

The Christian Guardian

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

VOLUME L. No. 5.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1879.

WHOLE No. 2569.

Literary and Religious.

THE GOLD OF HOPE.

Bright shines the sun, but brighter after rain;
The clouds that darken make the sky more clear;
So rest is sweeter when it follows pain,
And the sad parting makes our friends more dear.

'Tis well it should be thus: our Father knows
The things that work together for our good;
We draw a sweetness from our bitter woes—
We would not have all sunshine if we could.

The days with all their beauty and their light
Come from the dark and unto dark return;
Day speaks of earth, but heaven shines through the night,
Where in the blue a thousand stars fires burn.

So runs the law, the law of recompense,
That binds our life on earth and heaven in one;
Faith cannot live when all is light and sense,
But faith can live and sing when these are gone.

We grieve and murmur, for we can but see
The single thread that flies in silence by;
When if we only saw the things to be,
Our lips would breathe a song and not a sigh.

Wait then, my soul, and edge the darkening cloud
With the bright gold that hope can always lend;
And if to-day thou art with sorrow bowed,
Wait till to-morrow and thy grief shall end!

And when we reach the limit of our days,
Beyond the reach of shadows and of night,
Then shall our every look and voice be praise
To him who shines, our everlasting light.

—Henry Barlow, in *Sunday Magazine*.

THE PRINCESS ALICE AT HOME.

A French officer, who was a prisoner of war in Germany, in 1870, and who resided on the same floor with me for many years, related to me some interesting conversation he had with Her Royal Highness. He was recommended to her by his mother-in-law, a Dresden lady of rank, the descendants of French Huguenots, who had emigrated to Saxony. The Princess sent her Chamberlain to inform him that she would be happy to receive him on a certain day and hour at the Altes Schloss of Darmstadt. This grand Ducal residence is an ancient castle, built in the time of Luther, and lies in the old part of the town, where the ground is low. It was surrounded with moats and ditches, which, since the late Grand Duke abandoned this residence to his nephew Ludwig, have been drained into ponds, with an outlet to a river flowing through the Odenwald. No more gloomy-looking Schloss is there in all Germany. But the gardens are exquisitely laid out. Children were playing in them, and the interior of the edifice was adapted with charming taste to the needs of modern life. My friend was ushered with some state to the eighteenth century wing, in which the reception rooms are situated. The Princess Alice was in a drawing-room at the extreme end of the suites of apartments, through which he was conducted by a gentleman usher in court dress. A chamberlain who was awaiting him introduced him. He found the Princess standing and at each side a little girl. She was attired in the plainest manner in brown stuff, very plainly made and devoid of trimming. The children were in similar costumes. A large black cross stood out from a deep white linen collar, which completely encircled the neck of the Princess, who looked with her fair Madonnas braids of wavy hair, and her purely oval face and sweet, pensive cast of physiognomy, like an angel of peace amid the angry passions and miseries of war. Prince Ludwig, her husband, was in France at the head of a military division, and in the neighborhood of Tours, from which my friend came. The Princess, who knew he belonged to a monarchical family, spoke among other things of the friendship which existed between a Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt and Marie Antoinette. There was a collection of that Queen's letters in the Grand Ducal Library, and among them one of peculiar interest. It was written immediately after the death of the Princess Sophie of France, third child of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and contained some expressions betraying a presentiment of the ills which were to overtake the royal family. In this way the conversation was led by Princess Alice to grave topics, on which she descended "with penetrating sweetness and in a voice which fell like music on the ear." The royal lady told the French officer that she took no pride in laurels culled in war, unless in defence of homes and liberties; and she did not believe that any political or other edifice cemented in blood could endure, for that the meek were to inherit the earth. In conclusion she asked my friend if she could be of service to his family in Touraine or to himself in Germany. The private library of the Schloss was at his service. Foresters of the Grand Duke would receive orders to conduct him through the hills and dales of the Odenwald, in which he would find sites of entrancing beauty. During his stay in Grand Ducal Hesse the French officer was invited to literary conferences which were held in the Altes Schloss. Each time the Princess Alice sent for him at the end of the lecture, and in the presence of her children entered into conversation with him. She was proud to think her great-grandmother, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, befriended Voltaire and discerned the excellence of his heart, under a cynical exterior,

and the passion for justice which animated him. It was at the request of the Princess Alice that Strauss delivered his lecture on "Voltaire, his life, writings, and time," in the Theatre of Darmstadt.

The deceased English Princess, to whom an old English name was given at the baptismal font, was the Lady Bountiful of her little state. She founded orphanages and a training school for domestic servants, which she frequently inspected herself. The lark, which she made her emblem, lived, she was prone to reflect, on the ground and obscurely. It taught that in the discharge of homely duties we find the strength, the knowledge and the inspiration to fill the air with joyous and soul-stirring music. How the Princess Alice was the solace of her father, the Prince Consort, in his dying hours are known to the world. She by her sisterly care preserved the life of the Prince of Wales when he was stricken with typhoid fever six years ago. It was in watching by the bedside of her husband and five children when suffering from diphtheria that she caught the malady which proved fatal to her, and lost the strength which might have enabled her to resist it. She accepted as her rule of life Plato's "It is better to suffer than to do an injury," and the Sermon on the Mount.—From the *New York Tribune's Paris Letter*.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Since the days of Tacitus, the subject *De Moribus Germanorum* has never been worthily treated. It has been the custom to epitomize the character of a nation in a proverb. Voltaire, whose wit, like a Malay keese, carried poison on its blade, turned his satire on his own countrymen, whom he epigrammatically described as *Motite singe, motite tigre*. A German proverb says, "A German will do as much work as three Russians, an Englishman as much as three Germans, and an American as much as three Englishmen." The Italians say, "It takes three Jews to make a Genoese, and three Genoese to make a Greek." The Turks are as little complimentary to their own nation as Voltaire to his, for they say, "The Turks hunt hares in carriages drawn by oxen;" and of the Persians, whom they regard as heretical Mohammedans, they say that in the other world they will be transformed into asses, to carry Jews into a locality not to be named to ears polite. Of a great liar they say, "Send him to Persia to learn the Persians to lie;" and the Russians they describe as "Bears in kid gloves." The great fault of a German is that he cannot understand a joke unless it be a very practical one; and herein he resembles the matter-of-fact lowland Scot and the English peasant. The Frenchman, who has a dash of German blood in his veins, is active in mind and body, has neither time nor patience to be inquisitive; he has general views, but changes them every moment; is quick to anger, ambitious and egotistical, but none so readily takes or makes a joke. Count Bulow cleverly describes the three nations—French, English and German. "Many years ago," says the count, "a prize was offered for the best drawing of a camel. A French artist, as soon as he heard of it, rushed to the Jardin des Plantes, and in a week had finished a beautiful imaginative picture. The Englishman took a week to consider, and then went to Arabia, whence he returned in six months with an accurate and bold sketch of the subject. The German shut himself up in his atelier, and endeavored to elaborate a camel from the depths of his moral consciousness, and he is still at work."—The late *W. H. Harrison*, in *University Magazine*.

ENTHUSIASM.

Fanaticism expresses itself in excessive enthusiasm. It is most natural to hold with tenacity the principles that one espouses. Men of certain temperaments would die sooner than yield a truth that they thoroughly believed to be of God. Men are naturally combative, even the best of them; and when the truth which they have espoused is attacked, they must stand for the defence as well as for the confirmation of the Gospel. A sanguine temperament leads to this emphasis, and not infrequently develops oneself the character and the mind of the man. Whilst we deplore this fact, we must not be blind to the value of this sort of eccentricity. The men, who have this excessive enthusiasm, do the work of the church, conserve truths, stand as heroes, work reforms. Wesley stood out before his generation in the midst of a church gone to the very extreme of formalism. He presented the spirituality of worship, the necessity of holiness. The church emphasized ceremonialism. Which of these spirits was fanatical, history must decide. This we know, that the names of most of his contemporaries have passed out of memory, whilst that of this beloved disciple is known wherever the English language is spoken. Whitefield was such a man, constrained to his frequent journeys across the Atlantic to preach the Gospel in this new land; from Georgia to Massachusetts, and even up into the woods of Maine, his voice sounded. He spoke in opposition to Wesley on one or two in-

significant points; but true heroism appeared in the zeal with which he held and disseminated the doctrines, to which he had given his faith and his courage. And in the late controversy in this country regarding slavery, the men who stood for the rights of man were those who had an abiding faith, an absolute abandonment of trust, in the principles they espoused and preached, even in the midst of contumely and contempt. Remember, it is the strong, vigorous frame that suffers the most in fever. It is when the river is full that it overflows its banks. Genius is nearest to madness. Enthusiasm is in danger of fanaticism.—*S. H. Tappan, Jr.*

RELIGION NOT A RESTRAINT.

People talk about religion being a restraint upon men. And so it is in one sense; but it is a very small sense indeed. There are in man certain destructive tendencies—passions which make him their sport, appetites which coerce his better judgment; and religion puts a curb upon these, and reins them in. But religion has other and larger uses than this. Fetters and cords and gags do not represent it. It diverts more than it dams up; it germinates more than it stamps out. God purifies the soul very much as we air our rooms. We do not keep the doors and windows shut and throw in chemicals, trusting that they will master and renew the vitiated element; we open all the doors and windows and ventilators, and let God's pure air flow in from without,—a strong crisp current, through every door and window,—and thus purify our chambers. So it is with God. The purifying influences come from without, not from within. He throws open all the windows of the soul,—the window of feeling, of impulse, of imagination, of purpose—and sends a strong current of vitalizing grace sweeping through them, until every element of our nature is reorganized and made healthy and bracing. Negatives do not express religious duty; the "shall nots" are less frequent than the "shalls." We love to think that religious life is the growth of all the faculties, and not a slow strangulation of them. As we look at it, religion no more clamps a man than wings do a bird, or fins do a fish. It supplies him with propelling power. A Christian man should be an active man,—active in every fibre, vibrating with energy. Great injury has been done religion by allowing people to regard it as a mild form of slavery, a kind of bondage to goodness, in which people consented to be tied up that they might not hurt themselves or others. But there is no such religion as this; at least in the New Testament. The Gospel Christ taught and Paul preached is a Gospel of liberty, and not of slavery. The more that faith in Christ works out its legitimate effect in man, the more he is emancipated, the freer he becomes.

"Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage."—*Golden Rule*.

STOOPING TO LIFT UP ANOTHER.

The following beautiful illustration of the Christy spirit that stoops to lift up others is taken from one of Bishop Simpson's recent lectures on preaching:

I shall never forget a certain exhibition I once attended. Shortly after schools for the imbecile were commenced in Europe, a young man, moved with benevolence, crossed the ocean to examine their mode of operation and success. Assured of their utility, he returned to this country and commenced a similar institution. He advertised for the most idiotic and helpless children that could be found. Among those brought him was a little boy, five years of age, who had never made an intentional act, had never spoken a word, and had never given a look of recognition to a friend. He lay on the floor, a mass of flesh, without even ability to turn himself over. Such was the student brought to this school. The teacher made effort after effort to get the slightest recognition from his eyes, or to produce the slightest voluntary movement, but in vain. Unwilling, however, to yield, he had the boy brought to his room, and he lay down beside him every day for half an hour, hoping that some favorable indication might occur. To improve the time he read aloud from some author. One day, at the end of six months of unavailing effort, he was unusually weary, and did not read. He soon discovered that the child was uneasy, and was trying to move itself a little. The thought flashed across his mind, "It misses the sound of my voice." He brought his mouth near the child's hands, and, after repeated efforts, the little one succeeded in placing his fingers on the teacher's lips, as if to say: "Make that sound again." The teacher felt that from that moment his success was assured, and, by careful manipulation of his muscles, he soon taught the child to walk; and when I saw him, at the end of five years, he stood on the platform, recited the names of the Presidents of the United States, and answered a number of questions correctly. I looked on with astonishment, and said to myself: "Was there ever such patience and such devotion? How

strong should be the love of that little boy for his teacher! Was there ever an instance of one stooping so low and waiting so long?" Then I said, "Yes; there was one instance: the Son of Man came down from heaven; laid himself down beside me, his great heart by my heart; watched me with perpetual care; infused into me his own life; and waited for nearly twenty years before I reached my finger to his lips, and said, 'Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth.'" What condescension! What love to fallen man! Christ stooping so low authorizes us to stoop and wait on and wait over. Some of these wretched ones around us have been suffering for more than eight and thirty years—have been lying at the edge of the pool waiting for us to come and help them into the troubled waters.

A CANADIAN LITERARY WAR.

A curious war has just been raging in Canada, *apropos* of one of our own distinguished writers. On a late visit to Quebec, Mr. Francis Parkman received a complimentary address from the Historical Society, and it soon after became known that Laval University was about to give him a diploma. Now, Laval University, though directed by some of the most eminent of the French Catholic clergy, belongs to the more liberal side of the Church, and, therefore, is not regarded with favor by the Extremists. The announcement of the intended diploma instantly raised a storm. The *Ultramontane* papers, and notably the *Canadien* and the *Courrier du Canada*, broke out into violent denunciation of the historian, and the Liberal Catholic papers replied; while the *Witness* and other Protestant journals watched the fray with satisfaction and applauded the University.

According to the *Ultramontanes* Mr. Parkman is "an infidel," "a Darwinist," "an enemy of the Canadian race," "a man who has insulted our country and our religion." The other party, though equally Catholic and Canadian, maintains that while he is unhappily a Protestant, and, therefore, writes from a wrong point of view, he always writes honestly, and has done French-American history great service. In short, a prettier quarrel has rarely been seen. The *Ultramontanes* make the most noise, and are much applauded by zealous priests in the rural parishes. The *Canadien* gives a letter from one of them, who writes to the editor of that paper: "I congratulate you with all my heart for having unmasked the Yankee historian and his admirers; in which you have acted in obedience to Pius IX. of illustrious and holy memory—that grand enemy of so-called Catholicism."

Nevertheless, Mr. Parkman will survive. Few works are so firmly established on the basis of truth as the series of his histories of French discovery and colonization in North America. Every one knows that the history of the United States will be rewritten, perhaps many times. Bancroft is not final. Prescott's "Mexico" and "Peru" are fascinating books; but as they are based on the extravagant fiction of old Spanish chroniclers they are little better than romances. Motley comes into the field rather as a partisan than as a judge, and some of his conclusions will certainly need revision. But, in spite of the country priests of the Province of Quebec, Mr. Parkman's histories will stand. They are more entertaining than any American histories we remember, and no competent critic has ever made any points of importance against their authority.—*N. Y. Witness*.

JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH.

The following ringing words are from a long article on this subject by Bishop Merrill in the *Northwestern*:

What made Paul the hero that he was? What gave him the courage to dare the perils of land and sea; to face the hate and malice of men and devils; to suffer hunger and nakedness, imprisonment and death? What was the inspiration of his noble life? "I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me, and the life which I now live in the flesh, I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me." "I know whom I have believed." Such words unlock the mystery of his consecration and reveal the secret of his power with God and men. What inspired Luther, and lifted him out of the dull formalities of his cloister life, and sent him out to grapple with the entrenched forces of superstition, backed as they were by the power of the powers of the world? It was nothing other than the discovery of the long-neglected truth, that the sinner is justified by God only through the merits of our Lord Jesus Christ, by faith, and not for his own works and deservings. This was the key-note of the Reformation. In his presence the Romish hierarchy trembled and quaked. John Calvin, too, with all his dark speculations on fate, foreknowledge and *terru de-croces*, saw clearly this one precious truth, and this gave him power to stand up for Christ and the rights of conscience. John Wesley studied much, and labored long to find rest before he was able to lay hold on Christ by simple faith; but this point gained, and his "heart strangely warmed," and then

the path of duty, no less toilsome than before, was all radiant with the light of heaven. Others have essayed to effect reformations, and failed. Hyacinthe has seen as clearly as any one the errors of Romanism in its ecclesiastical rule, and he has felt its power and dared to brave its wrath; but why has he not risen in the might of the greatness he possesses to shake the pillars of the Papacy? Alas! he has never learned that faith in Christ justifies the soul. His lurking reliance on sacramental grace is his weakness. Until he breaks this bond he must remain a prisoner, weak and helpless as other men. Dollinger, too, has demonstrated the fallibility of the pope, and has shown learning and power enough to confound every Jesuitical opponent that dared encounter the mightiness of his logic and facts; but this champion of "Old Catholicism," venerable, learned and earnest as he is, must remain helpless as a child before the superstitions he detests, until he learns that Jesus Christ is the only priest of the Christian dispensation, and that faith in his blood, without the deeds of the law, or the sacraments of the Church, justifies the unworthy, and brings unto the soul the regenerating influence of the Holy Ghost.

PROFIT OF KEEPING THE SABBATH.

Sabbath-keeping benefits both the body and mind, and thus must tend to increase the worldly estate; for who does not know that a sound mind in a sound body is all important to the success of his business! For what say facts here? They say that those who work six days in a week will do more work, and do it in a better manner, than those who labor seven. Cases in proof of this, to almost any extent, might be mentioned, if space were allowed. Two or three must suffice. At a Sabbath Convention in Baltimore, which was attended by one thousand seven hundred delegates from all parts of the United States, a great drover from Ohio stated that he had made more money by resting on the Sabbath with his droves, than he would if he had kept on seven days. His cattle and sheep always brought him a better price than others which were constantly kept travelling. In one case, where the neighbors could not find a market, in consequence of the cattle having been over-driven, he cleared five hundred dollars, and this he attributed to resting on the Lord's day. A salt boiler tried the experiment of resting on the Sabbath, which it was thought that business would not admit of; but he found at the end of the season that he had made more salt than any of his neighbors, with the same dimensions of kettles, while his whole expense for breakage and repairs was only six cents. Some years ago, after a long wet spell in harvest, came a clear Sabbath, when many farmers hurried in their grain, which, from being housed before it was fully dry, was greatly damaged; while others, who feared God and kept his commandments, were enabled to gather in theirs in good condition. No doubt money is sometimes made for a time by Sabbath labor, as in the case of those who, in violation of the laws both of God and man, sell liquor on that day; and find, perhaps, more customers than on any other day; but the sad history of such men, and their families, too, shows often that they only "earn wages to put it in a bag with holes," and that the curse of God is upon their ill-gotten wealth. A friend in an adjoining county once remarked that he had for a long time made careful observation on this subject, and had never known any permanent advantages to arise from projects planned or carried out on this day, but often serious losses to have followed them.—*British Workman*.

THE MINISTRY.

The ministry of the evangelical denominations of the present time is, as compared with any former period, both able and devoted to its work. Granting, if needful, that this is not true of every one, nor of all the better class in equal degrees, the general statement, as first made, remains true. And there is also great unanimity in accepting the great fundamental doctrines of the Gospel. With the almost unbounded freedom of speculative thinking now in vogue it would be strange were there not occasional instances of eccentricities of thought and of crude and presumptuous opinionatedness; and yet probably at no former time has there been a more general and intelligent assent to all the great truths of religion among both the ministers and laymen of the churches.

Though often sadly and sometimes culpably remiss in its treatment of prevalent and tolerated sins; yet, as a whole, the voice of the Church is, and ever has been, plainly and effectively on the side of the right. It was the spirit and the voice of the Church, informally rather than officially uttered, that made the perpetration of slavery impossible; and that same spirit and voice is still the hope of the oppressed and defrauded freedmen. It has spoken in tones at once uncertain and loudly emphatic against the diabolical iniquity and the desolating scourge of intemperance, till at length the practice of drinking and the business of manufacturing

and selling intoxicating liquor has fallen quite under the ban of the Church. Against abuses and crimes in high places as well as in low, it is accustomed to speak out earnestly and with the authority of those who are entitled to speak in the name of the Lord, and the people hear and regard what is so declared to them. But while it is claimed that the Church and the pulpit should be an effective power for the right side in all public questions, evidently great care must be used to avoid all forms of complication with political affairs. The moral power of the Church depends on its independence, and the obvious unselfishness of its purposes and actions. It is not by its formal legislation nor its specific disciplinary action that the power of the Church is chiefly made effective in favor of the right; but in its distinctly and solemnly uttered testimony; and that testimony appealing everywhere to both the public and the individual conscience is steadily exercising the most wholesome and conservative influences in society.—*National Repository for February*.

ROYALTY AND LOYALTY IN CANADA.

Writing of this subject in *Scribner*, Dr. Holland says:

"We have no wish for a change in the American form of government. The risks would be too many, even were a change in any way desirable; but one does not need to be very acute of vision to see that the peculiar form of loyalty which gathers around the Queen and royal family of England is the grand bulwark of the national stability. Indeed, the Queen and her family hardly exist to-day for anything more or better than to sit or serve as the objects of the nation's loyalty. The sovereign of England is a person who, in these days, exercises very little authority; for the English nation is about as truly and thoroughly self-governed as our own. Indeed, England is one of the freest countries of the world; and, in some respects, her governing powers are more directly and immediately responsible to the people than our own. She certainly has this one advantage, to which in this article we call special attention, viz., that for long years she has had in the supreme place a woman, who has represented the nation and been the recipient of its affectionate loyalty, and not have a dozen men who, for limited periods of time, have represented a party. Through all administrations and above all administrations, there has stood unchanged the person of the British Queen, as the incarnation of the national institutions, laws, authority and life.

So we are delighted with the expressions of loyalty which have attended the reception of the new Canadian governor and his wife. Canada is a friendly neighbor, with whom it is for the interest of the United States to cultivate the most cordial relations. She wants nothing of us politically, and we want nothing of her; and it is gratifying to learn—that this reception seems to have proved—that Canada is content with the very mild foreign rule under which she lives; nay, that she has a sense of pride in being brought closer to the heart of the empire by the presence within her borders of royal blood. This reception promises well for order and peace and unity, on which our neighbor is to be heartily congratulated. She is to be congratulated on the acquisition of a capable and worthy gentleman to stand at the head of her affairs, and a woman for her social leading and political inspiration who represents in her blood the person around whom cluster the loyal affections of a great and remarkable people.

"LAW" VERSUS "PRAYER."

Our modern philosophers tell us that God cannot, and therefore does not, answer prayer, because the laws of nature are fixed and inexorable; but they cannot deny that man can and does answer prayer every day, for at the request of his fellow-men he utilizes or overcomes nature's laws, and this by the exercise of his will, intelligence, and strength. When a man is asked to shake an apple from a tree, and complies, he utilizes the law of gravitation. Thus man can and does answer the prayers of his fellow-man by the control he has over nature. The "reign of law," which we are told is too strong for the Creator, is not too strong for the creature. Therefore, the creature is superior to the Creator. I believe none but avowed atheists will be able to assert that there is any family link in this *reductio ad absurdum*.—*Christian Treasury*.

During the past year the American and British and Foreign Bible Societies have issued 3,850,376 copies of the Scriptures, an increase of nearly 300,000 over the previous year. The two societies also sent out the Bible, in whole or in part, in 64 new translations. In Russia 740,023 volumes, in 60 different languages, were distributed, and in Turkey 64,568 volumes, in nine languages. Following are the figures of the distribution carried on by the two societies in Roman Catholic countries and heathen lands: India, 243,616 volumes; China, 159,103; Japan, 61,305; Italy, 52,823; France, 183,160; Servia and Roumania, 128,170; Spain, 65,393; Austria, 274,862; Germany 468,109; South America, 35,348; Mexico, about 80,000.

The Family Treasury.

Duty.

BY LADY TEIGNMOUTH.

Oh, ask not thou, how shall I bear The burden of to-morrow?

Endeavor, with untroubled brow And with a mind serene,

If prosperity doth bubble Erisily in thy golden cup,

Clutch thy difficulties fast, With a determined hand,

But if, in thy narrow border, Many bitter herbs are set,

They who, in appointed duty, Live most secretly with God,

Aim High.

Aim high, young man! you will strike where you aim. No man ever struck higher than he aimed.

Having taken high aim to the attainment of some pure ideal, to the accomplishment of some noble purpose,

JAMES H. BERTHOUD.

Anecdote of Prince Albert.

At a meeting of the York Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, on Thursday, October 19th, Mr. T. J. Bourne, one of the agents to the Parent Society,

"Surprised at this act of bold defiance, Miss Hillyard, rising from her seat, said, 'Sir, you must learn your lesson, and if you do not, though you are the Prince of Wales, I shall put you in the corner.'"

and must have those placed under them to do as they are bid. 'Moreover,' said his Royal Highness, 'I must tell you what Solomon says; and he read to him the declaration, that he who loveth his son, chasteneth him sometimes, and then, in order to show his love for his child, he chastised him and put him in a corner, saying, 'Now, sir, you will stand there until you have learned your lesson, and until Miss Hillyard gives you leave to come out, and remember you are under tutors and governors, and that they must be obeyed!'

Rules and their Reasons.

Please do not pass the following instructions to newspaper correspondents just because they have been published many times before. They are sensible and reasonable requirements, and an observance of them by all who write for the press would obviate a vast amount of annoyance to editors and printers, besides redounding to the good of readers and the satisfaction of writers when they come to see their articles in leaf.

I. Write upon one side of the leaf only. Why? Because it is often necessary to cut the pages into "takes" for compositors, and this cannot be done when both sides are written upon.

II. Write clearly and distinctly, being particularly careful in the matter of proper names and words from foreign languages. Why? Because you have no right to ask either editor or compositor to waste time puzzling out the results of your selfishness.

III. Don't write a microscopic hand. Why? Because the compositor has to read it across his case, at a distance of nearly two feet. Also, because the editor often wants to make additions and other changes.

IV. Don't begin at the very top of the first page. Why? Because if you have written a head for your article, the editor will probably want to change it, and if you have not—which is the better way—he must write one. Besides, he wants room in which to write his instructions to the printer as to the type to be used, where and when the proof is to be sent, &c.

V. Never roll your manuscript. Why? Because it maddens and exasperates every one who touches it—editor, compositor, and proof-reader.

VI. Be brief. Why? Because people don't read long stories. The number of readers which any two articles have is inversely proportioned to the square of their respective lengths. That is, a half column article is read by four times as many people as one of double that length.

VII. Always write your full name and address at the end of your letter. Why? Because it will often happen that the editor will want to communicate with you, and because he needs to know the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith. If you use a pseudonym or initials, write your own name and address below it. It will not be divulged.

VIII. "These precepts in the memory keep," and for fear you might forget them, cut them out and put them where you can readily run through them when tempted to spill innocent ink.

A Woman's Device.

A few years ago, says an English paper, when highway robberies were more frequent than at present, the passengers of a stage coach, on its way to town, began to talk about robbers. One gentleman expressing much anxiety lest he should lose ten guineas, was advised by a lady next to him, to take it out of his pocket and slip it in his boot, which he did immediately. It was not long before the coach was stopped by a highwayman, who riding up on the lady's side, demanded her money; she declared that she had none, but if he would examine the gentleman's boot he would there find ten guineas. The gentleman submitted patiently, but when the robbers departed, he loaded his female travelling companion with abuse, declaring her to be in confederacy with the highwayman. She confessed that appearances were against her, but said if the company in the stage would sup with her the following evening in town, she would explain a conduct which appeared so mysterious. After some debate they all accepted her invitation; and the next evening, in calling upon her, were ushered into a magnificent room, where a very elegant supper was prepared. When this was over, she produced a pocket-book, and addressing the gentleman who had been robbed, said, "In this book, sir, are bank notes to the amount of a thousand pounds. I thought it better for you to lose ten guineas than me this valuable property, which I had with me last night. As you have been the means of saving it, I entreat the acceptance of this bank bill of one hundred pounds."

How the St. Sulpicians became Guardians of the Indians.

The Seminary of St. Sulpice of Paris established a branch at Montreal in 1657. The same year the inhabitants of Montreal resolved to hand over to them the temporal management of the city and island for the slight protection from the Indians they were enabled to afford. This was officially effected in 1663. At this time the Iroquois had almost depopulated the whole country, and it was only by the noble battle fought by Dollard and recorded in the July number of the Dominion by two poems, that the country was saved. The mission to the Algonquin and Huron Indians established by the Sulpicians at the fort in Montreal was soon afterwards transferred to Sault-au-Recollet, some nine miles farther north. This mission held an important position in the minds of the Sulpicians. The Indians were the defenders of the outposts, generally receiving the first blow on the city delivered by its enemies. It was to bring these Indians to a knowledge of the Christianity of the Jesuits that the followers of Loyola suffered as has been recorded, and gave instructions to their inexperienced associates not to annoy them by wearing their hats in the

canoe. It was to the same end that well-born, delicately nurtured and highly educated ladies came from France to the wilderness of America to suffer. Both used the same means to accomplish their work. Miracles were performed every day, and the wondering Indian was led to follow the performers of miracles. But there was another element in the case. The French King was the nominal possessor of the whole country, and from him all titles were obtained. Thus, when the mission referred to was removed to Sault-au-Recollet, the Seminary required a title to the land, which was given to them. This was rendered the more necessary as the religious community soon assumed the qualifications of traders as well as that of the savers of souls. In addition to this, the Jesuits at this time were jealous of the Sulpicians, and used every effort to prevent them from establishing themselves in Canada. They were also all powerful at the French court. Thus there are four interests to be considered with the establishment of the Indian mission and the titles to the lands on it.—New Dominion Monthly.

Anecdote of Mr. Lincoln.

Here is a story of Mr. Lincoln, which we believe has never been in print, and which illustrates his keen sympathy and attention to personal details, even when most oppressed by matters of national importance.

It was about a year before the fall of Richmond, when both North and South seemed tottering to ruin, that a young lady who had known Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln for years, visited Washington. She was an exceptionally sensible, warm-hearted, refined woman, gifted with a marvellous voice and a graceful figure, but she was very homely.

She called at the White House, and when she had gone with his wife into a private room; Mr. Lincoln expressed his surprise to a friend that "some good man had not been lucky enough to marry her." Adding— "L—herself would be much happier if she were a wife and a mother."

A few moments later Major C—a volunteer officer thoroughly respected by the President and a bachelor, came into the study. Mr. Lincoln looked at him thoughtfully.

"What are you going to do when the war is over, —?" he asked suddenly. "Seek my fortune, I suppose," was the startled reply.

"There it is in that room." A frank, girlish laugh was heard at the moment.

"No, you can't go seek it now; business first. But there it is."

That evening there was a reception at the White House. The President beckoned to Major C—

"Listen!" he said. A lady, whom they could not see because of the crowd, was singing in a voice of great beauty and sweetness, some gay song. The Major would have moved forward, but Mr. Lincoln detained him, his eyes twinkling with shrewd fun.

"Wait a bit," he said. "Don't look at her face yet."

Presently she sang a ballad with such pathos that the Major's eyes grew dim.

"Now go. She's as good and true as her song."

The good word of Mr. Lincoln probably influenced both parties. In a few months they were married, and the union has proved a most happy one.

"I did one wise thing in '64," Mr. Lincoln said, rubbing his chin, as was his wont when pleased. "I made that match."—Rochester Express.

The Old Scotchman's Prayer.

I was pleased the other day with a story which an aged Scotch minister told me about an old Scotchman, who, many years ago, was on his way to a meeting of the people of God, held in a tent, or some such temporary structure.

The old pilgrim was poor and ill clad, and partly deaf, but he trusted in the Lord whom he served, and rejoiced in his kind providence. On his way to the meeting he fell in with another Christian brother, a younger man bound on the same errand, and they travelled together.

When they had nearly reached the place of meeting, it was proposed that they should turn aside behind the hedge and have a little praying before they entered the meeting. They did so, and the old man, who had learned in everything to let his requests be made known unto God, presented his case in language like the following:

"Lord, ye ken weel enough that I'm deaf, and I want a seat on the first bench if ye can let me have it, so that I can hear thy word. And ye see that my toes are sticking through my shoes, and I don't think it much to your credit to have your children's toes sticking through their shoes, and therefore I want ye to get me a pair of new ones. And ye ken I have no eiller, and I want to stay there during the meeting, and therefore I want you to get me a place to stay."

When the old man had finished his quaint petition, and they had started on, his younger brother gently suggested to him that he thought his prayer was rather free in his forms of expression, and hardly as reverential as seemed proper to him in approaching the Supreme Being. But the old man did not accept the imputation of irreverence.

"He's my Father," said he, "and I'm well acquainted with Him, and He's well acquainted with me, and I take great liberties with Him." So they went on to the meeting together. The old man stood for awhile in the rear of the congregation, making an ear trumpet of his hand to catch words, until some one near the pulpit noticed him, and beckoning him forward gave him a good seat upon the front bench. During the prayer the old man knelt down, and after he rose a lady who had noticed his shoes, said to him, "Are those shoes the best you have?"

"Yes," said he, "but I expect my Father will get me a new pair very soon."

"Come with me after meeting," said the lady, "and I will get you a new pair."

The service closed, and he went with her to her house.

"Shall you stay during the meeting?" said the good woman as they went along. "I would but I'm a stranger in the place, and have no eiller."

"Well," said she, "you will be perfectly welcome to make your home at our house during the meeting."

The old man thanked the Lord that He had given him all the three things he had asked; and, while his younger brother's reverence for the Lord was right and proper, it is possible that he might have learned that there is a reverence that reaches higher than the forms and conventionalities of human taste, and which leads the believer to come boldly to the throne of grace to find all needed help in every trying hour.—Baptist Weekly.

The Necessity of Plenty of Sleep.

A writer in Scribner for February, considering "The Relation of Insanity to Modern Civilization," speaks of the loss of sleep as a prominent cause of insanity. He says:

During every moment of consciousness the brain is in activity. The peculiar process of cerebration, whatever that may consist of, is taking place; thought after thought comes forth, nor can we help it. It is only when the peculiar connection or chain of connection of one brain cell with another is broken and consciousness fades away into the dreamless land of perfect sleep, that the brain is at rest. In this state it recuperates its exhausted energy and power, and stores them up for future need. The period of wakefulness is one of constant wear. Every thought is generated at the expense of brain cells, which can be fully replaced only by periods of properly regulated repose. If, therefore, these are not secured by sleep, if the brain, through over-stimulation, is not left to recuperate, its energy becomes exhausted; debility, disease, and finally disintegration supervene. Hence the story is almost always the same; for weeks and months before the indications of active insanity appear, the patient has been anxious, worried and wakeful, not sleeping more than four or five hours out of the twenty-four. The poor brain, unable to do its constant work, begins to waver, to show signs of weakness or aberration; hallucinations or delusions hover around like floating shadows in the air, until finally disease comes and

plants his siege Against the mind, the which he picks and wounds With many legions of strange fantasies, Which in their throng and press to that last hold Confound themselves."

Children's Laughter.

How it ripples across the fields and echoes along the hill-side, as musical as distant church-bells pealing over the grassy meadows, where the brown village darlings are gathering buttercups. There are no sounds so sweet to a mother's ear, except, perhaps, the first lisping of an infant's prayer. Children's laughter! How dull the home is wherein its music has once joyously echoed, but now is heard no more. How still is the house when the little ones are all fast asleep, and their pattering feet are silent. How easily the fun of a child bubbles forth. Take even those poor, prematurely-aged little ones, bred in the gutter, cramped in unhealthy homes, and ill-used, it may be, by drunken parents, and you will find the child-nature is not all crushed out of them. They are children still, albeit they look so haggard and wan. Thr to excite their mirthfulness, and ere long a laugh rings out, as wild and free as if there were no such thing as sorrow in the world. Let the little ones laugh, then; too soon, alas! they will find cause enough to weep. Do not try to silence them, but let their gleefulness ring out a gladsome peal, reminding us of the days when we, too, could laugh without a sigh.

When the Sultan Dies.

Scarcely has the Sultan drawn his last breath, when his wives, his favorites—in short, all the women whose power is now at an end—are desired to be "off" within four and twenty hours. This change of scene is a veritable rout. It may rather be compared to a shipwreck, when each passenger tries to lay hold of some means of safety, by which she may float on the surface, and may be prevented from sinking into the deep, where all are forgotten—that is to say, the depth of the old Seraglio. Thither are transferred those of the kadines and favorites whom their sterility had already condemned. Those who are mothers alone allotted the protection of the Imperial Palace, for reasons of State make it unadvisable that they should be removed from the superintendence of the heir of the Empire. As to the other ladies, they must disappear with their slaves and female attendants, although, perhaps, there may be some among the latter who, thanks to fresh patronage, find the means of lodging themselves in the little female courts which are formed upon the old ones. The old Seraglio, situated at the extreme end of the palace, is a sad and lugubrious building, a very tomb, where human beings are buried alive.—Les Femmes en Turquie.

Shaftesbury's Nurse.

It is said that when John Wesley was told that his congregation consisted largely of servant-girls, he replied he was glad of it, as they had the care of the children, and if the servant-girls were converted they would train the children in the fear of the Lord.

A notable illustration of this truth is found in the case of the Earl of Shaftesbury, one of England's most honored noblemen, whose father was by no means a religious man. A half a century or more ago, his mother had a servant-maid and housekeeper, named Mary Mills. She had the care of this child, and trained him up until he was seven years of age, when she died. But the seed which she had sown was not lost. She had set an indelible mark upon the tender mind of the young nobleman, and her example, precepts, and prayers, remembered by him, fixed and formed his character for good at that early age. To-day that little child is known and honored throughout England by every class, from the beggar to the prince, and his name is given upon the hearts of the poor throughout the length and breadth of the land.—Christian Herald.

Good Words for the Young.

By COUSIN HENRY.

Dolly's Christening.

By ELEANOR KIRK.

"I'll be the goodest little girl That ever you did see, If you'll let me be Dolly To church with you and me. It's too dreadful bad to leave her, When we's all gone away; O, Coeete will be so lonesome To stay at home all day."

"Was such a pleading pair of eyes, And wondrous little face, That mamma could not well refuse, Though church was not the place For dolls or playthings, she well knew. Still mamma's little maid Was always so obedient, She didn't feel afraid."

No mouse was ever half so still As this sweet little lass, Until the sormon was quite through— Then this did come to pass: A dozen babies there or less, Dressed in long robes of white Were brought before the altar— A dash of heaven's own light."

Then Mabel stood upon the seat, With dolly held out straight, And this is what the darling said: "O, minister, please to wait, And wash my dolly up like that— Her name it is sweetest place The minister smiled and bowed his head; But mamma blushes yet."

Little Nicholas; and How he Became a Great Musician.

The violin is a wonderful instrument in the hands of a master. In its power of expression, its purity and fineness of tone, it ranks next to the cultivated human voice. There have been many famous performers on this instrument, but Paganini stands alone the most wonderful violinist the world has ever heard. And he had won this fame before he was sixteen years old.

Nicholas Paganini was born at Genoa, Italy, February 13, 1781. When he was only four years old his father put a violin into his tiny hands, and made him practise upon it from morning till night. Sitting at his parent's feet on a little stool, Paganini obediently scraped away, learning his scales and intervals. He entered into the work cheerfully, and took great interest in his studies, but this did not lessen his father's rigor. The slightest fault was punished severely. Sometimes, food was denied the little fellow, in punishment for a mistake which any learner might have made. The delicate, sensitive constitution of the child was injured beyond repair by such treatment.

His mother, also ambitious for her son, worked upon his imagination and excited him to ever-renewed exertions by telling him that an angel had appeared to her in a vision, and had assured her that he should outstrip all competition as a performer on the violin.

Even at this early age the bent of Paganini's mind was toward the marvellous and extraordinary,—that is, he did not merely imitate those who before his time had played the violin, but struck out new ways for himself, making his instrument a greater puzzle to the unlearned than ever it had been before; and he astonished his parents, and received their hearty plaudits when, in departing from the common methods, he produced entirely new effects. His musical instinct seemed to have been only sharpened and strengthened by the close application imposed upon him.

Soon, the musical knowledge of the elder Paganini became insufficient for the growing abilities of his son, and other teachers were procured.

At eight years of age the little Nicholas performed in the churches, and at private musical parties, "upon a violin that looked nearly as large as himself." He also composed, at this time, his first "Violin Sonata." A year afterward he made what was considered his first public appearance, or debut, in the great theatre of Genoa, at the request of two noted singers,—Marchesi and Albertini.

Paganini's father took him, about this time, to see the celebrated composer, Rolla, who lived at Parma, hoping to obtain for the boy the benefit of Rolla's instruction for a little while. But the composer was sick, and could not see his visitors. The room in which they were seated was next to the sick man's bed-chamber, and it so happened that he had left his violin there, together with the copy of a new work he had just finished. Little Nicholas, at his father's request, took up the violin to see what the music was like. He began at the beginning and executed the entire work at sight without a single mistake, and so well that the sick composer arose from his bed that he might see what masterpiece had given him so agreeable a surprise. Rolla, on hearing the object of their visit, assured the father that he could add nothing to the young artist's acquirements, and recommended other noted teachers.

Nicholas and his father then went about the country through the principal cities of Lombardy, after which they returned to Genoa, where the youthful performer was again subjected to those daily toils which had been forced upon him before with such heartless rigor; but this bondage was not to be prolonged.

At fourteen he was allowed to go on an short tour with an elder brother, and at fifteen he ran away and began to travel on his own account. Relieved from the control of his too-exacting father, his mind reacted from its long slavery, and he fell into bad ways of living. But after a while his affection for his father led him to return home. Having saved a sum of money equal to about fifteen hundred dollars, he now offered a portion of it to his parents. But his exacting father demanded the whole, and Paganini, to keep peace, gave up the greater part of the hard-earned money.

The young man now began another tour, visiting many parts of Italy, and everywhere meeting with unbounded success. But I am very sorry to say that he allowed his great

popularity to turn his head, so that he became very arrogant, head-strong, and in various ways, led an unworthy life. Intemperance soon was added to his infirmities, and he was even imprisoned for a time on account of troubles caused by his wild excesses.

Paganini possessed a generous and sympathetic nature, as the following anecdote plainly proves: One day, while walking in the streets of Vienna, Paganini saw a poor boy playing upon a violin, and, on entering into conversation with him, learned that he maintained his mother and a number of little brothers and sisters by what he picked up as a travelling musician. Paganini at once gave him all the money he had about him; and then, taking the violin, began to play, and, when a great crowd had gathered and become spell-bound by his wonderful playing, he pulled off his hat and made a collection, which he gave to the poor boy amid the acclamations of the multitude.

There are four strings on a violin, as every one knows, and ordinary players find it necessary to use them all; but Paganini astonished the world by his performances on only one string,—the fourth, or largest. Upon this he could produce three perfect octaves, including all the harmonic sounds, and from it he brought forth the sweetest melodies.

After travelling through many countries, creating the greatest wonder and admiration wherever he went, he returned to his native land. He suffered all his life from ill-health, and although he had become a very wealthy man, his last days were sad enough; for he was greatly troubled with law-suits and ill-health.

As one of his biographers says: the precious flame of life was too dearly expended on a perfection that allowed nothing else to be perfected. In becoming the absolute master of his instrument, he became its slave. But the success of his life's purpose was complete. He accomplished his one object, and history declares him to have been the greatest of all violinists, past or present. He died at Nice on the 27th of May, 1840, leaving a fortune equal to nearly three-quarters of a million dollars.—James H. Flint, St. Nicholas for February.

Words to Boys.

I would keep "better hours" if I were a boy again; that is, I would go to bed earlier than most boys do. Nothing gives more mental and bodily vigor than sound rest when properly applied. Sleep is our great replenisher, and if we neglect to take it regularly in childhood, all the worse for us when we grow up. If we go to bed early, we ripen; if we sit up late, we decay; and sooner or later we contract a disease called insomnia, allowing it to be permanently fixed upon us, and then we begin to decay, even in youth. Late hours are shadows from the grave.

If I were a boy again I would practise perseverance often, and never give up a thing because it was hard or inconvenient to do it. If we want light we must conquer darkness. When I think of mathematics I blush at the recollection of how often I "gave in" years ago. There is no trait more valuable than a determination to persevere when the right thing is to be accomplished. We are inclined to give up too easily in trying our unpleasant situations, and the point I would establish with myself, if the choice was again within my grasp, would be never to relinquish my hold on a possible success if moral strength or brains in my case were adequate to the occasion. That was a capital lesson which a learned professor taught one of his students in the lecture-room after some chemical experiment: The lights had been put out in the hall, and by accident some small article dropped on the floor from the professor's hand. The professor lingered behind endeavoring to pick it up. "Never mind," said the student, "it is of no consequence to-night, sir, whether we find it or no." "That is true," said the professor, "but it is of grave consequence to me, as a principle, that I am not foiled in my determination to find it." Perseverance can sometimes equal genius in its results. "There are only two creatures," says the Eastern proverb, "who can surmount the pyramids,—the eagle and the snail."—James T. Fields.

Lending a Pair of Legs.

Sometimes we ask people to "lend a hand," and sometimes we hear them say "lend me your eyes." Here is a story about a boy who lent a pair of legs just to accommodate.

Some boys were playing at base ball in a pretty shady street. Among their number was a lame little fellow, seemingly about twelve years old—a pale sickly-looking child, supported on two crutches, and who evidently found much difficulty in walking, even with such assistance. The lame boy wished to join the game; for he did not seem to see how much his infirmity would be in his own way, and how much it would hinder the progress of such an active sport as base ball. His companions, good-naturedly enough, tried to persuade him to stand on one side and let another take his place; none of them hinted that he would be in the way; but they all objected for fear they would hurt himself.

"Why Jimmy," said one at last, "you can't run, you know." "O, hush!" said another—the tallest boy in the party—"Never mind, I'll run for him, and you count it for him," and he took his place by Jimmy's side prepared to act. "If you were like him," he said, aside to the other boys, "you wouldn't like to be told of it all the time."

How many times loving hearts will find a way to lend their powers and members to the aged, the poor, the sick, and the weak.—After Work.

Fear always springs from ignorance. Friendship improves happiness and abates misery, by the doubling of our joy and the dividing of our grief.

GUARDIAN PREMIUMS
For 1879.

- The following premiums are offered to agents who obtain new subscribers for the GUARDIAN for the year 1879, at \$2 each, cash in advance:—
- For 2 subscribers: *Denon's Living Epistles*, price \$1.
- For 3: *Dale's Lectures on the Atonement*, price \$1.
- For 5: *The Popular Biblical Cyclopaedia*. By John Kitto, D.D. Price \$4.50.
- For 6: *The Land of the Veda*. By Dr. Batler, Price \$4.
- For 6: *Three Volumes of Joseph Cook's Lectures*, American Edition. Price \$4.50.
- For 9: *The History of Christian Doctrine*. By W. G. T. Shedd, D.D. 2 vols., 8vo., price \$5.
- or 10: *Dr. Miner Raymond's Theology*, 2 vols., price \$6.
- For 12: *Clarke's Commentary on the New Testament*, 2 vols., sheep, unabridged, price \$8.
- For 15: *Clarke's Commentary on the Bible*. Condensed. By the Rev. Robert Newton Young. 3 vols., price \$9.75.
- For 18: *Whedon's Commentary as far as published*, 6 vols., price \$12.
- For 24: *Clarke's Commentary on the Old Testament*. Unabridged. 4 vols., sheep, price \$16.
- For 26: *Clarke's Commentary on the Bible*. Unabridged. 6 vols., price \$24.
- For 38: *Chambers' Encyclopaedia*. Latest Edition. 10 vols., price \$25.

If the canvasser has already any of the books offered in this list, other books of the same cost value may be substituted.

Christian Guardian
TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1879.

IS AGGRESSIVE WAR MORALLY RIGHT?

We publish in another column the defence of Bishop Ellicott of his conduct, in voting in the House of Lords for the war policy of the Government, in order that our readers may see what so able a divine can say in palliation of a war of aggression by a Christian nation. Stripped of all euphuistic verbiage, it means that because he believes the extension of British influence will open the way for the spread of the gospel and the blessings of civilized life, therefore he approved of this war on Afghanistan, and voted in favor of it. Bishop Ellicott's letter has subjected him to severe criticism, by those who do not believe that gunpowder is a proper instrument for the conversion of the world. Men may shut their eyes on what is meant by war, as well as on the logical conclusion of their own reasoning; but cannot thus easily extinguish the facts, or change the terrible nature of war. War means wholesale murder, by the use of the deadliest weapons, and the most destructive agencies known to mankind. It means the destruction of the property and lives of persons who have done nothing to deserve this cruel treatment; for even in cases where there has been wrong done, unfortunately it is not those who do the wrong who suffer, but the innocent. If those who provoke the war were forced to suffer the results, there would not be many wars.

It should not be forgotten, that to prove that a war is justifiable on political or military grounds, does not prove that it is not wholly indefensible on moral and Christian grounds. Might is not right. The end does not justify the means. Neither does the fact that a certain course of action may have been so overruled as to bring about good results prove that such action was morally right. Our question is not whether this war will give Britain a better military or political position in India—though that is strongly disputed by statesmen who ought to know—but, even admitting this, is it right? Is it something that Christian men and Christian ministers can justify, as in harmony with the religion of Christ? Is it something that, if done by other nations, we would approve of? Are we, as Christians, right in using gunpowder and bayonet, fire and sword, when we think we can by these means make openings for the gospel? To this question, which is the real question in debate, we answer emphatically, no. We "have not so learned Christ." He said to the impulsive Peter:—"Put up again thy sword into its place; for all they that take the sword shall perish by the sword." And again, to Pilate: "My kingdom is not of this world." It is a part of the proper mission of the Church in the world to teach the evils of war, to spread the principles of peace, and labor and pray for the fulfillment of the promise that wars shall cease. How, then, can the heralds of the gospel of peace consistently justify the prosecution of an aggressive war, on those grounds of political and military expediency and advantage, which have been used in all ages to justify the horrors and the cruelties of war? Though a thousand bishops should be so far carried away by political feeling and national ambition, as to apologize and vote for such a war, they cannot show that it is justified by the teaching and spirit of the New Testament. It is easy to understand how loyal to party, the glamour of military glory, the excitement of popular enthusiasm, or some selfish business interest may bewilder the judgment of the great mass of the people; but those who have learned the truth as it is in Jesus should not be carried away from the simplicity of the gospel, so as to apologize for bloody, iron-footed war, whatever party may be responsible for it.

We desire to give no uncertain sound on this question of war or peace. War is not from above. We do not want to mimic matters, or speak in any apologetic tones of that barbarous method of settling international difficulties. That war should be resorted to as the best method of settling international disputes between professedly Christian nations, is a disgrace to our boasted civilization. It settles nothing, except to deter-

mine which is the strongest military power. It casts no gleam of light upon the questions in dispute. It is hardening and demoralizing to those who engage in it; it inflicts unspeakable cruelty and suffering upon the countries which are the theatre of its bloody struggles, and retards the growth of liberty, by putting the tremendous power of a standing army into the hands of ambitious monarchs or statesmen, while the people are burdened and impoverished to pay for the expense of the instrument of their subjugation. After the slaughter and misery and devastation, the peace negotiations must be begun at the point where they were broken off before the war began. No impartial and intelligent student of the facts can consistently deny that, had the Congress of Berlin been held before the terrible war between Russia and Turkey took place, in all human probability the results would have been no less favorable to the peace and progress of the world, than what have been accomplished. The only difference at all probable, and the advocates of war should note the fact, is that had the Congress been held before the war, decisions would have been more favorable to Turkey. The evils of war are incalculable. The only war that can be reconciled with Christian principles is a war in defence of the property, liberty and homes of a people, when these are assailed by enemies. The principles that should govern the action of a Christian nation should also govern a Christian man. All infliction of pain and suffering on others, by either persons or nations, except what is necessary in self-defence, is wrong and un-Christian. There is a widespread tendency to palliate forms of wrong-doing and selfishness in companies and communities which no one would justify in an individual—a tendency against which all Christians should protest as false and dangerous. But the fact that personal responsibility is sometimes obscured does not destroy it; nor does it make the wrong deed right. Christians, while in the world, should not be of the world. They should rise above its maxims and standards of duty, and, if necessary, swim against the tides and currents of passion and prejudice that bear the thoughtless multitudes along. Unless the Church brands aggressive war with its stern disapproval, it will continue its cruel reign in the earth. It was after referring with regret to the prevalence of unrighteous wars in the earth that John Wesley wrote these words:—"O God! how long! Shall thy promise fail? Fear it not, ye little flock! Against hope, believe in hope. It is your Father's good pleasure yet to renew the face of the earth. Surely all these things shall come to an end, and the inhabitants of the earth shall learn righteousness. 'Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they know war any more.'"

CLERICAL INTOLERANCE.

In Canada, where there is no established and state-paid clergy, it is difficult to comprehend the lofty assumption of some of the clergy of the Established Church in England. They act as if it was a gross violation of their rights for any one, except a minister of the Establishment, to assume the pastoral oversight of any part of the people of their parish. All such are regarded by this class of exclusionists as unauthorized intruders. And those who listen to them are recreants that have forfeited all claims to the favor or friendship of the parish priest. A circumstance which took place at a recent English Wesleyan Conference afforded a striking illustration of the difference between Canada and England. During the Conference, the rector of the parish church invited the ministers of the Conference to attend the service in his church. A large number of them did attend, and listened to a very nice fraternal set of sermons; and this gracious act of fraternity on the part of the Episcopal minister was spoken of in Methodist circles as an act of great liberality and courtesy; though no Methodist minister took the smallest part in the service. There must be a great deal of exclusiveness among the clergy where such an invitation was regarded as a proof of liberality.

At brief intervals some circumstance is chronicled in the English papers, which reveals intolerant assumptions as exclusive as those of Rome. A late issue of the *Christian World* contains an account of such a case. We condense the main facts as given by our contemporary:—The Rev. D. J. White, who dates his letters from the vicarage, West Butwick, a small village in the diocese of Lincoln, reveals an ardor of attachment to his church, and a zeal in discountenancing any tendency in his parishioners towards Dissent, which ought not to pass without public recognition, where much zeal is duly estimated. He had heard with dismay that two young ladies of his congregation had been guilty of the unpardonable crime of attending—whether more than once does not appear—the service at a Wesleyan chapel. He accordingly wrote as follows, or, as his name appears after the word "signed," enclosed in brackets, perhaps he got his curate to write it for him:—"Dear Miss Hird,—I have been told that you and your sister have recently been attending a Dissenting meeting-house. I am reluctant to believe anything said against any of my parishioners without good proof of the truth of the statement. I shall be glad to hear that this report is untrue. Should it be correct you will not be surprised at my declining to accept of any further assistance from you as Sunday-school teachers. But I may hope to hear the charge against you is unfounded. Faithfully yours, (signed) D. J. WHITE." Unfortunately, "Dear Miss Hird" does not seem to have profited so much as might have been expected by the instruction with regard to the duty of obedience to her "spiritual pastors and masters." She promptly penned the following note:—"Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 21st inst., I must admit that my sister and I have recently attended service at a Wesleyan chapel, and we have no reason to regret doing so. We shall spare you the necessity of declining our services as teachers in the Church Sunday-school.—

Yours faithfully, (signed) MARY HIRD." This little affair is instructive as showing the way in which assumptions are met, as well as the exclusiveness of some of the clergy.

"IS CALVINISM DECLINING?"

This must be a live question. For while the Halifax *Wesleyan* is discussing the question with the *Christian Visitor*, our last mail received from Australia informs us that the *Sydney Advocate* and the *Australian Witness* are warmly discussing the same subject. The *Advocate* shows clearly that the old-fashioned Calvinists who "would not offer a free salvation to all men, because they did not believe that Christ died for all," are scarce now. The *Witness* as much as denies that such a belief was ever held by Calvinists. The *Advocate* quotes from Dr. A. A. Hodge and the Confession of Faith to prove that Calvinism taught explicitly that Christ did not die for all. And, therefore, it, as claimed by the *Witness*, Calvinists now preach a free salvation for all, they are not consistent with their own creed; and concludes by praying that the day may come when all the Churches will be able to sing:

Thy undistinguishing regard
Was cast on Adam's fallen race;
For all thou hast in Christ prepared,
Sufficient, sovereign, saving grace
The world He suffered to redeem;
For all He hath the atonement made;
For those that will not come to Him,
The ransom of His life was paid.

In the case of the *Wesleyan* and the *Visitor*, the controversy has arisen out of a reference by the *Visitor* to the protest of Dr. Potts, at the Toronto Christian Convention, questioning the propriety of Mr. Denon's Antinomian deliverance. Why have all the Calvinist papers incorrectly stated that Dr. Potts "interrupted" Mr. Denon? He spoke after Mr. Denon had concluded his paper. The *Christian Visitor* said:

"His interruption by Dr. Potts was already characterized as in decidedly bad taste. We would remind those who are at times so exercised about Calvinism, that as a system it dominates the religious thought of the world to-day. The influence of Arminianism has been exceedingly circumscribed."

The *Wesleyan* claimed that the very fact of such a protest showed that Calvinism was, by general consent, not brought to the front; and that the history of the pulpits showed beyond question, that the old-fashioned, stern Calvinism was not taught in the same explicit style as formerly. To this the *Visitor* replied, quoting testimony in favor of Calvinism, the relevancy of which to the question under discussion was in turn incisively disputed by the *Wesleyan*.

We have recently expressed the opinion, which we strongly hold, that Calvinism is losing its hold on the minds of men, from causes which must continue to operate. We may be permitted to remind the defendants of Calvinism, that the question cannot be settled by showing the growth and vigor of Presbyterianism; nor by complimentary admissions made by Friends and others who were not themselves Calvinists; nor by the fact that certain doctrines, like justification by faith, which are claimed to be part of the Calvinistic creed, are held and taught by Methodist Arminians. These are not the points in dispute. Every truth in the Confession of Faith is not peculiar to the system of Calvin. There is a broad basis of doctrinal truth, held in common by Arminians and Calvinists. It is unwarranted, therefore, to assume that a tribute is paid to Calvinism, when avowed Arminians hold any doctrine found in the Confession of Faith. We mean by Calvinism not all the truths held by Presbyterians, but the distinguishing points in which the theological system of Calvin differs from evangelical Arminianism. By Arminianism, we mean, the central truths of the freedom of the will, and a sufficient atonement made for all by the death of Christ, which we deem essential to human accountability. The essence of Arminianism is contained in the two stanzas quoted above. Only those who cherish a misconception as to what Arminianism and Calvinism really are, could say that Calvinism dominates the religious thought of the world; and that the influence of Arminianism has been very limited. Arminianism by name is not known in the world as the creed of a denomination; but its central truths are so essential to any sound doctrine of human responsibility, and to a vindication of the Divine government, and so evidently in harmony with the teaching of the New Testament respecting the extent of the Atonement, that its distinguishing truths are rapidly permeating all Christian society. Many who denounce Arminianism as a heresy hold and teach its essential principles.

We argue the decline of Calvinism (1) from the constant efforts of so-called Calvinists to deny the fair logical conclusions which follow the admission of Calvin's premises; (2) from the very slight prominence given in preaching to the distinguishing points of Calvin's theology; and, (3) from the fact that things are constantly taught by those whom we may call the representatives of Calvinistic theology, which could not be true, if the main points of Calvinism were true.

We may just give an illustration of what we mean. The Westminster Confession of Faith says: "They who are elected, being fallen in Adam, are redeemed by Christ; are effectually called, &c. . . . Neither are any other redeemed by Christ, effectually called, &c. . . . but the elect only. The rest of mankind God was pleased . . . to pass by." Dr. Hodge, a high Presbyterian authority, says: "The Arminian view differs from the Calvinistic in two points. They maintain that Christ died—1. For the relief of all men; 2. To make salvation possible. We hold, on the other hand, that Christ died—1. For his elect; 2. To make their salvation certain." Again: "God, in his eternal decree, elected his own people to everlasting life, determining to leave all others to the just consequences of their own sins. Consequently he gave his Son to die for these. He could not consistently give his Son to die for the purpose of saving the rest." This is Calvinism. Now, it is a fair

question to ask: Is this teaching, and its logical consequences, commonly enforced at the present time in the so-called Calvinistic pulpits? We think only one answer can be given to this question. No doubt much that is essentially Calvinistic is still taught; but election and reprobation are largely left out of sight.

THE DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.

Our English exchanges continue to bring word of very extensive destitution and suffering. From nearly every part of the country there comes news of large numbers of workmen out of employment, for whose families special provision has to be made by municipalities or benevolent associations. What strikes one in reading the English papers is the large number of places from which there comes intelligence of want, and the vast numbers that are out of employment. Paragraphs like the following are very suggestive: "The distress at Barnsley has assumed a serious character. The frost having put a stop to all outdoor labor, thousands of people are out of work, and should the miners' dispute not be settled 30,000 more will be thrown idle." Or this: "According to trustworthy estimates there are now between 10,000 and 12,000 looms idle in Blackburn. A few estimates place the number at a higher figure, but these probably include the stoppages in some of the outlying districts around Blackburn." The alarming state of the country is attracting the attention of public men in Church and State. It is said that the accounts of the distress had greatly occupied her Majesty's attention, and she was in constant correspondence as to the best means of attempting to alleviate the general suffering, which she deplored.

There is no doubt that the numerous strikes in all trades and manufactures have greatly tended to promote the present stringency. The greater cost of manufacturing goods in England, at the rate of wages demanded, has begun to show considerable trade into the hands of foreign manufacturers, who can secure cheaper labor, and this limits the market for English goods. Strikes have more or less injured nearly all branches of manufacture. And even now, when the country is suffering from over production, when many mills are working on half time, or wholly stopped, and when thousands are out of employment and depending on public charity, as if workmen were generally seized with a desire to kill the goose that has been laying golden eggs for them, we hear of nothing but strikes in all parts of the country. Workmen insist on full wages, regardless of the state of trade, and the inability of the employers to pay the old rates. In Oldham 20,000 men have been idle on a strike for five or six weeks, thus losing between £50,000 to £60,000 in wages. What must be regarded as fair wages, in many instances are peremptorily rejected. This, in the present state of the country, seems to us the wildest folly. The Bishop of Manchester, in a recent sermon, said he had gone the previous Friday to see the distribution of relief, and he said the sight was enough to make one weep tears almost of despair; and the powers of good and evil were apparently gathering themselves together with increased intensity. "Unless some radical change came over our lives, motives, and conduct, the prosperity and greatness of the country were doomed. If we were to have a perpetual struggle between capital and labor to trade upon fictitious capital, and if all society were to be undermined with rottenness, he did not see how we could go on."

NOT "A SLANDER."
Last week's *Newmarket Era* contained a curious and suggestive reference to our remarks on the discreditable recreancy that in many places has marked the attempt to enforce the Dunkin Act. The article is mis-called "A Slander Refuted." We say mis-called—(1.) Because our article contained no slander; and (2.) Because no statement in it has been refuted by the *Era*. We are fully convinced that such a letter as we mentioned was sent to Mrs. Wetherall. The *Era* has not offered a particle of evidence to disprove our statement, except its own surmises; which only "add insult to injury." The *Era* says: "We who reside here have no notion that anything like incendiaryism is contemplated." The editor of the *Era* may indulge in any "notion" which pleases him and his friends; but he ought to know that his "notions" do not cancel unpleasant facts. We never for a moment supposed that the editor of the *Era* was in a position to say what was intended by persons who write incendiary letters. The gratuitous insinuation that "the letter was probably concocted in Toronto," is certainly very weak. We might use a stronger term. If the *Era* had nothing stronger than this to say in reply, there must be a scarcity of ammunition among the defenders of the Anti-Dunkinists.

The *Era* also grows warm in advertising to our condemnation of a Methodist for treating in an unlicensed grocery, after the municipal election. As we did not name or refer to *Newmarket*, it was unnecessary to speak of this statement as an unqualified slander. We are glad to hear such a good report from *Newmarket*. We know nothing of the local partisan feeling there; but we assure our friend of the *Era* that it is a waste of indignation to refer to the *GUARDIAN* as he has done. We know whereof we affirm. If the *Era* has faithfully aided in enforcing this law, designed to lessen the evils of intemperance, it has no reason to be so sensitive about anything in our article. If it has not done so, we regret that this should be the case.

We regret to record the death, in Hamilton, on the 18th inst., in great peace, of Margaret, widow of the late Captain James Sutherland, aged 72, and mother of Rev. D. G. Sutherland, of Simcoe. A notice of Mrs. Sutherland's death was accidentally left out last week.

DON'T STOP YOUR PAPER.

We are sorry to have received several letters from old subscribers, saying that while they very much regretted to give it up, the scarcity of money compelled them to try to do without the *GUARDIAN*. Such letters allow ways make us feel sad. Of course we cannot tell how far the personal pressure in any case justifies this course. But if any family in a congregation are really so poor as to be unable to pay for the paper, some arrangement should be made that they should not be deprived of it. They that are strong should help to bear the burdens of the weak. The *GUARDIAN* is a church agency instituted for an important purpose. He who gives up the paper, unless it is positively necessary, does all he can to break down the paper. Remember when you say "stop my paper" you are doing something that if done by every subscriber would stop the publication of the paper altogether. Don't do it.

THE LATE REV. J. MESSMORE.

The following particulars of the death of Father Messmore have been received from Bro. Shepley, and the subjoined tribute to his memory from a friend in Chicago:—
"Rev. J. Messmore was in his 83rd year at his death. It was obvious, for a year past, that his strength was failing. Yet he was able to go about, and to attend church, mostly till his death. His mental powers were untimely. His intellect was as clear on the day he died as in any period of his life. He uniformly spoke of his enjoyments, and of his strong trust in the Redeemer he has so long preached. It was a rich treat to hear him pray, and to listen to his testimony in the social means of grace. His eyesight had failed so that he could not enjoy the privilege of his library. Yet, with the assistance of his kind and attentive daughter, and of any friend who might visit him, he was well posted in all passing events. I was with him very often and read quite extensively for him, and sometimes heard his comments on the matter read. He had been laboring under a cold for some days before his death, but no danger was apprehended. On Monday he walked out into town, and settled all his bills, and seemed much gratified on his return. I was with him Tuesday and read for an hour, for which he thanked me, as usual. On Wednesday about noon he complained of severe pains in his chest, and his medical adviser was called in. He expressed no apprehension, but let some medicine. About 3 p.m. I entered his room and found him in some distress, but no complaint escaped him. After reading for some time, I said, 'Perhaps, as you are so feeble, my reading is wearisome.' He replied, 'No, I never tire with the reading.' He then fell so that he could not enjoy the privilege of his library. Yet, with the assistance of his kind and attentive daughter, and of any friend who might visit him, he was well posted in all passing events. I was with him very often and read quite extensively for him, and sometimes heard his comments on the matter read. He had been laboring under a cold for some days before his death, but no danger was apprehended. On Monday he walked out into town, and settled all his bills, and seemed much gratified on his return. I was with him Tuesday and read for an hour, for which he thanked me, as usual. On Wednesday about noon he complained of severe pains in his chest, and his medical adviser was called in. He expressed no apprehension, but let some medicine. About 3 p.m. I entered his room and found him in some distress, but no complaint escaped him. After reading for some time, I said, 'Perhaps, as you are so feeble, my reading is wearisome.' He replied, 'No, I never tire with the reading.' He then fell so that he could not enjoy the privilege of his library. Yet, with the assistance of his kind and attentive daughter, and of any friend who might visit him, he was well posted in all passing events. I was with him very often and read quite extensively for him, and sometimes heard his comments on the matter read. He had been laboring under a cold for some days before his death, but no danger was apprehended. On Monday he walked out into town, and settled all his bills, and seemed much gratified on his return. I was with him Tuesday and read for an hour, for which he thanked me, as usual. On Wednesday about noon he complained of severe pains in his chest, and his medical adviser was called in. He expressed no apprehension, but let some medicine. About 3 p.m. I entered his room and found him in some distress, but no complaint escaped him. After reading for some time, I said, 'Perhaps, as you are so feeble, my reading is wearisome.' He replied, 'No, I never tire with the reading.' He then fell so that he could not enjoy the privilege of his library. Yet, with the assistance of his kind and attentive daughter, and of any friend who might visit him, he was well posted in all passing events. I was with him very often and read quite extensively for him, and sometimes heard his comments on the matter read. He had been laboring under a cold for some days before his death, but no danger was apprehended. On Monday he walked out into town, and settled all his bills, and seemed much gratified on his return. I was with him Tuesday and read for an hour, for which he thanked me, as usual. On Wednesday about noon he complained of severe pains in his chest, and his medical adviser was called in. He expressed no apprehension, but let some medicine. About 3 p.m. I entered his room and found him in some distress, but no complaint escaped him. After reading for some time, I said, 'Perhaps, as you are so feeble, my reading is wearisome.' He replied, 'No, I never tire with the reading.' He then fell so that he could not enjoy the privilege of his library. Yet, with the assistance of his kind and attentive daughter, and of any friend who might visit him, he was well posted in all passing events. I was with him very often and read quite extensively for him, and sometimes heard his comments on the matter read. He had been laboring under a cold for some days before his death, but no danger was apprehended. On Monday he walked out into town, and settled all his bills, and seemed much gratified on his return. I was with him Tuesday and read for an hour, for which he thanked me, as usual. On Wednesday about noon he complained of severe pains in his chest, and his medical adviser was called in. He expressed no apprehension, but let some medicine. About 3 p.m. I entered his room and found him in some distress, but no complaint escaped him. After reading for some time, I said, 'Perhaps, as you are so feeble, my reading is wearisome.' He replied, 'No, I never tire with the reading.' He then fell so that he could not enjoy the privilege of his library. Yet, with the assistance of his kind and attentive daughter, and of any friend who might visit him, he was well posted in all passing events. I was with him very often and read quite extensively for him, and sometimes heard his comments on the matter read. He had been laboring under a cold for some days before his death, but no danger was apprehended. On Monday he walked out into town, and settled all his bills, and seemed much gratified on his return. I was with him Tuesday and read for an hour, for which he thanked me, as usual. On Wednesday about noon he complained of severe pains in his chest, and his medical adviser was called in. He expressed no apprehension, but let some medicine. About 3 p.m. I entered his room and found him in some distress, but no complaint escaped him. After reading for some time, I said, 'Perhaps, as you are so feeble, my reading is wearisome.' He replied, 'No, I never tire with the reading.' He then fell so that he could not enjoy the privilege of his library. Yet, with the assistance of his kind and attentive daughter, and of any friend who might visit him, he was well posted in all passing events. I was with him very often and read quite extensively for him, and sometimes heard his comments on the matter read. He had been laboring under a cold for some days before his death, but no danger was apprehended. On Monday he walked out into town, and settled all his bills, and seemed much gratified on his return. I was with him Tuesday and read for an hour, for which he thanked me, as usual. On Wednesday about noon he complained of severe pains in his chest, and his medical adviser was called in. He expressed no apprehension, but let some medicine. About 3 p.m. I entered his room and found him in some distress, but no complaint escaped him. After reading for some time, I said, 'Perhaps, as you are so feeble, my reading is wearisome.' He replied, 'No, I never tire with the reading.' He then fell so that he could not enjoy the privilege of his library. Yet, with the assistance of his kind and attentive daughter, and of any friend who might visit him, he was well posted in all passing events. I was with him very often and read quite extensively for him, and sometimes heard his comments on the matter read. He had been laboring under a cold for some days before his death, but no danger was apprehended. On Monday he walked out into town, and settled all his bills, and seemed much gratified on his return. I was with him Tuesday and read for an hour, for which he thanked me, as usual. On Wednesday about noon he complained of severe pains in his chest, and his medical adviser was called in. He expressed no apprehension, but let some medicine. About 3 p.m. I entered his room and found him in some distress, but no complaint escaped him. After reading for some time, I said, 'Perhaps, as you are so feeble, my reading is wearisome.' He replied, 'No, I never tire with the reading.' He then fell so that he could not enjoy the privilege of his library. Yet, with the assistance of his kind and attentive daughter, and of any friend who might visit him, he was well posted in all passing events. I was with him very often and read quite extensively for him, and sometimes heard his comments on the matter read. He had been laboring under a cold for some days before his death, but no danger was apprehended. On Monday he walked out into town, and settled all his bills, and seemed much gratified on his return. I was with him Tuesday and read for an hour, for which he thanked me, as usual. On Wednesday about noon he complained of severe pains in his chest, and his medical adviser was called in. He expressed no apprehension, but let some medicine. About 3 p.m. I entered his room and found him in some distress, but no complaint escaped him. After reading for some time, I said, 'Perhaps, as you are so feeble, my reading is wearisome.' He replied, 'No, I never tire with the reading.' He then fell so that he could not enjoy the privilege of his library. Yet, with the assistance of his kind and attentive daughter, and of any friend who might visit him, he was well posted in all passing events. I was with him very often and read quite extensively for him, and sometimes heard his comments on the matter read. He had been laboring under a cold for some days before his death, but no danger was apprehended. On Monday he walked out into town, and settled all his bills, and seemed much gratified on his return. I was with him Tuesday and read for an hour, for which he thanked me, as usual. On Wednesday about noon he complained of severe pains in his chest, and his medical adviser was called in. He expressed no apprehension, but let some medicine. About 3 p.m. I entered his room and found him in some distress, but no complaint escaped him. After reading for some time, I said, 'Perhaps, as you are so feeble, my reading is wearisome.' He replied, 'No, I never tire with the reading.' He then fell so that he could not enjoy the privilege of his library. Yet, with the assistance of his kind and attentive daughter, and of any friend who might visit him, he was well posted in all passing events. I was with him very often and read quite extensively for him, and sometimes heard his comments on the matter read. He had been laboring under a cold for some days before his death, but no danger was apprehended. On Monday he walked out into town, and settled all his bills, and seemed much gratified on his return. I was with him Tuesday and read for an hour, for which he thanked me, as usual. On Wednesday about noon he complained of severe pains in his chest, and his medical adviser was called in. He expressed no apprehension, but let some medicine. About 3 p.m. I entered his room and found him in some distress, but no complaint escaped him. After reading for some time, I said, 'Perhaps, as you are so feeble, my reading is wearisome.' He replied, 'No, I never tire with the reading.' He then fell so that he could not enjoy the privilege of his library. Yet, with the assistance of his kind and attentive daughter, and of any friend who might visit him, he was well posted in all passing events. I was with him very often and read quite extensively for him, and sometimes heard his comments on the matter read. He had been laboring under a cold for some days before his death, but no danger was apprehended. On Monday he walked out into town, and settled all his bills, and seemed much gratified on his return. I was with him Tuesday and read for an hour, for which he thanked me, as usual. On Wednesday about noon he complained of severe pains in his chest, and his medical adviser was called in. He expressed no apprehension, but let some medicine. About 3 p.m. I entered his room and found him in some distress, but no complaint escaped him. After reading for some time, I said, 'Perhaps, as you are so feeble, my reading is wearisome.' He replied, 'No, I never tire with the reading.' He then fell so that he could not enjoy the privilege of his library. Yet, with the assistance of his kind and attentive daughter, and of any friend who might visit him, he was well posted in all passing events. I was with him very often and read quite extensively for him, and sometimes heard his comments on the matter read. He had been laboring under a cold for some days before his death, but no danger was apprehended. On Monday he walked out into town, and settled all his bills, and seemed much gratified on his return. I was with him Tuesday and read for an hour, for which he thanked me, as usual. On Wednesday about noon he complained of severe pains in his chest, and his medical adviser was called in. He expressed no apprehension, but let some medicine. About 3 p.m. I entered his room and found him in some distress, but no complaint escaped him. After reading for some time, I said, 'Perhaps, as you are so feeble, my reading is wearisome.' He replied, 'No, I never tire with the reading.' He then fell so that he could not enjoy the privilege of his library. Yet, with the assistance of his kind and attentive daughter, and of any friend who might visit him, he was well posted in all passing events. I was with him very often and read quite extensively for him, and sometimes heard his comments on the matter read. He had been laboring under a cold for some days before his death, but no danger was apprehended. On Monday he walked out into town, and settled all his bills, and seemed much gratified on his return. I was with him Tuesday and read for an hour, for which he thanked me, as usual. On Wednesday about noon he complained of severe pains in his chest, and his medical adviser was called in. He expressed no apprehension, but let some medicine. About 3 p.m. I entered his room and found him in some distress, but no complaint escaped him. After reading for some time, I said, 'Perhaps, as you are so feeble, my reading is wearisome.' He replied, 'No, I never tire with the reading.' He then fell so that he could not enjoy the privilege of his library. Yet, with the assistance of his kind and attentive daughter, and of any friend who might visit him, he was well posted in all passing events. I was with him very often and read quite extensively for him, and sometimes heard his comments on the matter read. He had been laboring under a cold for some days before his death, but no danger was apprehended. On Monday he walked out into town, and settled all his bills, and seemed much gratified on his return. I was with him Tuesday and read for an hour, for which he thanked me, as usual. On Wednesday about noon he complained of severe pains in his chest, and his medical adviser was called in. He expressed no apprehension, but let some medicine. About 3 p.m. I entered his room and found him in some distress, but no complaint escaped him. After reading for some time, I said, 'Perhaps, as you are so feeble, my reading is wearisome.' He replied, 'No, I never tire with the reading.' He then fell so that he could not enjoy the privilege of his library. Yet, with the assistance of his kind and attentive daughter, and of any friend who might visit him, he was well posted in all passing events. I was with him very often and read quite extensively for him, and sometimes heard his comments on the matter read. He had been laboring under a cold for some days before his death, but no danger was apprehended. On Monday he walked out into town, and settled all his bills, and seemed much gratified on his return. I was with him Tuesday and read for an hour, for which he thanked me, as usual. On Wednesday about noon he complained of severe pains in his chest, and his medical adviser was called in. He expressed no apprehension, but let some medicine. About 3 p.m. I entered his room and found him in some distress, but no complaint escaped him. After reading for some time, I said, 'Perhaps, as you are so feeble, my reading is wearisome.' He replied, 'No, I never tire with the reading.' He then fell so that he could not enjoy the privilege of his library. Yet, with the assistance of his kind and attentive daughter, and of any friend who might visit him, he was well posted in all passing events. I was with him very often and read quite extensively for him, and sometimes heard his comments on the matter read. He had been laboring under a cold for some days before his death, but no danger was apprehended. On Monday he walked out into town, and settled all his bills, and seemed much gratified on his return. I was with him Tuesday and read for an hour, for which he thanked me, as usual. On Wednesday about noon he complained of severe pains in his chest, and his medical adviser was called in. He expressed no apprehension, but let some medicine. About 3 p.m. I entered his room and found him in some distress, but no complaint escaped him. After reading for some time, I said, 'Perhaps, as you are so feeble, my reading is wearisome.' He replied, 'No, I never tire with the reading.' He then fell so that he could not enjoy the privilege of his library. Yet, with the assistance of his kind and attentive daughter, and of any friend who might visit him, he was well posted in all passing events. I was with him very often and read quite extensively for him, and sometimes heard his comments on the matter read. He had been laboring under a cold for some days before his death, but no danger was apprehended. On Monday he walked out into town, and settled all his bills, and seemed much gratified on his return. I was with him Tuesday and read for an hour, for which he thanked me, as usual. On Wednesday about noon he complained of severe pains in his chest, and his medical adviser was called in. He expressed no apprehension, but let some medicine. About 3 p.m. I entered his room and found him in some distress, but no complaint escaped him. After reading for some time, I said, 'Perhaps, as you are so feeble, my reading is wearisome.' He replied, 'No, I never tire with the reading.' He then fell so that he could not enjoy the privilege of his library. Yet, with the assistance of his kind and attentive daughter, and of any friend who might visit him, he was well posted in all passing events. I was with him very often and read quite extensively for him, and sometimes heard his comments on the matter read. He had been laboring under a cold for some days before his death, but no danger was apprehended. On Monday he walked out into town, and settled all his bills, and seemed much gratified on his return. I was with him Tuesday and read for an hour, for which he thanked me, as usual. On Wednesday about noon he complained of severe pains in his chest, and his medical adviser was called in. He expressed no apprehension, but let some medicine. About 3 p.m. I entered his room and found him in some distress, but no complaint escaped him. After reading for some time, I said, 'Perhaps, as you are so feeble, my reading is wearisome.' He replied, 'No, I never tire with the reading.' He then fell so that he could not enjoy the privilege of his library. Yet, with the assistance of his kind and attentive daughter, and of any friend who might visit him, he was well posted in all passing events. I was with him very often and read quite extensively for him, and sometimes heard his comments on the matter read. He had been laboring under a cold for some days before his death, but no danger was apprehended. On Monday he walked out into town, and settled all his bills, and seemed much gratified on his return. I was with him Tuesday and read for an hour, for which he thanked me, as usual. On Wednesday about noon he complained of severe pains in his chest, and his medical adviser was called in. He expressed no apprehension, but let some medicine. About 3 p.m. I entered his room and found him in some distress, but no complaint escaped him. After reading for some time, I said, 'Perhaps, as you are so feeble, my reading is wearisome.' He replied, 'No, I never tire with the reading.' He then fell so that he could not enjoy the privilege of his library. Yet, with the assistance of his kind and attentive daughter, and of any friend who might visit him, he was well posted in all passing events. I was with him very often and read quite extensively for him, and sometimes heard his comments on the matter read. He had been laboring under a cold for some days before his death, but no danger was apprehended. On Monday he walked out into town, and settled all his bills, and seemed much gratified on his return. I was with him Tuesday and read for an hour, for which he thanked me, as usual. On Wednesday about noon he complained of severe pains in his chest, and his medical adviser was called in. He expressed no apprehension, but let some medicine. About 3 p.m. I entered his room and found him in some distress, but no complaint escaped him. After reading for some time, I said, 'Perhaps, as you are so feeble, my reading is wearisome.' He replied, 'No, I never tire with the reading.' He then fell so that he could not enjoy the privilege of his library. Yet, with the assistance of his kind and attentive daughter, and of any friend who might visit him, he was well posted in all passing events. I was with him very often and read quite extensively for him, and sometimes heard his comments on the matter read. He had been laboring under a cold for some days before his death, but no danger was apprehended. On Monday he walked out into town, and settled all his bills, and seemed much gratified on his return. I was with him Tuesday and read for an hour, for which he thanked me, as usual. On Wednesday about noon he complained of severe pains in his chest, and his medical adviser was called in. He expressed no apprehension, but let some medicine. About 3 p.m. I entered his room and found him in some distress, but no complaint escaped him. After reading for some time, I said, 'Perhaps, as you are so feeble, my reading is wearisome.' He replied, 'No, I never tire with the reading.' He then fell so that he could not enjoy the privilege of his library. Yet, with the assistance of his kind and attentive daughter, and of any friend who might visit him, he was well posted in all passing events. I was with him very often and read quite extensively for him, and sometimes heard his comments on the matter read. He had been laboring under a cold for some days before his death, but no danger was apprehended. On Monday he walked out into town, and settled all his bills, and seemed much gratified on his return. I was with him Tuesday and read for an hour, for which he thanked me, as usual. On Wednesday about noon he complained of severe pains in his chest, and his medical adviser was called in. He expressed no apprehension, but let some medicine. About 3 p.m. I entered his room and found him in some distress, but no complaint escaped him. After reading for some time, I said, 'Perhaps, as you are so feeble, my reading is wearisome.' He replied, 'No, I never tire with the reading.' He then fell so that he could not enjoy the privilege of his library. Yet, with the assistance of his kind and attentive daughter, and of any friend who might visit him, he was well posted in all passing events. I was with him very often and read quite extensively for him, and sometimes heard his comments on the matter read. He had been laboring under a cold for some days before his death, but no danger was apprehended. On Monday he walked out into town, and settled all his bills, and seemed much gratified on his return

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Socialism and War.

Socialism, according to the St. Petersburg Gazette, is mainly due to Napoleon III. and Bismarck, under whose direction Europe between 1853 and 1878 has been applying most of her productive forces to her armaments, and making preparations that provoked war. The cost to humanity has been 1,748,000 lives, to say nothing of the indirect victims of war, who perish by typhoid or cholera; and the waste of money has been £1,263,000. The system is still going on; the industrial classes have been the greatest sufferers, and hence the social disease called Socialism.

A Revival in Mexico.

Mexico, like all Roman Catholic States, is a hard field for Protestant missions. Yet that the work previously done there has not been in vain is shown by the fact that a great religious awakening is now in progress there. It originated in the Presbyterian mission in the capital under the charge of Rev. M. N. Hutchinson, and all the Protestant churches of the city are stated to be enlisted in earnest work. A number of prominent citizens are among the converts from Romanism. The want of a fund is said to be the greatest present obstacle to the full success of the work, but it is one that will doubtless be speedily overcome.

Germany and the Pope.

Dr. Falk declared recently in the Prussian diet that "nothing would induce the Government to give up the restrictive ecclesiastical legislation aimed at the Catholic Church." He also said that "the possession of the present legal powers has been and continues to be a necessity for the proper administration of the country. A peace-loving Pope is now on the throne, who has in many ways given proof of his love of peace. The German Government was, and still is ready to conclude peace on the basis of the Crown Prince's letter to the Pope; but, though there may be a mutual desire for a peaceful settlement, matters cannot proceed as quickly as might be wished."

Electric Light Spreading.

The electric light is about to be introduced into two or three London churches. It is also largely employed at Westgate-on-Sea, upon the extensive estates of an English gentleman who is interested in comparing the relative cost and advantages of electric light and gas. Along the pretty sea-frontage of Westgate are arranged rows of electric and gas lamps, the one to illuminate the broad marine parade and drive, with the tasteful villas and terraces, and the other to light up the ornamental gardens and promenade. Notwithstanding the semi-opaque globes absorbing some sixty per cent. of the brilliant white electric light, the adjacent gas lamps appear in contrast to burn dimly, with a smoky, dull, dirty amber-yellow flame.

The Irish Sunday Closing Act.

The first authoritative statement as to the result of the Sunday Closing Act was made on Saturday by Mr. Ferguson, Q.C., addressing the grand jury at the Macroom Quarter Sessions. Having congratulated them on the lightness of the calendar, which comprised but five cases, Mr. Ferguson said he had it from the best authority that intemperance had decreased very much within the past three months in that district. It had been decreasing for some time past, and with the decrease in intemperance crime had decreased. The new Act for closing public-houses on Sundays was already producing very manifest results, especially in the rural districts, where public-houses were situated close to the churches and tended to keep young men from attending their places of worship. It was very fortunate and gratifying to them all, and also very satisfactory to consider that the passing of that Act was manifestly for the benefit of the country and that it had been received so well, for he believed there had not been a single murmur against the measure.

Sunday-school Celebration.

There is going to be a celebration in honor of Robert Raikes. The year 1880 will be the hundredth since the establishment of Robert Raikes' Sunday-schools, and the Committee of the Church of England Sunday-school Institute propose commemorating the event by a series of services, conferences, and meetings of an unusually important character. The proceedings will extend from June 28 to July 4 of that year. It is also proposed to mark the occasion by founding a "Centenary Fund," the contributions to which will be applied to the erection of a building more adapted to the special purposes of the Society, whose constantly-increasing operations in the extension and improvement of Church of England Sunday-schools makes the need of larger and more suitable premises a very pressing one. The Old Bailey Sunday-school Union also intend to celebrate the event by various meetings, &c., and by the erection of some monument to the good old man of Gloucester.

Sceptical Credulity.

Men who reject the Bible, say the S. S. Times, because of the supernatural element in its teachings are commonly ready to adopt some superstitious notions with more of the marvellous in them than the Bible miracles disclose, and with nothing of the reasonableness of these. So, all the way down among the sceptical critics; an absurd explanation is put forward with seriousness as the basis of a biblical statement, called in question by the doubter. At the recent Unitarian Conference in Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. Furness tried to show how the so-called miracles of the gospels were to be accounted for through natural causes. The withering of the barren fig-tree might have been the result of "some inscrutable affinity between it and the powerful nature of Jesus," according to the theories of "that distinguished naturalist, Mr. Darwin." If any of our readers is ready

to exchange this view of the Scriptures for that which is commonly held by Christian believers, it must be because of some inscrutable affinity between his nature and a cabbage-head. That is the way we look at the case, with our present light on the subject.

How the Bible Circulates.

If the conversion of the world depended solely on the free circulation of the Scriptures, it would not be long delayed. During the last year alone, the American Bible Society has distributed and sold about 1,000,000 copies, the British and Foreign Society about 3,000,000, the National Society of Scotland 36,000, and other societies over 1,000,000. Since the various societies began their work, the total circulation has been 82,000,000 by the British and Foreign, 35,000,000 by the American, 5,000,000 by the National Bible Society of Scotland, and by German Societies 8,500,000, while the circulation of other societies has raised the total to about 160,000,000 copies of the Scriptures circulated in various tongues by Bible Societies during the last seventy-five years.

Mr. Sankey in Newcastle.

Mr. Sankey has commenced evangelistic work in Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he is laboring in connection with the various churches. On Friday last, on the occasion of his arrival in that town, he was entertained at a public breakfast, which was presided over by the vicar, the Rev. Canon Martin, and was attended by a large number of ministers. The chairman gave Mr. Sankey a hearty welcome; and Mr. T. H. Bainbridge, secretary of the Evangelistic Committee, remarked that the small beginning of Messrs. Moody and Sankey's work, which had since become worldwide, commenced in Newcastle five years ago. Mr. Sankey, in the course of an address, mentioned that at the close of their recent campaign in America, Mr. Moody felt the need of study, and this led to their separation for a year.

BRIEF CHURCH ITEMS.

TORONTO CONFERENCE.

CANNINGTON.—The missionary meetings were very successful. The deputation did good service and the people responded liberally.

COLDWATER.—A very successful social in aid of the Methodist parsonage fund, was held on the 29th inst., at the residence of Mr. Joseph Brown. A nice little sum was realized.

COBORO.—The Methodist Church has purchased the vacant lot next to their parsonage, on which the residence of Alfred McCarty was lately burned. It is the intention, in the course of time, to build a new Sunday-school and lecture hall on the premises.

SCARBORO.—The missionary meetings on this circuit have been very successful. The collections and subscriptions promise to be considerably in advance of last year's. Special services are being held at the Washington appointment with good indications.

MINDEN.—The annual tea-meeting of the Minden Methodist Church was held in the town hall on New Year's day. A good time was enjoyed. Short addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Kenney, Rev. Mr. Gourley (Pros.), and Rev. F. Johnson, pastor. Proceeds of tea, with social held after, \$50, which will be applied toward liquidating the parsonage debt.

LOYDSTOWN.—The Rev. W. G. Howson, of Richmond Hill, delivered his lecture on "The Tongue, its Use and Abuse," in the Methodist church, Kettleby, on the Lloydstown Circuit, on the evening of Tuesday, January the 7th. He had a good audience, who not only appreciated his pointed but kindly hits, but who also considered they had been treated to a great intellectual feast.

KEENE.—The missionary meetings took place on this circuit from the 13th to the 14th. The attendance at all the meetings was large and the subscriptions very good. The eloquent addresses delivered were highly appreciated by the large audiences. The speakers were Rev. Messrs. McCulloch (pastor of the circuit); Buchanan, of Warsaw; Andrews, of Hiawatha, and Weldon, of Lakefield.

PARRY SOUND.—On the 20th Dec. the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church held a very successful bazaar in aid of the building fund. Proceeds about \$110. On Sabbath, January 5th, the anniversary sermons of the Sabbath-school were preached by the pastor, and on the following Wednesday evening the anniversary tea-meeting of the school was held. The children, by their answers, not only on the questions of the past year but also to questions upon general Scriptural subjects, showed their knowledge of the Word of God. A number of prizes were distributed to the children for regular attendance, &c. The secretary's report shows that the school was never in a more prosperous state.

PETERBOROUGH.—The missionary meetings on the Milford Circuit give a return far in advance of last year.—Concession held its Sabbath-school anniversary on the 19th and 20th. Rev. T. Cullen preached the sermons, and delivered an address at the tea-meeting on Monday, at which Revs. Tomblin and Osborne also spoke.—On the 23rd ult., a pleasant affair occurred at Rederiville parsonage. About thirty of the friends of Rev. J. C. Ash assembled and after tea, presented him with a complimentary address and a valuable fur coat.

SHELBURN.—A very successful Sabbath-school entertainment was held in the Methodist church on Christmas-eve. The church was crowded, and prettily decorated with evergreens and appropriate mottoes. In addition to singing and recitations by the children, a Christmas tree, laden with presents for the little ones, increased the interest of the occasion. A costly set of South-sea seal furs was presented to Mrs. Casson by several gentlemen of the congregation, accompanied by an appropriate address. The school continues in a flourishing condition. A library has lately been procured, and a Methodist Sabbath-school temperance society organized, numbering seventy members.

TORONTO.—Last Wednesday the members of the Elm-street Methodist Church were treated to a musical and literary entertainment by the members of Mr. Faulkner's Bible class. The attendance was large. During the evening a collection amounting to over \$20 was taken up for Sabbath-school purposes. Rev. Dr. Potts

presided.—Last Friday evening a large audience assembled in the school-room of Wesley Church, in this city, to hear Mr. F. S. Spence deliver a lecture on the "Marriage Question." The lecture was well received, as was shown by frequent bursts of applause from the audience. Mr. Tovell, the pastor, presided.

PETERBOROUGH.—The anniversary sermons of the George-street Church were preached by the Rev. J. Potts on the 12th inst. The church was crowded morning and evening, and the local papers speak very highly of the discourses delivered. On the following evening a tea-meeting was held. Short addresses were given by the pastor, Rev. E. B. Harper, M.A., and Dr. Potts. The singing was a special feature. Mrs. Dr. Harrison, of Keene, and Miss Shaw, of Fort Hope, sang several solos with great acceptance. A parlor social in aid of the Charlotte-street Sabbath-school, which was held at Mrs. Cox's, on the 17th, passed off in a very pleasing manner. There was a large number in attendance, amount realized, \$25.

RAMA.—The watch-night service was well attended. Several of the Indians gave effective addresses. The New Year's feast was a great success. The snow drifts have been unusually large in the neighborhood of the mission church, still the Indians almost fill it every Sunday. This must be most gratifying to the missionary, Rev. T. Woolsey. The attendance at the day-school is as large as could be expected, and the scholars are making great progress, under the direction of their teacher, Miss Armstrong. On the 12th inst. two excellent sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Hunt, who, with the Rev. A. Browning, delivered very effective addresses at the anniversary meetings of the two following evenings. Bro. Browning's delineations of life in British Columbia were most enthusiastically received. The respective choirs gave considerable zest to each service. Notwithstanding the "hard times," there will be a satisfactory advance upon last year's returns.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

ACRON.—Revival meetings are being conducted by the Rev. R. Hobbs. He has been assisted by Messrs. Locke and Harrison, of Georgetown Academy. The meetings are being attended with considerable success.

GALT.—A correspondent says:—"We expect to be in the basement of our new church in about three weeks. We have been holding our service in the Town Hall. Congregations large and increasing. Rev. J. N. Smith is a very popular and an earnest preacher."

QUELTER.—On Sunday evening, the 19th inst., Rev. E. B. Ryckman, M.A., preached a sermon in memory of Mr. George Smith, an old and highly esteemed member of Norfolk St. Church. The building was crowded by a congregation representing all denominations. The singing was very appropriate, and the sermon eloquent and impressive.

BARTONVILLE.—The new Methodist Church in Bartonville was dedicated on Sabbath, the 6th inst., at 10.30, by the Rev. E. B. Ryckman, M.A. Rev. W. S. Griffin preached in the afternoon, and Rev. W. Williams in the evening. The sermons were appropriate and powerful. On the 7th inst. a successful tea-meeting was held, when the balance of liability was provided for by subscription.

MOUNT FOREST.—Anniversary services were preached on the 10th inst., morning and evening, by Rev. C. Lavell, M.A., of Palmerston, chairman of the district, to very good audiences. On Monday evening the annual tea-meeting was held, which passed off very successfully, a large number being present. An excellent tea was provided in the basement, and the intellectual treat, which was given in the church proper, was of a high order.

PRESTON.—The anniversary services in connection with the Methodist Church proved to be a success. The sermons on Sabbath, the 19th, by Rev. J. V. Smith, of Galt, were excellent and well appreciated. At the soiree on Monday evening about \$60 was realized, and a very pleasant time was spent listening to the humorous and instructive addresses given by the Revs. Mr. Smith, of Galt, Mr. Brock, of Guelph, and Freeman and Holmes, pastors of the church.

ERIN.—The annual tea-meeting of the Methodist Church in Erin village, came off on the evening of New Year's day. The church was comfortably filled, and the good things provided by the ladies were in abundance. The ministers invited from a distance did not appear, yet the evening passed away very pleasantly. Short and appropriate addresses were given by the ministers present, all of whom were of the village, except the Rev. J. White, of Waterdown. The music given by the choir added very much to the entertainment. A social was given next evening, the proceeds of which, added to that of the tea-meeting, amounted to \$46.70.

MILTON.—Bro. Richardson writes:—"Our missionary meetings just closed were in every sense successful. The sermons on Sunday and addresses Monday and Tuesday evenings, by the Revs. Wm. Williams and R. B. Keefor, of Hamilton, were first-class. And right nobly did our people respond in collections and subscriptions. The three remaining meetings were addressed by two younger brethren, Revs. Crews and Redmond. They not only pleased and profited the people, but gave an earnest of future usefulness. We have raised more money at these meetings than at meetings on any preceding year, and we hope to advance twelve per cent. on the large amount contributed last year. Our revival meeting at Hornby was made a blessing to the Church. Five professed conversions, and some backsliders were quickened into new life. We commence a four days' meeting at Milton this morning."

LONDON DISTRICT.—The anniversary services of the Dundas Street East Sabbath-school were held recently. Rev. G. S. Colling preached two able sermons and addressed the school. The report presented at the entertainment the following evening showed remarkable progress. Two years ago there were but 60 scholars, now there are 230—including an infant class of ninety. Rev. J. W. Calvert is the pastor.—The anniversary services of the King Street Sabbath-school, Ingersoll, were held on Tuesday, 15th inst. The very large audience was delighted. The "little folks" were jubilant. Rev. J. S. Ross, B.A., preached the missionary sermons in John Street Church on the 19th inst.—The missionary services in the Belmont and Salford Circuits are spoken of as being very enthusiastic.—The anniversary of the Band of Hope in connection with the Wellington Street Church, (city) was held on the 15th inst. The society, organized but a year since, is now one of the most flourishing in the city. Beginning with a membership of nine, it has a now 168.

Rev. Dr. Sanderson, pastor, occupied the chair, and delivered an address, followed by dialogues, etc., from the members of the juvenile society. The literary society of the church also held a musical and literary entertainment on the evening of the 21st.—The missionary meetings at Allis Craig were held last week and were very successful. Revs. Cecil Harper, B.A., and S. G. Staples delivered interesting addresses.

MONTREAL CONFERENCE.

ORILLIOWN.—Rev. E. W. Crane, pastor. The missionary meeting on the 14th inst. is pronounced by the St. John's News to have been a "very decided success."

WEST FARNHAM.—Rev. W. English, pastor. The Cowansville Observer, in noticing the recent missionary anniversary, states that the collections are considerably in advance of last year.

WATERLOO.—Rev. J. Wilson, pastor. The Advertiser of Waterloo states that a series of successful revival services is being held in the Methodist Church of that place.

PERTH.—A very successful tea-meeting was given lately. The addresses were excellent, and the music furnished by the choir was all that could be desired.

HEIKENTON.—A social was given on the 17th by Mrs. Balshaw at the parsonage. Proceeds \$38.50. The parsonage has been transformed inside and out, so that its old friends would hardly know it.

PRUSSCOTT.—Special services have been held for two weeks and are still in progress. The attendance is large and the prospect good. The pastor, Rev. G. H. Davis, we believe, has had the assistance of Revs. J. T. Fitcher and D. Winter.

LACOLLE.—Rev. R. Wilson, pastor. The missionary anniversary on the 13th inst. was well attended. The meeting was addressed by the pastor and Rev. M. L. Pearson, of Montreal. A revival effort is being made in Lacolle, with encouraging prospects of success.

NEWBURN.—Anniversary sermons were preached on the 12th inst. by Revs. S. Teeson and T. C. Brown. The discourses were excellent. The congregations large. The annual missionary meeting was held on Tuesday the 14th inst. The attendance was very fair and the meeting passed off very successfully. Addresses were delivered by Revs. McCann, Brown and Jackson. At the close of the services a collection was taken up, amounting to \$105.

LACHUTE.—The missionary sermons were preached on the 12th by Rev. J. B. Saunders, and are reported to have been eloquent and impressive. The meeting on Monday was very successful. Revs. J. B. Saunders and H. F. Bland delivered earnest and eloquent addresses, and the choir, assisted by others, rendered choice music. The contributions will exceed last year's. On Tuesday a very successful tea-meeting was held. There was a large attendance of the friends of other churches. Revs. Bland, Saunders, Hiscock and Macbie delivered addresses. Receipts \$45.

OTTAWA.—Dominion Church, Rev. E. A. Stafford, pastor. We learn from the Ottawa Citizen that the Sunday-school festival on the 22nd inst. was largely attended, every seat in the basement being filled. The pastor presided, and beside him sat Chief Wabumbe, of the Delaware Indians, in full Indian costume, and having the tomahawk concealed by the great Tecumseh. Addresses were delivered by the chief and by the pastor, and appropriate selections of singing were rendered by the school. The school, under the superintendency of Mr. A. P. Bradley, is in a flourishing condition.

QUEBEC DISTRICT.—Shedbrooke held its missionary meeting on the 14th inst. Excellent addresses by Revs. T. Charbonnel, G. H. Porter, and W. D. Brown. Tone of the meeting, hopeful and confident. Collections considerably in advance of last year.—Robinson had a most successful social on the 7th. On the following evening the friends of the Rev. C. P. Mallory invaded the residence of Mr. W. E. Smith, and during the course of a pleasant social evening made Mr. Mallory a present of \$42.—Cookshire had a most enjoyable affair on the 15th inst., in the shape of an oyster social. The addresses of Revs. J. Kines, W. W. Smith, and W. J. Crothers are commended. Proceeds \$25.—The Sawyerville annual tea and missionary meeting came off on the 14th. A large attendance, and fine addresses from Revs. A. Gillies, Henderson, Austin, Porter and O'Hara.—Dudswell on the Marlinton Circuit, had a bazaar and Christmas Tree on New Year's, in aid of parsonage fund. A complete success. Proceeds \$50.

MONTREAL.—Shedbrooke Street Church, Rev. J. Allen, B.A., pastor. The missionary anniversary services on the 12th and 13th inst. were attended by large congregations, the church on each occasion being well filled. The sermons were preached by Rev. Dr. Elliott, of Brockville, and addresses were delivered on Monday evening by Rev. Dr. Elliott, Rev. H. Johnston, B.D., and Hon. James Ferrier. The chair was occupied by James Lord, Esq. The collections were largely in advance of last year, and the 12 1/2 per cent. increase required for the debt is sure to be raised. The anniversary is pronounced the best held for many years.—East End Church.—Rev. D. V. Lucas, M.A., pastor. The social given on the 17th inst. by the young ladies' and young men's Bible classes was well patronized. The chair was occupied by the pastor, who introduced an excellent programme of readings by Mr. R. Miller and Rev. J. E. Allen, and music by the choir, and the Misses Meyers and Mr. R. Chase. Rev. J. Allen, B.A., delivered a very appropriate address.

PERSONAL.

A few of Rev. C. E. Perry's personal friends of Walter's Falls presented him with a set of harness as a New Year's gift.

Mrs. Mary B. Nicholson, widow of Rev. John Nicholson, for some years an esteemed member of the Philadelphia Conference, died in Germantown, Phila., Jan. 8.

A very pleasant affair took place in Galt on Friday evening 17th, when Miss Jennie Prent was presented by the congregation of the Methodist Church with a very handsome jewel case and a sum of money, as a slight testimonial of the respect in which she is held as a member of the choir of that church.

On the evening of Friday, the 20th of December, a number of the members and friends of the Erin Mission formed themselves into a surprise party and visited the parsonage; took full possession, spent a very pleasant evening, and before retiring presented the Rev. J. A. Lever with a purse containing \$85.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

There are two Congregational churches in St. Petersburg and vicinity, of which English Congregational ministers are pastors.

The Rabbi of the Hebrew Tabernacle at St. Louis offered the use of his edifice to the pastor of the Baptist church, which was recently burned, and the offer has been accepted.

DEAN STANLEY, in his sermon on the death of the Princess Alice, took the very appropriate text, Jeremiah IV. 9: "She that hath borne seven languisheth; she hath given up the ghost; her sun is gone down while it was yet day."

The resignation of Rev. Arthur Tooth, the persistent Ritualist, as incumbent of St. James', Hatcham, has been accepted by his bishop, and the Church of England is rid of his disturbing presence.

The Free Church of Scotland, with a membership of one million, contributes as much for missionary purposes as the whole Church of England with its twelve millions of adherents and unlimited wealth.

DR. JOHN HALL's people refrained from hanging a bell in the tower of their church, on Fifth Ave. and 55th Street, in New York city, and would not even suffer the clock to strike lest the patients in St. Luke's Hospital opposite should be disturbed.

PROF. SWING's congregation is about to construct a church in the business centre of Chicago, corner of State and Randolph Streets. It is planned for a music hall during the week, and the money to pay for it is nearly all pledged. Pullman, Leiter, and other men of cash are the prime movers.

REVIVAL work in India among the Telogooos still continues. Over 10,000 persons have been baptised by Baptist missionaries since the middle of June last. In consequence of the rapid increase, the Baptist Missionary Union asks for \$5,000 dollars, with a view to reinforce the mission.

The meetings on the 6th and 7th inst., in London, on behalf of the Thanksgiving Fund were very successful indeed. The amounts promised were, at Islington, £415 6s. 10d.; Brixton, £3,028; Clapham, £643 7s. 3d.; Sturley-road, £282; City-road, £190; Southwark, £628; Kilburn, £200. It is expected that before the end of the week at least forty thousand pounds will have been promised.

A correspondent of the Presbyterian, in a letter concerning Chili and Peru, says:—"The recent labors of Rev. Mr. Taylor, the world-wide evangelist, have opened a new era in Chili and Peru, and it is to be hoped that his efforts may prove to be as fruitful there as they have been in India. The prospect is that vigorous missions will follow up his beginnings. There certainly is room and a great need. The harvest is great, and the laborers are few."

Mr. John Jacob Astor has built and furnished, at the cost of \$19,000, and presented to the Episcopal City Mission Society, a building at 306 Mulberry Street, to be called St. Barnabas' Home, which will be a serviceable charity. It offers a refuge for women and children, who may find shelter there for at least a week, while the Society finds employment or homes for them, and also a day nursery, where young children shall be cared for while their mothers are out at work.

Supt. Vernon writes, from Italy, Dec. 30: The work progresses well at nearly all our appointments. We have had some very interesting conversions at Rome recently. A great improvement and renewing is manifest in our church in Florence under the ministry of Brother Gay, of Florence. At Milan there is a very profitable improvement under the ministry of Dr. Stazi. At Modena, also, our prospects are improving. We have heavy trials, and encounter many obstacles, but we have also good encouragements, and persevere with a good heart.

Our readers (Examiner) have had recently a very full sketch of the Baptist missions in Japan; but it may be of interest to know that there are now in that country 106 Protestant missionaries and 44 organized churches. Of these congregations 12 are already wholly self-supporting, and 26 partially. There are 1,617 church members (native converts), a large proportion being men, who have contributed in the year 1877 the sum of \$3,553.11. As a part of the work three theological schools are sustained, containing 100 native students in preparation for the ministry. Already there are nine native ordained preachers and 39 assistants. Mission hospitals have also been established, in which 18,000 patients were treated last year.

The following interesting statistics are taken from the Watchman: According to Hubner's "Statistical Tables of all the Countries of the Earth," there are in the German Empire 25,600,000 Evangelical Christians, 14,900,000 Roman Catholics, 28,000 Orthodox Greek Christians, 512,000 Jews, 6,000 of all other denominations or of none. In Austria-Hungary there are 23,900,000 Roman Catholics, 3,600,000 Evangelical Christians, 7,200,000 Greek and other Christians, 1,875,000 Jews, 5,000 Mohammedans, and others. In France there are 39,390,000 Roman Catholics, 600,000 Evangelical Christians, 118,000 Jews, 24,000 Mohammedans, and others. In Great Britain and Ireland there are 26,000,000 Protestants of various denominations, 5,600,000 Roman Catholics, 20,000 Greeks, &c., 46,000 Jews, 6,000 Mohammedans, and others. In Italy there are 26,660,000 Roman Catholics, 96,000 Evangelical Christians, 100,000 Greeks, &c., 98,000 Jews, 25 Mohammedans, and others. In Spain there are 16,500,000 Roman Catholics, and 180,000 adherents of other denominations (details not given). In European Russia there are 56,100,000 Orthodox Greek Christians, &c., 2,880,000 Evangelical Christians, 7,500,000 Roman Catholics, 2,700,000 Jews, and 2,600,000 Mohammedans and others. In Belgium there are 4,923,000 Roman Catholics, 13,000 Reformed Church, 2,000 Jews, and 3,000 belonging to other denominations. In the Netherlands there are 2,001,000 members of the Reformed Church, 1,235,000 Roman Catholics, 64,000 Jews, and 4,000 of other denominations. In Sweden and Norway, 1,162,000 members of the Evangelical Church, 4,000 Greeks and other Christians, and 2,000 Jews; the number of Roman Catholics is not officially given—it is estimated at less than 1,000. For every 10,000 inhabitants there are yearly in

Children in Elementary Schools. The German Empire..... 408 292 40 Austria-Hungary..... 607 352 88 Great Britain and Ireland..... 545 220 77 France..... 397 241 86 Italy..... 353 308 80 Russia has the smallest proportionate number in elementary schools, about 150 per 10,000 inhabitants, and the United States of America the largest, 2,180 for every 10,000 inhabitants.

FROM THE MISSION ROOMS.

JUVENILE MISSIONARY PRESENTS.

The demand for these has been so great that the supply is exhausted. More have been ordered from England, and, on their arrival, the few circuits that have not received their appointment will be duly served.

RECEIPTS.

The treasurers acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following:— Toronto, Elm Street, per H. M. Graham, \$100 00 Bellerive West, per chairman..... 24 60 Cartwright, per Rev. G. T. Richardson..... 5 00 Kingsburg, per Rev. J. Fearson..... 23 22 Wooler, per Rev. J. S. Robinson..... 23 00 Beach, per Rev. W. J. Young..... 16 00 Hornby's Mills, per Rev. J. Woodworth..... 30 00 Young Street Centre, per Rev. M. Farwell..... 24 00 Thornsbury, per chairman..... 25 00 Park Hill, per Conference Treasurer..... 24 00 Guelph, per chairman..... 24 00 Fallston, per chairman..... 35 00 Montreal Seventh, per Richard Turner, 2nd rem. 40 00 Perth, per chairman..... 25 00 Almonte..... 20 00 Pakenham, per chairman..... 10 00 Lys, per Conf. Treasurer..... 24 00 Matilda, per Conference Treasurer..... 40 00 Huntingdon, per Conference Treasurer..... 59 00 Lezelle, per Conf. Treasurer..... 24 00 Sawyerville, per Rev. W. J. Crothers..... 27 00 Request of the late Letitia Hall, Linwood, per James Hall, Director, for the Japan Mission..... 100 00 A Vermont Friend, per Rev. J. Douse, for foreign missions..... 25 00

CURRENT NEWS.

—The German army estimates show an increase of 80,000 men.

—The Vatican is contemplating the renewal of relations with Mexico.

—Gambetta's organ shows confirmed hostility to the French Cabinet.

—The Agency Russ announces that the Astrakhan epidemic has terminated.

—The recent victory of the French Ministry is said to be a serious blow to Gambetta's prestige.

—Great changes are to be made in the staffs of the French civil and military departments.

—The Spanish Government will terminate all its treaties at present existing relating to copyrights.

—There is talk of a joint European commission to take precautions against the spread of the plague now prevailing in Russia.

—Hartlepool, Stockton and Middlesboro' ship-builders have compromised with the masters for half the reduction proposed.

—Gambetta's organs are still dissatisfied at the French Cabinet's programme, and foreshadow further troubles.

—It is stated that complete anarchy prevails in Kaabgar. The rebels outnumber the Chinese force of occupation.

—Spain has demanded reparation of San Domingo for insulting the protection of the Spanish flag.

—Four hundred power-loom workers, of Kensington, Pa., on a strike for three months, have returned to work at the reduced rate.

—Cetewayo, the Zulu King, refuses all the British demands, and has assembled 8,000 men. The British troops will immediately advance.

—The Italian Senate have adopted a resolution in which they state that Italy will be found upholding the national prestige and loyally observing treaties.

—Resolutions in favor of a complete amnesty to the French Communists are being signed by the Deputies and Senators of the Republican Union.

—It is understood in diplomatic circles that England has offered the Sultan a million pounds for Cyprus, and he is likely to accept. This is however denied.

—It is estimated that one-seventh of the looms and spindles in Blackburn, Eng., are stopped, and that between four and five thousand operatives are idle and destitute.

—The question of the possibility and expediency of rendering the Catholic Church in England directly dependent on the Pope, instead of upon the Congregation propaganda side, is still under examination at Rome.

—A Copenhagen despatch says it is feared a general commercial collapse is imminent in Sweden. Further failures are daily expected. Thousands have been thrown out of employment.

—Preliminary conferences with regard to the plague have commenced between the German Privy Councilor and members of the Austrian Sanitary Board. The establishment of a rigorous sanitary cordon, with the co-operation of Roumania, from Menzel to Sulina, is suggested.

—Including the recent acquisitions by the settlement of the boundary question, the total area of the Province of Ontario is now 221,000 square miles, the extreme length is 1,080 miles, and the greatest width 400 miles, with a coast line of 310 miles.

—The Afghan affair is about ended. The British troops are not to make any further advance at present. Sher Ali's master of horse, the great opponent of British influence, is dead. The Afghan troops at Cabul have been withdrawn to Sherah to check desertions.

—The clause of the definitive treaty stipulating that the Russians shall evacuate Turkey within thirty-five days of the signature of the treaty has been agreed to by the Russian and Turkish Governments, thus removing a difficulty that at one time wore a threatening aspect.

—In the Italian Senate the Minister of Worship said that since the accession of Pope Leo certain concessions became

Miscellaneous

A WINTER SERMON.

Thou dwellest in a warm and cheerful home, Thy roof is vain the winter tempest lashes;

Thy board is loaded with the richest meats, Or which thy eyes in sated languor wander;

Thy limbs are warmed from the piercing blast, When from thy friends come they too sadly;

Thou hast soft smiles to greet the kiss of love, Lulled by the power of luxuries unnumbered;

Thou thinkest of those who, formed of kindred clay, Depend upon the duties thy vocation casts;

And God will hear them for thy wailing prayer— They are His children, though in rage and words.

EXTEMPORANEOUS PREACHING.

We take the following forcible remarks on extemporaneous preaching from the sixth of Bishop Simpson's Taloclectures on preaching.

There are four different methods of delivering a sermon, each of which has in its favor the authority of eminent names and conspicuous examples.

Reading secures to the preacher self-possession. He knows that he has his sermon prepared, and consequently, has no need of the memory.

This personal power being the great factor in preaching, whatever impairs it inevitably weakens the impression of the sermon.

The use of notes is less objectionable in these respects than the written sermon.

It is objected to extempore delivery that the language is oftentimes inaccurate; that the words are ill-chosen; that the thoughts are often incoherent.

It is said that critical audiences greatly prefer the finished written discourse, and they are not satisfied with extempore delivery.

It may always be admitted that where sermons are delivered simply for instruction reading may not only be allowable, but even preferable.

It is also to be admitted that audiences composed mainly of students, or of those whose minds have long been disciplined by educational processes, may be greatly benefited or profited by reading sermons.

It is also to be admitted that audiences composed of those who are not so much benefited by reading sermons, may be greatly benefited by extempore preaching.

It is also to be admitted that audiences composed of those who are not so much benefited by reading sermons, may be greatly benefited by extempore preaching.

BISHOP ELLICOTT ON THE WAR.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has thought it necessary to defend his vote in favor of the Afghan war.

of the course that has been adopted. But I voted also as a minister of the Gospel. For, let it be remembered, decline of English influence means also a decline in the advance of the Gospel.

of the course that has been adopted. But I voted also as a minister of the Gospel. For, let it be remembered, decline of English influence means also a decline in the advance of the Gospel.

Correspondence.

THE "ADVOCATE" AGAIN.

Mr. Editor.—As I am sending my annual subscription for the Guardian, I take the opportunity of stating you have my warmest thanks for your manly review of an article which appeared in a late issue of the Christian Advocate of New York.

SHALL WE STAND BY THE OLD LAND-MARKS?

A most extraordinary lecture was delivered in our Methodist church, in Prince Albert, last evening by the Rev. J. G. Manly, Agent of the Theological Institute.

SMOKING.

Not long since I was pained to see a man whom I regarded as a true Christian, going away from a social gathering with a pipe in his mouth.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE WORK.

DEAR SIR.—I wish to express myself briefly on the important resolution of the last Toronto Conference relating to such a shaping of our circuits as will relieve us of the present difficulty of finding places for all our ministers.

THE ANNUAL TEA-MEETING AT OKA.

The annual tea-meeting at Oka was this year some weeks later than usual, yet not behind any of the former years in either numbers and interest.

SMOKING.

Not long since I was pained to see a man whom I regarded as a true Christian, going away from a social gathering with a pipe in his mouth.

fulfillment of the prediction, "Behold thy King cometh unto thee, meek, and sitting upon an ass, and a colt, the foal of an ass."

for them for eight years. I know some who do not even pay the 41 cents of children's fund tax, and yet they can get the money to keep the well-used pipe at work.

CLASS-MEETING.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—"Old Paths" does not deal in personalities, and is not going to prove whether or not the old paths are better than the new.

Is it not true that the cry for change comes from pattering to the desires of those without the Church? How much of desire has been expressed by our membership for a change?

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE WORK.

DEAR SIR.—I wish to express myself briefly on the important resolution of the last Toronto Conference relating to such a shaping of our circuits as will relieve us of the present difficulty of finding places for all our ministers.

THE ANNUAL TEA-MEETING AT OKA.

The annual tea-meeting at Oka was this year some weeks later than usual, yet not behind any of the former years in either numbers and interest.

SMOKING.

Not long since I was pained to see a man whom I regarded as a true Christian, going away from a social gathering with a pipe in his mouth.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE WORK.

DEAR SIR.—I wish to express myself briefly on the important resolution of the last Toronto Conference relating to such a shaping of our circuits as will relieve us of the present difficulty of finding places for all our ministers.

THE ANNUAL TEA-MEETING AT OKA.

The annual tea-meeting at Oka was this year some weeks later than usual, yet not behind any of the former years in either numbers and interest.

for them for eight years. I know some who do not even pay the 41 cents of children's fund tax, and yet they can get the money to keep the well-used pipe at work.

DEPTH OF AMERICAN LAKES. Mr. Editor.—I noticed in your last week's issue of the Guardian an article under the head "Depth of American Lakes," which I think to be a very improbable conjecture.

CLASS-MEETING.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—"Old Paths" does not deal in personalities, and is not going to prove whether or not the old paths are better than the new.

Is it not true that the cry for change comes from pattering to the desires of those without the Church? How much of desire has been expressed by our membership for a change?

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE WORK.

DEAR SIR.—I wish to express myself briefly on the important resolution of the last Toronto Conference relating to such a shaping of our circuits as will relieve us of the present difficulty of finding places for all our ministers.

THE ANNUAL TEA-MEETING AT OKA.

The annual tea-meeting at Oka was this year some weeks later than usual, yet not behind any of the former years in either numbers and interest.

SMOKING.

Not long since I was pained to see a man whom I regarded as a true Christian, going away from a social gathering with a pipe in his mouth.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE WORK.

DEAR SIR.—I wish to express myself briefly on the important resolution of the last Toronto Conference relating to such a shaping of our circuits as will relieve us of the present difficulty of finding places for all our ministers.

THE ANNUAL TEA-MEETING AT OKA.

The annual tea-meeting at Oka was this year some weeks later than usual, yet not behind any of the former years in either numbers and interest.

It will have been noticed by the readers of our Montreal papers that the term in which the change of arson against these Indians has been permitted to pass without any action being taken by the seminary's lawyers to bring up their case.

DEPTH OF AMERICAN LAKES. Mr. Editor.—I noticed in your last week's issue of the Guardian an article under the head "Depth of American Lakes," which I think to be a very improbable conjecture.

CLASS-MEETING.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—"Old Paths" does not deal in personalities, and is not going to prove whether or not the old paths are better than the new.

Is it not true that the cry for change comes from pattering to the desires of those without the Church? How much of desire has been expressed by our membership for a change?

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE WORK.

DEAR SIR.—I wish to express myself briefly on the important resolution of the last Toronto Conference relating to such a shaping of our circuits as will relieve us of the present difficulty of finding places for all our ministers.

THE ANNUAL TEA-MEETING AT OKA.

The annual tea-meeting at Oka was this year some weeks later than usual, yet not behind any of the former years in either numbers and interest.

SMOKING.

Not long since I was pained to see a man whom I regarded as a true Christian, going away from a social gathering with a pipe in his mouth.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE WORK.

DEAR SIR.—I wish to express myself briefly on the important resolution of the last Toronto Conference relating to such a shaping of our circuits as will relieve us of the present difficulty of finding places for all our ministers.

THE ANNUAL TEA-MEETING AT OKA.

The annual tea-meeting at Oka was this year some weeks later than usual, yet not behind any of the former years in either numbers and interest.

Our Church Work.

BLYTH CIRCUIT.

DEAR BRO.—I trouble you not very often, and will not be lengthy now. A few lines about the work of God on this field may be of interest to some.

ing, preaching, and trying to do the people good. Our missionary meeting was a success, as was also the one held next night at Ashdown. I think Ross can raise the percentage notwithstanding his drawbacks. Home again next day, thirty miles, after nearly two weeks' absence.

Hold our own meetings on the following week, assisted by good Dr. Carroll, who did us grand service. We, too, will not be behind in the funds. So far all our funds are in advance of last year.

Now, Mr. Editor, let me say a few words about the capabilities and wants of this district. It has capacity for being the home of thousands of people. The territory is not (as some have ignorantly affirmed) all rock, but it has a large proportion of splendid land in it. Then, it is settling up so rapidly that it is becoming difficult to get free grants now. No one but an eye-witness has any idea of the way in which this country is filling up. Fifty families have moved into one single locality in this region during the last fall. We must increase the number of our agents here. There is an abundance of work for five or six more men, and even these would be very inadequate to reach the needs of the new settlers. All the brethren here feel that the Conference did a wise thing in making this a separate district. We are working and praying for a grand district revival. Wm. J. Hewitt.

NEWBORO CIRCUIT.
Newboro' Circuit is still enjoying a measure of prosperity. Since our reopening services on the 14th of October, referred to by me at that time in the GUARDIAN, we have secured a very nice chandelier and two bracket lamps, with reflections for our pulpit. There was held in connection with the Newboro' Sabbath-school a very successful Christmas tree on Christmas Eve, a tea-meeting in Salem church on Christmas night, realizing \$51, and a social in the Newboro Town Hall on New Year's night, at which we made \$25. We have had over twenty conversions, mostly the result of special services held in Newboro, twenty of whom have united with the Church membership. A large majority of them are among the most substantial people of the place. Last year we had nearly thirty unite with us who professed conversion that are yet without an exception meeting regularly in class.

My devoted and indefatigable colleagues are holding each week two Bible classes, one at Salem and one in Westport, with great success. They have, principally through his perseverance, secured a very nice library for each of them.
R. F. O.

CLINTON.
The anniversary of our Sunday-school was a marked success. It was held on Friday evening at the Sabbath and in the meeting on Monday night. The result of the year's labor showed an increase of fifty scholars; forty had professed conversion and had united with the Church, and the number now on the roll shows the names of three hundred and forty-four. All the officers and teachers are members of the Church. In accordance with the usage of former years, the congregation was made acquainted on the Sabbath previous to the anniversary services with the amount of money needed to carry on efficiently the operations of the school for the coming year, and placing their contributions in envelopes, collected on the anniversary Sabbath, the sum, supplemented by the collections, gave the committee more than they had expected. We are happy to add further that the missionary anniversary displayed the same element of success. "Hard times" and the loss by removals of some liberal contributors caused us to fear our ability to do more than hold our position of last year, but the deputation did noble service. The Rev. E. W. Garrison, an additional help in the heart of our Clinton friends by his services in the missionary cause, and when an accident deprived us of one member of the deputation, the Rev. F. H. Sanderson, of Guelph, generously came forward to our aid, and gave a masterly and eloquent address. The congregation showed a very liberal and appreciative response, and the "hard times" more than they had expected. Best of all fifty placemen have recently joined the Church.

TURNING POINTS IN LIFE.
The lecture on the above subject in the Methodist church, Leichte, on New Year's night, was a decided success. The Rev. William Lyons read the paper, and was ably assisted by Mr. Robson, who, after singing and prayer, introduced the lecturer in a few well-chosen remarks.

Upon coming forward the Rev. Mr. Robson was received with cheers, and proceeded at once to the delivery of his lecture, which was not read but given in a free off-hand style, aided by a few brief notes. He began by illustrating what was meant by "Turning Points in Life," and showed that in the history of the race, of nations, of science and of battles there are pivot events which may properly be called "Turning Points." These "Turning Points," or crises, are also to be met with in the individual life. The object of the lectures he stated to be the indication of those periods and occurrences in life connected with which these "Turning Points" arise, and the best means of utilizing them when they come. These were enumerated as School Days, College Life, Choosing a Profession, Arrival at Majority, Leaving Home, Marriage and the Decision of one's Religious Status. In connection with each one of these topics the lecturer, grouped illustration and incident in great variety and profusion, interspersing the whole with instructive remarks and pertinent suggestions in reference to National prosperity, the care and education of the young, the importance of adding developing schools and schools of labor, for the purpose of technical instruction, to our present system of education, the blessings of home, the great importance of a wise choice in marriage, and the tremendous issue which follows a religious decision whether a man becomes a true believer, an infidel, or a waverer. The above is but an imperfect synopsis of the plan of the lecture, which was at once eloquent, instructive and amusing. Its delivery could not fail to do good, abounding, as it did, with the noblest sentiments of loyalty, patriotism and philanthropy. The lecturer seemed to be animated by an earnest desire to do his fellow-countrymen in respect to just a precipitation of the great dignity and responsibility of their position as citizens of a young nation, ushered into existence under most favorable circumstances, but nevertheless dependent upon the virtue, intelligence and enterprise of its people, for the achievement of the best type of national character.

The rev. gentleman was frequently and heartily cheered during the delivery of the lecture, which was listened to with marked attention, and resumed his seat amid loud applause. A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Dawson Kerr and seconded by Mr. John Robinson, both of whom took occasion to speak of the interest and profit which they had listened to.

During the evening the congregation were entertained by several anthems rendered in a superior style by some of the musical friends of the church, accompanied by Mrs. Ireland at the organ and Mr. Fish with the clarinet; also by a Canadian patriotic song, "The Maple Leaf," by Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Monck, which was enthusiastically and deservedly cheered.—*Enthusiastic Watchman.*

On New Year's Day a number of the members of the Methodist Church in Perth waited upon Mr. John Raine, teacher, and presented him with a complimentary address and *Clarke's Commentaries*, in six splendidly bound volumes. Mr. Raine returned thanks in suitable terms. The presentation was made in view of Mr. Raine's contemplated removal from Perth.

The members of the Methodist Church in Caledonia on New Year's Eve presented Miss Cassie Morton, daughter of the Rev. W. Morton, with a handsome purse containing \$25, in recognition of her faithful and valuable services as organist. A correspondent says: "Our faithful and zealous pastor is greatly assisted by his noble family. With him they are zealously working for the prosperity of the circuit."

Temperance.

Crime and Drink.

Mr. T. W. Casey, of Napawee, writes:—"There lies before me an official copy of the return of the convictions made by the Clerk of the Peace for the city of Kingston and County of Frontenac, during the last three months of last year, and it gives additional evidence of the fact that a large proportion of our crime, and of the expense of the administration of criminal justice, is directly attributable to the drink traffic. Taking the return, so far as it relates to Kingston alone, the total number of convictions reported during the last quarter is 156 for all causes. Of these 93, or two-thirds of the whole number, are for drunkenness alone. Then, of the balance a very large proportion are convictions for crime so commonly allied to drink and drunkenness that they may safely be put down to the same common cause. There were 17 'disorderlies,' 9 assaults and 8 cases of vagrancy. Who does not well understand that most of such crimes originate directly in connection with the sale and use of strong drink? Deducting the above enumerated cases there are but 24 convictions left for all causes, and even of this number there is quite a large proportion of the offences in which strong drink had probably considerable to do, such as those for fighting, indecent exposure of the person, furious driving, and selling liquor unlawfully. Deducting these there is left but two cases of larceny, and the six remaining ones are for mere infringements of municipal regulations, not being considered as actual crimes of any magnitude against the peace and safety of the community, such as allowing a cow to run at large, and selling potatoes by the bag not containing the proper weight. Who can examine this return without feeling strong in the conviction that in Kingston, as elsewhere in this country, the number of crimes and of our criminal population would be small indeed were the drink traffic put down by the strong arm of the law? Is it not marvellous, with hundreds of such indisputable evidences every day and everywhere staring us in the face, that the great body politic still continues to crouch down between the two burdens of increasing crime and increasing taxation for the punishment of crime, rather than rouse and make the necessary struggle to overthrow the whole iniquitous system sure to produce such results? Is there not here an ample field for those who desire to give some tangible evidence of loyal efforts for the peace and prosperity of the city, and a philanthropic desire to remove temptation, distress and poverty from the community.—*Kingston Whig.*

Dr. Buckwell, a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, one of the leading authorities in Great Britain in reference to insanity, has made a strong attack upon the disease theory, and insists that practical Christianity is the best and only certainly effective remedy for habitual intemperance.

Mr. L. B. Armstrong, a successful missionary in Spain, recently revisited England after an absence of seven years, and was greatly humiliated in witnessing the prevalence of drinking habits. He says it is easier to evangelize in sober Spain than in non-sober England. Though he has there to do with an ignorant, superstitious, sensual, unbelieving people, they are not degraded by drink; the heart is hard, but the head is clear.

In a recent sermon Dr. Thomas, of Chicago, said: "Intemperance is spreading waste and want and sin and death on every hand. We must unite to arrest this destroyer of our homes and happiness, and I want to see women, our wives and mothers and daughters, have the right to vote for home protection against this giant evil that falls upon them with such crushing weight, and I want to see our own Illinois lead the way to this reform."

Miss Mulock, the English authoress, says: "It is ever a question, seeing how deeply rooted and widely spreading in every class is the curse of our country, drink—not, perhaps, bestial drunkenness, but the slow, consuming habit of perpetual drinking—it is a question, I say, whether the next generation may not act upon the principle that the only means of stopping this will be by legal compulsion, namely, to make the sale of alcohol in every form subject to the same penal restrictions as the sale of poison."

Dr. J. G. Holland, talking to the assembled boatmen of Alexandria Bay the other day, said: "I neither drink wine nor give it to my guests. Strong drink is the curse of the country and the age. Sixty thousand men in America every year lie down in the grave of the drunkard. Drink has murdered my best friends, and I hate it as a nuisance, on which every honest man should put his heel. I do not ask you to put your heel on the drunkard, but to make the spirit of your guild so strict and pure that no man of your number will dare to trifle with your opinions and sentiments on the subject."

Governor Talbot, of Massachusetts, in his message says: "Disinching evasion or concealment, I add my deliberate judgment that any permanent advance must be secured by prohibitory enactments. But, wherever government is of and by and for the people, public opinion controls law. Enactments which they permit, but do not approve up to the line of thorough enforcement, may be useful as monitors, but are abortive as preventative. The majesty of the law commands the reverence of the people, only because it is the essence of their expressed will. Any legislation, then, on temperance which demand it, will see to and aid in its enforcement. The course of elections since 1873 has indicated most clearly that the people will not trust the execution of restrictive or prohibitory laws to special instrumentalities. The local authority will not enforce a statute obnoxious to their constituents, in the very places where it is most needed."

The Righteous Dead.

ROBERT LOVE.

In the Township of King, on May 2nd, 1818, the subject of this notice was born; fifteen years afterward, his second birth occurred in the same house. Under God the example and precepts of his pious parents led him, once for all, to decide that their God should be his. From this time his deep convictions and early training manifested themselves in his godly deportment and knowing zeal; these traits, early in his Christian course, marked him as a servant of the Church; and for the next twenty-four years, as a class-leader, he has been at his post, watching over and winning souls. In this sacred office he felt his want of entire conformity to the will of God, and for his own sake, and the sake of his charge, he sought an obtained perfect love, holding on, though at times with a trembling hand, he continued in word and deed a witness for this great salvation. The last thirteen years of his quiet and useful life were spent in the Township of Maryborough, County of Wellington, where he leaves a deeply bereaved family and flock.

Bro. Love was blessed with an interesting family of seven children, seven of whom in childhood were united with the Methodist Church. We join our prayers with those of the departed that each of them may learn to live a life of faith on the Son of God. Of all others, Bro. Love was least surprised and alarmed by the approach of death. He often looked forward to the end and could rejoice in prospect of the mansion above.

For many years the deceased had been suffering from asthma, which, with a late attack of bronchitis, hastened his departure. Sister Love had a presentiment of his speedy dissolution, and asked, "Are you trusting in Jesus?" With a calm, impressive voice and smile, he answered, "Oh yes!" The call came suddenly, and the living spirit closed Oct. 21st, 1878. The passage over Jordan was to him but as the crossing of a little creek. No hurry—his work was done; no regrets, no fears; reclining in the everlasting arms, he breathed his spirit back to God. "It is his death, away with fear."

The funeral services were conducted by Revs. Moir and Mills—the latter preached a sermon full of comfort and Christian hope, from John xiv. 3. "We mourn, but ask not why he's gone: God knows, and in his time will tell us." He called him home in heaven to dwell! S. O. IRLINE.

MOTHER EGGLETON.
A mother in Israel passed joyously away Nov. 12th who, in life for many years, and in death, after prolonged sickness, was the same calm, patient, resigned, and happy believer in Jesus. Her name was David Eggleton. She was born in Greswell, England, in 1796. At the age of twenty-five, she married her now bereaved partner—some few years after she saw her need and sought the Saviour, but, like some other unfortunate, she was ashamed to own it, and while trying to keep it a secret, she lost her confidence and relapsed into former life, or rather death, the "death" she "died" for many years, a severe affliction, from the effects of which Mr. Eggleton but narrowly escaped with his life, was made a blessing to them both. In a revival meeting, about this time, Mrs. Eggleton heard a sermon from a Methodist minister on the direct injunction of inspiration, "Come out from among them, and be ye separate," etc. After this she was decided for God, and that for a long life. A short time after this the family, including her affectionate husband, who had joined her on his path to heaven, with their eight children, sailed for America. On arriving in this country, their first class-leader was Mr. Wm. Cross, of Belleville, whose counsel and Christian example she ever remembered with gratitude. Sister Eggleton, who had been for many years, and had been for years highly respected by all classes, and of great service in the work of God on the Sirling Circuit. Her devotion to her family was greatly rewarded in the piety that prevailed; and it proved a source of joy that her son Paul became such an able and useful local-preacher.

It was a privilege as time to visit her during her long affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure. All who conversed with her will bear testimony to her rich experience,—her longing desires for heaven, and yet her godly submission amid all through which she had to pass in the swellings of Jordan. Her most touching and herling affliction, having been for years comparatively helpless from paralysis. A little before her death she fell, and the accident hastened her departure

