid not cease, but more and more increase amons together a better our larger ones will brin deeply interested in the general good
disposed to follow you," said the Judge ; "I will go to the church and serve its interests as God
medium for witnessing to the world. medium for witnessing to the world. But
don't gee that we need to lay aside our social meetings in our homes, such as what we hav so thoroughly enjoyed during this past few
weeks. I would like to hear a few words from Mr. Sangster on the matter
 ject. I have only se least worthy on this sub can see that this to spend another. Of course, able way of spending the evening together; but I can see how its usefulness might be increased
if it were made a factor in our church you, gentlemen, who compose this meetling, spiritual hife of the church to nourish th make the church, to me, much more attractive because much more in harmony with what it :
called to be. Moreover, gentlemen, what I hear from your worthy chairman here last
met together, was right on the line are determined on that. we can develop tha line in our homes, practically, every time we
meet; while we may make a centre of higher religious thought and experience in the chure its arm, and fervor to its heart." you when you rua for member," the Judge pleas antly. remarked.
"We will have a few minutes' singing now,
said Mr. Digmore, "and then I thintr the said Mr. Digmore, "and then I think there is night."
Fanno very pretty hymns were sung. Mis and'Mr. Grant's beautiful tenor voice led mean order. After this singing interlude,
response to a bow from her to

## more modestly epoke in the following strain

 Ing frome the first, math Interest in this gathe become detachèd from it. I asked my husbawho by some means has been placed at the $h$ of it-quite remote, I assure you, from
tinought of elther himself or myself-I him, I say, if I might meet with you on
first evening you assembled here. I think
was not very free to open the was not very free to open the door to me.
think that, if the question of inviting worm into your class had come up abstractly,
wnn'A have opposed it conscientiously. But our any house, it seemed incongruous really desired to be in. I only the part of a quiet listener last week meetings, for my son osborne ${ }^{\text {a }}$ as well husband, did not hide from me all the desire to say what is in my heart to you gen ligion in the circle of our homes and also of " The that you feel it Fith the foyous hope for my boy, who tells
aper laim for it He looke io hood and womanhood. and tailed to see the
gagements. But he is now filled, with the Spirtit
of Christ, and determined that the world shail of Chist, and determined that the world shail
see that the glory of manhood is attalned in a positive deyotion to Jesus. Christ. I know that
it the clear and definite stand takem by his father that has led him to this exalted step. ave moved together in this growth of divine of Jesus to be a meeti follower of the Lamb ag , as it is ismen, opinion is, that this meetyoung ladies, all together hhoung bee planted
in the very ceatre of our church, Ilfe. I dontt objeet to boys' meetings, or girls' meetings, or
men's meetings, or women's meetings ' buy it io men's meetings, or women's meetings; but i ido nd organize soclety on a basis of religious conFersation and practical hific. Then, when boys
meet for play or for friendly intercourse,our boys Fill stand strong for God and Chirist because athers do it, and our girls will do it because be more Christ-loving in all our outside fellow"And then I, for one, will see to it that we evenings as this, as ofter as clrcumstances will Now ; and as my husband and myself and my Lord, my home and all its associations are glory,
There was a moment's deep quiet, which was ken by Mr. Grant starting the verse
Were the whole reaim of nature mine
That were a present far too small Demands my soul, my life, my all, The Judge then said: "Couldn't we hear a
word from Osborne? He is one of the charter word from Osborne? He is one of the charter words to say, and said they would like to hear words.
(To be continued.)

## BookRerien


UN HISTORY OF METHODISM IN THE two volumes. Published by The Christian Litera
$\$ 2.50$.
$-\quad$ We
hate Just recelved these two volumes and and mechanical beauty and excelfence. They are printed. The work appropriately begins in England, but speedily Momes to Protestant scenes of "The New Worid." Philip Emibury day of feeble beginnings, but of mighty faith and prayer and preaching. The infant church is
soon in "The Throes of the Revolution" The ninth Annual Conference was held at Baitimore. it was a conference of Wesleyan preachers-that Anglican Church, but in connearty sympathy with
Mr. Wesley. It was not as yet a distinctive Methodist denomination, but it was tending that
way, for a form of deed for holding a preachway, for a form of deed for holding a preach-
ing house was printed, and provisions weere made for the appointment of trusteeg. The spiritual
core of Methodism was in existence, but the discore of Metrodism was in existence, but th
tinctive machinery was only unfolding. pounded and answered at that Conference, April 24, 1780.
Ques. 16. Ought not this Conference to require those travelling preachers who
to give promises to set them free?
"Yes."
"Ques. 17. Does this Conference acknowledge and nature, and hurtful to society ; contrary to the dictates of conscience and pure religion,
and doing that which we would not that others should do to us and ours ? Do we pass our dis-
approbation on all our friends who keep slaves and advise their freedom?" "Ques. 23. Do we disapprove of the practine
of distiling grain into liquor? Shall we dis-
own our friends who will nat renounce the practice ?"
"Yes."
A short time after this Conference the famous have heard Bisinop. Galloway refer to which we and effectively: "While it was being erected, What lise was to be made of it. Being told that
it was a place of worship for the Methodistri, he said, 'It is manecessary to build such a house for by the time the war is over, a corn-crib will "We would like to see the corn-crib that woul hold all the Methodists now.
feld very prominently toward the the American ley's life, and the Methodist work of preaching of making converts under the Holy Ghost, o on rapidy and successiully. At one time, du to Coke's negotiations, the Methodists were
very near to a union with the Protestanit Epis Very near to a
copal Church,
Protestant Episcopal Church, propositions for
union passed the House of Bishops, consisting
of four persons-Seabury, white, Provoost and
Madison-but were trown out in the House of Clerical and Lay Deputles. Concerning th United States, it is an established fact that such Episcopal Church in 1791 that a unton woul have been easy; and subsequently several of th members of the House of Clerical and Lay
Deputes, which threw out the proposal from the nature of the proposition fully would have bee approved."

## The remark

## " Had such

that netthet the union been formed, it is certain American methodism would have been. What it than either might exist.
Thereafter the events move on with steady growth to "The Irrepressible Confict" in the anti-slavery campaign, and to "Biseotion of the dealing with Bishop Andrew. The remarkable course of events in the Geneial Conference of
1844 is most thriling. The resolution voted as the point of serlous diviston was: "It is the desist from the exercise of his omine; so Tong as The roll was called, and the glaves) remains. the most profound silence. The result-was 111
yeas and 69 nays. The church divided as the Conferences in the Southern States withdrep from the jurisdiction of the General Confer ense, claiming that its action relative to Bisho The sections were much embittered, but better sbip are triumphing over ill-feeling.
These two volumes are most interesting, and are commended to eve
intelligent Christian.

## -BY NORTHERN LAKES. Toronto: William

 Briggs. Price. 75 cents. the above title, written by the Rev. W. W Waiker, and found it so pleasant* and proftabl steady aim to do good, that I felt a strong desirea copy might find its way into our Sundayschool Hbrarfes. Its style is good, and forms
real, and, I thlnk, a permanent conitribution to our Sunday-sehool literature. It is also full of
loyalty, based on an intelligent appreciation our country. The following words have th right ring: "If ever the soil of our beloved
Canada is polluted by the tread of hostile in vaders, bent on robbing us of our righteous laws christian liberty, or national honor, those hardy brave as lions, and with their splendid physique, wres hurl back, in consternation and rain, those ens a misigionary interest, showing that on thos arduous and somewhat distant fields of toll the Gospel in the hands of the missionary is mighty lowing the missionary in his travels, we can see not only the beauties of nature, but almost noticed that-after a thunderstorm in the north land the alr was dellghtfully balmy. So eviden was this, and so refreshing and invigorating the Peeling rom the delightiul atmosphere, that
there seemed to be a unliversal desire to quit the of that describe." Much is sald and written in the
present day of Christian unity; but some of itg present day of Christian unity; but some of its
advocates breathe out nothlng but bigotry. Mr. He. meets with Presbyterians and Angleans Baptists; Congregationaligts and Roman Catho lics. He speaks of "their splendid social "possessed a sympathetic student he met with pleasant manners and good address,"' and go on to say, "It has often been suggested to us bigotry and prejudice that in time past towered up toward heaven, would soone crumble into
utter ruin, and we would soon discover that as sure as the fatherhood of God was an established and recognized fact, so surely also was the
brotherhood of man.
much Presbyterians. and. We are not so odists; yea, more, we are not so much Protestants and Catholfes, ase we are Canadians."
Mr. Walker has also written an interesting volume, "An has aliso writteri an interesting published by William Briggs (price, \$1), in which
we have some'of the wonders of Old England we have some' of the wonders of Old England
pleasantly set forth. Books like these well written, pure, godly, of solld princlples, with a Written, pure, gody,
spice of danger and adventure, cannot fail to
interest and benefit our young people.

## A GOLD MINE. "Wisdom is better than

 rubles," To those who believe that, I Fant tocommend a book-a great book. It is not a commend a book-a great book. It is not a
dream, a fiction. a phantasy or a dramg. It is houise, when such a term ooerspreads the titl page, But the door is open, and the way has to the mine of wealth whthin.
I write from the very midst of the mine. This is the second time 1 have enriched myself I wank to commend with all the emphasis my words can mean, the work'entitled "' Philosophy of Chriatian Experience," by Randolph S. Foster. I am just reading it over a second time.
When I read it a year ago I felt it deserved to be studied with a reverence more than an ordin ary reading carries with it, I am now read courge of study for young men. There is noth
ing in the course that covers the ground of sub-
jective Christianity as this does. No one could as the result of reading this lecture wishop Foster deserves the unstinted prafse of Meth-
odism for his broad and elaborate treatment of this-the most real of all the gifts of God to man hint to young preachers particularly, from their
$\qquad$

## APRIL MAGAZINES

The Forum.-Following are a few of the
eading articles in the current number: The United States and Cuba, by Henri Rochefort; M. Rice ; Suticesss of Wpoman's Eninfranchisement in. New Zealand, by Hon. Hugh H. Lusk, exOpened Tombs and their Ocupants, by the Very
Rev. F. W. Fartar; Arbitration the only Solntion of the Financial Problem, by Allen Ripley
Foote ; Shali Nevada be Deprived of hoote ; Shall Nevada be Deprived of her statehood ? by William E. Smythe: The Imperial-
ization of Germany, by Prof. Thomas Davidson. Harper's.-The special features for April are III. The Man)-by Charles F. Lummis. Paleontological Progress of the Century-(One of the series on Science. in the Nineteenth
Century)-by Henry Smith Williams, M.D.; The Green Color of Plants, by D. T. MacDougal,
From Home to Throne in Belgium, by Clare de Graffenried; White Man's Africa-(Part VI At the Cape of Good Hope)-by Poultney
Blgelow : Our Trade with South America, by
Lieutenant Richard Mitchell, U.S.N.; Wild

## Things in Winter, by J. H. Kennedy.

Revlew of Revjews, An elaborate study of
The New Administration at Washington"
The New Administration at Washington," by
Albert Shaw, appears. Dr. Shaw draws an in Albert Shaw, appears. Dr. Shaw draws an inBritish Administrative systems, pointing out the distfnction between "ministry" and
"cabinet," in both theory and practice; he also treats quite sully of Mr. McKiniey's process of cabinet-building, its marious diffculties and
adjustments, and outiones the noteworthy characteristics of the President's official family as inally selected, both individually and in ensemble. The article further, defines "the larger executive group at Washington "-the various assistant secretaryships, and important bureau headships, as to the personnel and etatis of these 1 m -
The Century.-The April Century is a "Grant Memorial Number, slgnalizing the dedication of
General Grant's tomb. General Horace Porter ontrimutes an article descriptive of the tomb and of its building. General Porter's "Campaigning about his chief, and teils of President aneccotes first visit to the front. The other articles give the usual variety to the number. Mr. Richard
Watson Gilder writes of "The Miracle Greek FIre," a remarkable ceremonial in the Church of the Holy Sepulehre at Jerusalem in attention no
in the East
Scribner's.-In "London Parks" Gibson finds The church parade, the park orators, side-walk artiste and, out-door players give him just the
range of types best sufted to his pencil. A Pictures," gives some of the latest advances. in the art of stuffing birds in a life-like manner.
In Mr. Howell's "Story of a Play", there is great deal of amusing characterization.
Espero," by Robert $W$. Chambers, is a ta moonshiners in the mountaling of a southern
The Arena--The April number contains. long and attractive list of contents. Following are some of them. The Problem of Municipal
Reiorm, by Hon. H. S. Pingree, Governor of
Michigan; and mayor of Detrolt; The Doorway
of Reforms, by Eltweed Pomeroy; The Cathodic Question in Canada-I. A Struggle for FreeExpurgatorius in Queb George stewart D.C.L.; Lincoln and the Matson Negroes, by Jesse and Colleges, by May Wright Sewall, ex-Presi dent of National Council of Women, etc.; The Scripture-Errancy Conflict, by Benjamin F. Burntianity, by Rev. T. E. Alsen : The Man in History, by John Clark Rldpath.
Ladies' Home Journal.-The Easter number
is brimful of helpful and entertaining reading. A Moravian Easter Dawn," by Clifford Howard, tells the story of the simplest and most beautiin the quaint and picturesque town it Bethletimely article describes "Thesident Life of the President," from the day of his inauguration, and gives interesting information as to recep Whits, Hous, an other Events" is represented by "When Lafayette Rode Into Philadelphia;" by Jean Fraley Hallowell, grand-daughter of one of the few surviving witnesses of the great Lafayette
demonstration which created euch a furore demonstration which created euch a furore nearly three-quarters of a century
Publishing Company, Philadelpha.

Mr . Nathan Haskell Dole writes to the Boston
Transcript: "Many people have tried to expla!n Transcript :" Many people have tried to expla!n ling's last volume of poems, some even reckoning on their fingers the various seas that the the raore likely that fhe title is derived from the last line of the forty-seventh quatrain in the
1872 edition of FitzGerald's 'Rubaiyat of Omar -

## When you and I behind the Vell are past, Oh, but the long, long while the World shal

Which of our Coming and Departure heedis
"The term 'Severi Seas, (in Persian 'Heft Kulzum') is used as the title of the Great Dic-
tionary and Grammar of the Persian language, containing many Persian poems, published in 1822 at 'Lucknow.

## CToman's eftissionary Soct

All communications meant for this aolump piease send to
Migs M. J. CAFTMRLL, lis3 Hugheon Street North, Bamil.

## INDIA.

There are eighty millions of peopie in Indla who, in good times, have only one meal a day Hundreds of children are to be seen in the bazars picking up grain, or anything that can be used as food. Some of them stagger as they walk. The cries of hungry people for food in the darkness at railway stations is often hear rending. Parents take their children to the
missionaries, offerlng to give them away for food.

There are now about 1,000 natives of India ordained to preach Christ to their countrymen,
Fifty years ago there were only twenty-one. What hath God wrought
The writer started with two cart-loads of in Central India. In one place a raging mob tore up the paving stones to kill him. He askei permission to tell just one story before they would beglin. He told the atory of the cross in
such graphic language, that the mob became such graphic language. that the mob became an absorbed audience, with the tears tricking
down their cheeks, and they bought many coples. of the Gospel story.

Anna Robertson Brown, Ph.D., writes in What is Worth While": It awes me when Ihink of it, that there was a time when you and onward, and the stars turned in their courses without the sight or sound of man. And then came a time when Tubal Cain worked at his rasses, and Job watched Orion from the plain now there can never come a time when you and I shall not be: The vast gift of eternity has been laid in your hands and mine, and eternity not wholly to come, but one which is even now
here. Shall we use its hours aright? It is a wonderful truth, that no one
put into life without a special and particular work to do. Emerson says, "Nature arms each"
man with some faculty which enables him to do easily some feat fimposstble to any other." How true this is.! In all the unlverse of God there
are no two souls alike. There are no two with are no two souls alike. There are no two with
the same work to do. There are no two whose. talents are rivals, or whose gifts conflict or inat once to all the envy of life. , grieving at anwas, rever meant to be. I could not grin it if
I tried. On the other hand, what I cain do my neighbor cannot. Why should either of us be Each human soul can say, I am ualque. In all the worlds and worlds, in all the ages and ages, there has never been any one like me, and
in all time there shall never be again. I have
proot positive that God has something for us to
proot positive that God has something for us to
do to-day. Let us not try to escape our work,
nor shirk it. Above all, let us not fail to see
none of these things can excuse us from this
work of ours

## CEWORTH league

"For Chrise and the Church."

moe: Woalles Bulludigs, Toronto.

ollections for the Hpworth League Board to bo sent to
the Financial Seoretarios of the respecilve Dlatriots.
W. FLAvzisin Hran, General Treasarer, cor: Froint and

Third Interuational Epworth Leag̀ue
Convention at Toronto, July 15-18.

## interesting information

During the last week in December we. sent out from this offce a form containing a number
of questions, to be answered by the correspondor questions, to be answered by in the Dominion. These questions were intended to obtain from These questions were intenged o practical work
the Leiagues some idea as to the pres
which they were doing, and did not refer at all o numerical standing. Over twelve hundren of these were mailed previous to the first of
january. Since the beekninng of the year we
have been receiving repiles, and as three months ave passed we take it for granted that all who intend to respond, have arready done so, althoügh the mail is still bringing in a few. The
forms were addressed in every case to the coreqpoiding secretary of the League, with the darpest request that the questions be answered;
ind the form returned prompit ly: casis and. the form returned prompety. ofn casus
where changee had been made in the officers, the
party to whom the form was sent was reparty to whom the form was sent was re-
guyested to hand it over to bis or her successor
fir office.
 tweive, hundred commuaications we have res.
ceived only five hundred and thiry-four reppies.
It does seem a most remarkable thing that less than one hali of the corresponding secretaries Communication sent out from the head afice. seem as if the corresponding secrietaries of
Leagues have no idea that the answering of Leagues have no idea that the answering of
communications comes ander their department.
As'the answers to the duestions which were As the answers to the questiong which were concerning the work that our Leagues are doing,
W devote constderable space this week to a "W deyote constderable space this week to a
sumumary,' which has been very carefully pre-

## DEPARTMENTS CARRIED ON.

In ansiver to the question, "What departments
re conducted by your League?" the following aiswers were made:
All four departments Chistian Endeavor Department Literary Department Missionary Department added. We are pieased to see the number .7t
Leagues that are carrying on the fout depart ments. A League which leaves out any one of our departments of work is like a wagon with
ouly three wheels. To do the best work it is nly three Wheeles. To doe four departments number conducting the Misclonary Department
seems to be small; but there is cause for encouragement here, inasmuoh as this department is new; and a very large increase of interest has
been manifested in the missionary work dü-Ing the past year. We hope to see the time a fair amount of attention in every society. In
answer to the question, WHAT DEPARTMMENTS ARE RECBEIVING some' interesting figures are given. Three hundred and seventy-flve societies, reported that
jepecial attention is given to the Christian En-
End slonary work with particular interest sive specal emphasis to the Literary Depart.
gent. Only 17 speak of the Social Departiment
met. as. reciving special attention. This statement
is particularly. gratitying. It is . often stated is particularly. gratifying. It is often. stated
that the League 1 s veyy littl more than a solial conb, ind that the great source of attraction
consists of its social and itterary features. We
are . are glad to see that the great majority of our
isccieties are giving special attention to the Christian Endeavor Department, which combines the devotional and evangelistic features
of our organization. This is the essentlal department of the League, which should ke em-
phasized above all others. It should be distinctly understood that our League is a religious society, and stands above everything ellse for the
cultivation of Christian character, and for the advancement of the cause of Christ. The WHAT MEETINGS ARE BEST ATTENDED? is not answered by all the secretaries, but the
reports which are given will probably, be a sir frise to many one hundreed and ninety
Leagues report that the prajer and consecration meetings are better attended. than any
others. Seventy-eight state that the piterary
meetings attract the greatect number. Thirty-
niñe speak of the pocial mietings as having the greatest drawing power, while twenty-six refir to the missloiary meetings as enlisting the
greatest interest. These figures, too, sipply cause greatest interest. These figures, too, sipply cause
for thankfulness. We are pleased to note that the devotional services of the League are better
attended than any others. attended than any others. Even whe social
meetings; which are supposed to have' great
atraction tor our young peale are away be aetraction. for our young people, are away be
iow the services of the Christian Endeavor De partment in drawing power. In regard to the PRAẎER-MEETING TOPICS.
in the societies
Epworth League topics
Christian Endeavor topics
Topics selected by the socie
Sunday-school Lessons
We are pleaced to see that so large a propor Llon of our socletles are using our own Epworth future arrangements may be made whereby uniform international topics may be supplied name. In the meantime, our young people cannot do better than use the topics supplied by
the Epworth League Board. It strikes us that the societies owhich are choosing topises of their own are making a mistake. There is a great
advantage in uniformity, and it is worth sometuing to a League to be in line with hundreds and thousands of others in the study. of the
same portions of God's Word. There is also an
adven advantagg in securing good helps for the preparation of the topic.
TOPIC HELPS.
The following rephes have been made to the question, "what helps do you use in
paration of the prayer-meeting topic ?
Christian: Guardian

## Onward Golden

Endeavor Herald
Epwiorth. Herald
Bible Studies.
It will be noticed that The Guardian and
It will be noticed that The Guardian and on people, which is just as it should be. Our owa
denominational literature should take the first place in the affections of our people. If our
young people's societies desire to take other papers in addition to their own, we have nota-
ing to say azainst it, buit certainly the denom! ing to say against it, buit certainly the denom.
national literature should have the preference. that "We depend upon thee Bible alone." An other ""We look. for the help of the Holy
Spirit," and still another " We simply keep our Spirit", and still another, "We simpty keep our
eyes open." We are pleased' to see that these eyes open." We are pleaised to see that these
peculiar methods of preparing. for the devotional number. In reply to the question:
WHAT IS YOUR SOCIETY DOING FOR
136 Leagues report helding occasional missionry meetings.
3. 1 .

80 have atiopted the two-cents-per-week plai
systematic giving.
14 are working other systematic plans of giv-
$\stackrel{\text { ing. }}{9}$ are contributing to the funds of the wo
nan's Missionary Soclety
1 has established a missionary lifirary.
The number that are contributing systemrather small, but we must remember that the work of education has only just commenced. exicellent work in stirring cup interest in Christian missions among our young people's so-
cietles, but it is not much more than a year
old: Wo conifidently expect that a very much more satisfactory report of missionary worls
done will be given next year: The attention that is being now paid to the Missionary D partment cannot fail to ressilt in good.
We regret to note by the reports sent the Leagret to note by the reports sent us tha TEMPERANCE WORK.
149 socletles are holding occesional temper nce meetings

## 4 have adopted the pledge.

connected with temperance organiza
113 confess that they are "doing nothing."
The fact that temperance societies exist all
oyer our country is no excuse for neglecting emperance work in the League. Our constiturecognized as a p part of Christian activity, and it
should not be eliminated from our League work. should iot be eliminated from our league work.
It strikes us that good use might be made of the it strikes us that god use might be made of the
pledge,
and pledge, and certainly temperance meetings
should be more frequently held. In view of the to bestir themselves on the question of temper to bess.
ance.
The

## LITERARY WORK

are only fairly satisfactory.
168 Leagues reported that they hold occasional 7 terary meetings
${ }_{66}$ conduct 'Bible reading Circles have been organized, wita 66 Reading Circles thave been organized, witè
membershin of 933 . It is good, of course, to know that "occa-
sional meetings", are held under the direction of the Literary Department, but there certainly is no more reason why these meetings should be occasional than. that the prayer-meetings.
should be held only once in a while. $T \boldsymbol{T}$ obtain should be held only once in a while. To obtain
the best resultts the literary meetings should be the best. results the literary meetings should be
held regularly and systematically. once a
month is not too ofteri by any means to hold month is not too ofter by any means to hold
We literary meeting in the League. leasied to see that nearly one hundred Readpia Circles have been formed. Probably if all
juir societies had reported it. would be found
that there are over 100 Reading circles. This League work, and its value is only beginning to be recognized: As a result of the educative
work which has been done during the past one Reading Circle exists now, next year will League is of very great importance.
one of the questions sent out referred to the
GENERAL EPWORTE LEAGUE FUND.
268 societies report having taken up the colfund.
110 state that the collection has riot been at114 promise to look after it in the near fuWe are now approaching the end of the Conference year, and it is a serlous matter that
only 268 out of over 1,200 Leagues have atended to thisis important provision of the Disdelinquent societies to redeem themselves. Let the coliection be taken up at once and forwarded THE JUUNIOR LEAGUE.
114 socleties report having a Junior League. question form, this number would have been more than doubled, but even so, it reveals the fact that the number of Junior Leagues in our
churches is comparatively small. ciety ought to be in existence in every church there are many localities where a Juntor League can be successfully carried on, even when the way does not seem open for the organization of
a Senior League. We trust that pastors and Spenior League. We trust that pastors and
Epworth League presidents will pay more atEpworth League presidents will pay more at-
tention to this interesting and important part of
 enee year. It has been difficult to obtain re-
liable information concerning the Juntor worli, communications addressed to them. Junior communications addressed to them. Junior
superinutendents are very much like corresponding secretaries of leagues and others. They,

## A NOTE FROM THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer of the General Coinference Epof ail interested to the importence of having the collection in atd of the above fund taken by every League before the 1 st of May. There are in all some 1,300 Leagues in the Connexion. The the General Treasurer from June 30 to date has peen \$482. The amount recelved last year for $\$ 1,408$. It will be observed, therefore, that during the next three months if theasurer ributions are to equal last year. Will the pastors, kindly see to it that this collection authorized by the General Conference, is not verlooked. A little thoughtful attention from every one will keep this fund in the necessary no oie.
Your prompt attention is respectifully solicited W. FLAVELLE, Treasurer

## ámong the leaguées.

Rev. S. A. Laidman, of Kelvin, delivered his on The Learen of Womanyou, re ple's Society' of the Congregational church at

Epworth Leagues have been organized re cently at Hatey's Corners, Pembroke District;
Kelvin ; Shelburne, N.S.; Betbesda (St. Ives); Kevisford, N.B.; Cardinal (Junior); Salem (EIm
Welver Rver,
The corresponding secretary of Douglas League, Man,, writes: "OOur League has been running for one year. We have a membership
of fitty-two-twenty-seven active members and twenty-ive associate members. Several of our associate members have
church during the year.'
The corresponding secretary of Collingwood is in a very flourishing condition; we have, dur ing the winter, sline our special serviees,
doubled our membersbip, there being now nearly doubled our membership, there being now nearly
100 members: Our committees are in active 100 memberss Our committees are in active
working order, and are dolng good work, espemore money this year for missions than rave mofer money this year for migsions than ever
before. We have been holding cottage prayer meetings at least once in two weeks. We have
an active Junlor society, whio are doing good work. Our anniversary services were held on
Sunday, March 21, and were very sucessfrul Rev. T. E. Bartley pastor preached to the fiors in the morning, and Seniors at aight.
The usual service of the League of St. Paurs
Methodist church, Taronto, was varied last Monday evening by a programme furnished by Juvenile Orchestra of six plecees, which rendere a number of sacred songs. The reports of the several Junior committees were given by the
conveners, and theír methods of work explatined The meeting was addressed by their superin tor, Rev. Mr. Scott, atter which refreshments
were server The tare interest of parents and friends in this reconty organzeg society; and bespoke their sup-
port and recogntiton of the Junlorg in their

PRAYER-MEETING TOPIC.

## Topic .for April: Parables in Proverbs

APRIL 18. - THE ADDER AND THE CUP. Proverbs xxill. 29-32.

One of the most forceful, eloguent and terrible interature is this ode from Proverbs. In It $\mathbf{w}$ hive a character-sketch of the drunkard, which hangs in the world's great picture-gallery, i solemn warning tharough all the ages. Let is trace the outhnes of chas inspired hire-picture, and mark wass repulive and awful features It may seem a alas, how marred

1. The drunkard's éfigy. Verse 29. Delitzsch gives a forceful translation of this and the following verse: "Whose is woe? Whose is
grief? Whose are contentions, whose trouble whose wounds without cause? Whose dimies of eyes? Theirs who sit late at the wine, who解
sadly prominent in the efflgy. The words cor responding to these two nouns are interjections in the original, and the passage would rea That is, who is forced so often to cry out 0 , as expressive of his condition and feeling unutterable woe? Who has as his habitual an lamentable exclamation, abo! alas: giving
vent to his sense of remorseful sorrow? The woe to his sense of remorseful sorrow? The they are not enumerated. But the constantl repeated sighs and groans, oh, abo, from th pression of his dreadful condition. He has woe of body, woes of mind, woes of consclence; woe in his business, woes ini his family; pain, second feature : A quarreleome disposition ciations of "the cup" tend to strife brawling wrangling, quarrelling, resembling the incessan barking of fighting dogs. Strong drink excitz both tongue and brain, inflames the passion and removes the restraint of conscience and wil lt first maddens and then unchains the tiger guarrels, fights, hatreds, but red-handed murde are tracked to the maddening bowl and the and discontent. "Who hath complaining i," mon version transla, to thg, the strong drink co foolish and endless talking, vile common in different stages of drunkenness. Bu the word is now regarded as meaning sorrowfu complaint; for example, over the empty purse the diminishing tre ach the diminishing strength." So the drunkar
complains. Nothing is right. He complain of God, he complaing of himself he com plains of his family, he complains of his "hay Whose fault? The fourth feature: Phiysical Thjuries. "Who hath woun without cause avoided, the result of quarrels, min whith he bee man never would have encaged. The man un der liquor's influence by his overbearing, con tentlous manner, invites the blow that causes painful wounds. The expression may also refe remorse, the thought that things might and

For of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these-it might have been. The fifth feature: Public disgrace. "Who cannot- long hide the marks of his folly. His conduct and habits betray bim He is "marked" man, and quickiy falls into disHis eyes, with that inflamed, lustreless look, his wose copper-colored and blue-veined, reveal the according to some, refers not to the reddening, of vision. sketch of the inebriate, the effigy of the drunk ard. What a picture! An entire perversion man's mind to rule his body but the crunkard bodily appetites rule his mind. God made man's conscience and reason, divinely directed, to rule me man, but the drunkard dethrones reason, the divinity that stirs within him. 2. The drunkard's destruction. Verse 30. The cins, is this persiatense peril, the source of his ong at the wine, going to seek mixe duces his misery. The ef intoxicants of drink is to longing for the cup, although it is "the cupp of
costly death." The tendency is to linger to spend hours, to squander days in degrading carousal. And then comes the awful impotency hands of the feeemy-a paptive bound in chains. This galling captivity would never have occur red had the victim refused to take the first cup Every drunkard was once an innocent child. consequences ! Touch not, taste not, handle 3. The drunkard's warning. Verse 31. With man so upon the wine." Do not put yourself in the way of temptation. Give danger, drink, and the oxicants, It is marvellous that men do not turn tromicants, It is marvellous that men do not turn
yet so treacherous an enemy. Over thie 'bar-
room door, Instead of the usual sign, paint the words' in. letters of blood : Licensed to ruin
body, mind, soul and all interests earthiy and eternal. Beware!
4. The: drunkards epitaph. Verse 32 . The mischief is not seen at first. It is like the
brilliant opening of the Babyion banguetbrilliant opening of the Babylon banguet-
music, festivity, frolic and fun ; ending in the awtul condemnation, or heaven, and , the way the agreeable excitement of an evening, at the
last it is the long-drawn agony of an endless perdition. At the first it is the grateful stimuLus of an hour, at the last it is the worm that
never dies, and tihe fire that never shall be never dies, and the fire that never shall be
quenchede." And when the deluded victim has deespial, we inscribe upon, the parble slab thai
marks the lonely spot; "At the last it biteth ike a serpent; and stingeth like an adder." THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

1. "When whene is in, wit is out."
2. The drunke of hell. "Where is hope for the inebriate in Chris

'Tis the cosiest, jolliest kind. of room
That ever you did spy.
3. The adder is the cerastes or horned snake.
lurks in the sand, coiled up, ready to dart at any pas
4. Present the pledge at this meeting of the League, and urge every member, active and pledged total abstainers.
WHAT THE BLEL
SAYS.
 5. f. Dan. i. 8; Luke i. 15; titus

A CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TENTH LEGION. The latest advance in the Christian EnTenth Legion, to promote systematic giving Fort some time there häs been among New York
city Endeavorers an organization called the Tenth Legion. In this. are included all the New York Endeavorers and their friends, who pro-
mise to give at least a tenth of their income
to the Lord : The popularity and power, and frequent calls were beard for a wider extenston of the scheme. Now the United Society has formally adopted ity p and has established, at hendquarters, 646
Washiningtoi Street, Boston, a confidential rol of all persons who, promise to give at jeast a
tenth of their income to religious objects. Full information can be obtained $\cdot$ by applying to Secretary Baer, Boston, Mass.
The motto of the Tenth Legion is " Unto God the thlngs which are God's." The move-
ment is. designed to promote among young ment is. designed to promote among young
Christians everywhere, systematic and propor-
tionate giving to God. iThe United - Society's oficers are unging local Christian Endeavor Societies and Unions to take up this subject
and press it strongly upon the attention of all their' members.

## AN USHER'S CARD.

Here is an original card, sent. us from the
Wód Memorial ehurch of Cambridgeport Wood. Memorial church, of Cambridgeport, With a number of these cards, and quietly slip
them into the hands of people near the pew them into the hands of poople near the pew eavor socletles. may like to bring this matter same plan for ushers in their Christian En-


## HOW THE LEADER CAN HELP THE MEETING.

The following timely hints we take from a
recent issue of Method : "Come fllled to the brim with your subfect. Let your words be on
fire. Be tremendously. in earnest. Be on time in opening and closing. Be perfectly. natural. See that the air, light and seats are in goos
condition. Keep, out of the old ruts. Speak so
all can hear. Don't take another's time :Have all can hear. Don't take another's time. SHave
something to say as leader. Say. it. Don't let persons speak or pray too iong. Don't sing
funeral hymng at a praise service. Have
plenty of Scripture, and give its meaning. plenty of Scripture, and give its meaning. Lont mind critics. Never lose your grig.
Select both hymns and Scripture beforehand.
Keep your voice right to the size of the roon. Keep your voice right to the size of the roon.
Sit out where the people can see you. Don't let, cranks taike part. Be master of the situation,
by the grace of God: Strike for results. by the grace of God. Strike for results when
the Iron is hot. Use your own Bible and get
others to use theirs. Don't let: Organist or pianist give a concert. If your plans don't
suit, try others. Don't imagine you are the meeting-you are only leader. Pray much before you come, while there and after. Depend
on' God for help more than the people. Don't on' God for help more than the people. Don't
be sfradd of mistakes. Let your face and manner be blessed to the people's good. Get: in a
devotional spirit. Have boti is solemnity and jovousness in meetings.'

## Soroor

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## MEETING OF OFFICERS

A very profitable and interesting meeting o the superintendents, secretaries and librarians held last Friday evening in. Pafkdale church, about, fifty being in attendance. Mr. J. W. St.
John, M.P.P.; occupied the chair. Excellent papers Were read by Mr. C. W. Chadwick, on "The Secretary and His Work ;" by Mr. M. G.
Paull on "The Library", and by Mr. N. W. papers evoked some lively discussion, from which the workers received many valuable hlints. Refreshments were served at the close by the ladies of Parkdale Sunday-school. Such
gatherings cannot fall to do good. They should gatherings cannot fall to
be held more frequently.

## REV. F. B. MEYER.

Rev. F. B. Meyer, who is becoming so acceptably known on this side of the water, is not only a preacher, bit a Bible-class teacher. In the
Young Men's Christlan Association Institute at. Aldersgate, London, he has about two handred young men, under. his instruetion every rather uncouth in his attitudes, but intensely in earnest and quite free and untrammeled in his speech. His unconventionality and forse are illustrated in his explaining the wiords, " give shrewdness to the greenkorns.". He
dently gets hold of his hearers.

## © EASTER

The Easter festival is the oldest, and greatest of. the Chiristian festivals: It is not observen by divine command, nor is "It apostolic' ', but almogt universal prevalence. Wé are fortunate in liying in a day when the desolate contro versy as to the right date of the great festival
is no longer heard. It is enough that 'it stand for the paschal season which fssued in th resurpection of our Lord from the dead. The of it for us, and we have but to rejolce in the spiritual meaning of the great life
our holy religion.-S. S. Magazine.

## A NOBLE DISCONTENT.

. The Evangelical Sunday-school Teacher makes the following good points
fectly satisfied with thie work done in bis sehool The moment that he becomes satisfied, that moment. he ceases to grow. qud ints school ceases
to improve. He should be filled with a noble discontent. This does not imply lack of appreto malse it better. His aspirations for the school should be the very highest and biest The good is the enemy of the best.' Nothing
is good enough. Fhich is not the best. is this true of Christian work. There should not be any unholy ambition in the heart of any superintendent to have hils school better' than that of his neighbor sfmply, but he should strive to make it in every respect the very best possi-
ble in every departiment and fature of the

## BETTER PLAN

The library must be put upon a different basis. The conclusion of our best Sunday-
school workers is that the-books musit be dis school workers is that th
tributed on a week
of course there will al
where the present' system will country places wity and village schools the prevail, burit in
cut- upon a diferent be foundation before many put. upon a different foundation before many
years, if we are not mistaken. Let is sketeh
such a such a 'plan
Call your
Call your library a church, parish, or con
gregational library. Fill it with the best re gregational library Fill it with the best re-
ligious and secular boks., Raise your money by canvassing the church for anriual readerghes of, say, \$i each, or make them payable semi-
annualy if preferred. Give free membership. to every scholar in the Sunday-school who has no preceding quarter. Keep it open from 2 p. p. m. this plan are many

1. Your gehool is left free from everything
calculated to divert attention from the great r ligious work before you
great effort on the part of the for without funds of the Sunday-school may be applied to their legitimate, object-the purchase o requisites and the payment of other necessary
expenses of the school.
3, You are able by th
ter and more extengive pibrary. It is easier to congreation be this way, especially if the whole 4. The Lord's day is rendered more sacred in the eyes of the children.
library a wide range impropriety, put in you this way the church becomes the educator of the young people, and, for that matter; of the
old also..
2. By this means you can most effectually
build a breakwater against the tide build a breakwater agalnst the tide of evil

## J̇HE" NĖCRÓPOLIS

In the light of the resurrection, the necropolis, the city of the dead, is as important as the metropolis. We bury our dead there, but not purpose to raise it up again floods the grave yards of the world with the halo of resurrection hope. Hence the Germanis have forcibly calle
the resting-place of the dead "God's acre:" the resting-place of the dead "God's acre:" The first recorded transaction in real estate' ? burial ground, Abraham buytng Mrehase ol a tomb for Sarah ; and the highest miracle
divine power was the vacation of the tomb of Joseph by the resurrection of Jesus from the
dead. The graveyard is the only earthly pos dead. The graveyard is the only earthly pos
session in which God and main bave a common
interest.

Alas for him that never sees
The- stars shine through his
The stars shine through his cypress trees Nor looks to see the breaking da
Across the mournful marbles play
Who bath not learned in hours of faith That life is ever lord of death,

## THE TEACHER CALLED OF GOD.

Dr. Stalker says plainly that for a preacher from must be a call to the ministry distinic
fromerience of personal salvation. "Th outer must be preceded by the inner wife for God must be preceded by private life It is rain ; unless God has first spoken to a man God." How many teachers lightry anid care lessly take up the woik of the Sunday-school ance of the task. Some love the social element some the dignity of office, some ars fond of children, some undertake the duties because they are ashamed to do nothing, and this seems the teacher, stop and asis yourself the question, swer does not satisfy you, do not give up your clase on a sudden lmpulse, but think and pray tive which should impel you to unidertate mo office, and then with irenewed consecration yon this to your work.-Mrs. A. F. Schauffer, in Pelont-

## LESSON 3-APRIL 18.

GENTILES 'CONVERTED AT ANTIOCH'

## Acts xi. 19-26.

Golden Text.-"Then hath God also to the Gentiles granted repentance unto life."-Acts
Home Readings.-Monday, Acts ar: 1926. Tuesday, Acts xi. 27-30. Wednesday, Acts v. 31
37 . Thursday, Acts ix. $23-30$. Friday, Acts xiij cts. Saturday,

EXPOSITORY.
19. "Now when they were scattered abroad The persecution when Stephen was stoned to and one to which the historian often refers. I and was an occasion of Gospel beyond Judea and was an occasion of bearing it to th' Geritiles, an instance of which is now noted. The
murder of stephen by the. Jews doubtless was regarded by the Caristians at the time as a very great calamity, buit it seems, after all, that in
murdering him they unwittingly dil the ciuse Christ more good unwittingly did the caus man always acts blindly in his wickedness, ac he did not aim at. He sadly misses this which 20. it Some of them were men of Cyprus an Cyrene"-That is, natives of 'these places Cyrene was a city of Libya, on the north coas of Africa, Many Jews resided there, and there chaptérs it. 10 ; vi. 9 . "T The Grectang "-" See Greeks." Gentiles. These men from "- Cyprus and Cyrene seem to have. been more liberal in Gentlles.
21. And the hand of the Lord was with It here-The hand was an old symbol of power which was spiritual, making the truth platn and convincing the heart, so that men became peniten and turned to the Lord. The hand of the ford would not have given them success had they no been in the line of God's purpose. "A great
number"-Of the Gentiles. The fact of the admission of Gentiles to the church would repel have remained chiefly Gentile.
22. "They sent forth Barnabas."-Suspectinis stopped. Barnabas, however, was not fanatieal, and his selection proves the disposition of the Christians in Jerusalem to be fair rust him to bring a candid report; and to give was the limit of his journey, but he was to stop at all. points where the preachers had been: God." Barnabas was not only abungantiy af the Lord, but wo himself ho wined hearsed was it. He exhorted the converts that with purpose of heart they should cleave unto the Lord, that
is, unto Jesus. Barnabas hew very well that,
amid the abounding Jewish and heathen hard enough at best for them to do this, and hard enough at best for them to do this, and
that they would not do it at all innless they. set.out with a.fixed purpose to all unless they needed some great heart like Barnabas to com24: "For he was a good man "-It is not oftent
that the inspired records speak such words of that the inspired records speak such words of
praise concerning any of the men whose names praise concerning any or the men whose names
are mentioned. The word "good" may refer his zenerous character in appoving and commending the work done. by others. Some Christian workers do not rejoice in whit
others thave done: Barnabas was free from envy others have done: Barnabas was free from envy the good work was going on, though he himople was that this new addition was a result of the visit and exhortation of Barnabas. His coming seems 25. " To seek. Saul " "Whom he had received and vouched for in Jerusalem. (1x. 27). Saul hat Barnabas knew that a man of his characteristics would, be valuable anywhere. The circumstances at Antloch, however, were such that Saul could be more useful there than in Jerusalem or any more strictly Jewish community. 26. "A whole year"-Jong enough for them
to become fully identified with the church ani o become fully identifed with the church, and to gain great influence through .their Work. official position over the church, but numbering themselves as members of it. "The disciplos Were called Christians first in Antioch." They
did not call themselves by that titie; they were called" that They were wont to speak "saints," "brethren," those of "the " way"," "the elect," etc. The unbelieving Jews never would
have applied it, for that woutd have been conceding that Christ had come have been conthing offensive and jocalizing, they termed the disciples Galilaeans or Nazarenes. Evidently, the Gentiles of Antioch, and probably not derision, for the Gospel was winging its way
among them. As the followers of Herod were called Herodians, and those of Vitelijis, to spealis of so it was natural to the Antiochians Christ was the one name ever upon their lips: hat was the name which they; were ever confessling and urging others to confess. It Was the disciples did probably thliking that to appl the designation, was too much like blasphemy. They continued to uise the old terms. Only twice elsewhere in PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.
in It is not best to try to read God's prowi-
dentes too soon The martyrdom of Stephen dences too son. The martyrdom of Stephen and persecution which enemies. And the flerce murder of Stephen made the prospect seam much darker. But great good eventually spring ont
of these affictions. Even if the blessed out come should be delayed a long time we should ance in well doing.
2. There is a deep sympathy between the
different parts of the one true church. Wifiat different parts of the one true church. Whiat
took place at Antioch stirred the hearts of the brethren at Jerusalem. A revival in one quar kindle the fire in anothe
3. The Bible is not much given to pronounc
ig eulogies, but it does eulog Notice, however, that it does not marnabas learning nor his intellectual ability, but his moral qualities and religious experience: ". He
was a good man, and full of the Holy. Ghost 4. A good
4. A good life becomes a blessing to many shows his generosity in giving his of Barmabas help those who lacked. Here we see him again and he is still serving Christ. We may trace his titory yet further, and we shall find a most
active and heroic Cbristian. A good: man is always a blessing in his.community. Whereval he goes the path behind him is brightened, and tbrough.
5. Even the sincerest new convert is weak in things. It is largely ignorant of spiritual to edify him. This part of miṇisterial eftort must receive as much attention as
St. Paul was careful to look after it
6. It is not enough to begin to follow christ; him. It takes purpose of heart to do thitg. Christian life means sacrifice and self-denial. giving means seli-constraint, service, struggle, and giving out of one's ilife in unrestrained measure
to those who need. Nothing will be sufficient for such a life but a purpose which takes hold given to bellevers defines well what is expected of them. They are to be Christ's men, deroted to hlm. with the deep

## THE GOLDEN TEXT

The Golden Text, in the opinion of the Les son Committee, is the true and proper key; to the lesson, and the lesson to it. Hold to sivich generally be safe. This is the , and you wil success of the great primary teachers. They
make their teachings to crystalize wholly about the one great truth, in the colden Text.

# Thechristiansije 

## FATHER TAYLOR, <br> The Sailor Preacher.

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## CHAPTER VH.

Conference and Camb-meeting
Father Taylor was very popular at the Conerences, and was irequently asked to preach. On one of these occasions over a hundred milnisters were present. He took as his text. "The
people which sat in darkness saw great light: people which sat in darkness saw great light :
and to them which sat in the region' and shadow and to them which sat in the
After a few introductory remarks he went on to show how little the sailor was then thought of : nothing could be done for "poor Jack." aries and go on board the vessel before it sailed; and go into the cabin, and pray for the missionaries ; then pray for the captain and mate, got to put any salt in the forecastle. Dark, dark, very dark ! I remember when' you kept a man at the door of your churches to shut out
those who wore a. tarpaulin hat and a blue jacket. I remember when. I was a sailor-bor, and I bad to rin the gauntlet to get into your
churches. Well, they might sit.down in dark-ness,-in the darkness of despair.
" Why, it is a great mistake to think of conYou might as well think of melting a mountain of ice with a moonbeam; or think of heating an oven with snowballs; but get the sailor conif you had put spurs. to lightning.'
if you had put spurs. to lightning."
Tears flowed freely, and the audience was charmed by the eloguence of the far-famed sailor-preacher from Boston
In the delivery of another sermon, he said: "We are here to visit Nlagara, the eristence Many have travelled far to visit it. We have come together, an extraordinary company, and we are here to look at Niagara. What does it
represent? What does it resemble? Does it represent ? What does it resemble? Does it not resemble our, country-our vast, immery?
able, unconquerable, inexplicable country? "After you have sald Niagara, all that yo may say is but the echo. It remains Niagara, and will roll and tumble and foam and play and sport till the last trumpet shall sound, It foes. So with this country. It is the greatest foes. So with this country. It is the greatest
God ever gave to man, for Adam never had the cod ever gave to man, for Adrm never had noy
enfoyment of it, and. if he had, he could not have managed it. It is our own, God reserved
it for us, and there is not the shadow of it in it for us, and there is not the shadow of it in
all the world besides. I have try yelled far, and have seen the best of all the thuntries of all this world, and there is but one United States of America in the world."
"Let me see If I can find some Far Weatenners or Southerners here. We hate rreat country, great New England-free, geierous, daring, fearless, untiring, knowing no stopping-place. If she sets out for the moon, she ill kiss the queen before she stops.
"Niagara is like our Goppel, ,ever freezes in winter, nor dries up in"rog-days You never
need to come and go away with and, if you never have learnef :... sim, you had better let her alone.
"Our Gospel is adequate to ali the wants of - the world, for God has sent it into thls world.
and here are-look here, Gabriel !-here are rast and here are-look hert, Gabriel !-here are rast
congregations of ministers of Christ who are sent. to save the world. It is powerful as Niagara ! You cannot go up-jou mast no down with the
tide, till all Iniquity is removed, and the world Is saved. Here are the ministers of the Gospel, They have come here in their great Americin Congress to look over the church, to speak kind to her and lift her up. Oh, you will never and the match of our Gospel ! New England-1 don't know much about the West. I am $3 t$ school yet, for I am only a school-boy-
been in New England only fifty years.
"God bless the East, the West, the North, the. South : and oh, for a guif as desp as from here to Sirlus, where all bickering. and dissension. and hair-splitting shall be forever buried.
"Let us have a funeral flrat, and then a re-
joiclig. Bury the dead and oden the prtsong. Throw Wide the gates and take the longitude off your faces. No quibbling and hair-splitting, bretiren. Webster sald once, 'The country is
tumbling to its ruin. 'Try to hold it up.' God tumbling to its rain. 'Try to hold it up.' God
glve you convletion till you do right. Will you
go away from thls place, and have dissenslons? Let us have a peace. We have eaten toketber.
The ancient robber, though he might find a jewel, he would not keep it, if he had eaten with the owner. He called it the covenant of sollt. And if you are not now in a covenant you are all hypocrites. Let us have none of you shoot
ing Equibs to-morrow. Brethren, you hav ing equibs to-morrow. Bretrren, you have
signed a covenant ; if you have I will hold youn to it. I hope you will not dabble with anything but the Gospel. Lord, save the church! She is drooping and dwlading, and many have got the quiney and bronchitis: and a kood shout would frighten them like so many cualls. God briag back the power ! Father Cartwright, a Chinese philosopher, has said that every gray hair on a man's head has a spring of water at the root of it. May God help you to
world with righteoueness and peace :
To his latest hours Father Taylor cherished the fondest love for bis Conference. Almost to the last, he was present at its sessions. Hio form grew bowed, his step feebile. his voice lost its volume and could scarcely he heard ; but
still he lingered where he had won his many trophies, and rejoiced in the smile and grasp of co-laborers in the vineyard of the Lori.
A genius like his tound especial dellght in the camp-meeting. Its freedom from restraint, its communlon with nature, the exhliaration of noble impulse is. itself ennobled, all combined to make him an ardent lover of its services. Almost his first pulpit truumphs were on this Aeld; and, to his last days, he
warm attachment for its altars.
He r Iged through Connecticut for several years in this delightful service. He was then in the helght of his youthitul popularity and power; exceedingly faithful, going srom tent
to tent, eshorting, praying, singing, with coaseto tent, eshorting, praying, singing, with coasewas eating him up; but, like the burning bush, he was not consumued by the passion for Christ and souls which inflamed him. Crowds followed him as he moved around the ground.
At a camp-meeting at Sandwich, a compariy of men were making disturbance, and he had been gave no beed to his remarks. He then took up his cane, and started for them, saying, "Well, it I can't get the devil out of you in any other way, I will cane him out." all was quiet at
once.
His
His chief place of camp-meeting life and joy Wais Easthan, for nearly half a century one of the most famous and most succeasful of campzrounds.
In one of these meetings he preached on the war between Christ and Belial. He strode up and down the platform, driving the enemies of Christ far over the horizon with the magie wand of his imagination, and setting his audience in a whirl of exctement over his remarkable power of military deacription.
On another of these happy occasions, he said, ' I wouldn't thank Gabriel to come down witil coach and four and take me ap to glory." He was not very quiet and orderly himelf in these days of his , strength, ws this incident Ahows
At one of the of Eastham camp-meetings, on the last night of the feast, at a late hour, when all rellgions exercises in the tents had ceasoc, and the people generally had retired to rest, a happy band, led on by Father Snowden, had gathered at the centre of the encampment, and were giving expression to thelr experiencea in peculiar eongs of praise, one of which had for its chorus, "'We'll feed on milk and honey." ete. This was a new ditty, and, belng a grest favorthis occasion been repeated eeveral times on no longer sleep, sent out Frather Taylor to have them refrain. He accordingly adjusted 亡imselt for the task, but was no noonner in their midst in leading or was heard, not in quelling, but in leading Father tainborn song with characteristic and gravely entreated the company to forbear, and gravely entreated the ground be quiet. This being tneftectual, he again begged them to listen, raying that, if they must continue, he hoped they would change their diet for some of the old wines,
which were better. "Not so," sald Father Taywhich were better. "Not so," sald Father Tay-
lor. "We have just taken up a new hive, and old things are passed away., Sing on, brethren: We'll peed on milik and honey.
His last visit to a camp-ground was st Martha's Vineyard, the summer before he dent. With the instinct of a veteran soldier for his famous felds, be sought these scenes of his earliest labors and triumphs. With his falthitul
attendant, he occupled a tent there for some attendant, he occupled a tent, there for some
time. Under $t$ sat the trembling veleran, his thin gray locks glowing
aureola.
(Tho be continued.)
bev. WiLliam green bellham.
It is well=nigh one hundred years stnce Mr. Bellham was born, of humble parentage, in Nortolk, England. At an early aze be was be-
reft of his father, and was wholly dependent on reft of his father, and was wholly dependent on
bis widowed mother for parental counsel. Not having such vestraints as are desirable in the périod of youth, be became characterized youthful Privolities, and was accustomed to go in the ways of the ungodly, and sometimes eve it in the seat of the scornful.
When about eighteen years of age, he heard for the first time a Methodist minister, the venerable William Atherton, who was one of the most popular ministers of his day, and under bịs powerful discourses many stout-hearted sinners were made to tremble. Such was the state young Bellinami, that he became so much alarme hat he could not rest anywhere, and in bltter anguish he resolved that he would neither eat nor sleep until'he felt a consciousness of the pardoning mercy of God. This be obtained after spending the whole night in weeping and prayer. About the dawn of day he exclaimed, "I do believe. I teel God has pardoned my ins." He was now as full of joy as he harl previously been overwhelmed with sorrow. He told everybody whom he met that he was unspeakably happy, and exhorted them to repent and be converted. Some years after his conMethodist ministry, when he becatme Primitiva Methodist ministry, when he became greatly con cerned respecting the doctrine of entire sancti flcation, and sought by earnest prayer and aith to be filled with all the fulness of God. He did not seek in vain, and through his whole subsequent career be believed in and preached tull salvation. Doubtless this was the main secret of his success, for eminent piety will always lead to eminent usefulness. Mr. Bellham, like the arly Methodist preachers, made usefulnees the great object of his preaching. They expected conversions, and sometimes they wit nessed, them in great numbers. Nearly every circult in which he labored reported an increase of members: in several instances the increase was larges even hundreds.
In prosecuting his labors be had to endure many privations. He could not always obtain a sufficient quantity of nourishing food, and sometimes, after walking several miles during. the day, he would preach in the open sir, and would be compelled, for a night's lodging, to resort to a shed or a barn, or even seef shelter under a hay-stack. Such were some of the hardshlpa ondured by our fathers even in England, during the early part of the present century.

Sometimes, when preaching abroad, our earnest rmend would be compeiled to endure with stones, so that he narrowly escaped betng interposition of divine providence marvelloui interposition of divine providence, some of the stones that were hurled at his head must have killed him. At other times he and his associ-
ates would be besmeared with mud and filth, ates would be besmeared with mud and filth,
until they were not fit to be seen. At one place a elergyman came to his assistance (a rare occurrence) and Jolned him in his evangelistic ham on the circuit the said clergyman wa his revered triend. After learing Lincolnshire he was stationed in his native county, Norfolk, and largely through his instrumentality the Norwich District became a powerful porthon of the Connerion. The ministerial stati was greatly increased, a large number of places of worghip-wome of which were very costlywere erected, and thousands of members were added to the churoh.
We may relate an incident illustrative of Mr. Bellham's power in prayer. At one place the min titer's homle was with a poor man, who was in
creat distress, as hls only horze was likely to dreat distress, as his only horze was likely to
die. Mr. Bellham, when conducting family

written by him, all bearing ovident marks of originality, so that he had observed the apostolte counsel, "Give attendance to reading."
The last few years of his life were

in the service of the eanctuary, and when urged to stay at home, he would insist that he would go as long as he had a leg to stand upon.
Ho ded a few days after he had been in church
for the last time

The Family

THE LITTLE ARM-CHAIR
Nobody sits in the little armehair
It stands in a corner dimm
But a white-haired mother gazing there. Sees through the dust of the long ag The bloom of her boy's sweet face As he rocks so merrily to and fro,
With a laugh that cheers the place.

Sometimes he holds a book in
Sometimes a pencil
Somotimes a pencil and slate,
And the lesson is hard to understand, But she sees the nod of the father's head,
So proud of the little son. So proud of the little son. And she hears the words so often said :
" No fear for our little one."
They were wondrous days, the dear, sweet days, When a child with sunny hair
Was hers to scold, to kiss, and to praise,
at her knee in the little chair.
At her knee in the little chair.
She lost him back in the busy years.
When the great world caught the man,
And he strode away past hopes and fe
To his place in the battle's van.
But now and then in a wistiful dream.
Like a picture out of date,
She sees the boad with a golden gleam
And she lives again in the slat.
The day of her young life's
When day,
When the small armehair stood just in the way

## LINCOLN'S FAITH IN PROVIDENCE.

The rald made by the Confederate general. J E. B. Stuart, in June, 1862, around the Unton army commanded by General McClellan, caused great anxiety in Washington. One of its results was the interruption of communications be tween the capltal and the army of the Potomac What this portended no one could affrm. That it suggested the gravest possfinilities was felt y all.
While this feeling was dominating all circles several gentlemen, myself among them, called on President Llacoln, in order to be definitely advised about the condition of affalrs as understood by him.
To our question, " Mr. President, have you any news from the army?" he sadly replicd, "Not one word; we can get no communication with may have been destroyed or captured, though I cannot so believe, for it was a splendid army But the most I can do now is to hope that erious disaster has not befallen it."
This led to a somewhat protracted conversa tion relative to the general condition of our affairs. It was useless to talk about the army ing the Potomac, for we knew nothing concernThe conversation therefore took a wide range and touched upon the subject of slavery, about which much was said.
The President did not participate in this conversation. He was an attentive listener, but gave no sign of approval or disapproval of the views which were expressed. At length one of the active participants remarked
Slavery must be stricken down wherever it exists in this country. It is right that it should be. It is a crime against justice and humanity. We have tolerated it too long, It brought this war upon us. I believe that providence is not unmindiul of the struggle in which the nation is engaged. If we do not do right I belleve God will Jet us go our own way
to ruin. But if we do right I believe he will to ruin. But if we do right I believe he will lead us safely out of this wilderness, crown our arms with victory. and restore our now dissevered union."
his earned President Lincoln closely while falth earnext opinion and expression of relighous him dees his features and anticlpated, from the play of would not jet the occasion pass without making some definite response to It . I was not mistaken. Mr. Lincoln had been, sitting in his chair in a kind of weary and despondent attitude while the conversation progressed. At the conclusion of the remarks I have quoted he at once arose and stood at his ex-
treme height. Pausing a moment, his right arm outstretched towarde the gentieman who had just ceased speaking, his face aglow like the face of a prophet, Mr. Lincoln gave deliberate and emphatic utterance to the religious faith ans sustained him in the great trial to which and the country were aubjected. He sald :
My fasth is greater than yours. I not only
struggle in which this nation is engaged-that to our ruin, and that if we do right he will lead to our ruln, and that if we do right he will lead
us safely out of this wilderness, crown our arms us safely out of this wilderness, crown our arms
with victory, and restore our dissevered union, as you have expressed your belief-but I also believe that he will compel us to do right in order that he may do these things, not so much because we desire them as that they accord with his plans of dealing with this nation, in the think he means that we shall do more than wo have yet done in furtherance of his plans, and he will open the, way for our doing it. I bave felt his hand upon me in great trials, and submitted to his guidance, and I trust that as he shall further open the way I will be ready to
walk therein, relying on his help and trustin walk therein, relying on his help and trusting
to his goodness and wisdom."-From "Some Memories of Lincoln," by ex-Senator James F Wilson, in North , American Review.

## BiETITHE VALUE OF FRANKNESS.

There is no safety in the practical dealings in life between men and women like clear. dis-
tinct, persistent frankness. The man who has tinct, persistent frankness. The man who has nothing to conceal, and who conceals nothing, never has to make any explanations, and he secures that conflidence which orotects him from which might Infinence the decision of the person with whom he is dealing. It is taken for granted that he has stated his whole position without reservation. We are constantly tempted to desert this high plane of action because other people do not meet ua on it but our relation attitude toward us; they ought to be determined by our, own individual convictions. It ought to make no difference how we are treated by others so far as justice, frankness, and courtesy are concerned. It is astonishing how the crabbed temper yields when it is treated with uniform spirit gives way when it is met by perfect frankness; how the impatient temper is quieted and calmed by patlence and forbearance. When we others, we dispose at once of half of the difficulties which are likely to rise, and avold almost entirely those misunderstandtngs which are the beginnings of estrangement. We are oftei tempted to deal with small people on the plane
of their Intelligence rather than on the plane of their intelligence rather than on the plane of our own convictions, and every time we do this we make a blunder. Such people, treated on a high plane, are matertally helped to stand on that plane. They are not slow to discern the xceptionally bad if they are not influenced by it. It is far better, as a matter of policy, if for no higher reason, to treat others steadily from a standpoint which we have taken as the result fonviction than to continualiy adjust ourselves to the standpoints of others. Respect, consideration, frankness, and courtesy are rarely lost when they are infused into our boclal and business relations. In the exact degree in.
which we are governed by these qualities and Which we are governed by these qualities and
express them do we make ourselves not only express them do we make ourselves not ony
effective, but distinctly uplifting in our influence upon others.-The Outlook.

## THE SNOBBERY OF EDUCATION.

Editorially, in the April Ladies' Home Journal, Edward W. Bok expresses himself vigorously in deprecation of the tendency to introduce a dangerous element of snobbery into education. He notes the pervading "I know" so much" atr that is encountered on all sides, and the feelina tional basis. Mr. Bolk contends that "an educational process whtch sharpens and polighes only a girl's intellect, and efther deadens or neglects her heart or soul, is a sorry imitation
hat an education really stands for and is.
been at college of holding their heads ahove those who hate not is a foolish proceeding. and smacks of the most repulsive kind of snobbery. more than the people around us, whether we ard college-trained or not. The longer we live in
this world the more we become convinced how title we know. The people most humble in heir opinions are generally the best educated. $t$ is an art which only a few of us learn: to
e reticent of our own opinion when every one round us is expressing his. Yet this is one then speaks louder than speech. But Silence esbi from her books and college does not ways perceive this. She is apt to assuine, for cample, that people are uneducated if now and
cain they speak ungrammatically. But she bot know that the most vital truthg ever
hoken or written, the truths which have done
mankind the greatest good, have not always been those which would have borne grammatical. dissection. Their good lay in' what was said, rather than in the way in which the 'sentences were constructed. It is when we are young that we believe that all that is worth knowing is printed in books. When we are oider we find is well enough for a girl to hold up for berself a standard in grammar or anything else. But she is uniwise when she believes that her standard is the one by which she must judge and measure others. She has no right to do so ill the first place. And in the second, she is far more apt to be wrong in her deductions than he is to be correct."

## HOW GIRLS SHOULD CONSIDER PROPOSALS.

"My dear girl, when a man asks you to become his wife you ought to put some questions to yourself," writes Ruth Ashmore to girls on "The Profession of Marriage," in the April Ladies' Home Journal. "Satlsfy yourself that you love this man well enough, not only to be happy with him, but, if need be, to suffer with him. Decide for yourself if this be the man of all others in whom you will find your ideal companion, for companionshíp means as much in marriage as in friendship. Then, you must think of the future. Asks yourself, too, whether: this man brings out in you all that is best, whether he provokes that which is little add mean in you, or whether he piques you into making light of that which is good. Decide whether this man is the one with whom you would be this man is the one with whom you would be
willing to grow old; whether this, man is the one to whom you would, without hesitancy, submit questions that trouble your consclence. Then, too, you must ask yourself what seems, perhaps, like a trivial question, whether this man is onc whose name you whll feel honored in bearing, not because of any material weelth he may possess, but because of his being an honest gentleman. Think out all these things, ask yourself question upon question, not only as to his fitness, but ais to yours, and then, if you give film the loving answer that he wishes, try to become thoroughly acquainted with him."

## TRADESMEN WHO BECAME FAMOUS.

George Fox, the eminent scholar, was a good shoe-maler, but in addition be wrote a journal that spurgeon; the great preacher, has declared to be as precious as a gold mine. John Woolman was a tailor, but he studied until he beycame a proficlent ${ }^{\text {irfiter, }}$, and he wrote in a style of such exquisite purity and grace that Charles Lamb praised him unstintingly. Benjamin Franklin was a poor printer boy, who made his
own way to fame that will endure forever. Samuel Smiles, the author of so many valuable books, with whom I spent a delightful summer day last year in this English home, has told me of many who studed trades, and yet carved thelr way to imperishable fame in other and higher callings. From the barber shop came Jeremy Taylor, the eminent preacher; Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning jenny ; Lord Tenterden, one of England's dis tinguished chfef justices, and Turner, the great est among modern landscape painters. Shakespeare was a wool comber. Milton was the son of a scrivener. From the lowest of day laborers came Brindley, the engineer; Cook, the narlgator, and Burns, the poet. From the trade of brick-laying and masonry came Ben Johnson, the author: High Miller, the geologist, and Allan Cunningham, the poet and sculptor; *hile from the carpenter's work-bench sprang Inigo Jones, the architect ; Harrison, the chronometer maker ; John Hunter; the physlologist; Romney and Opie, the painters; Professor Lee, the orientalist, and John Glibson, the sculptor. The weavers have produced Stmpson, the mathema tician; Bacon, the sculptor; the two Milners,
Adam Walker, John Foster, Jacquard; Wilson, Adam Walker, Join Foster, Jacquard; Wilson, the ornithologtst, and Dr. Livingstone, th
slonary traveller.-Ladies' Home Journal.

## DR. NANSEN ÁND THIRTEEN

The safe return of the Fram is regarded as a knock-down blow to the thirteen auperstition. the there thirteen men in her crew, of whon returned saie and well, and none of them was 111 at any time, or a cause of anxlety. Then, too, it was on the 13th of August last that Nansen reached home, and on the same day the Fram got quit of the lice, seven months to a da after (on January 13) she had struck a souther: current. three litters of thirteen pups were boin in Nan sen's pack of Esquimo dogs (though a greater
number than six to a litter is unusual), and that number than six to a litter is unusual), and that
just thirteon publishers bid for his book after hust thirteen pablishers return.-Harper's Bound Table.

## Children's Correr.

THE LAND OF STORY-BOOKS. At evening when the lamp is 1 it, They sit at bome and talk and sing, And do not play at anything.
Now, with my little gun, I crawl
All in the dark along the , wall, All in the dark along the wall, A way behind the sola back.
There, in the night, where none can spy, All in my hunter's camp I lie; And "play at books that' 1 have read,
Till it is time to go to bed.

These are the hills, these are the woods. These are the starry solitudes The roaring lions come to drink.
I see the others far away,
As if in frelit camp they lay
As if in frelit camp they lay,
And I, like to an Indian scout.
Around their party prowl about.
So, when my*nurse comes in for me,
Home I return across the sea, Home I return across the sea,
And go to hed with backward lonis
At my dear land of story-books.
-Selected.
JOHNNY AND THE GATE.
Johnny, I want you to do an errand for me." Where, mamma?
"Over to Mrs. Root's. Here is a mote for
Johnny set out on his errand, soon arrivin Mrs. Root's gate. And here he found trouble The latch on the gate was so tightly caught that he could not open it. With all hts might he tugged at it, but his small hands were not strong enough. What did he do ? Turn about and go home again with his errand undone? had been sent to give that note to Mrs. Root, and he meant to do tt: 'He tried to climb over the gate, but it was too high. Then he looked about him. The gate belonging to the gext house wa low. He was an active little fellow, and could eadily climb that. He walked carefully along the fence until he came to the board wall which digided Mrs. Roat's lot from this one. There
was a ledge along it. He climbed on this, then was a ledge along it. . He climbed on this, then Mrs. , Root's' yard. Coming out, he touad it easy to open the gate. Within, sight of th gate thers was a tiny park with seats under the trees. As Johnny started for home, he saw his father sitting on one of them.
"How long have you been here, papa?" he
ked.
About ten minutes," said his father
"Did you see. What a time I had getting inte Mrs. Root's?
"Yes."
And you didn't corae to open the gate " me," sald Johnny, feeling a little injured. "No, because I was thinking of the times when I shouldn't be with you, and you would how."
"But I don't go to 'Mrs. Root's very often. Perhaps I ahan't go there again for a great whlle-and perhaps the gate will be fixed while-
then."
" I'm
mean, my boy, that It was thinking of the imes which will come to you as you go on in ife, when they will seem hard for you, and you will have to work it out alone. Now, God has iven you your strong, active body, and your bright mind, and he expects you to use then When you cannot do a thing one way by the powers of your body, you call on the powers of your mind to tell you of some other way:
just as yon did in getting into Mrs. Root's yaprd when you could not open the gate.
"Yes, 1 , had to think it out," sald Johniny, rightly.
"I was much pleased at seeing that you did not give it up when you met with a dificulty. A boy who brings hls best thought and power to make his way. $-\mathrm{M} . \mathrm{H}_{\text {. }}$ Cochran.

AN HEROIC NORWEGIAN GIRL
-Margaret Nellson, eighteen years old, is the daughter of a Norwegian sea-captain who lately sailed from. Wales for Nova Scotia. Margaret had made several voyages in her hather's vessel before, so that she was at home on the sea. For company she took with ieer a water spaniel, a big blaci cat, and half a dozen rabbits.
A heavy storm came on, and the ship, which was twenty-seven yeara old, sprung a bad leak, and soon all hands who could be spared from the management of the vessel were pat at the pumps.
Margaret hersalf, seetig that her father could
and encouraged the men. Bit the storm rose higher and higher ; the men could not pump the water out as fast as it came 1n. The ship was gradually filling. Huge waves rolled over the, deck.
Then Margaret, stinl sticking to the pumps, began to sing. Her father had taught her many of the old Norse sagas, recounting the bravery of the sailors' ancestors, for they were all Norsemen. Through the howing of the storm he girl's voice rose in these old songs. The sailors, dropping with fattgue and loss of "sleep, and fighting a losing battle, were urged on to heroic efforts by Margaret's example, as well as by the spirited words and music that she was inging to them
At last it became clear that the ship must e abandoned ; but the captain, before ordering out the boats, lay down and slept a little, for was at the end of his, strength.
Margaret went on ginging and cheering the men. As she worked she spied a sail in the distance. Signals of distress were already uip. They were seen by the distant ship. It was a long time before the sail, which was a brig bound for New York, could come alongside, and in the interval the "Norwegian ship' was very near sinking ; but at last Captain Neilson, his brave aughter and all his men were taken off, and helr vessel almost immediately went down.
The Norwegians' were taken to New York, sigas of thanding, the captain plainly showe a signs of the terrible strain he had been through; but his daughter was as bright and calm as ver. When the reporters came to talk with her she disclaimed any heroism, but her father said hat it was her spirft that kept the sailors up. -Youth's Compainion.

## THE FIRST LIGHTHOUSES

When ships are sailing upon the ocean the lights of heaven are their guides. Even in the dark ages, when the compass and sextant were
unknown instruments, the seemingly motionunknown instruments, the seemingly motionless pole-star hung like a beacon light in the northern heavens, and the rising and setting the wan and stars distinguished the east from, land the lights of heaven are not anfticient safely to guide them. Rociss lie in their paths unseen in the night, reefs and shoals spread under the water: while unsuspected currents sweep the erail craft all blindly upon these dangers.
Nevertheless, ships were sailed along dangerofs coasts for centurlés before a plain system of marking dangerous places was invented. The sarly mariners were bold and reckless covers, more than half pirates, who seldom owned a ood of the coasts along which they salled, and could not have established lights and landmaris on them had they cared to do so. The rude beginning, then, of a system of lighthouses was when the merchants with whom the reckless mariners traded in those dark ages built beacons near the harbor mouthe to gutde the ships into port by day, and lighte fires for their guidance at night. Assauch a arbor-guide had to be a sure landmark in the daytime and a light by night, it soon took on a settled shape-a tower on which could be built a flre; and guch a tower was usually buift of stome.
This method of gut in ships into the ports which they soughit wais scarcely established before human wickednesiberned it as a means for their destruction. prands of robbers, or, as they came. to be calle, ", wreckers," would hide themselves somewl near the haven sought the fire-keepers, wid ext 'eguish the beaconfire on the nigh , thich the ship was expected. Then they wi flaght another flre near some treacherous reef. The mariner, sailing boldly towards the false light,' would dash his vessel to destruction on the reef," whereupon the off with the booty.-St. Nicholasis.

Little Eiva, who is grandma's favorite, is often in her room. One day, while grandma was sweeping her room, Blva, who was lying on the bed, spied some cobwebs which had escaped grandma's eye. "Grandma," she said, very slowly, "you haven't swept all the tangles down."

Another time, this same little girl, after hams: ing dined out, was telling what she had for tea. After naming the various things, she sait, "Mamma', we had stiff-meat, and something which you called me, as we wient to town one day." The "stiff-meat" proved to be bacon fried. very' crisp. After a great deal of quesloning, the latter proved to be "honey.
Johnny had been naughty. "Go into the garden," satd his mother, "and fetch "me a gtick." Johnny (IVe minutes later)-"Couldn't find a stick, muver; but heres a stone you

## FEDTSRAC为

## A CANADIAN HONORED．

The Rev．James Munro Gibson is the President hin year of the National Counell of Evan－ gelical Firee Chürches，and succieds the Rev： Hugh Price Fưghes．：It would seem that in England the Evangelical Alliance has split by natural sympathy and aftinity into the＂Churci Congress＂and this＂．Coincill of Free Chiurches．＂ It is sald that Dr．Munro Gibson is the acknow－ ledged leader of English Presbyterianism in London．In ：his inaugural address he em－ phasized two truths of great importance，spiri－ ception of the church，and a national outlook efption of the church，and a national outlook
under heavenly insplration as the basis of pub－ under heavenly inspiration as the busis of pub－ parties．Concerning his address，The Meth－ odist Recorder says：＂This address is n3
trumpet－blást summoning the Free Churches to trumpet－blast summoning the Free Churches to
battle against gacerdotalism，nor is it a mani－ eesto for a great ：digestablishment campaign． It is rather a witness for the spirituality of the New Testament church as dist；
tormalty of ecclesiasticism．＂
On the subject of public duty Dr．Gibson satal： If our inspiration be in the flrst instanco political，our true life is paralyzed，and by consequence our power is gone；we abdicate the high position of the church of Christ，and be－
come a mere league for worldly ends，a mere come a mere league for worldly ends，a mere
annex to some political machlne．But if we．ex－ annex to some political machlne．But if we．ex－
alt that which is spiritual，soeking our inspira－ tion from above then the streams of our church life will have head enough to do great fork＇ for the comininty；and if the waters were unitéd，it would be a very Niagara of force， a vailable for the production of light and heat and power－enough to elevate and purify soclety and transform it into a kingdom of Gots．The Oxford moyement，as the late Dean Church，in his acceunt of it，＇candidly ackrowledges，be－ gan The the region of politics as a counter－blast to the bugle－catl of the Reform Bill．Had tt emalned on that lower plane，it would have been，dead long，ago，but it quickiy pass
of the political region into a far higher．＇ of the political region into a far higher in perhaps it cañ scarcely be denied that
And
 as they were called at firgt，the inspiration way． a large extent palitical：but Hince this Fre Church movement，gulded，as we fltmly believe， by the spirit of God，took deflite shape，＇and gave promise of covering the land，it has been Hifted into the higher region of the piritual and eternal？

## YOUNG PEOPLE＇S SOCIETIES．

In the last number of The Independent（April 1），there is a moist valuable sympostume on Young People＇s Societies and their relation to the vari－ ous denominations，and to interdenominational fellowship and cooperation．Dr．H．K．Carroll， one of the editorg of The Independent，leads oft With a proposal for an Alliance or Federation， has grown beyond all precedent and prophecy．＂ Bishop Ninde follows for the Epworth League Board of Control，and Secretary John Willig Baer for the Juited society：of Christian En－ Geavor，and Dr．E．E．Chivers for the Baptist Young Poople＇s Union，and others for，other． Unions and Leagues，Any one who would keep， abreagt of the rapidly developing thought and
action in this sohere of Christian organization action in this sohere of Christian organization
and work shiould read thesee articles．We will reprint some of them．A general congress is suggested for the year 1900 ．We most heartily commend the following editorial reference to the
subject：＂We have to take things as we find them＂＇and We waver we believe that separated denomipational socleties of young people ought or ought not to eilst，they do exist，nind ei ist secular or eccleslastical，which can decree that there shall be but one organization of young people，of all denominational names，and that the rising generation ahall not hegin their re lighous lipe antiof work ty dividing into separate bodies．We accept the fact of denominations we sccent the fact，an rear we accept the fact of separate young，people＇g
socleties．Our task is to set ourselves，wor work to reduce the differences ad much po possible． This is to beaccomplisied by bringing the young people of diferent denominations；into contact， sofecal and religiouss，as much as posslble．They， learn by asociation to lose their prejudtces＇to think more highy ons another，to gee that numerous and tar more important than the
points on which they differ，＂

## 番：$\cdots \cdots \cdots$ NOW <br> Canada＇s rloral Opportunity for a Forward Movement．

 ＂茧．＂Behold，now is the accepted time ；behold，now is the day of salvation．＂！Before the year 1900 dawns the Dominion of Canada should achieve a distinct moral ad
vance by making solid and secure for future generations the moral Heritage which is clearly within sight，and almost in our grasp．We wish to apply the text quoted above to our present duty．We mean that now is the＇acoepted time for Canada＇s advance，and now is the day of ur nationial salivation．
We do not prociaim the doctrine of＂Canada First and Foremost＂，for it sounds conceited and pharisaic．We do not wish to cultivate Canadian spread－eagleism．We do not pro－ clalm the doctrine of＂Canada for Canadians；＂for it sounds narrow and selfish：＂We do not
wish to build any Canadian Chinése Wall．We do proclaim the doctrine of＂Conida Forward，＂and＂Canada for everybody that is worthy of Canada．＂We must not build on Gold，but on Godiness．The prosperity that comes from Gold Mines is Hlusive and unen－ during．＇，Godliness is proftable to all things．We must not build on Tariffs，but on Toin We cannot legislate ourselves into riches or into permanent prosperity．We must get to foun－ dations that are simple and true．We must work．Governments should treat the Natural Resources of Canada in such a way that Work is encouraged and not Speculation，and that wealth accrues to the many and not to the few．We must not build on Defts．The meanest foundation to nut under a great show is other people＇s money．Even if we build more slowly it is well to build on our own resources．，Borrowed Capital is a very entangling and possibly disastrous element in the prosecution of national destinies．If we set ourselves to prose cute our national prosperity，and develop our，national destiny on lines of Codliness and Truth，and our own Natural Resources，and our own Skill and Indugtry，what is our gresent moral opportunity？

## ow is our opportunity－

（1）To destroy the liquor traffc，one of the giant evils of our land．
（2）To preserve the Lord＇s Day for rest and worship，one of the best gifts of God to ment，and＇espectally apprectated in Canada up to the－present time．
（3）To preserve our immense Natural Wealth for the toll and comfort of our laborers，or ploytig wars，to give our Natural Resoures only to those who will use them in em－ advance：Workmen in skill and toll is what canda needs to－day，and not specu－ lators．
（4）To promote Proft－sharing in Industry and Child－saving in Philanthropy，Pre－ vention of evir better than revolution and retorin
dustrial pouidations our educational sygtema，to lay moral，agricuiltural and in advance of our iqgiculture，industryand commerce in the next century will be bult on intelligence，on scientific and common－sense information．Ignorance may keep us back more than laziness．
We wish to say that there $1 s$ no remedy－known in the sphere of human planis that will cure society，and work out social salvation in a day or a generation we must pos－ sess our souls in patience，and dersevere，＂pray，and pay＇and pes awray．＂

We wish also to say that it is a great thing for any people to discern the time of destiny， to see the opening of opportunity；and to hear the clarion ring of the bells that chime the hou： for ．advance．＂Ring out the old，ring in the new．
－If it be said that the matters we have mentioned belong to sentiment and religion，and not
 noring，the ethical＂inpulges and monal conviltion of men in，business，politics，or religion is ruling out the ore resistlegs force，Godi and further，we reply that legislation and novern－ ment are the very meanc ordatned of God whereby refractory，obstructive and selfishly inter－

## We shaḷ have more to sky．

## RECENT HOLINESS MOVEIENTS．

The UnIted Predoyterdan Magazine for March ontains an article on recent holiness movements by Professor Laidlaw．of Edinburgh：Dr． qualifers generalizations，require considerable point is that the epreisent holiness movements are required for the reason that previous great religious movements，like the Evangelical re－ vival，have not secured all the ethical results they seemed to promise．Dr．Laidlaw thinks that new prominence＇inust be given to the mys－ Hic element of＂Christian piety，the principle of personal union to chrigt by faith．．．It must not odiflne itser to the claim of divine acceptance and pardon by faith in Christ alone，He ponts out that Ritschlandsm denles the drect fel－ Christ．and thing．heart to be Chribtianity， speaking of the attatnableness of christlan holinges lie quotes from William．Law．He says with great justice that much evangelical teach－ ing in refuting perfectionism has enlarged on indwelling sin till many Christian have come to disbelieve in victorious ，grace．When he says that the normal state of Christians or typical state of Christians according to Scrip． turé is＇entire sanctiflcation，he goes＇far be－ yond what has ever been affrmed an He says little about the Keswick move mént，with＂which＇he has＇identifled hitm＇ self．A frank and fair discussion of Keswly teachingrisi：中owever，much needed，and The British Weelyy；after refereing to the above， goes on to frdicate it a few sentences what has preyented many from regarding it with a Dr．Daje the charge that Protestantism from
shrenk from politics，and has regarded literatur and art with a certain measure of distrust ${ }^{\text {an }}$ godes on himself to say that It has hardly touched the new soclal and economic problems．such as the distribution of wealth or the relations of the Keswick teaching has made any contribu－ tion or ever will make any contribution in the direction indicated？Has the Keswick move－ mept taken a large and Christlan view of Hitera ture and art，and soclal，sclence，and political economy in the light of the Incarnation？So fas as we have read it has not done so．It has rather banned these subjects．Holiness move－ fruts，while they are intensely spiritual in their insplration．

We said in last fasue that the best report of the Methodist deputation to the Ontarlo Govern ment appeared In The Mall and Empire．When that statement was made，we had only noticed and compared what appeared in．The Mail and Empire in the second column of the ninth page， and what appeared in The Globe in the first column of the elghth page，concluting that that reference was the only report of the deputation． We found later a fuller．report in the seventh column of the elghth page of The Globe：which
 and Empire．We do not wlsh to make any point agalnst，The Globe，much less an unfair one，and having explained the error，with our apology we prestume our duty is discharged．

Rev．J．YanWyek，president of Hamilton Con ference，is．very ill．We
we will have better news．

## Manitoba and the Northwest．

## 

TESTIMONY TO THE VALUE OF THE LATE
IMMIGRATION CHAPLAINCY－MEMOR－
IAL SERVVCE－REVIVAL WORK－AN IN－
TERESTING MISSIONARY MEETING．
The attention now given throughout Canain
to the gubject of immigration，revives the question of the duties of the Methodist Church
to the incoming settlers．It has long heon felt to the incoming settlers．It has long beon felt that some kind of an organization，should ex ist in Winnipeg，that there should be some place where strangers could feel they have a right to
call to recelve a welcome and such information call to recelve a welcome and such in ormasion as they may require，and from which correspon dence could be carried on in the interests and of localities where weak congregations need to be strengthened by the additton of a desirable population．Readers of The Guardlau wiil remember that for one year this Winference had an immigration chaplait in Winnipeg，the Rev．Thomas Argue，than
whom none more competent could be found to give valuable advice，or to make strangers in a strange land feel at home．The church，how－ ever，had not the means to maintain an agent
of Mr．Argue＇s ability permanently in that of Mr．Argue＇s ability permanently in that po－
sition ；and as soon as this health，the loss of sition；and as soon as his health，the loss of
which had caused his temporary retirement which had caused herk，was restored，he was again appointed to the superintendency of a circuit，and the chairmanship of a district．The question of supplying the want which led to the commencement of an immigration chaplaincy has not since been solved，in now revives the matter In a letter dated art Moosomin，Assiniboia， March 23，in which he writes：
＂I am sorv nothing was done at the Confer－ epce of 1896 to perpetuate the office of Immi－ gration Chaplain in the city of Winnipeg，in
conivection with the Methodist Church．A great deal，of important work was done last year，
enough I think，to warrant the Conference in enough，I think，to warrant the Conference in of the interests of our denomination，and the comfort，direction and assistance of Methodist people coming from the old world；the United
States of America，and the other Provinces of our Dominion．Only a short time ago I received a letter from a gentleman，thanking me for in－ a lotter from a gentleman，anid encouragementit wifich led him to leave the United States and seek a home for himself and family in this western land．He after Missourl
diftance of＂eleven hundired miles
rough sunshine，rair and inud，＇finally reached his destination，north of the forty－ninth parallig．It．took him over two months to make the fourney，But the plucky man is here， wanderinga，and pray that God may abundantly wanderings，and pray that God may abundantly seal his interests with ours in this land of peace and hope and pleaty．His appreciation and thankfuiness for the change can best be ex－
pressea in his own words：I cannot too pressed in his own words：＇I cannot too
heartily thank you for the encouragement you instrument come here，and I trist you may be lagng others into this cou portunities to suit mom for thousands，and op－ honestly to caut most any persoa that wishes own，while make 1 live．＂
Sometimes，in connection with the All Peo－ ples，Miscion，familles or individuals are met whom it would be desirable to place in Eug－
lish－speaking settlements，where they would be abje to earn their living

## homes for themselves．

## th

 of the mission without making it a mere enc－ ployment bureau．
THE LATE REV. F. E. FLETCHER.
 B．A．，was the Rev．Frederick Ernest Flietcher on Sabbath in the Metbodist chureh，Virden Tu preached a fitting sreermont pastor of the circuit the text C Cor
$\times v, 57$ ，＂But thanks be unto God which givet xv，57，＂But thanks be unto God which give
us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ There，was a large attendance，as Rev．Ma
Tletcher，during the short time of his pastora heré，had endeared himself in the hearts of a
－other congregations as cother congregations as well as his own．
came to Virden after the June Couferre church，The transterred from the Fort tast
fromon he preached
fro text，＂We all do fade as a leaf，＂ from the text，＂We all do fade as a leaf，＂
all his bearers felt keenly that in himselt all his bearers felt keenly that in．himselt
tound the test illustration of the text．
life amongst the Virden people was marked die amongst the virden people was marke Master＇s cause．At the memorial service
R．T．of T＇s attended in．a bodyrihe having R．T．of T．＇s attended in．a boigy he having
a member of the order．Rev．Mr．，Tufts，in discourse，referred in tovchipg tepms to the and character of the deceasedn shoping his Toronto on the last day of February，and berind him a young wife，who devoted
ime and strength in ministerling to bis time and strength in ministering to his o
fort during his declining gays．The Metho tel which．was an order for a a beautiful wr hands upou the casiret． At the service the choir．rendered some
propriate pieces．An anthem；＂Where，ODea propriate piece
fa．Thy．Sting ？
Deathy beathy irand at the close the organist
synppathy haye been forwarded by the
offlials, Ladies' Aid and Epwortin League,

## medicine hat.

Mr. F. J. Reynolds, recording steward; write a few Hine regarding the Medicine Hat. Ci:
cuit, Caidiary District, of which Rev. R. A
Scarlett is the pastor. He says : "Although a so-called spectal services have been held dur Ing the winter. under the leadershilp of Rev. R
A Scarct we have triel to make evety service a special one for the harvest of sonls, and
have been very succeseful: We haye beent looking tiated us. The Christian people have been se on "fire, "and the Holy Splitit working through wé can the Volunteer Movement, the Chris tianis velunteering to go out one night a week
any home that' will open their doors and hold prayer-meeting, and the chiristian people volur teering to take charge of the meeting. tion service was held a few weeks agso,
five were admitted to fuil membership. heid a meeting of the congregation to matters of finance, at which meeting a resol circuit taken oft the missionary list, and b aciordance with this resohtion, make such r ninest at the coming Conference. The
Iso gave a unanimous. invitation to
Bro. R . also gave a unanimous. invitaty yoar
Scurlett to remain a second yeal WESLEY COLLEGE
Wednesday: March 24, the Y, M..C. A Weekly service was conducted by the presider
Mr. A. A. Thapson, and all excelient address. Carter: The officirs for the next Conference
year- are :' President, S. T. Robson ; Vice-Prefiyear are, Wresiten, Recording Secretary, A. E Wylie ; Treasurar, T. D. Prowi. The junior B.A. students haye elected to to

Rev. Dr. Maclean, chaifinin of Neepawa Dis trict, pald the chilege a. yisit this week, at
tended morning prayer, and spobe some encourt The Y. W. C. A. officers for the coming year dent, Miss Peacock: Recording Secretary, Miss
Harris; Cor responding Secretary, Miss Breen Harris; Corresponding S
Treasirer, Miss Dunfield.

ITEMS FROM ALL OVER.
Rev., James Woodsworth, Superintendent Mosiong, has gone to Dauphin to look att growing district. On returing, he will pro-
ceed eaist in coryection with his, official dutles. At. a meeting of the ©自ctal Board of the oted that Rev. G. Wi. Deini wo asked to remain be heartily approved" by the congregition, as Well as by the citizens generally : and that Mr. At Moose Jaw the Dastor, Rev. T. Ferrier.
engaged in. conducting special evquigelistic serThe Spectator, of Moobsomin, notes that special hurch of that town, with encouraging results. Rev, Messrs. H. McConeil and A. R., Aldrilage
 note that Mr: Arrue is able to be around aga he expects to take hisi pulpit next Sabbith
well attended last week. Last Sunday Mr. C. J. Atkinson, the evarigelist, was to holl well meeting. special services at Wolseley last week.
Revival servicess have been helid at the Mossy
River vapopintment on the Daupíin Missoñ; by Rev. E. J. Hopper. The whole neibibiborthood was stirr
Concluded on Marci 21. Mr. W. H. Hesson, of Port, Arthur, was toreed to leave through sick-
nesis during the second, week. Souls were azved, the church, was quilckened, and every d

## ment of the church feels the throb of life

Fort William, Rey. Oliver. Darwin, the pastor
was aide in the worli by Rev. J , W: Saunb of Port Arthur.
A. largely-attended meeting of the young peo-
of the Calgary Methodist church was held ple of the cailigry Methodist church was weld
list Thursad evening. when it. was decided to reorganize the Young People's. Society as an Porty signt the roll ias active and associate
members. The o ofors elected were Hon. President, Rev. A. ${ }^{2}$. Ross; President, H .
Trimble ; Secretary, F . W. Batitrick i Treasurer Miss L. Collins; Viee-Presidenta, J. W. Mitchell
Miss Smith, Miss Leta Janes and Mise L. Cush ing; Correepoinding Secretary, Miss E. J. Smith
Organist, Miss P. King

EDMONTON MISSIONARY MEETING

## Thie annual missionary service in the Meth

 crowded audience. Addresses were given by the Didẏmüs: The latter delig hited the paudience with therr earnent, simple vathos, as they sang In Cree, "I Am Comingi to the Cross,", TheRev. J. Dyke spoke oin the general misstonar work ot the church" and the great need of ai
Increase in the funds of the soclety. Rev. Mr Increase in the funds of the soclety. Rev. Mr on the mísision Aledt one of his bands of In
dians: at White :Whale Lake. numbering thirty Ramilies, was greatly hampered in its farming opitation tor want of suitable toois, They, had
only two ploaghs, three. inariows; aida an ofd
superannuated years ato, and a hay rake to
match. In thirty : white farmers bad no better tools tian those they would not do much better.
But amid ell the diffleulties the Indians. Were lodidng and industrious. With one net they rad caught seren thousand fish to sustain life Didymus then adâreessed the mieeting', willie Mc ${ }^{2}$ Donald acting as interpreter
Paul salds: I I amit thankful to see this day. My father had not such opportunites," and he also said thàt the: innisister therind hitw with a bad heart, but he pointed him to God, who has given
him a good hearti. The minister had taught hmur was bad to drink whiskey, ana he never sh things-and he honestiy tried to avold them: They lived in peace among themselves. When he was 'twenty-five years old he married as squaw, he had never scratched him, minister John scratched her. Many years azo. minister keeps them in his heart yet, and whll hold them as long as he has breath. He is thankfil to
the witte people because God has brought him to
see good and he would 11 ke to shake hands
with all his brothers.' Didymins sioke as ' followis: :" My friends. I speak, too. 1 do not know, very tar back, but ful to have been taught there is a God. I was
blindfolded like a man eleeping under a blanket ; but our eyes were uncovered, and the minister taught us here is a good road. follaw
it. He had no met met say but he said thig better all the time." .
 to the runds. of the Missioniary Soclety. Rev.
W. G. Blewett. Panl and Didymas, , eturned io the mission at White Whale Lake on Monday

## winnipeg, March; 30.

## Emachatero

## Londón Conference.

Glencoe-Rev. G. A. Copbledick M.A. B.D.
 Main Street and adjointng the church purchased,
and a frst-class

 propeitties in the Confereince. On' Sabbath; March 21, as the result of five weeks', special, ser
vices, in which the pastor, Rev, G. H . Cobble
 time by the Misses. Hall, serangelists; of Guelph
the rite of baptism . Fas administered to twelv adults, and about fifty, mositly gdilits. were wel
comed into the church by the pastor and leeders. The Epworth League, whose members were
particularly active in the services, has also recelved a large nccession to tts membership. a joards meld recently, the following resolution

 crowned the laboris of our pastor and ehurch,
assisted by the Misseg \#ant, and to 'exoress' to
 We have been revival which. we have enjoyed. for years, and
we rejoice to welcome so many into the church., -Advertiser.

## Bay of Quinte Conference.

'West ' Belleville,-Rex!' Dr. Cade' pastor. Thirty-two new membersicand ten catechumens
were received into the fellowship of the church by the pastor and his people, in the, presence of a large congregation, March 88.
Deseronto- - Rev. G. H. Copelatio, pastor. An aiccount has reached us conicerning the Sabbath
schioot reviev for which we have thot avfleien space The pastor and others toot part in th exercises, which were very much appreciated by the congregation. The singing of the sethool, led
by the croir, with Miss Battrick as or orenist. was very hearty. The report of thie home d partment. was listened to with great.pleasure and school stidylng the lessonis, all of whom are vigited'by W. Stuart and 's. Lowey at stated times. This home work has had atwonderful
 large 'school is wiell organized in every, depart:largee school is ievel organlzed in every, depart-
ment, and is contipually growing in effetency

## Toronto Conference.

Toronto, Gerrard Street Church-Rev. G. k Adami, pastor, writes Our Sunday-schiool Monday, March 28 and 29 , and were the most successsinl in the history of the school. In
the moring the pastor preached an inlustrated
sermon dressed by Rev. W: I Barkwell, B.A., and Mr.

 ing:" The chuich was crowde at each service,
miany
falling to gain admiselon to tie eventi
 again inled, every ehair from the class-rooins
being occuped. Never did the children , render more efficiently the various numbers on the
programme. Never tha they behave thembelves
the able suiperintendency of Mr. Johin S. Harker to hit work a fund ot eniersyi intelligence and consecrated manhood it would be hard to excel. year of work, full of expectancy, for even better thinge, and with the impetus from our arinf thought manifested, these expectations will, witil the blegsing of God, be surely met.
Toronito, Metropolitai
Toronto, Metropolitan Church.-Rev. I. Allen, M:A. A pastor: The twenty-fifth: aniniversary was
celebrated on the the inst. when sermons were preached by the Reyr, Dr. Carman, General. Siperintendent, and Chancellor Day, of Syricuse esting. It is intended to raise $\$ 7,500$ to reduce the debt, 95,000 of which was railsed on Sabbath and it is confidently. expected before the end of
 who took shön. Dr. Tifany, Dr. Potto añ Dr, Stephenson Dr. Potts alone survives.
Magnetewan.-Rev, H, S. Magee, pastor. We, fire. We' await further intelligence.

## Hamilton Conference.

Tratalgar Circnit--Rèvs. T. R. Clarke and E shemaari, pastors. In March we had the las Rakville $\because$ Kefsilv, of Pader. of Milton: Calvert. Strentsville E Eliliott, of Burlicgton.: ©
Clarke of Ancister, serence: Rev. J. VanWyclke. b.A. On March 1 anoointmients with great accentability an
mwer. He stayed with us ns. two of his vers intereatine lectures at fout Aiferent apoojntments. His lecture on. "Wo
man's Tonsue" created great finterest and nior than camme up to expectations: HIs le leturie on "What to Sav and Do at Home" whs conit vary succenteresting and in infitable time the is needed. We hope to be able to give a yoo
report at district meeting and Conference:

## Montreal Conference.

Portage du Fort.-Rev. R. Eason, pastor There has been, an awakening of interest in the mision, connected With epecial services keld for
 version, but the most apparent result is rien
in the peneral quackening by the Spirit of . Fod of giritual life among the people ni God. The of an the Protestant denominations, much inter est has been manifested; and we beliéve nor: awakening his resulted than has appetred on the glory of God. The pastor, Rev. R. Eason,
by his powerful preaching, earnestaess, zeal.
assiduity and wisdom, has greatly endeared assiduity and widom, has greatly endeared

## Transfers.

nd ipresidents concerned. in correspondence and, consuitation with the General Superin
dent, have effected thie following transfers into Hamiton Conuference.
2. W. C. Beer, ont of Bay of Quinte Conference Int London Conference. Bay of Quinte Conference.
4. W.-Bucker, out of Ray of Quinte Con. ference into Montreat Conference.
5. G. N. Davis, out of Montreal Conference ${ }^{\text {nto Bay }}$. Wof Quintie Comfarence: F. Wilson, out of Toronto Conference 7. Gamiton Conference . Adams, out of Toronto Conference nto Hamilton Conferenc
8. T. Tovell, out of Hamilton Conférence into
9. J. VanWyck, out of Hamiton Conference
10. s. Cleaver, Mout of British Columbla Con-
erence, G. Turk out of Manitaba and Norts 12. J. C. Speer into Totonto Conference. British Columbia Conference:
13. E. T. Badgley out of Bay of Quinte Confer 14. Wm. Peck
14. Wm. Peck (superannuated), ut op Montreal
15. Geo. Hartley (superannuited), out
ronto Conference into Hamilton, Conference.
16. D. Cattanach (superannuated, out of To
ronto Donfefence into Hamiliton Conference.
17 George Browi (gaperananuated, ore oft of
Bay of Quinte Conference into Toronto Conter-
18. Joseph Rawson supernuperary, out of
Mantoba and Northweat Coniferemee into L
 Into. British Columpia Conference. Con
20. C. W. Follett, out of Newfongland Con
 No: 12 May 11, Nos $_{2} 13 ; 14 ; 15 ; 16,17,18 ; 20$
forthwith. No. 19 October 1. 1896,

Principal Flanders of Stanstead College, PQQ. sends uh a chery strongly worded reselution adopted by the faculty of that institution condemnatory of the publicity given oy the press
geierally, respecting the prize-fight with lately

## 6 <br> copmalo

Lady Aberdeen delivered a lecture bofore the
Chicago University on April 1 . Thls was an nusual ocenirence
The Book Steward officiated at wesley church. Hamilton, on sunday last, Her Excellency Lady. Aberdeen has ntro
duced an organization to be known as the Vic torian order the destigio of which in to raise Vic number of well-trained nurses. It is likely a
Mrs. Mary E. Hammond, the wife of one of our ministers, is the president of a newly-organ-
ized branch of the W. C. T. U. for K-ingston Rously. W President 'and
President and Mrs. McKinley have given two Washington-one to their relations, House ther to the visilting neighbors from their the home, at both of which wine was banished

Mr. and Mrs. Van Norman, and Miss. Van
Norman, Oakland, Man., were recently the repients of beautiful addresses, accompanied Hith a handsome ped-reom set and beaver sauntlets, , by their rriends. Mss van Norman noition of organist.
Wesleyan ministers in England, recently passed o his reward. 'After laboring for several years M important circuits, he was appointed Home Sissionary Secretary, and took an active part
specialy in missions in rural districts. His eath is a great loss to the church. He attended he Ecumenical Conference in Washington, when
evisited Toronto, and preached in Trinity church.
Rev. Dr. Withrow is "likely to have
very successful European tour, com-- very successful Huropean tour, com-
mencing in
correspondence pergons who Intend to accompany him ; among others are the Rev. T. J. Mansell, of Dominton Simpson, of Vankleék Hill. We the Rev. James Simpson, of Vankleek Hill. We congratuIate
these brethren on the prospective pleasure and profit of the trip. "We understand that some
The Rev, J. Ossian Davies, of Bournemouth, speaking at the induction of his brother at the chagregational church, Beckenham;' maintained prophet wonld outlive the priest The command of yegus was not, he said, "Go ye and amuse, Transatlantic anocdotes, go ye and perform mysterious rites," or "Go Fe and robe your-
selves in garments feartilly. and. Fondertully
 out frist and foremost tíey must preach it. Mr. Isaact Wilson, Toronto Junction, has long member, both as local preacher' and class-leader. In the latter capacity he watches over more than nost of the took place at his residence, at whica pent tn profitable. A considerable time was concluded with ginging and prayer. All presnt were delighted, and tendered a very cordial ote of thanks to Mr. Wilson and his daughter

Rev. Messrs.' Hunter and Croseley have been ahoring in Sherbrooke, P.Q., during the last wited in the services. On Sabbaths the have united, in the services. On sabbaths the eyan-
gellsts occupied diferent churches, and in the held. All the services are crowded, and great ne meeting the evangelists made an earnest appeal, first, to persons who had been converted inter fifty years of age, only four stood up ; only five between thirty, and forty, and about fifty between the ages of twenty and thirty; but converted under twenty years of age.
Third year,-Rery. J. J. Fergusin, M.A., B.D. Weston; T. B. Trimble, Teeterville.
Second year,-Rev. G. H. Cobjiedck, M.A. B.D., Glencoe.

Rev. Fi: Vo Mounteer has been invited to
assume the pastorate of Cherry Valley Circuit next conference.
Rev. G. S. Clepdinnen has been invited to
A)

For Toronto Readers_Spring Cleaning, In or In connection With Doers. work of the Fred Victor Miesion there are many deserving men Finter. Work is what they require. A card or recelve immediate attention
$\qquad$ FISH,

The elosing exercises of the Ontario Veterin ary College recently held, were extremely grat1 Hing to the management, and to the many
friends of that- widely-fnown finstitution, a they gave evidence of a most, successful term The college is now affliated with Taronto Unl
versity. A feature of this year's closing wa
a successfoll banguet, at which the Minister o Edeation and seteral Parliamentarians and representa
speeches.

## APPEAL TO THE POPE.

## trued by Forty.ine Litheral Mcmbers ot

## ness Leo XIII.:

Most Holy Father,-We, the undersigned memof Commons of Canada, and representing therein the Liberal party, present ourselves before your
Holiness as respectiful and devoted chllaren of Holiness as respectiul and devoted children en
the Holy Church, to complain of the existence mizht be extremely dangerous to the constitutional liberties of this country,
the interests of the church itself.
Your Holiness has already been made aware of the conduct and attitude of certain prelates who, during the general elections in this coun-
try in the month of June last, intervened in a violent manner in restraint of electoral
freedom, taking sides openly for the Confreedom, taking sides openly for the con-
servative party againgt the Liberal party, and golng so far as to. declare guilty of grievous sin
those of the electors who would vote for thê those of the electors who would
Sincerely attached to the institutions of our
conntry, which exsure to us Catholice the most complete liber eq, we respectiully represent to urder which we live, dind for which your holi-
ness has many times expressed sentiments of ness has many times expressed sentiments of
admiration and confidence, can only exist under admiration and confidence, can only exist under
a perfect electoral freedom. Far be it from a perfect electoral freedom. par
us to refuse to the clergy the plenitude of civil
and political rights. The priest Is a citizen,
and we would not for, a single instant deprive and we would not of expressing his opinion on
him of the
any matter submitted to the electorate, but when the exerclae of that right develops into violence and when that violence, in the name of religion, goes to the extent of making a g is an abuse of
of a purely. political act, there
authority, of which the consequences cannot but be fatal, not only to constitutional liberty, but,
to religion itself. if, in a country such as ours; to religion itselp. If, in a country such as o
with a population conststing of persons of
ous creeds, and wherein the Protestant nominations are in the majority, Catholics did tion the same political freedom as testant fellow-countrymen, they would, ipso part which they are entitied to take in the Government of the country, with the possibinty,
moreover, of conflicts between the various
groups of the population, which history shows to be ever fraught with danger.
Then, again, an active and violent intervenThen, again, ar active and violent in political
tion of the clergy in the domain of
questions submitted to the people must of necessity produce amongst the great mass of the
Catholic population a degree of frritation manifestly prejudicial to that respect which religion and lts ministers should ever inspire and com-
mand. Some twenty years ago his Holiness
Piss pius the insor of the Pontifical throne. acting through the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda,
deemed it his duty to put a stop to certain abuses of a similar character, and forbade the Eminence Cardinal Taschereau was able to guide the Church in Canada, but since old age the abuses to which your illustrious predecessor
bad put a stop have begun again, and threaten once more to create tronble among us, and to
compromise not only Catholic interests in this compromise not oniy Catholic interests in this our population.
Agsin aflrming our absolute devotion to the
falth of our fathers and to the Church, of which you are the supreme head; affirming our respect and attachment for the person of your aegis and protector, we beg that your Holiness aegis and protector, we beg that your Holiness
will renew in our behalf the most wise prescrip-
tions and probibitions of your predecessor tions and probibitions of your predecessor:
protect the consciences of the Catholic electors, protect the consciences of the calouncelect by the
and thus secure peace in our counfro
union of religion and liberty; a union which your Holiness has many times extolled in those
imumortal encyclicals whose precious teaching we deaire in all things to follow ; and, lastly, dress
tion.
Ott

## Ottawa, October, 1896.

## THE PAPAL ABLEGATE.

Editor of Christian Guardtan :
Dear Sir,-It would seem that by whateve
authority, or in whatever capacity Mgr. Merry del Val comes to Canada, hls visit is fraught
with danger both to the peace and harmony of the country. One is Burprised. that Pro
testants who aided by voice, pen, vote and in-
fuence in defeatlng the Conservative Govern fuence in defeating the Conservative Govern ence the advent of a foreign envoy from the
Pope, who says he is coming here to settle the Mope, who says hool question.
It will be interesting to consider two phases
of his mission. First, by whose authority is he
brought here? Second, for what purpose is he coming?
As one might expect, the Laurier Governmen
deny any official connection with his visit. A the same time, all the facts which tave so far that he comes at the instance of the Goverament, pircation to the Pope to send the Ablegate?
The Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Mr. Laurier's
Solicitor-General, and Mr. Charies Russell, the angent of Mre. Laurier's Government in London
Gog., both Roman Catholics. It would be ab
surd to say that these two offleers of the Laurier Government both went to Rome in their private
capacity for that puriose. They are both in the pay of the Government, and neither of them
Would have presumed privately to take the reaponsibility of doing an act which places the
fate of the Government in the balance, and may porting a speech made by Mr. Fitzpatrick in Quebec the other day, credits bim with'saying
that he was backed up by sufficent authority
for the business. It was reported ina for the business. It was reported in a newspaper
recently, professing to quote a high authority, that Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Russell presented a lic members of the Senate and Commons, in eluding Mr. Laurier and all the Catholic mem-
bers of his Government, of whom there are about thirty in the Commons," asking the Pope "that a delegate be sent to settle the question," so, then an application by private individuals all the circum no authority to do lt. Taking
conclusion is inevitable that consideration, the conclusion is incvitable that Mr. Laurier and his
Government are Implicated in the transaction, and the move was made for their benefit, concurrence. They may and do rhelter them-
selves behind the excuse. that there was selves behind the excuse that there was n Second. For what purpose is the Ablegate
coming? it cannot be as an arbitrator. Whyy different per be said to be indifferent on this question. He
is not coming merely as an arbitrator between
the the Catholic Liberale and the bishops, or h
would not have expressed surprise that Mr
Greenway was proceeding with his Greenway was proceeding with his legisiation
and, moreover, the bishops had no say in his was coming to investigate the question, an to "remove the controversy." He cannot "re Mr. Greenway, or at least one of them, has
agreed to be bound by his decision. Mr. Greenway evidently is not so bonndi. Therefore, un less Mr. Laurier has agreed to ablde by the scope of his authority, which is extremely im probable. The best opinion appears to be stated
about as follows: There is a dispute between Mr. Laurter and his followers on the one hand ing Separate Sehools in' Manitoba, and Mi Laurier insisting upon the settlement he made
with Mr. Greenway, which does not with Mr. Greenway, which does not give Separ-
ate Schools. The Ablegate comes here clothed
it is said. with tull panal it is said, with full papal authority. He wil
investigate the whole question, and after con-
sidering it from the standpoint consttututional of the church, be will state his cenclugion Mr . Laurier and the bishops. If this decision
ts in favor of Separate Schools, Mr. Laurier is in favor of Separate Schools, Mr. Laurier must
kiss, the rod, or try gome new move to extricate
himself. If the decison is way settlement, then the bishops must submit or be deposed. It is, however, more than prob middle course to which both parties must com in lifie. The interesting point will be whether
the gacriftee that will involve to Mr. Laurier
can be borne by him without orertrow Government.
In the meantime, Protestants must clearly see the people supposed they had settled, is removed to a new and foreign forum, whose Judgment ma have Separate Schools.
The dangers to Canda are-(and we must Pope)-that a certain proportion of our citizens are to be coerced by a foreign potentate into
the acceptance of terme to which they do not agree. Also, that if once a precedent of this
kind be established, the Pope kind be establshed, the Pope will be the jurls-
diction hereafter to settle educational dignutes E. COATSWORTH, JR.

## THE CONVERSION OF SABBATHSCHOOL SCHOLARS.

## The great progress which Sabbath-schools have made-ir regard to the numbers which tem of teaching which is adopted-in the many the generil efficiancy of all the agencies which are employed in this branch of the work of the church of Christ, is matter of profound thank* fulness to God. What has been accomplished Pulness to God. What has been accomplished is an augury of what can still be done. The present is full of promise for the future. seems to us that the ultimate object. of all Sabof the acholars. Now, this is confessedly a most worthy and grand object. It may demand mucı care, and the application of tireless efrort. Surely any labor of the paithful teacher to mould and fashlon and adorn human character as it presents itseli among the children of his or her class, is well-spent labor, and will ber remembered among the best doings of his or her life. The teacher will do well to remember that the bandman is careful in the preparation of the soil and.the selection of the seed from which he expects to reap a zolder harvest. So should we be in seeding the virgin soll-the immortal minds-which Goi has committed to us duriag the hours spent in their sabbath-school instruc- tion. How different are our scholars from those ceased its warning, and whose race is well-nigh run; upon whom God's eternal race is will will fall in the awfulness of their doom. Upon such persons

you might not be able to make any impression of your most winsome smile or plous exertion. man depravity so fully taught in the Bible.
Hence our contention that teachers should seek the conversion of all. their scholars. Crime, however, has not polluted thelr belng, nor has
remorse poisoned them with. its sting. The
"moral leprosy," which defiles the very touch, has not, at least, affected their health or
vitiated life at its fountain. It generally tak years of effort on the part of the young to
efface the image of goodness which a pious mother's hand impressed upon the character of her child. Depravity tn order to its full deand revel amidst the scenes of sin. Happily for us who degire the moral welfare of society, this
development has not been reached by the childevelopment has nat-seen reached of our Sabbath-schools. Their hearts are
dren ot
yet comparattrely tender. They would now yet comparatively tender. They would now
shudder at the forms of evil which a course of
crime and sin would render familiar to their VIew. If the sculptor will apply himself for years this field of effort, surely no pains ought to be spared in order to the teacher's efflciency in the in the Sabbath-school. Canova. that great mas. orms of beauty, spent long years of paticnt toil in reaching that perfection of art which has done to make the dead marble to become almost to bring tnto beautiful forms of real, spiritual

This training or fitness is not intellectual or iterary purely, although both of these qualificatons are proper, and to a certain extent must could the teacher do in forming human minilg with a proper lmage ? Knowledge, righteousness and true holiness imply intelligence. Still, the work of the Sabbath-school if they constitute ness for the successful performance of thls work in saving the souls of the children committed to their care, must themselves be in communi-
cation with the spiritual worId. Their natures must be under the ganctifying grace of Christ. If you place two harps in the same room, sound." So when the grace of God has thrilied our souls, bringing sweet moral music out of us as from instruments played upon by the fingers of Golling song. How is it posslble for scholars o remain indiferent to the ssubject of their attention by the tremulous utterances spiritual-minded teachers? No mere advance-
ment in ever perfect it may be, which under the will bound the degite of the devout teacher. The love of Christ is burning passion; rising in intensity with be satd that in proportion as this takes possession of the teacher will success crown the
exertions put forth 1 m the Sabbath-school. This aid of God in answer to prayer. A teacher who attends the sehool with prayerful interest-who prays in order to be prepared for the task
assigned-who prays when performing the work and who follows the work with earnest pleadngs to God for his blessing, cannot fail. We
would advise all Sabbath-school teachers to beame as intelligent as possible, but be sure to
add to this, deep, growing, active religious

## wis.

## Trinity Medical College.

At the last business meeting of the Y. M. C A., the following offcers were elected Por 1897-98: Hogg ; Frrst Vice-President, Chas. Service, B.A. Vice-President, To be elected from frst year Recording Secretary. Mr. Henderson: Corresponding Se
The year's work has been very successiul, stuentis and professors alike manifesting a deep
fintereat in the weekly meetings. -The addresses bave been bright, attractive, and spectally The sympathy and hearty col men.
maie the society a dod the retiring officers to dents. The hand-book has been of great assistance to the studente, especially first year men who have found the hints and suggestions of ssued next term, and intending students should meeting it was suggested that arranzements be made to meet all incoming trains, and assis students coming to the city, for the flrst time.
in securing suftable boarding-houses. The honorary president will be pleased to comm

Rev. Dr. William McDonald, visiting the offee of Zion's Herali, March 1, which was his following message for bis triends among i
readers : "I am glad I have llved so lon sorry I have not lived better. But I have good hope, through grace, of meeting all my old as-
sociates in the house not made with hands,
eternal in the heavens."

## Church News

## British Columbia Conference.

Victoria West--Rev. J. P. Hicks, pastor. On had been hoping to get the help of Fev. J. McKean, evangelist, but were digappointed. A few
brethren gave us help. God blessed us from th first, and during the four weeks nearly thirty
souls were converted to God. The pastor suggerted that we wind up the meetings by a society tea-meeting on March 8-everything free, of
course. The church, was full, and the meeting took the form of singing and prayer, testimony from the young Christians, counsel from the older ones, arrangements for meeting in classes, responded to by two or three children was the way of salvation. I never saw a church our finances? Well, we meetings scarcely thought of them, during the announced the immediately afterwards it wis be held on March 21 and 22 , and that. on that Official Board funds. Some smiled and shook preached church, Nanaimo, and nearly halt the require amount was ratsed, and on Monday evening the balance was readily guaranteed. There were
two novel features about the Monday nizht met ing-the fountiful teat provided by the ladies was free to all, without charge for admission presidents of the Conference-Ress. C. Bryant F. Betts (chairman of the district). T. W. camstance. We all had "a good time:"

## riontreal Conference.

Webbwood Mission--Rev. P. A. Jourdan,
pastor. The anniversary services were held on Sunday and Monday, March 21 and 22. On Sunday morning the pastor preached on "The
Permanence of Good Deeds," and in the evening day." Both subjects were dealt with in a very able and interesting manner, especianly that of gave a most interesting account of what wome had done in the past, and pointed out the maaz opportunities now presenting themselves it consecrated womanhood, especially urging the young women to use the influence which the On the following evening a social gathering tool was a num most enjoyable evening was spent. Business and pleasure were comblned. A subscription wa debt, up to free the church and parsonage o Fund." The amount required was $\$ 360$ what amount was received with the exception of a doubt of securing from some not present. Thi makes. over $\$ 1,200$ raised on the mission, for
all purposes, since June, 1896, when Mr . Jour dan became our pastor To those who know th Webbwood cause, this splendid advancement wil speak for itself, and stamp the members of
the Webbwood Methodist mission as generous givers. Webbwood will very soon be self-sup
Frelighsburg--Rev. F. Tripp, pastor. Wit thers' we desire to express our gratitude to Go for the measure of success which has been at-
tributed to us during the year. Our feld is somewhat extensive, and membership not large plenty of room for aggressive work, The bridge, were fruit tul of good to the membership and a lew were brought into the enjoyment o
saving grace. The trustees of our parsone saving grace. The trustees of our parsonage met
a few weeks ago, and it was decided to make extensive repairs, beginning at the foundation heating apparatus by way of a furnace, beavitifying and healthifying by lumber, paint and waper, make entre internal of the building, which in the town. We were favored by the Pie house Ministerial Association of the district of Hedford on Monday, March 22 , in the village of Stan
bridge, which was certainiy a means of 1nsptra tion. The Fev. A. E. Sanderson, of West Brome furnishad the sermon for criticism at the after-
noon session, after which a very profitabie time was spent in discussion on the homiletical and exegetical construction of the sermon. At the close of the segsion the brethren were furnished
their tea by the ladies in the lecture-room of the church, which was a bountiful repast, and Jadies in this regard. Tho meeting of the evening was public, the attendance good, and the programme was excellent. The Rev. Mr. Ashe assoclation, occupied the chair. The Rev. Mr. Jackson (Congregational), of Brigham, Eave us.
an address on "The Pastor and the People," The work should be mustual and reciprocal. The
Rev. Win. Howttt, B.D., of Sutton, gave an instructive address on "Mistakes Between the Laity and Clergy," laying particular emphasis
on the fact that the entire membership should on the fact that the entire membership should a scholarly address on "The Church for the Times." It should be adapted to the age and
needs of the people; it should be spiritual
educational, liberal, social, and, above all,


## London Conference.

Teeswater.--Rev. A. K. Brks, pastor. Special Eervices were held during the winter, which
were graclously owned of God, in the ouicken-
ing of believers and the salvation of souls. The ing of believers and the salvation of souls. The ber of men, mostly heads of familles, who gave
themselves to Christ. Miss Sadie Willams lovine exhortations to yield to the Holy Spirit' strfvings, mint he reconciled to God. Her ex-
nositions of Scripture were sound and convincing. The church has sufferen severely by the removal of several ond and spiritnal ennfition
fannles; its financial ane
however. is very gratifying. The Sabbath school and Epworth League are doing well. and to the full extent of their ability.
Harrow,-Rev, W. H. Cooper, pastor. Sunnever. to be forgotten by the hundreds who
attended the services in our church. The pas-
tor baptized forty-four adnits, and received into the church 120 new members. It was a grand to them the right-hand of fellowship, and welcored them into tbe church.
March 21, tbe pastor baptized seven adults, and
received into the church fourteen new members. received into the church fourteen new members.
On Sunday, March 28 (D.V.) another large class will be received into the church. Alur Minnis
meetings lasted four weeks. Bro. Alex. Minat rendered us efficient assistance the first week.
Then Evangelists Connolly and Struble came 10 our help. They are workmen that need not
be ashamed. They work together in perfect harmony, and are both clear, strong preachers
of the greal truths of the Gospel. Never wis. the Gospel preached in Harrow more powerfully. Spirit. Old and young sinners and backsliders
came to the altar for pardon of sin until the came to the altar for pardon of sin until the
Beekers Dumbered 250 souls, most of whorn
professed saving faith in Jesus. Our meeting professed saving falth in Jesus. Our meetion
were of the old-fashioned sort, all our converis coming to the altar, and there before God ani men seeking the norgiveness orlval meetings at
pastor to contlnuing the revice
oxley appointment with success, and ts assisted Oxley appointment with success, and is assiste. men at the altar the first evening at Oxley, and
the work goes on. We give God all the praise.

## Toronto Conference.

Eglinton.-Rev. G. Webber, pastor. The anni-
versary of the Methodist church was held on Sunday lagt, March 28. Conductor Snider,
Rev. E. E. Scott and Rev. G. Webber preached G. W. Southcott sang at njght to the great de
light and proft of the people. The oferin asked was $\$ 100$, and we are pleased to say the full amount and a little over was placed on
the plates. It was a good and successful annithe plat
Mimico.-Rev. C. E. Perry, pastor. A series of evangelisttc services, extending over five
weeks, resulted in the conversion of more than Weeks, resulted in the conversion of more than brethren from the vicinity, for whose ald he was thankfu].

## Montreal Wesleyan College Missionary Notes

On Tuesady evening, March 16, the lecture hal a large audience, assembled to witness the secon sessional entertainment of the college Mission-
ary Soclety. Rev. Principal Shaw presided. Dr. S. P. Rose delivered a most spal mustcal talent of the city conovening
This auxifiary of the general soclety is
steadily parsuing its policy of sending out and steadily pursuing its policy of sending out an
supporting a misalonary in Chentu, China. expect to present a creditable increase in the A new feature of the work is the enlisting
the sympathies of the various young people' societies of the Montreal Conference and else The soclety gratefully acknowledges some
Hiberal subscriptions from past students and truste that members of the Guild who have no yet remitted their membership fees, will
fachlitate the labors of the Executive by doing so at their earliest convenience, and thus secure
for themselves the right of , voting on the com-
ing election of the candiate.

Yonge Street Mission, Toronto.
This mission is at 203 Yonge Street, and owos
its existence largely to Mr. J. C. Davis. The Its existence largely to Mr. J. C. Davis. The
late Mr. W. H. Howland was deeply interested regularly held, and much good has resulted. Some most abandoned persons have been re-
claimed, and requests for prayer are often made A free breakpast is given on Sunday mornings.
At one of the recent ones 500 pounds of bread, consumed. Dr. Munhall is holding very successful meet-
Ings on the Pactic eoast. As a result of his
work in Oakland, Cal., 600 professed conversion.

REV. J. W. SAVAGE-Bro, Savage wits born in Yorkshire, England, in 1829. He was a was a devoted minister of the Gospel. He atwas started in the time of John Wesley, for the sons of Wesleyan ministers. He thought of
studying medicine, but his conversion turned the current of his life, and fred with missionanother direction, and with his brother Willian Who survives him, he came to Canada and en-
tered the ministry here in 1854 . He was statered the ministry here in 1854. He was sta
tioned among other places at the following Prince Albert, Uxbrldge, Orangeville, Albion, ears of faithful gervice, he retired from the
"active work" in 1895 . Hs resided In Toronto,
but while on a visit to Peterboro,' he was but while on a visit to Peterboro' he was
stricken with his-fatal illness. The glorious eality of the Gospel was truly tested and founc
supremely satisfactory in his life and closing
days. In dream and waking moments visions of the Saviour were afforded him that caused
him to say, "Glory ! Glory!" Power of speech failed for more than a week before he
died, but by suggestive signs and exultant expression he showed his trust in Christ. 'He died
on Monday. March 8 , and a funeral service was Which was attended by many of his ministerial and appreciative address, in which he bore teatinobleness of sout. He spoke of him as "one
who was willing to talke any work assigned to Lord, never striving for the more important sitions. He ever esteemed it the greateest privi-
lege, and the higbest honor, to earnestly preach lege, and the higbest honor, to earnestly preach
the glorious Gospel, and strove not so much to make his preaching eloquent, as effective, in that can be viewed with satisfaction in the last in Bro. Savage, and by song, sermon and social converse he won many souls for Christ. Nothing in this the mantle of his departed father seemed try he seldom saw lesis than 300 gould saved in
exch year. Bro. Savage was a racy writer of each year. Bro. Savage was a racy writer of
both prose and poetry, and at the time of his
death he was engaged in preparing a historical work, for, the press. Now, he has gone
to his abundant reward. His intense love for
bis Savlour, his rapturous erijopment of song, and the grateful greetings of the many
souls saved through his efforts, many of whom have gone before him, must make Bro. Savage feel very much at home, in the pres.
and in the fellowship of the good.

## R. N. Burns.

HOPE-Andrew Hope was born in the village of Hetton, Durham, England, in 1823 , and
dled from pneamonia, after an iliness of three this country, and settled in Lloydtown. Shortly after his arrival he was convicted of sin, under the influence of a sermon preached in the old
Lloydtown church, by Rev. W. McDonagh, then stationed on this flela. His text was; And if the righteons scarcely he saved, Where shall the Christ. For twenty-five years he was librarian in the Sabbath-school, and even till the time of hla death, manifested great interest in this department of work, and was always found in hls of his life, he appeared to be ripening for glory. and he declared he never enjoyed the service of Christ as he then did. We mlas him from
his accustomed place, yet we are assured that with him it las been an advancement from the leaves a widow and three bons to mourn his lose.
. Geeo. W. Robingon.
TURNER-Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, rellict of
the late Edmund Turner, was born in Cornwall, England. Most of the time since coming to this country was spent in the township of Fullarton,
where two sons are now residing. Mrs. Turner's ather being a zealous Methodist of the olden time, she was ralsed under Methodist infuences; yet
it was not 1 nutil the later years of her life that Carlingiord appointment for a number of years was of a most - harmonions and serviceable character, and atthough spending a good deal of her time with a married daughter (Mrs. Owen),
in Toronto, she still retained her membershlp of the Rev. Charles Deacon-are'all, I believe in the service of God, and cherish the hope of
meeting her in heaven. Her filness was of short duration, and her death somewhat sudden. Sh hassed of her daughter, in the eighty-first year of her age. She was laid to rest in Carlingiord ceinetery, in
resurrection.
KINGDON.-Richard Kingdon was born in with his parents when eigit yoars of age. They settied in the nelghborhood of Peterboro', where
his youth was spent. During that period he was his youth was spent. During that period he was
not permitted to enjoy many educational dd.
vantages, and he learned the trade of a potter,
in order that he mlght procure the means to
educate himself for the work of the Christian
ministry. ministry. This sphere of labor he never en coupled with a slight impediment of speech
which he thought would be detrimental to sucwhich he thought would be detrimental, to suc
cessful work in that capacity. No date can b
assigned for the time when assigned for the time when a change of hear
took place, for from a child he walked in the
way of God's commandments, and delighted to way of God's commandments, and delighted to
do his will. In his later years his time and
talents were devoted to God and his cause. He talents were devoted to God and his cause. He United States, working at his trade. Wherever vant of Christ. Nearly nine years ago he came
to East Selkirk, Manitoba, and be associate to East Selkirk, Manitoba, and he associated was to see the Master's kingdom built' up, and
to this end he lived and labored. For the last six years he held the position of recording
steward on the Selkirk mission, But in' the Sabbath-school he excelled. He was the chll dren's irlend, of a quite. unassuming dispoflock, and "by them his loss. is most deeply
mourned. He lived near to God mourned. He lived near to God, and when the
gummons came to him on March 4, 1897, he was prepared to put off mortality for life. "The
memory of the just is blessed."
J. W. D. GLASS.-Wm. Henry Glass was born in
Devonshire, England, July 20,1849 and on January 27, 1897, fell asleep in Jesus. On
February 4, 1871, he was married to Elizabeth Ann Pugsley, and shortly afterwards came to lived happily together until his death. - He was
converted to God in the twenty-fifth year of his age, under'the ministry of the Rev. John
Hunt, and at once consecrated his all to th service of Christ and his churcb. He possessed great torce of character, and speedily developed gent grasp of truth, snd a wide knowledge of
the Wrd of God. He was an ardent lover of and was a Sabbath-school teacher, for nearly a quarter of a
centary. His nelghbors who knew him best often spoke of him as a model man and a mode Cfiristian. Although suffering much from an months of his life, he was always bright and weakness, and yet full of sweet peace and in tense gladness. He had committed all his in
terests to God, and ermply waited the coming of the heavenly charlot. As his life was beaus
tiful, so his death was triumphant and glorious As the shadows. Were gathering around him, he said, "I am not afrald to die." Then exhorting him, to meet him in heaven, and committing
his dear wile to the care of his sons, he passer his dear wife to the care of his sons, he passed
sweetly into the realms of eternal day, leaving
a. wife, four sons and two danghters to mourn his loss and bless his memory.
FORFAR.-Elizabeth Forfar, whose maid:n
name was Johnson, was born in Halton county, April 12, 1826. Hcr father came from the
Hlghlands of Scotland, with a large family several of whom have passed away. Our de-
parted sister was reared in the Presbyterian ing, being thoroughly, versed in the Bible and the Shorter Catechism. She was married to The wilon was a happy one, Some time after wards they both became consistent chrich mem-
bers. For seventeen years Waterdown was bers. For seventeen years Waterdown wa
their residence. In. 1883 they removed to To
ronto, and Mrs. Forfar became a zealous chyirch worker. Her husband died of paralysis five years ago. About eighteen months ago ghe
united with Batharst Street church, and was most faithful in her church life. Her inf wance
for good was powerful. She died Fehrary for good wan powerful. She died February 18, In herus.

[^0]elght times that of our Dominion. They would
form a phalany six abreast. winding three and orm a phalany six abreast, winding three and DEEKS'.-George Deeks was born December 183 father Jokn Deeks, in thed years of service as sergeant in the British army.
In 1856 he was married to Melinda Reid, and subsequently removed to Morrisburg, where he died suddenly of apoplexy March 2, 1897. Camphe but under the ministry of Rev. Alex. 1879. Rro. Deeks was naturally of a very amifuences of divine grace possessed in a marked egree that love .Which "is not easily provoked, spirit endeared him to all; his sound judgment made him a valuable member of the Quarterly
Board, while his consistent life, his loyalty to he church, and his faithfulness do means of grace, made him a power for good. It may
be said of him as of Barnabas, "he was a good side came unexpectedly. Ho was, however, "ready "Jesus is our only refuge." He leaves a widow nd six dutiful chifdren, three sons and three aughters, to mourn his depirture.

HANES.-Jacob Hanes was born in Sharo N.Y., or October 21, 1808 . When he was a year tands. Hown, near where Morrisburg. now Weegar, in 1830, and again in 1857, to Mry. yrus Robertson, who, with tiwo sons and fou ne stage coach he kept a tavern in Mariatown ers irom Toronto to Montreal Althoul strongly opposed to Methodism, yet being deeply nded the the death of his first wife, be atand was soundly converted. At once he chopped down his sign-post, quit tavern-keeping, and This was in 1857, and for forty years he continued an active and consistent member of church through which he found salvation. emoveri to Morrisburg, where he died fn perfect eace, early on Sunday mórning, March 7, 1897. meetings, and attended all with reach. Cast in a sterner mould than some others, his religious heneath the sharp rebuke and unwelcome advice ould be discerned the sincere purpose to do his duty. He was confined to bis bed but a few amily prayer, then called for his spectacles, that he might read his Bible, but in a moment or
two hls spirit took its filight, "and he was not or God took him." (W. Timberlake.
ELLIOTT.-Mrs. John Elliott was born in Victorla county, and died in Desboro', Grey
county. When quite young she was converted under the preaching of Rev. J. R. Gundy, and
some time afterward united with the Methodist Church, remaining for twenty-flve years a faithChurch, remaining for twenty-flve years a Paith
ful and true member, untli February 1, 1897, when she joined the ehurch trjumphant. H $c \mathrm{~F}$ all. During the seventeen years she spent in Desboro' her influence for good was very great. During her last long illness she was not only resignied but, cheerful and happy. To Fisit her loved ones, but chee time beiore she left us God granted her a brie slimpse of the giory beyon, to which she was journeying. A husband. pour sons, and a daughter remain behind, but ar't following her
to heaven; her husband being a falthful classeader ond, yol preicher her oldest son caso bationer for the ministry in the Manitoba Conference, a younger zon a licensed exhorter, an
all of them earnest Christian workers. MILLS.-James Edwin Mills pasised away to
God Marck 12,1897, at the age of fity-flye years. For thirty-three years he was a devoted
member of the Methodist Church. He was born member of the Methodist Church. He wast at Carlisle, Ont., where he spent his youth and early manhood with his parents and friends in the fear aind love of God. On July 1, 1863, he
was married to Mary Chapman, and in 1883 he came to reside in the city of Hamilton, and united with Zion Tabernacle church. His wife the earthly life of one peculiarly precious to his friends, but their loss is his oternal gain.

## Birthday Celebration.

Mr. William Glover, of Tara, was visited by Tie members of his family and other friends at his realdence on the 12th ult. It was on the Glover is a native of Devonshire, England, and came to Canada in 1854, frrst residing in. Hamilresidence. He had the honor of preaching the irst Methodist sermon in Tara thirty-elght years ago. Like other places, Methodism there was able church property, including an excellent parsonage. The venerable man is hearty and gorous, and often preaches with his old-tim dance at all the means of grace. The atten dants at the festive occasion, included the passpent a pleasant evening, and retired with best wishes that ail might meet in the better world.
tetos of the drefeek.

Sif monday, Harch 20. intervieving thie members. Governor Adams has signed the bill abolishing capital punishment in Colorado.
The Canadian Society of New York was formed at a dinner in the Hotel Majestic, the Rev. Dr. Kranz having
the chair.
The Manitoba fund for the relief of
the India famine sufferers now reaches the India famine sufferers now reaches
$\$ 17,560.73$, of which nearly $\$ 2,000$ is from the sehool children.
Hon. Edward Blake opened the debate on the question of the financtal relations between Ireland and Great Britain by introducing a motion for the rellef of the taxpayers of Ireland Mr. Fitzpatrick introduced his bill Mr. Fitzpatrick introduced his bill to repeal the granchise act sing sus. in
sittuting the Provinclal sranchises, the House of Commons, Mr. Gibson
also introduced his bill to amend the rallway act to make the wages of men eñployed, and the cost of material wased on the construction of frst lien on the work.

Tuesday, march 30.
The Manitoba Legislature was drorogued.
Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone started from Cannes to England.
A despatch from Bombay says that the plague has broken out amond the British troops at Calaba.
The breaks in the levees in Missigsippi have allowed. a vast tract of country to be flooded, and the tnhabllants barely escaped with thelr lives. $\therefore \mathrm{Mr}$. J. A. Kinsella, Instructor of but-ter-making at the Kingston Dairy School, has been appointed 2.5 assist-
ant to Prof. Robertson
Dominion Dairy Commissioner.
Mr. Borden, Canadian Minister of Militia, is at present in New York, recuperating from, his recent will inspect some of the armourles of the city. Mgr. Merry del Val, the Papal Able-
gate to Canda; arrived in Montreal gate to Canada; arrived in Montreal
from New York, and afterwards profrom New York, and afterwards pro-
ceeded to quebec, where he was given a great reception, and escorted to the Cardinal's palace.
The Government, has granted $\$ 300$,000 to the Grand Trunk for the improvement of Victoria bridge, the con:dition being that the Intercolonial is from Levis to Montreal.
It was declded in Ottawa to-day by the jubilee reglment will be made up They volunteers from the different corps. by a troop-ship for Livernool, whence train will conivey them to Aldernd one weeks will be spent there one in London.

Wedmeeday, riarch s1.
The Cornwall canal will be ready for br Trudell, Liberal, and Dr. Trudell, Liberal, and Mr . Marfor Champlain.
The Ottawa Citizen quotes a private nor Kirkpatrick's case is hopeless.
The United States Tariff Bill was jority, and goes into effect to-morrow.
Major Sir John Willough by, the only ne of the Transvaal ratders to serve from the jail.
The assignees of the United Press in yew York have issued a notice that after the night of ApriI
The Minister of Railways stated in the House of Commons in reply to question that the C. P. R. had on Maman 10 filed the plans in his offlee
for a line running through the Crow's Nest Pass.
At a caucus of the Opposition memHugh John Macdonald was offered and accepted the leadership ${ }^{-}$of the party. it was not settled what constituency
Mr. Hoar
Mr. Hoar's amendment to the AngloAmerlcan treaty of arbitration, eliminanide the Monroe Doctrine from the treaty, and giving the Senate general supervision of all matters to be submitted to arbitration, was adopted by he United States Senate by an over wheiming majority

Thursday, Aprill 1 ,
Prince Bismarck celebrated his 82nd
The election of Mr. Joseph Lawzon to Manice has been Legislatiure for St. Boni-

- (Continued on rext page.)

Sever Things Which are Hard to Explsic.

1. Why some men who are willing 1. Why some men who are willing
to totl and strive and save, that thetr to toll and strive and save, that thetr
families may be comfortable. while familieg may be comfortable. while
they are alive, are not willing to pay a few dollars a year that their familles may be kept from want after they are dead.
2. Why some men who are so pru-
dent that they will not trust the weldent that they will not trust the wel
fare of their loved-ones to the strongest life insurance company in the land, are, nevertheless, willing to trast, it to the most uncertain of human chances the contingency of their living long
nough and being fortunate enough enough and being fortunate en
to earn and save a competency. to earn and save a competency.
3. Why, on the other hand, so men who are so unsuspicious that they will trust an acquaintance who has not a dollar in the. worid to almost any extent, will nevertheless hesitate to rust a life insurance company that guarantees
of asset.s.
4. Why some men who could not rest a moment if their houses and atores and factories were not insured. never think of the importance of insuring
their lives, by whose productive power those houses and stores and Pactories were acquired.
5. Why the man who refuses to in sure his life because be can take bet ter care of his money than the insur ance company can, generally proves to
be the man who is not able to take care of it at. all.
6. Why some men, who say that
their whole ilves are devoted to laying up a competency $:$ for their familles when they are gone, never seem to method of accomplishing that object taking out a policy on their lives. The Metropolitan.
7. Why all intending insurers do not investigate the attractive plans of in surance issued by that strong financial
Institution, the North American institution, the North American Lite
Assurance Company, before insurlng Assurance
elsewhere.
If you $h$
If you have not yet seen a copy of
the last annual report of the North American Life Assurance Company you had better secure one from the
Head offce, 22 to 28 King Street West, Toronto, or trom any of the to give a agents, who will be pleased to give you all the information you investment plans of insurance offered
by that company. by that company.

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FOR RHEUMATISM Ume Minard's Iuniment FOR COUGAS' AND $C$ TOR BURNS AND Bi
Propered by C.C. Reabard \& \& Do., Yarmónth,
For Balo fyerywhore

## MONUMENTS. <br> HoINTOBH \& SONS,



## FORSTER \&

Bixths, effarriages and \#eaths.
 Brampormineg.
 bride'a tathar, Mr. William B Brandon, of
King to MIss Martha Fuller of the same place.
人20)
Has Been, is now,
and Always will be
The Cook's Friend

The Cook's Friend ament rootizin



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d Victoris sita., Toronto.
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Newspapars inserting this advortisement
without authority from the Department wiil
not be palat for it.
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## Every Person Eats Bread

- Almont every person' ente Sodas, Be The Tait-Bredin Co's,
Tet.siss.
744.746 $Y$

gletos of the ceeck.


## (Continued.)

Ex-Mayor Jameson was nominated by the Liberals of Winnipeg for the
vacant seat in the House of Commona. Two special tratns, having on board Two special trats, having piboard
over 500 new settlers for the Provice
and the Territertes. arrived in Winnl. and the Territorties, arrived in Winnl-
peg from the east. Thirty business houses and a dozen dwellings were destroyed by fire at Cambridige Springs, Pa.. causing the
loss of one 117 fe and deing $\$ 225,000$ loss of one ine and
damage to property.
Lieut.-Governoi Kirkpatrick. who is still at Brighton, says he feels much don in a few days. He will remain in London for a fortught; and then sall for home.
The United States Senate has
authorized the Secretary of the. Navy to place, a vessel of war and a
chartered merchant yessel at the dischartered merchant yessel at the d 1 bo
posal of the ecollector of the port of New York for transporting contribu-
tions of wheat. flour and corn to reliove the famishing poor of India.

Friday, April 9 .
The Badeni Ministry of Austria has It is remported that the Cubans are suing for Deace.
All Canadian sugars were advanced one-eiglath cent by the refners yester
day Mr. Findlay O. MeDiarmid has been nominated by the Conzervatives of
West Elgin for the Legislative AsWest ellgin for the Legislative As-
sembly. West Durham Conservatives will meet at Bowmanville on April 10 to
nominate. a candidate for the: Legis lature.
The debate on the address in the
Dominlon House of Commonis was closed to-night, and the addreess car ried without amendment.
Lady Aberdeen Ieft Chicago for ottawa. Prior to her learing she was
present at a lare part, invited by the president and. gove
the Chicago University.
King George of Greace declares that
a blockade of his ports will be. followed by a declaration of war on the part of Greece against Turkey,
Senator Macdonald, of Britibh co Senator Macdonald, of Britich Co-
Iumbia, has introduced a. bill in the Senate to miake the 24 th of May a
perbetuai holiday, in honor of her Majesty.
At the convention of Liberals. Macdonald constituency held at Port
age la Prarte, Dr. Ruitherford, ex
M.P. M.P.P., Was unanimously chosen as th
standard-bearer for the Compons. Trouble has artsen between the Grand Trünk and Canadian Pacific Railways, owing to the new tariff of
passenger rates to the Kootenay dispassenger rates to the Kootenay dis-
trict issued by the Grand Trunk, and a rate war is threatened.
A special from Washington says that
Spain" has decided at last to cease Spain has decided at last to cease
offensive millary onerations in Cuba at the beginning of the wet season, now only a few weeks away. She is
preparing to withdraw ad her troons from the interior, and to: $\begin{gathered}\text { end to Spain }\end{gathered}$ a large number of men.
Satarday, Aprile.
Mr. Cecll Rhiodes has left Lopidon The Methodist church at MagnetaThe Methodist church at
wan was destroyed by Are.
In the annual university boat rac
Mr. Peter Bertram's hardwas stor Mt Hamilton wertas zutted by fire, en tading a heavy loss.
Emperor Francls
Emperor Francle
stated the
Saseph has reinstated the Badeni Minilstry that re
signed the other day. The Anglo-Amert
treaty will be temporarily side arbition in the United States Senate next week George Orton, the Canadian athlete,
won the American five-mile crosscountry championship to-day at Mor-
ris Park, N.Y., beating a large feld ris Park, N
of starters.
Mr. Curzon, Parliaméntary Secretary constituents at Southoort to-day

the arbitration treaty. ${ }^{\text {Mingr. }}$ Merry de extremely brilliant arid 'largely-attend ed affair. Addresses were presented to
the Papal Ablegate in: Latin, French and English; and he replied to each In kind, his speeches making a very
favorable impression. favorabie improssion.
ing Agrotiri with flocks and was leav and chilrim thith thocks and women
anchi-Bazouks
treacherously attacked them. The Cretans rallied, and a.lively fighto re sulted, in which about. fifty on each
kide were
killed.
The Bazouks were then disarmed by order
of the forelgn Admirals.
(0ids and ende.

There are two ways of looking at oddles -" Papa, what's the reason that when I drop. my ball it falls that when I drop - my bail it falls
down, and if I drop my balloon it fayls Morton-" Strange bappening at the police station this morning," Horton
". What was it ${ }^{\text {? }}$ " Morton=" Deaf -"What was it ?" Morton-"Deai and dumb mar was arrested 'and given
a hearing." Up-to-date Burglar (turning his X ray dition to watch you have in your pocket 213 marks in gold anid silver Out with it, or I'll shoot."
Mrs Benbam-" Do you suppose that kings and queens talk "like ordinary
mortals?"
Benham-" Certajnly; mortals?", Benham-"Certajnly; I have no doubt that a queen asilis
king if her crown is on straight."
Following.-"And did the ", groom
iss the bride? "Oh, yes." "Be kiss the bride ?", "Oh, yes." "Be
fore
everybody ?" " No ." everybody, except the sexton and the ater
organist,', organist.,"
"Madam, I am collciting for home charities. We have hundreds of poin.
ragged, vicious chilldren, like those ragged, vicious children, like thiose
at your gate, and - "
sir, those chil y your gate, and-"." "Sir, those chil-
dren are mine," and the slamming of then are mine, and the slamming on
the could be heard in the next street.
Sir Francis Scott, the commander ddressing his expedition to Ashanti, addressing his troons expressed his
disappointment that they had no chance to show their bravery in battle. "But," added he (and he is not
an Irishman), "if there had been fightan Irishman), "if there had been fight-
ing, there would have been many abing, there would have been many ab-
sent faces here to-day,"
Captain Boycott, who was much beCore the public when his supplies were cut off by the agrarian agitators, it
Mayo, Ireland, sixteen years ako, has Mayo, feeland, sixteen years ano, haa
just been interviewed by an American jourralist. The captain. who is now
well advanced in years, avers that inwell advanced in years, avers that instead of being the most hated man in his country he is to-day one of the
most popular. Thus does time bring
its most popular. Thus does time bring
its revenizes.
"During a recent session of Parliament, Sir Williams Harcourt found himseif," says a writer in the Leeds
Mercury, "unexpectedly in view of an mportant speech, and having no notes went into the stenographers'. room to prepare sone. He procured a lady
ypist, and diotated po typist, and dictated to her for some
time. As he. wound up a glowing eroration, the lady typist suddeniy you mind gayiny all that again?' shis
said, plaintively; ' $I$ 've forgotiten to put any paper in the machine !',
An English paper tells of an inspector of achools who was one day
examining a class of village gehool cximining a class of village sehool
cliildren, and who asked them what was meant by who pligked them that swered: "A man what travels from one place to another.' The inspector, with elaborate patience, hoping to
elucldate intelligence, said: elucldate intelligence, sald: :" Well,
but I am a man who travels fram one place to another. Am Am I a pilgrim ?"
Whereup clatmed "O 0 the but bromptly exa good man." The inspector enjoyed the jest exceedlnig!
Traveling in a second-class carderstanding with a hady, the only occupant of the compartment besides
himself, with reference to the himself, with reference to the opening
of a window. "You don't a apear to know window. Yo don't aypear to second and third class," said the lady cuttingly. "oh, madam." replied he. "I am an old railroad traveller": I
know the class digtinction. In the know the class distinction. In the
first class the passengers behave first class the passengers behave
rudely to the guards; in the third the guards bebave rudely to the passenhis fellow-passenger-" ith a bow to behave rudety to each other."
The following note on scientific or gan-blowing is a gulnea prize anecdote
from The Strand Musical Magazine "It was the eustom of the organist a a cortain church to band the blower
a cone music to he sung: in ion the latter, who had a high opinance, demanded it as his right. 0 in one occasion, the regular organist be ing from home, a deputy took his
place, and the bellows-pumper did not recelve his usual copy. All through wind "ce Deum" and 'se Benedictas' the sometimes there. was a cessation. and once a few jerks. It was enough to
try anybody's temper ; and naturally try anybody's temper ; and naturally
after service the organist vented bis wrath on the pumpist, who meekily re
wite in plifed, 'Well, sir. what was the ser-
Fice you' was a a singlag of?' 'Calkin plied, 'Well, sir. what was the ser.-
yice you' wa a asinglag of ?' Calking
in D,' was the answer, "There you air,' responded the blower trivin anhatly :- "I had no music hiven me and here was- Hi, you see, d-blowin'
clarke Whitefeld in E flati

|  |
| :---: |

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His life on earth, that the reader is transported into that time, and feels that the Gospel pree日ents a real historical Becene. Accordingly, the reader will find in this work all of that learned aind careful study and grouping of particulars which makes a rationalistic life of Jesus so interessting, and ip some respecte instructive, combined with that larger, loftier; and nobler comprehension of Jesuis Christ which harmonizes, not only with that class of representations in the Gospels which are arbitrarily explained away and got rid of by the rationalist, but aleo with the effects in the world that have been produced by bim.
"The Literary World," London, says:

- If we ask for a Hebrew of the Hebrews as our guide to the national pecculiarities of the ton of. David, what Daster one could we moet with thag Dr. Edersheim so to

$\because$ The Congregationalist,:' Boston, in its review, says,:
"The time base come at last when a life of our Saviour-among the many-has been writtan which cowipetently treate Gis' carceir after that exbuustive bistoric fashion which has done so much of late years to shed light upor eras and personages.
remiotec country, home, he has been able to give daye and eren weeks of invetigation to

"The Independent, New rörk, says:
The author has teen the importance of studying the litie and characteristic of the work. The author has zeen the importance of atndying tis life-and work of the Saviour' in connection with His whofe age; and in this feature lies the atrength and peculiarity of this
book. . . book... . . . It is a picture of His life set into the historical background of the times tn which He lived. It is a book whiche
is as successful en effort as it $i$ unique.

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columns golig down to bedrect columns golig down to bedrocle,
seventy-two feet below the surface of seventy-two feet below the durface of
the earth. This is the plan adopted in modern bridge-building, and repre that field of construction. The mod of excavating for the eiphnation
very interesting and simplicity jtselit A sedesired diameter 'is eet upon the ground on 1ts rim, and as the eart within the clicle is removed the tub
winks When the top of the first sec tion settles down to the level of th earth's surface, a second section
placed above it, and the digging proplaced above it, and the diging pro
eess is continued. One section atte another disappears, and bedrock eventually reached, without the slight est disturbance to the surrounding ma-
terial occurring. There is no setting terian occurring. Tvere it no setuling of neighboring foundations, no to
tering walls, no alarm or disquiet' o any sort.
there is a clean iron-walled hole, int which the cement is pouifed and sub jected to the necessary pressure is flnished, the jron casing being alwill constitute the foundation for the Chicago building will vary in dameter from twelve to fifteen feet. Throug the wear and tear of ages they will support alled upon to bear
sary this plan it will not be necesor to resort to any of the methods for making broad bases for foundations to rest upon, fo familiar to Chicag
builders of lofty edifices and heagy business blocks. The element of un Cement columns have been tried in the construction of ain the great iro and steel bridges built in recen years, and found to be wholly satisfac-
tery.
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simple
mathematical and engineering .proposition. - chicago TYPEWRITER AND COMPUTER The typewriting machine, now an inseparable part of every busines office, is to have its sphere of use bination with a computing macline Any approved adding, calculating. :s computing machine is employed, belng go placed between the legs of the typewriting machine as to enable the operator to see the computing ma-
chine's sight-holes, through which the amounts being added and $\cdot$ registored by said machine are exhibited. The invention will be especially useful in banks, clearing-houses, and wherever addition and computation and type writing are to be done on the sam Commerce.

The petroleum company which has been boring for oil at St. Paul in inlet
Newfoundland, has struck a well at a deptr of 1,040 feet, and the tixistence of a large petroleum dis-
trict in the neighborhood is con sidered certain.
Petroleum is extensively used in Russir as a local application for the cure of gout, rheumatism, eczema an of Ellizabethpol conducts an establigh ment called "napthalan," on the style of a watering place, where 500 to 60 C patients are aninualy treated
fying results are obtained

Envelopes lined with tínfoil will possibly be a 'fad, in the near fu ture, if experiments with the Roentgen ray continue," says Paper and
Press. " $1 t$ has already been demon strated trat the contents of a seale velope, may be photographed. Th graphed such private matter in fitteen seconds. By using envelopes liried British and Colonlal Printer and Sta tioner, would defy the $X$ rays in the hands of the inquisitive.


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## Stledical.

## CATARRI CONQUERED.

 it is a blood disease. PROOF POSITIVE THAT RYCKMAN'S KOOTENAY CURE THOROUQHLYERADICATES THIS WIDESPREAD DISEASE.
Of all the diseases that have been exploit.
ed by charianans and quacks Catarrh is one ed by charlatans and quacks Catarrh is one
that has received more than its share of Stitenion.
Snuffs, sprays, douches, inhalations, etc.,
bave all bad their day, and after their use the Catarrh has remained as bad as before, so that now many sufferers have become
convinced that they are possessed of an incurable affection that must remain with strm to their dying day, sapping their
strength and rendering them miserable and
disuting disgusting to their friends.
Let's tell you that Ryck
Let's tell you that Ryckman's Kootenay
Cure gets at Catarrh throut Cure gets at Catarrh throvgh the blood
It destroys the germ that is the inmediat causo of the trouble and pends rich pure
blood to the part, so that all offensive disclacreses cease and o a rapid curfensise effected.
Heres a case in point, Mr. W, G who conducts a four and feed store at 379
King street West, Hamititon, was troubled with Catarth for ten years, tried nearly
alt he catarrh remedies adverised with. all the catarrh remedies advertised with'
out success tilk he began taking Ryckman's out success till he began taking Ryckman's
Kootenay Cure. He says the results lave
 Mrs. Margaret Sovereign, Jiving at 376
King Street, in the same city, under oath King Street, in the same city, under oath
makes a declaration to the effect that ber makes a declaration to the eftect that ber
daughter Lulu, aged 4 , was troubled with Catarrh for two years and bad poor
health. The doctor said she bad infam. nealion of the lungs and Catarrh. She
meter
mecame so run dow became so run down that until she com-
menced taking Kootenay her mother was alarimed about her. After she had taikena a
botte and a half of this wonderful remedy bottle and a half of this wonderful remedy
and the "new ingredient" had a chance to get in its work, the Catarth disappeared,
her cheeks became rosy and, sle gaine her cheeks becane rosy and sine gatimed
eleven pounds. These cases ought to pe
enough to convince the most sceptical, but enough to convine the most sceptical, but
if youre desirous of more prof send to Ont., and sworn statements of cures will be Sent you free.

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## A Book for the elma 1

History of

## Britiolh Coltumbia

## 风 POEMA

[^1]The ffarm
pruning, Apple trees. The systematic pruning of apple trees, performed with a definite ond in view, is something that should be
thoroughly understood by every farmer who is the owner of an orchard, whether large or small, as this is a work which caniot safely be entrusted orchard is given the consideration jits importance demands. When trimming a treewith an unbalanced top I have
sometimes found it necessary to cut back a limb with the object of diverting its growth in a particular direc.
tion for the purpose of filling up $\mathrm{a}: \mathrm{a}$ and symmetrical head. A note of this uct is made aze a guide for future ning entrusted, to other hands the probability is that the particular: re-
sult almed for would be entirely frustrated. For general pruning there is no season of the year better suited
for the work than the warm days of late March and early April, for it freezing weather is very liable to cause damage where wounds are
made. A result of severe winter prunir, performed when the mercury may be seen in two different orchards within ore and one-haif miles of the
writer's home. The one was a comparatively oid orchard, very closely planted; the other consisted of young,
thrifty trees ; but in both instances the injudicious pruning had a fatal
result. The severe shock sustained by the trees as a result of the cut
surfaces being exposed to severe cold caused the bark to dry up and fall from the trutiks and large limbs
durtig the tollowing summer. Where large limbs are to be removed the June or early July, as the wounds will then heal over with much, les In such cases the cut surface should grafting was, or some other sub and facilitating early healing of the Wound But the necessity for remov-
ing large limbs may be prevented by the exerese when forming the head and the young tree: sery with but two limbs, forming a crotch, one should be cut off, leaving
the straightest, which should then be cut back at the height desiret or the the
head. From this straight stem or ber of shoots whll start, and by rubones a well-balanoed head can be formed, By timely attention to this and similar work, and frequent light will be no necessity of lopping ofit several objects to be kept in viem when .trimming a tree. One is to al-
low suffcient space between the large limbs to admit the body of a grow other is to keep the centre of the tre well open, to faciitate spraying and admit sunlight and free eurrents of
air, as without these the fruit will be small and uncolored, and the propa gation of fungi will be encouraged. on
the other hand if the centre is at lowed to become too open, there danger of the limba becoming sun scalded, resulting in the drying up of
the bark and the eventual death the limbs. When pruning a tree with a spreading habit of growth, such a
the Greening, $a$ different must be employed than for an up ern spy. In the former cape the lower himbs are the ones usuatly re
quired to be cut out, white the cep quired to be cut out, while the cen-
tre of the tree needs less attention In the latter the reverse of this should. ee practiced. The King rarell
quires much thinning out, but greatly benefted by cutting back. In the case of a young tree, wher direction it can largely in a wron by cutting back and leaving the las
byd (which is the one that will force on the side in Which the new growt can be inclined upward, down ward on to either side as deslred to fll up in some orehards is the muantity of young shoots that sprout up from the
roots at the base of the trees. This is usuality caused through the tress nursery.
care setting out a young orchard grafted staken to procure only rootlargely avoided. The trouble will be grow from the limbs of a tree, than which are usually most abundant after severe pruning. may bs mosi expe-
ditiously removed by rubbing off with the hand soon after start
ing growth If their removal is
delayid until the following spring new grewth wril invariably start from
the same source. The best authorities claim that late winter pruning tend to encourage the growth of wood and the general building up of the tree ing the iatter part of June stimulate fruit production. This is certalnl based upon selentific principles, bu the gverage farmer can -hardly do better than attend to the pruning o
his orchard during the leisure houn his orchard during the leisure hour
of the present. month.-EElis
F. Augustine, in Farmer's Advocate.
E. D. Tilson, of Norfolk county, Farmer's Advocate: Our helfers ar fourteen months, yeareatter from tor the to tivelve months each year, giving
them six to eight weeks rest. with the above treatment the best of ou pounds of milk the first year.

Farim and Fireside: The difference etween the prices of corn and whea uring the past. year has led to bread. Not only has its or wheat as creased directly in the tamiliar forn of corin-meal, but indirectly by blend ing the corn product with wheat flour the home market and for export.

The United States now spend grown sugar. The hew Secretary o grown sugar. The hew . Secretary or
Agriculture contends that the farmera of the country can produce sugar beeta
enough to render this fmportation wholly unaecessary. He proposes to distribute'seeds of sugar beet amongst the farmers of the United States, and lave the product tested at Governmen land is best suited for the purpose of producing sugar beets.

Ettemorial 気otice.

ELLSWORTH.-One of Christ's When, on October 16 last, Eliz Thompson, widow of the Jate Rev. oran H. Ellsworth, bade adfeu to earth. Born in 1826, in the township of North Monaghan, she was con came an active member of the Meth dist Church. In 1846 she was mar lied, and for twenty years proved he the trying position of a minister' wife. Her name is most affectionately he lived. After her husband's dest in Kincardine, in 1866, she and he children returned to Peterboro', where
she resided until her death. She was she resided until her death. She was a beautiful type of the earlier Meth
odists, strong in conviction, aident in odists, strong in conviction, ardent in for the bope withjn her. She counted Master she served, and her milnistry of oood deeds ceased not until "sigh dimmed in the shadow of deati, and For many years she was a mos church, and tor the greater part of th me was' a successful class-ieader J. W. Fiavelle, Esq., of Toronto, she ng hands and hearts could do prove lutile, and in the triumph of faith she passed away. Three children survive I. F. Holden, of Texas, and Mrs. re Flavelle, of Toronto. To the memories, and the blessed prospect of


Ske's just "poll parroting." There's on tre pretiness in "pilis, except on thre theory of "pretty

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minoutes, night and day; while lite


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| MATILDA DISTRICT. <br> The oxamination of probitioners and candidateo for the miniaitry, will taike place in the Methodiat church. Mortrabrig. commencing on Mediodiat chyrch Mar 10 a.m. <br> W. Timazalake, Chairman. |  |
| MOOSOMIN DISTRICT. <br> The yearij examination of oandidates and thobationeriblor hie miaistry wil be held in Wednesday, Aprilki, at 9 oioiciz am. Supplemental examinations on preceding Thomai Aravz, Chairman |  |
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    "Peace is proclaimed ", He Freace is proclaimed!" He settled in East He had been a total abstainer, being a member in a period of revival became a member of the Methodet Church, a sted he had reason to gles and triumphs of early years. At the tlme
    of the Pappeau-Mokenzie rebellion, in 1837, he and Mrs. Brimmer made, in iron mould, Were times to try men's gouls. And the moral
    princlples and indugtrious harits of sucl lamilies are the elementis of whick strong na-
    tions are built. In last September, on his ninetieth birthday, Mr. Brimmer sat down in
    the homestead (owned by his son, John J. Brimmer), to a generous repast, with a company
    af. four generations. He was stili blithe and
     also attended God's house with much regularity on March 5,1897 , after a few days inness and we latd his"remains on the banks. of the ceded him some two years. Analyzing in part. a
    life of ninety years, we find that the heart would life of ninety years, we find that the heart would
    beat $3,550,235,000$ times, the number of breaths being about $710,046,000$. Allowing a daily aver365 miles, being nearly six and a half times the rate of mortality there nust. According to
    ing Mr. Brimmer's life $2,840,184,000$ died durthe rate of mortality there must have died dur-
    ing Mr. Brimmer's 1 ife $2,840,184,000$ persons, or
    a population equal to five hundred and sixty-

[^1]:    By in. WAITER WEIGimt, b.D.
    Easter are concluding with a beautiful
    6s pasges, paper in ink and gold.
    
    
    
    
    

    ## 

    ## WILLIAM BRIGGS,

    
    

