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THE Christian Guardian PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE METHODIST CHURCH ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY PROM THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, 29, 31, AND 33 RICHMOND STREET WEST, TORONTO, - ... AT 82 per year, Statutt IN ADVANCE. REV. E. H. DEWART, D.D., Editor. flotes and Gleanings.

Every Sunday mornin sixty per cent. of the population of the Hawalian Islands are in the powe of Protestant churches. Eighty-three per cent, of the population of the Fiji Islands are communicant members of the Protestant churches.

A revised version of the Apocrypha, from the same hands that revised the Old and New Testaments, will soon come from the university presses of Oxford and Cambridge. This was a part of the original plan entered on in 1892 for the revision of the Bible.

There are in India 1,641 institutions treaung 265-000 indoor patients and 11,978.000 outdoor. To these branches must be added 25. lunatic asylums and 28 leper hospitals. There are 48 hospitals or dispensaries for women in operation, nine being in the native states. Last year 412,591 women were treated.

The Protestant Church in Madrid had another disappointment March 10. The opening, which had been announced to take place on that day, was prohibited by the Civil Governor at the last moment, although permission was supposed to have been given previously. The action of the Governor produced great indignation among the Protestants and advanced Liberals.

Pope Leo has informed the French bishops of his decision to crown his episcopal inbiles by the beatification of Joan of Arc, and has ordered the Congregation of Rites to expedite the preliminaries of the beatification. The annoncoment has been received with great estisfaction by the French Oatholics as a signal tribute to the patriotic spirit of France.

The fifth report of the anti-Jesuitic petitions addressed to the German Parliament states that 8 105 such protests have come in, with more than 300,000 signers, chiefly from Sazony and Wurtemberg. Especially is the latter country aroused on the subject, having alone sent in 1 000 petitions with 146 691 signers. Out of a total of 916 Protestant congregations in that kingdom 876 have protested.

The barkeepers of Chicago have formed a union, and will ask for an increase of wages leasing the Fair rights proposes to open eighty-five | absolution are hereby withdrawn." 👘 places on the Fair-grounds for the sale of liquor and has already contracted for 50,000 barrels of beer from one brewery. Under cover of their restaurant privileges, all these eighty-five places would undoubtedly be in full blast on Sunday if they could have secured the opening.

that there are other nationalities which he has not identified. Here surely is the underside of a section of heaven.

The "Parliament of Religions" at the World's Fair is designed to give an opportunity to representatives of the different religions of the world to present their faithe with respect to the three points of "historical position," "claims upon. mankind and in behalf of mankind," and "future hopes and prospects." Following this will be a series of Church congresses in which each Church may set forth fully its work.

A despatch to the daily papers says: The Methodist preachers in Ulster have been invited by the Unionist organization to make anti-Home Rule speeches in England for \$50 a week. Many of them have already accepted the invitation. It will be remembered that several Methodist ministers want over and stumped English counties for the Conservative party the last election.

The rights to Church livings still continue to be sold in England. These are advertised in glowing terms. Recently an advowson was offered for sale. The gross income is "£770 a year, besides a superior family residence," with a "population about 800." and "incumbent aged seventy-seven." This is a disgrace to the Church and the age we live in.

The General Conference of the United B ethien in Chris; will be held in May next. Among the delegates elected are sixty five presiding elders, forty-four pastors, eight secretaries and college agents, four local preachers and four college presidents. The five bishops of the Church are also members ex officio of the General Conference. There is some criticism in the Church against the ascendency of the presiding elders, who seem to be more numerous among the delegates than the pastors.

Here is a nice bit of Lenten news which appears in the Hartford Catholic News . . The Flip Flop Pleasure Club will give its fourth variety entertainment at Allyn Hall this evening. Tickets will be on sale at the box office during the day. Some of those who will appear ere : Herry Frazer, amateur light-weight wrestler of Ohicago; Henry Hayes, the well-known Connection: middle-weight wrestler; Hodge, the 125 pound boxer ; Herry Inman, in his silence and fun act, and other comedians, dancers and singers."

Bishop Wigger, of the Newark Catholic Diocese, who proposed to refuse absolution to all Oatholics who sent their children to the public schools without sufficient reason, has been compelled to revise his position. Monsignor Satelli hes given him instructions which led him to address all the priests of his diocess as follows : "In the case of those parents who without sufficient reason send their children to public schools, I beg to inform you that all directions, public and during the Columbian Exposition. The company | private, given by me in regard to refusing them the Nile to the Kagera River. He arrived there September 19, 1892. This river rises at the foot of the Mountains of the Moon, and is the chief feeder of prayer as never before. Please pray for ma." of the Victoria Nyarza, and therefore the head waters of the Nila. It is within the boundaries of all through the prayer the President responded German East Africa. The natives of that part of most fervently." the country believe that their province has been for ages ruled by kings supposed to be lineal descendents of the moon. The last king died a generation before, and when Dr. Baumann arrived the natives received him with such demonstrations of joy and respect that he inquired as to the cause of their enthusisem.

The New York "Christian Advocate" says: Ecuador is one of the most backward of the but mule tracks, practically closed during the rainy season, which lasts for a great part of the year. The natives have not only not taken the trouble to make roads, but they have allowed the splendid causeways of the Inkas to disappear by neglect. In many parts of South America matters have not been materially improved by the European infusion. Some Christian civilizations have not proved improvements. This, however, has been because they were not traly Christian.

What looks like a slight mitigation of the stronious Russian persecution of the Jews is reported, the President of the Holy Synod having pursuaded the Minister of the Interior to exempt t 18 sect of the Karaitee from the recent anti-Jewish laws. The Karaites number only a few thousand, about the Orimea, chiefly. They pay less reverence to the Talmud than other lews; and the President of the Holy Synod seems to imagine he can by this act persuade the Jews to join that sect, although what advantage that would be to the Orthodox Church of Ruisis is not apparent.

A despatch from London says : A special meeting was held in Spurgeon's Tabernacle 10 take steps to decide upon a permanent pastor. The principal candidates have been Rev. Arthur Pierson, of Philadelphia; Rev. James Spurgeon, brother of the late Charles Spurgeon, and Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, son of the late Charles Spurgeon. The resignation of Rev. James Spurgeon from his temporary pastorate was accepted, and the meeting passed by a majority of 2,000 a resolution that Rev. Thomas Spurgeon be invited to officiate in the pulpit for one year, with a view toward becoming the permanent pastor of the congregation. Rev. Thomas Spurgeon will begin his duties should be a series where the series

Although Germany is the leading Protestent power on the Continent, it has been decided that in the new Parliament building being erected in Berlin, in which there will be the busts of scores of princes, generals, scientists, posts and other men prominent in the history of the Fatherland, there shall be no bust of the greatest of all Germans, the Reformer Martin Luther. It had been regarded as matter of course by the building commission that Luther should be included among these thus honored, but the determined protests of of the Ultramontance and the desire to keep the Centre in good humor has influenced the authorities to exclude him. Naturally the Protestants of Germany are more than indignant at the slight put upon the Beformer's memory.

Chaplain McCabe furnishes the following, which he suggests to Mr. Ingersell to incorporate in his lecture on Abraham Ligcoln. Said Dr. McCabe : One day, upon a train, I had the great pleasure of being a travelling companion to Bishop Simpson, who conversed with me at length. Among other reminiscences of his life, he told me the following : "One day, in the durkest time of the war, I called to see Mr. Lincoln. We talked Dr. Baumann has traced the sources of long and earnestly about the situation. When I ross to go, Mr. Lincoln stepped to the door and turned the key, and said, 'Bishop, I feel the need And so we knelt down in that room together, and

we are overdone with criticism; we are too systematically drilled ; there is far too much moderate South American States. The roads are nothing literature, and far too fastidious a standard in . literature. Everyone is straid to let himself go, to offend the conventions, or to raise a sneer. . . . If another Dickens were to break out to-morrow with the riotous tomfoolery of Pickwick at the trial and of Weller and Stiggins, a thousand lucid criticisms would denonces it as vulgar balderdaah."

> The Chicago "Tribune" closes a six column article with the following paragraph : And so it is that on every hazd the world's first Parliament of Religion is being recognized.as a possible medium for the drawing together of all the nations of the world into one large fraternity. Leading representatives of all the faiths and creeds are vying with each other in saying good things about this most ecumenical council, and when the time shall have come for the opening of the first session there will be such a scene to record in history as no soribe in the ages past and gone has ever been privileged to chronicle.

ABCHDEACON FARBAR'S BINGING WORDS AGAINST HIGH-CHURCH PRETENSIONS.

In the current number of the Review of the Churches, Archdescon Farrar announces his retirement from the editorship of the Anglican notes in that magazine. He gives atterance to some ringing words against High Church assumptions. He 68.76 i

I have never understood the prayer that "we may have grace to lay to heart the great danger we are in from our unhappy divisions " in the sense which limits it to members of the Anglican communion ; or which thinks that our sincerity in offering the prayer is best illustrated by the contumstious arrogance which increasently though vainly attempts to " unchurch " our brothren who belong to the great Nonconformist bedies. I have more than once protected against this unlovely and unchristian exclusiveness in the Lower House of Convocation, and not unsuccessfully. Every sincers Christian-every one who visibly shows the grace of Christ in his life and conduct, and brings forth the truits of the Spirit-is a member of the one true Church, whether he belongs or not to our fold. We say of Christ in our colemn Te Deum, "When thou tookest upon thee to deliver man thou didst open the kingdom of heaven to ALL BE. LIEVERS." No amount of supercilious assertion can "unchurch" any who love the Lord Jasus Obrist in sincerity and truth; and such selfassertion only disgraces these who indulge in it, without harming in the smallest degree the faithful ones whom Ohrist owns, and who bear his name on their forsheads. It is perhaps too much to hope that those who think it becoming to adopt this tone may yet learn that in so doing they degrade the Ohurch of England, instead of ennobling her by the true spirit of catholicity; but in another world they may perhaps learn with a sense of shame

" That all their earthly creed is not correct. That God is not the leader of a se

An interesting report has recently been published in reference to the cost of new churches and the restoration of old churches in England during the years 1678-1691. During these eighteen years England and Wales alone expended for this purpose £20,500,000. Of this sum £1.250.000 have been put into church buildings in London, and almost the same amount in Manohester. The enormous sum of nearly £17,000 000 was given as volunteer offerings; the rest was voted by the Government.

The New York "Observer" says: The Church of the Pentecost would be a fitting name for the Twenty-seventh Street M. E. church of this city, of which Rev. B F. Kidder is pastor. The following foreign nationalities and races are represented in the membership : English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Greek, Ronmanian, Chinese, African, and Hebrew. With representatives of all these Mr. Kidder is personally acquainted; he thinks it not improbable came from church saloons.

E The New York "Independent" says : The idea, of fighting intemperance with church saloons makes no progress. Dr. Rainsford gets no converts from the ranks of the ministers at least. They are denouncing it. Dr. John A. B. Wilson. of the Eighteenth Methodist church, this city, said of it last Sunday that incoulation will never answer as a reform method, and of course he is right. If you sow cockles you will have cockles. If you plant church saloons you will have drunkenness of the plain, old-fashioned kind ; and drunkenness would not be mitigated by the fact that it

11

The Vienna Neue Freie Presse says that last year the Irish bishops, in the presence of their American colleagues, asked the Pope frankly why he did not renounce the temporal power and give up the fiction of his captivity, and Pope Leo replied, evenively : "It would not be seemly for me to do so." The Neue Freie Presse protests against the Pope expecting the Catholics of the world to take arms against Italy, when not a single Italian cardinal believes the restoration of the temporal power possible. Although owned by Hebrews, the Neue Freis Presse has always been liberally Boman Catholic in its atterances.

Frederick Harrison, the eminent English critic, cffers some pregnant suggestions in his article in the April Forum on "The Decadence of Romance." Concerning the cause of the present unhesitatingly : "We have overtrained our teste ; whelmed with calumny and insult.

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and that those whom they would fain shut out of the communion of the Church of Christ were far nearer to him then themselves. The meek, the just, the plous, the devout, are very members incorporate, no less than we, of that mystical body of Ohrist which is "the blessed company of all faithful people."

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By a sort of vaunting convention, which has already deceived the ignorant, no one is supposed to do any work but Ritualists. The work of others, though it may be ten times wider and sounder, is ignored, and every merit they possess is either derided or passed over in a conspiracy of silence. The whole cause of the Reformation is going by default ; and if the alienated laity, who have been driven into indifference by the Romish innovations and Romish doctrines forced upon them without any voice of theirs in the matter, do not awake in time and essert their rights as sharers in the common and sole priesthood of all Ohristians, they will awake too late, to find themselves nominal members of a Church which has become widely Popish in all but name-a Church in which catholicity is every day being made more and more synonymous with stark Romanism, and in which panelty of novelists of the first rank, he asserts the once honored name of Protestunt is over-

In the days of Columbus vassels were generally called "caravels," and if of considerable size for those times they were called by the Spaniards noos.

THE THREE CARAVELS OF COLUMBUS.

When Queen Isabella determined to help Columbus to make his voyage, a royal order was sent to the city of Palos to fit out three caravels and to place them at the royal disposal. The city made a pretence of complying, but it was so well known that the shipe were for Columbus' hazardous venture into the terrible western ocean that neither money nor force could get them equipped and manned. Over and over again the people were assembled in the public square and the order read with great pomp, but all in vain. Columbus, in his despair, begged that the prisons be opened and the convicts allowed to go with him. Finally, a ship-owner of Palos, Martin Alonzo Pinzon, was induced, by an offer of a large share of the rewards in case of discoveries, to make an active effort to fit out the expedition. He was a popular sea-captain and a vigorous man of business, and it was entirely due to him that Columbus was able to set sail on his evermemorable voyage. Pinzon condemned two of the caravels given by the town, and substituted two staunch vessels of his own. One was a decked vessel of three hundred tons, large enough to be called a nao, and the other was a little thing with lateen sails, which was chosen on account of her light draught, in case rivers had to be ascended in the country they expected to discover. The nao was at first named the Gallega, but they re-named her the Santa Maria. Columbus took her for his flagship, for he held an admiral's commission from Ferdinand and Isabella. The little lateenrigged caravel was called the Nina. Of the three caravels offered by the town of Palos, the only one which Pinzon considered seaworthy enough to accept was the Pinia, a boat about half as large as the Santa Maria, and rigged like her. His shrewdness in rejecting the others was fully proved before the expedition reached the Canaries; for it was discovered that the Pinia had been tampered with, and had been purposely weakened. A long delay in the islands was necessary to repair her.

Such were the vessels in which Columbus discovered America; one as large as a small schooner, and the other two about the size of lighters. Had he suspected the length of his journey, or known of the terrible storms which can rage in the Atlantic Ocean, he never would have dared to venture out in craft so frail ---John M. Ellicott, U.S.M., in St. Nicholas.

MODERN CIVILIZATION IN BIBLE LANDS.

The present is a kind of "Columbus year' for Palestine, and in commemoration of the opening of the railroad in the Holy Land, an extra flag might be displayed at the great Chicago Exposition.

During the month of August (1892), tens of thousands of people, for the first time in their lives, have seen a railroad and a train of cars. They have had a revelation, and in the great oity, as well as in the dirtlest village of the land, wonder is at its height. The excitement can hardly be realized by the inhabitants of other countries, to whom railroads perfected by the highest engineering skill, and with lavish expense, are objects as familiar and common as a daily newspaper. We forget that, not so very long ago, in our own country, we had only bridle-paths, and scarcely a yearly post, while railways and steamboats had not even been dreamed of. Let all the world rejuice if this mediæval country is experiencing a sensation which it can hardly comprehend. The significance of this event is not that fifty three miles of railway have been built, or that the capital and the seaport have been united by iron rails ; it is that this has been done in Turkey, which has always, by all the prejudice and force of its religion, by all the arts of its diplomacy, and by every other means at its command, done all in its power to keep out Western civilization. It is, therefore, a wellsimed spear-thrust in the side of this old despotic, backward-looking government, and may foretoken for it either the dawn of health or the shadows of inevitable death. - Selah Mervill, in Scribner.

Extoman and Kome.

Laws Affecting Women and Children in Ontario.

It has become almost proverbial that the dogma of civilization to which any nation has attained may be determined by the social condition of its women. If this be so, Canada occupies no mean position, and, of the several provinces in the Dominion, Ontario is undoubtedly in the front renk.

True, there are still wrongs to be righted, but with the education of the masses, accomplished by means of our excellent public-school system and other agencies, we predict that the legal disabilitise of woman will soon become things of the past. Woman shall then stand upon an equal footing with her brothers, and be able to demand and obtain what she cannot now : equal pay for equally good work.

In regard to the power to hold property, as in the matter of the elective franchise, a sort of premium seems to have been put upon single man in reference to business relations of any fort. A married woman may carry on business for her separate use, and her personal sarnings are protested ; but contracts, in her case, are only binding so far as she has separate estate. She is entitled to support during her husband's lifetime, and to her dower, or "thirds," of his real estate only, after his death, in case he leaves no will. She is therefore a necessary party to any conveyance made by him ; whereas, if she have property acquired by her since July 1, 1884, or if her manriage took place since that date, she can convey by a deed separate from her husband.

A busband is not liable for the debts of his wife. and every woman married since 1859 without a marriage settlement can hold her property free from the debts or control of her husband.

One would naturally suppose that if there were anything to which a woman might have an equal, or even superior, claim to her husband, it would be to the control of her children in case of a senaration between man and wife ; but such is not the case. At common law, the father's claim is paramount ; but on petition to the High Court, or Surrogate Court, an order may be obtained which shall vary or restrict this right. If the children be of tender age, or the father be dissolute, the mother may be allowed to retain them. In such cases his right of access to the children is usually defined, and, also, how far he is liable for their maintenance.

In Ontario, the municipal tranchise extends to all widows and unmarried women, twenty-one years of age and upwards, subjects of Her Majesty by hirth and naturalization, who in townships are accessed for \$100, in incorporated villages for \$200, in towns for \$800, and in cities for \$400; (1) as freeholders, whether resident or not ; (2) as householders or tenants, who are such at the date of the election, and have resided therein since the last revised assessment roll. Fresholders or tenants who are rated at an amount sufficient, if equally divided between them, to give a qualification to each, are entitled to vote. This franchise extends only to municipal elections. In the matter of school trustee elections, there is no limitation of a householder's qualification. The Public Schools' Act provides that "every ratepayer (married or single) twenty-one years of ago and upwards, who is a public-school supporter within the section for which he (or she) is such ratepayer, shall be entitled to vote at school elections and school meetings."

In case of an election for the adoption of a local option by-law, those women can vote who possess the municipal franchise, as this voters' list is the ne used at such elections.

tobacco, in any form, to anyone less than eighteen years of age, except by a written order from the parent or guardian. The penalty in this case is a fine of not less than \$10, and not more than \$50, with or without costs, or imprisonment not to exconvicting magistrate.

It is a penal offence, punishable by fine or imprisonment, to employ a child or young woman in a factory of any kind when permanent injury to health is likely to ensue, and no boy under twelve, and no girl under fourteen years of age can be so employed. The hours for work are limited to ten per day or sixty in a week. Women and children must not clean machinery when it is in motion, and belting, etc., must be securely guarded. There must also be means for extinguishing fires, and such places must be kept clean and well ventilated, and not be overcrowded. The parent is liable in all such cases, as well as the employer, for any contravention of this Act. A Government inspector is appointed to see that its provisions are enforced.

Listly, children between the ages of seven and thirteen must attend a public school or some women and widows, they being almost as free as other school in which elementary instruction is given, at least one hundred days in the year, unless there be some reasonable excuse. Ohildren employed in factories need only attend fifty days. provided that they have passed the examination for promotion to the fourth reader. A local officer is appointed also to enforce this regulation.

HULDAH S. HOCKWELL.

A Call To Prayer.

White ribboners have long been accustomed to unite with the Prayer Union in its observance of the first week in April as a season of prayer for the observance of the Sabbath in all lands. The call for this observance reads, "The past has been an eventful year for the Sabbath cause in America, the present promises to be immeasurably more so, and it may be the crucial year in our brloved land. We therefore invite all pastors and all Christians to observe the week, April 29, for special prayer, public and private, for the imperilled Sabbath in this and all lands, and for special effort in its behalf, and collections for the spread of literature. In devout gratitude let us unitedly praise God for the aroused interest in the preservation of the Lord's Day, for the forty millions represented on the petitions for Sunday closing of the World's Fair, for the decisive vote of Congress closing the gates, and the failure of efforts for repeal of that action. It is a triumph, the infinence of which will be perpetual. While we are greatly joyful over the way the Lord has led us, yet in view of the great peril that still gathers around our Obristian institutions, and especially our Subbath, we feel constrained, for the sake of home, religion, the cause of labor and the world's conversion, to ask all pastors, that during the first week of April next they use the services of the senctusry, by sermons and prayer-meetings. to deepen the intalligent conviction of the people on the broad and practical lines of Christian law and living."

Lectures For Women.

Miss Edith Bradley, daughter of the Dean of Westminster, has done good service by opening up a new field for University women. She has established an Association of women Pioneer Lecturers. on the council of which are such well known elocutionists as Mr. Churton Collins, Mrs. Bryant, Rev. T. P. Faunthorpe and Professor Hales, and the object of which is to provide University extension lectures given by lady graduates. The literary subjects have been already chosen, and include a course on Dante's Inferno and the "Literature of the Ninsteenth Century." The lectures will be designed not only for cultured audiences, but also for women of the co-operative societies, village clubs and night schools. It will be for the lecturers to show that this work can be made a great deal more interesting than it is at present. Some of the dullest evenings I remember were spent in listening to University extension lectures. _Brilish Weekly.

The horse became frightened, threw his rider to the ground, and ran back. Miss Westman started after the runaway, remounted, and rode right through the savage line, and strange to say, she was not attacked. Some friends later went to the ceed thirty days, according to the discretion of the place and killed the bears. On another cocasion Miss Westman met two bears, but they did not molest her.

Another brave woman carries the mails in the gold mining country of Okanagon county, Washington. A recent visitor to that neighborhood, Mr. John F. Plummer, of New York, rode in stages and waggons, and tramped 850 miles away from the railroad and back, over stage routes and trails, near the Canadian border line.

At a station called Malott, after the first settler in the locality, the party stopped for food, and were entertained by Mrs. Malott, and especially by her very interesting daughter, who carries the mail on horseback sixteen miles a day .- From Marshall Cushing's Book, " The Story of Our Postoffice,13

Are Women Timid?

Women timid, forsooth? writes Junius Henri Browns in a pertinent article entitled, "Are Women Timid?" in the April Ludies' Home Journal. Much as we may talk of their being so, our talk is not an echo of our reason. Every man of us relies on their courage measurably in the ordinary affairs of life, and entirely in most of its crises. We usually begin with our mothers and end with our wives. But whatever their relation, they are an inestimable help to us in every great trial, by their calmness, strength, decision and hopefulness. Unhappy he who at such a time has no feminine counsellor, sustainer and friend. How many men have borne testimony to the invaluable aid of woman, when the future blackened, and fortune seemed inexorable ! How many more might bear such testimony, were they but willing to speak !

Is we man not constantly upholding weakness, inspiring morality, stimulating higher motives? Not a hundredth part of her efficiency in this way is kaown, nor ever will be known. She is rarely conscious of it herself; it is regarded by her as a part of her duty, as a matter of course, and he who is supported, lifted to a loftier level, often chooses, through salf-love, to ignors her assistance. Her acts, under such conditions, are the reult of moral courage, the emence of all courage, and of the kind of which men have so plentiful a need.

Cheerfal Religion.

I do not ask you to be anything but a glad, sunny woman. I would have no counsels of mina recommended by long faces and formal behavior. I would have you at peace with heaven, with the world and with yourself; that tears shall flow only at the call of sympathy. I would have you immaculate as light, devoted to all good deeds, industrious, intelligent, patient, heroic. And crowning every grace of person and mind, every accomplishment, every noble sentiment, every womanly faculty, every delicate instinct, every true impulse, I would see religion upon your brow, the coronet by token of which God makes you a princess in his family, and an heir to the brightest glories, the sweetest pleasures, the noblest privileges, and the highest honors of his kingdom,-Timothy Tilcomb.

A New Field For Women.

Newark can boast of something that few cliffer possess a woman manufacturer of umbreikas and parasols. She says she has never been able to find trace of any other woman in the business, except one a long way from here. This Newsrk woman learned the trade because it was har father's built ness, and she liked it better than teaching or sewing. So she grew handy in repairing and recovering umbrellas. She is a shrewd business woman, and notwithstanding the competition with big stores and the misfortune of having been twice burned out, she has a fairly prosperous business. Her advertisements are bright too. As so few of her sex are angaged in the business she will make an exhibit in the Women's building at the World's Fair.

Bishop Phillips Brooks left two brothers in the ministry. Another, a minister, died some years ago. Four from the family entered that holy not more than \$20. oalling.

The only election office to which a woman is eligible is that of school trustee. Toronto has three ladies on the Public School Board, and two on the High School Board, one of whom is chairman of the latter body.

There is no law excluding women from office in the civil service, and occessionally one is ap. pointed to such ; but never to county offices by the Provincial Government.

The ranks of the medical profession have been open to women for some time, and many worthy ones have already entered this most suitable and useful calling.

Last year a bill passed the Local Legislature allowing the Law Society toadmit women to study and practice as solicitors only; not as barristers. One young lady has already entered, and is pursuing her studies at the present time.

In regard to the personal protection of girls, the law provides that these under fourteen years are incapable of giving consent, and that the seduction of such an one is punishable by imprisonment for life, and whipping, whether the offender believes her to be of, or above, that age or not.

It is illegal to sell intoxicating liquors to any one under sixteen years of age, and the seller is thereby liable to a fine of not less than \$10, and

Since July 1, 1892, it has been an offence to sell

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Brave Women Mail Carriers.

There is a brave little woman mail carrier in Oregon. She travels from the head of navigation on Siuslaw's river over the Coast Bange mountains, and then follows the river through Hale's postoffice within fifteen miles of Engene City. Her route is twenty miles long, and right in the heart of the mountains. She carries the mail night and day, and fears nothing. She rides horseback and carries a revolver.

Miss Westman is a plump brunette, twenty-two years old. Her father and uncle operate a stage line. At Hale's station the young woman meets her lather and takes the mail from Eugene City-Miss Westman has never met with a mishap. On one of her trips last year she found three goodsized bears in the road, right in front of her.

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Woman's Stumbling Block.

If to-morrow women were placed in all respects on an equality with men-if they were permitted. to sit in Parliament, enter the jury box or second. the bench-they would remain under subjection to superior mental or physical force so long as they orippled their physical, vital and mental constitutions by this one practice of cultivating, under an structions view of what is beautiful, a form of body which reduces physical power and which is destructive of development of body, and thereby deadens mental capability.- Benjamin W. Richard-30n, M.D.

Get leave to work in this world-'tis the best you can get at all.-Mrs. Browning.

Correspondence.

BAPTIST FINESSE.

DEAR 518.—A peouliar controversy here been going on for some time in the Canadian Baptisi, A certain writer who uses "Eber" as a non de plume, wrote a friendly "remonstrance, 'in which he complained of some statements made by Rev. H. O. Vedder in his short history of the Baptists. This remonstrance was published in the Canadian Baptist about a year ago, accompanied by a lengthy editorial. While admitting that the abrupt and negative form of Mr. Vedder's statements were objectionable, the (ditor attampted to defand them, and in a mild way invited "Eber" to prove the opposite opinion. "Eber" was "absent from the country" for most of the time since, but now finds time to reply. The result is the publication of numerous quotations from commentators, historiats and lexicographers, showing the extravagance of Mr. Vedder's statements.

The first assumption to which "Eber" replies is as follows : "No scholar of world-wide repute would risk his fame by denying that the primitive baptism was immersion, and immersion only." It is not a little amusing to see how the editor applies the thumb-screw to this statement in order to prove that there is some possible sense in which it is true. He proceeds to emphasize the fact that Vedder's statement is in the "present tense," Mr. and when numerous anthorities are quoted, he squeezes out of the dilemma by affirming that though scholars have in the past risked their fame by denying that primitive baptism was immersion, and immersion only, Mr. Vedder only stated that none would do so "to-day." This is artiul indeed ! I suppose he would press this point about the " present tense " so as to rule out every writer who lived before the time that Mr. Vedder penned the statement in question. The second statement of Mr. Vedder, to which

"Eber" replies, reads as follows: "Not more than one or two Greek lexicons ever printed give any other meaning for the word baptizo than immerse or dip, or their equivalents, in other languages." This statement is not self-luminous with truth. Are "to wash," "to cleanse," "to purify," "to wet," (quivalents of immerse or dip? Yet these are meanings given by some of the oldest lexicographers. But as the statement of Mr. Vedder needs no refutation, I would call attention to the manifest purpose of such assertions, viz., to lead his readers to suppose that the question in dispute is as to whether baptizo indicated one or more modes of action. But the real point in dispute is whether baptizo denotes mode at all. Quite an artifice, in-deed, to thus beg the question ! "Eber," up to this stage of the controversy, has not revealed whether he perceives this dodge, and he has gone to con-siderable trouble to show how utterly false is Mr. Vedder's assertion. The controversy is therefore not about the real difference between Baptists and Pedo-Baptists, but concerning the truthfulness of Mr. Vedder's assertions. Were it otherwise it would never have appeared in the Canadian Bap. tist. I have been a constant subscriber to that paper for ten years, and have kept everything upon the subject of baptism which has appeared in its columns, and yet there has never, in that period, been a discussion of the real point in dispute, viz., whether the fundamental idea in *baptizo* is "specific action" or "changed condition." Baptists hold Baptists hold the former, and Pedo Baptists the latter.

With the Pedo-Baptist view we can understand how the Greeks spoke of a city baptized with sleep, a drunken man as baptized with wine, a ship as baptized when it lay a ruined wreck at the bottom of the sea, a city as baptized by an earthquake, a man as baptized by his passion, a city as baptized by the plundering of robber chiefs, because, in these, and every other example, a changed con-dition is denoted by baptizo. But "specific specific action" is neither present in figure nor in fact. The result is just the same when we examine its use in the Scriptures. Christ calls the great crisis of his earthly pilgrimage, viz., his death and attendant suffering, a baptism. See Matt. xx. 22. In 1 Cor. z. 2 the change in the loyalty of the Inraelites to Moses, produced by the miraculous division of the Red Sea, is by the apostle called a baptism. The changed condition effected in every saved person is variously described by the use of this word baptico in some of its forms. Gal. iii, 23, "Baptized into Christ." Romans vi. 3, "Baptized into Jesus Christ." Matt. iii. 11, "Baptized into repentance." Acts ii. 83, "Baptized into the remission of sins." But however described the temth is the first." remission of sins." But however described the truth is the same, "that by one Spirit are we all baptized into one body," 1 Cor. wil 13.

Bitual baptism is called baptism because it is the divinely appointed ordinance whereby the in-

was heard throughout the whole Baptist Church, when their great leader actually stated, on page 86 of this work, "that the idea of immersion 18 not included in the meaning of the Greek word." When news of this admission reached Bochester Baptist College, Dr. Kentrick tried to comfort his brethren by stating, "We must let *baptizo* take us into the water, and can trust to men's instinctive love of life, their common sense, their power of volition and normal muscular action to bring us safely out."

The belief that Ohrist has commanded human beings to go into a position in which they would in a few minutes die, and out of which they can only come, provided they have sufficient normal muscular action, is the absurd conclusion into which the Baptist theory has landed them. W. J. WADDELL.

Kimberly, March 20, 1893.

BEMINISCENCES.

NO. X .- RECAPING FOR LIFE.

It may not be deemed inappropriate if I state, just here, that in these communications I am neither generating, theorizing, nor romancing; but plainly and candidly narrating occurrences belonging somewhat to a remote past, of which I was personally cognizant or reliably informed, and of which I have still distinct recollection, substantiated by records carefully preserved. "I know whereof I affirm," and affirm because I know.

From the 7th of December, 1869, to the 9th of January, 1870, our suffering fellow-loyalists languished in close confinement, without indicating any intention of attempting an escape ; but on the night of the 9th a surprise was given their overconfident oppressors. In the morning of that day, as on previous Sabbaths, I conducted a short ser-vice with those in the outer prison, and, going be-yond Riel's permission, left with them a Bible and some tracts for their perusal. During that night, which was severely cold and stormy, ten of their number "troke juil," and struck out into the darkness, to make their way, if possible, over deep snowdrifts and across trackless prairies in quest of liberty and safety. As may be supposed, they wergunsuitably elad for such an exposure, and, by consequence, suffered much as they tramped badly frozen as to be compelled to seek refuge in a house, where he was recaptured and forced back into the prison from which he had so recently escaped ; while the nine succeeded in reaching places of refuge in either the lower or upper settlements. At a late hour of night, one of the escaping men called on me to get the money he had depos ited with me for safe-keeping at the time of the surrender, after which he heroically started for distant Canada, an undertaking which seemed, under the circumstances, most preposterous ; and s and many others preferred to brave the yet i hardships and perils that would be involved therein rather than hazard liberty and life in a prolonged imprisonment such as they had been induring. How this man accomplished that journey I know not ; but he did accomplish it, and after the reign of terror was ended returned with his family and became a settler.

A coincidence—which was to me, for a little, the occasion of some uncasiness—occurred on the hight of Sabbath, 28rd of January, 1870, when a more notable escape was effected from one of the inner prisons. After visiting the other prison-rooms in the morning of that day, I had a short season of prayer with Dr. Schultz, who, for reasons unknown to me, was then in solitary confinement, and who asked me to favor him with a Bible. As I had a few minutes before, designedly, left one on the floor where I knelt in another room, I requested the grand in attendance to bring it and hand it to the Doctor, which he did, relieving me thereby of any responsibility in the matter. The coincidence referred to came in just here, and in this wise : the escape of the ten men from the jail outside followed my leaving them a Bible, and now, two weeks later, the giving of another Bible to another prisoner was followed that same night by his escape also. When told of this sudden departure without

any leavetaking, it occurred to me that Biel's suspicions might be aroused, and that he might order me into the room so unceremoniously vacated by my friend ; my fears, however, were not realized. When the prison was found empty in the morning, and the prisoner actually unfindable, "there was no small stir " among the rulers of the fort, and no no small stir " among the ruless of the fort, and no little wonderment and gladness among the loyal-ists, both within and without. At first it was supposed that some of the guards had " taken the shilling " and looked the other way, and that some friend in the secret had been in readiness outside the walls with horse and sleigh to exp edite the escape; but, as I afterwards learned, all this guessing was at fault. and that, notwithstanding the many and great difficulties in his way-ag the presence of the guard at his door, the distance of the ground from his window, the height of the fort wall, and the absence of such appliances as would seem indispensable to his eccape, as well as the severity of the night and the distance to a place of safety—yet he did most certainly, and without human aid, make well his escape. Nor do I know how to account for it, unless that the means at his command, which seemed so utterly insufficient (consisting barely of a small gimlet pocket-knike and buffalo robe), were made effectual to his deliverance by a Presence and a Power unseen by mortal eye. With less narve and determine tion, he would have abandoned all hope of escape after the severe is jury he received in falling heavily to the ground from the failure of either the gimlet or the baffalo line to bear his weight, and which resulted in much suffering and long-continund lameness; but "liberty is sweet," and life still more sc, and hence his persistent efforts, despite his sufferings, to reach a place of safety. Nor was his marvellous escape premature. I doubt not but that the same "council of war" which subsequently, and with inhuman crushty and for no just cause, sent poor Thomas Scott to his sudden death, would, under similar pressure, have voted the same sentence for Dr. Schuliz had he been still in their power ; for, after his escape, Riel said to me, "The guards are out looking for hir", and they have orders to shoot him on sight" His escape was not fully assured, however, until after he, with his faithful friend and helper, Monckman, had completed their adventurous and toilsome tramp

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of 500 or 600 miles through the wilds then intervening between the Red River of the north and Duluth. Snowshoeing their way, and drawing along their little sied loaded with their scanty supplies of food and blankets, resting over night consionally in a friendly Indian's but, and sometimes by their camp fire in the thicket, they toiled on, crossing the ice-bound lakes and rivers, as well as the vast uninhabited wilderness regions that were in their way, until, after twenty-four days of hard struggling, despite their scant fore and the Doctor's lamenese, they orce more crossed the bounds of civilization. I still hold a latter which Dr. Schuliz wrote me from Fort Alexander while making that wonderful journey, in which the true Source of the guidence and help and unceasing protection he so much needed was duly recognized. and prayerful remembrance carnestly solicited. As I now recall the perils which were thus escaped twenty three years ago, and then note the posi-tions he has reached and the work he has been enabled to do for his country since that date, I think I see some, at least, of many, reasons why " the hand of God " was manifestly in this history of deliverances.

A second counter-movement and some of its dissetrous results, will receive attention in my next. GRORGE YOUNG.

Toronto, March 23, 1898.

METHODISM IN ELOBA.

DBAR SIR,-It will be interesting to former pastors to know that Methodism in Elora still lives and is growing in grace. Up to the year 1851 this ground formed part of the Guelph Circuit, at which date it was set off as an independent circuit with Revs. S. Waldron and James Herris as ministers in charge. The old log church erected by Rev. Thomas Gastord in 1846-the first Methodist church in Elora still stands as a monument to the seal of the Methodist people of that early date. Tais old building was the scene of the first efforts of some of our ablest ministers and the birthpiace of many now in heaven. The present brick structure was erected in the year 1862, during the ministry of Revs. R. J. Foreman and Andrew Milliken. At that time it was the finest church edifice in all this part of the country-even yet does not take a second place among the sister churches. Although kept in good repair and having undergone some internal changes, yet nothing of a permanent character was done until last fail, when the Trustee Board decided to give it a thorough renovation, which has given it the appearance of an entirely new church. A nest and ornamental spire takes the place of the dingy old tower, the woodwork outside has been all repainted and two new chimneys erected. The back end has been taken out and a neat and commodious orchestra bailt in for the choir. A new and cosy stairway is put in the entrance taking the place of the old awaward and dangerous one. The old windows are replaced by new leaded such, with cathedral stained glass by Hobbs & Co., of London. The ceiling and walls are artistically freecood in oil and paint by J. D. Relsing, of Elmira, and the whole of the woodwork inside re-painted. The backs of the pews are tastily upholatered with crimson repp, giving them a warm and comfortable appearance. The audi-torium is beautifully lighted with the incandescent electric lights with porcelain shades-the twelve centre ones in chandeliers and the side lights hung from the ceiling. The basement also is lighted with incandescents. Not only does it present the spearance of a new church, but is now one of the handsomest auditoriums in the Guelph Conference. In the spring a new fence is to be erected and the church lot fitted up into a lawn for social gatherings, sto. With their fine brick parsonage and beautiful church, the Elora people have a right to feel proud of their fine church property. The whole of the late improvements cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000. On December 18 last, we held our re-opening services, when elequent and appropriate sermons were preached by OUF esteemed chairman. Rev. Dr. Hannon, of Gueiph. On the following Monday evening the ladies pro-vided a sumptious tes, after which the large audience completely filling the cht roh were treated to first-class music by the choir, and short, spicy addresses by the resident ministers and also Rev. G. A. Gifford, Ph.D., of Fergue; Hey, J. C. Pome-roy, M. A., of Preston ; Prof. Mulls, of the O.A.C. islph ; and Dr. Hannon, also Rev. E. A. Chown, of Drayton. The proceeds of Sunday collections and taa, together with a previous subscription, came to nearly \$500, leaving a balance of less than \$300 to be provided for. Throughout the whole work the best of harmony prevailed in our Trustee Board. This outlay of money on their church property has not lessened our people's liberality towards other funds of the Church. Our people are both loyal and liberal toward the connexional funds, and give freely and without urging. On February 5 we presented the claims of the Superannusted Ministers' Fund and received \$51. In two weeks after that was our missionary day, when Dr. Shaw, of the Mission Rooms, was with us and gave us two addresses such as he can give, full of the old-time missionary firs. For years there has been a steady growth in the missionary givings of the church. The year before last it was \$157, last year \$190. This year the result of Sunday's collections and subscriptions was \$181 which will be increased to over \$200 when the Sunday-school and collectors have done their work. But with the increase of material prosperity the spiritual has not been neglected. This oburch is making substantial and solid growth, not only materially but numerically and spiritually. Last year seven weeks of evangelistic work, with the help of Bro. Beid, gave us a few additions, and resulted in establishing the church in the principles of a better Christian life. This year ere favored with the help of Sisters Anna and we w Lyde Hall, who for four weeks expounded in song and sermon the good old Gospel to a congregation of eager listeners that filled the large church night after night. These young women are devoted workers as well as able expounders of the Word. Over seventy persons presented themselves as sectors at the altar of prayer, most of whom profeesed conversion. Fifty-four have joined our Church, with more to follow, while a number of others joined the Episcopalian and Presbyterian Churches. We give God the glory, and pray that these all may be "faithful unto death."

The presence here of two superannuated brathren (Revs. S. Fear and William Savage) adds greatly to the efficiency of our work. It is a fact that when our ministers cease to itinerate they do not cease to work. The church with which they identify themselves when they locate is blassed with their enriched experience and consecrated lives. Father Fear is a marvel for his years. Although usarly ninety one years of age, bis intellect is as clear apparently as ever it was. He is regular at the means of grace in all kinds of weather. Strong in prayer and testimony, is life among us is a benefiction.

Brother Savage, since his location here, by deared himself to all by his willing and e endeavors to assist in every good work. B filled the pulpit with great acceptance and to our people in the absence of the pastor. May his life long be spared.

Since the revival meetings our E-worth League has doubled its membership; and the prayermeetings and class-meetings are largely attended. Our Sunday-school, under the superintendence of Brother Henderson, was never in a more healthy state. Grateful for the success of the past, and with the co-operation of a kind and appreciative people, we approach the end of another Conference year greatly encouraged and praising "God, from whom all blessings flow."

W. W. SPARLING,

TO CHRISTIAN PARENTS.

DEAR SIR. - The Shelter Committee of the Children's Aid Society have a dear little boy of three years for whom they want to find adoption. His mother has consented to relinquish all claim to him, and, for good reasons, the committee think that much the best for the boy. He is a bright, beautiful, sunny-faced little fellow, with fair complexion and large, trastful, blue eyes. His disposi-tion is as sunny as his face. He is the vory ideal of health, and, from his parentage, there is no reason why he should not be so. I believe all of the members of the committee love him, and will miss his face when he goes. If any of your readers are parents without children, but longing to bestow a parent's love, they can make no mistake in the adoption of this little boy. Of course, it is essential that those desiring to adopt the boy shall be kind, loving, Christian people, who will train him for heaven ; and so, with any applications there should come references. Last spring you inserted a letter from me in regard to a bright little girl of six, and she is now the dearly loved and only child in a godly Methodist home. We have another little fellow for whom we hope

We have another little fellow for whom we hope soon to get the mother's consent for adoption. Then there is "Little Mabel." This little one was frequently driven from home by worthless parents, and last fall, as the cold days came on, the was frequently found elseping out in yards with very" little clothing on. She is deaf and dumb. She was rescued and brought to the Shelter. We were not able to get her into any of the children's Homes in the city, owing to her being deaf and dumb. We applied to the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Belleville, and she will be taken in there in September. Meanwhile, we think she ought to be somewhere where she could have plenty of fresh air and romp and play. She is a sweet, intelligent child, and while in the Hospital for Sick Children lately won the hearts of the nurses and house physicians by her bright, winning ways. It some good, kind Christian in a country place will take her till September, we are sure the Master will abundantly blees, and that the little mute will find a place in the affections of the household.

We hope that your readers will not forget the Children's Aid Society and its work. Just now we are seeking a new abiding place for our Shelter. We are offered a fine old-fashioned house, with plenty of ground for playground. It is sufficiently near the centre of the city to be near the Police Court, and this we greatly desire. The property can be had for \$10,000. If any of your readers are possessed of much wealth which they have not yet begun to disperse by Christian giving, here is a chance to help save scores of little children. Our motto is, "It is wiser and less expensive to save children than to punish criminals."

At the instance, largely, of our Society, the Hon. \mathcal{S} , M. Gibson has been making an earnest study of legislation for the help of unfortunate children (of all civilised countries), and we hope your readers will not fail to notice when he introduces legislation of a most important kind, along these lines, in the coming session of the Ontario Legislature, L. STUART COLEMAN.

Secretary Children's Aid Society. 30 Confederation Life Chambers, Toronto,

FULLABION CIRCUIT.

ward change of spiritual condition is declared. And this changed condition is the real baptism, and only real baptism taught in Scripture. One Lord, one faith, one baptism, Eph. iv. 5 This spiritual change is of such a nature that the Lord has chosen pure water as its symbol. If the water is impure the symbolic character of the ordinance is injured, but the mode of applying the water in no way affects its symbolic significance, for the obvious reason that we do not know the modus operandi of the Holy Spirit. And what we do not know we cannot symbolizy. Feeling the force of this truth, most Baptist writers have dropped the argument about the mode of the Spirit's work, and try to prove that the ordinance us a picture of the burial and resurrection of Christ. But do we know the exact manner of his burial? Or, do we know the manner of his resurrection? Was he not out of the grave when first seen after he burst the bands of death. Is the manner of his burial a truth of so great importance to the Church that it should be commemorated by an ordinance? Aocording to Paul, his resurrection is the great lifegiving fact of his whole redemptive work. And yet, according to Baptists, there is no resurrection indicated by the word baptizo. Hence the action of lifting a person out of water is as destitute of symbolic significance as the changing of wet garments, and cannot symbolize the resurrection of Christ. It is less than sixty years ago since Bap-tist writers first admitted that baptizo did not contain the idea of coming out of "water or other fluid." And this wavering led Dr. Conant to com-pile the sentences in which baptizo is found in all Greek literature, and publish them in a book called "Baptizein." The reader can imagine what a wail

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DEAR SIR,-We held a good concert in the Mount Pleasant church October 19, to raise funds for Sabbath-school purposes. The home choir, assisted by outside talent, furnished the music. A pleasant and profitable evening was spent. Promeeting was held at the Carlingford appointment in December. Rev. G. H. Cornish, LL.D., Main Street, Mitchell, preached profitable sermons on the Sabbath. On the Monday tea was served in the basement of the public school, after which a public meeting was held in the church, when ad-dresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. J. Ball, pastor; Carry (Baptist), Hamilton (Presbyterian), The Bethel choir discoursed sweet music. Pro-The church anniversary of the ceeds, about \$80. Mount Pleasant church was held February 26 and 27. Boy, J. S. Colling, Tratalgar Street, Mitchell, preached profitable sermons on the Sabbath. A tea-meeting was held the following night, when good addresses were delivered by Mr. Race, editor of the Mitchell Recorder; Rev. W. H. Graham, Rev. Mr. Carry (Baptist), David B. Neely, of the Staffa Circuit. On the following evening a social was held, after which followed singing and music and recitations, with an address by the pastor; also an address by Bro. Graham on "The Ups and Downs in Life." Proceeds, \$84. Missionery meetings were held in the fail. Sermons were preached on the Sabbath at Bethel and Mount Pleasant by Rev. G. H. Cornish, LL.D., and by J. S. Colling, at Fullecton and Carlingford, the subscriptions at the latter place exceeding that of previous years. Miss Wintemute addressed a crowded house at Fullerton on a Sabbath afternoon in November in behalf of the local auxiliary of the Woman's

Missionary Society. A collection amounting to \$11.50 was taken up. The Superannuation Fand collection has been taken up, and although there has been a more liberal response than in previous years, the amount has not been fully met. Special meetings were held at Fullarton during the months of November and December. The attendance, especially of the older members, was not large, yet the Master's presence was realized. These who had absented themselves from the class-meeting for a long time started afreeh, and some, who never knew the Lord, now rejoice in his love. The con-gregation in this place has increased. The great need is the baptism of the Spirit. The Epworth League at Carlingford, under the vigorous management of Bro. Graham, is doing a good work. One has also been started at Mount Pleasant; it is under the cure of the pastor. Another has just been started at Follarton, under the Presidency of Bro. Graham. We are also alive in building operations. About all the building material is on hand for the new church at Carlingford. Steps are being taken to provide more shed accommodation at Mount Pleasant. Material is being put on the ground for a shed ninety feet long. Arrange-ments are being made to anlarge Bethel shed, and to put up a new fence in front of the church, while at Fullarton church renovation is about to be commenced. Six meetings a week, apart from Sabbath services, are being held. It will thus be seen that the preacher's hands are full.

MEN FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA CON-FEBENCE.

J. BALL

DEAR SIR,-We shall probably require several additional men for the work in this province during the ensuing year, and as I expect (D,∇) to the 6th of April I would be very giad to communicate with and, if possible, interview any young man who feels called of God to volunteer. The present indications are that we shall need one ordained and married man for the Indian work, and four or five young men, with one or two years' experience if possible, for other parts of the province. Prime requisites, next to the grace of God, are, sound health, energy, practical common sense and adaptability. In our half-organized fields, success depends upon the personal qualities of the minister, to a degree unthought of in the more settled Conferences of the East. The highest educational acquirements are also greatly to be desired. To a consecrated man who desires to spend his life in the service of God and his fellowmen, this province offers a most attractive field. My stay will necessarily be very short, but 1

hope to visit beside Toronto, Guelph, Hamilton, St. Catharines and Welland, and can arrange for an interview at either of these places. Letters may be addressed to me prior to April 4 in care of Mr. E. H. Hutton, Guelph ; after that date, in care of the Mission Booms, Wesley Buildings, Toronto. JAMES H. WHITE,

President B. O. Conference.

AULTSVILLE HOLINESS CONVENTION.

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DEAR SIR, -The above convention came off as announced in the GUARDIAN, and was a decided success in every respect. The attendance was very large, and the best of order prevailed throughout Rev. Mr. Conley and his dear people had made complete arrangements for the comfort of the dele-gates, of whom there must have been at least 150. All speak in the highest terms of the kindness they received from pastor and people. There were about fourteen ministers, besides some other workers, present, all of whom took part in the proceedings. The addresses given were of a very high order, but I will only refer to the address given by Bro. J. E. Mavety, Ohairman of the District, on "Practical Holinese," which paper was full of practical advice. But "the best of all was, God was with us." The Holy Spirit was present from the first, in convincing, converting, sanctifying and anointing power, It is simply impossible to describe the wonderful power of God as manifested in the meetings. Eternity alone can tell the story.

Brother Conley, assisted by a young man (who I expect, will enter our ministry), had just closed a successful meeting. A number were converted, among them a number of boys and girls, and it was simply marvellous to hear those "little lonce" testify to God's power to save. There were so many seekers at the altar at the time this memorable convention closed, that it was necessary to continue the services. Brother Spronie and wife remained a few days to assist the pastor, and a When taking my final number were blessed. leave of the dear people on Friday afternoon, March 17. I asked all who would meet me in heaven to arise. One of the number who stood up was taken ill on March 19, and two days after was dead. "For what is your life? It is even a vapor, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away." Our association has grown so large, we shall soon be under the necessity of dividing. We had three or four invitations for the next convention, but the committee finally decided to accept the one from Lvn, where we expect to meet (D.V.) on May 23, 24, 25 and 26, to which we cordially invite all the ministers of the Brockville District. Permanent arrangements have been made with the railroad companies to carry delegates at reduced rates to and from the convention, so that all who attend will purchase first-class tickets to Lyn from any point, and take a certificate to that effect signed by the agent at the starting point. If we get fifty certificates, we will have the re-J. FERGUSON, President, duction.

CHRISTIAN ISLAND.

DHAR SIR -The anniversary festivities, Chri t-mas-tree, sto., were held with increased interest; else our missionary meeting, recently held, passed off very pleasantly and profitably. We expected Bay, P. Oumpbell, of Penetang, to be with us, but owing to bad roads he was un-able to be present. Outside ministerial help we seldom have on this island during the winter. In case of emergency. I usually get help from the Indian brethren. Bro. John Monague, the oldest man on the island, occupied the chair and gave a very good speech; also Ohief Samuel Assance, David L. King, and Joseph Precore assisted. Most excellent music was discoursed by the church choir, which added very materially to the interest of the meeting. The contributions were liberal, considering the ability of the donors.

Four services are held every Sunday by the missionary, which brings him into close contact with his people. The Sunday school is superin-tended and a Bible-class of old and young people taught by the missionary, which is profitable both to teacher and class. The attendance at the day-school is very good in winter. There is a mark d improvement in the various branches taught. Our services are well attended with very devout and attentive worshippers. A two weeks' revival service was held this winter with good results. A persistent course of teaching, line upon line, pre-capt upon precept is the best and most effective course I find to pursue amongst this people to at-tain cartain victory.

Three boxas of clothing, kindly and timely sent by the ladies of Clinton, Markham and Colling-wood, were a great comfort to the people of this island. Also at Basasoliel, my other appointment (twenty miles away). On visiting them this winter I took them a box of clothing and a large bag of quilts. They were loud in their expressions of gratitude, using their own language, " Me guetch! Me guesch ! " ("Thank you! Thank you! ") One of them said to me, "We are going to make up some Indian work, and send it to those kind ladies who sent us such nice warm clothing ; " and added, "Perhaps they will send us another box next winter." I felt almost as happy as as prayer-meeting while I was distributing those things to these dear people. The new dock now in course of construction at

this island, will prove a great benefit to this place. The Indians have voted \$2,000 of their own money to erect it; and the Government has taken the matter in hand, and the dock is to be finished when navigation opens, when the largest boats sailing on the Georgian Bay will be abin to call at this dock. The dock proper is 80×50 feet, and the approach to it is 518 feet from the shore, and fourteen feet wide. The dock being the form of an L, will be a great protection to sail-boats from the south east winds, which are very severe at this shore, and dangerous to boats at anchor, but will now be obviated by the erection of this fine dock. The Indians will have the means of greatly benefiting their circumstances, if they will only use the means at hand.

P. SPARLING Christian Island, March 22, 1898

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

DEAR SIR, -Through the GUARDIAN I desire to thank the ledies of the Woman's Missionery Society for their kindness in sending to my eddress at North Bay, first a bale, and then a box of second-hand dry-goods and literature, to be dis-tributed among the needy of this part. I have placed the articles to the best of my judgment, and know that in some cases they relieved pressing necessity. We wish the W. M. S. Godspeed in every branch of their good work.

A. HENDERSON, North Bay, March 80, 1898.

PORT DOVER CIRCUIT.

We are now gathering a very gracious harvest from the faithful cultivating and seed sowing of our predecessors. Five weeks ago evancelist John S. Jenkin came to our assistance, and we began a series of special services at Woodhouse. We had large congregations from the first, and at the end of two weeks and two days, fifty persons had come to the altar as seekers of mercy. We then comtwo days the aburch was filled to its utmost capacity almost every evening, and 120 came for-ward to the altar and gave in their names as seekhave united with the church on trial, and we expeot that -including the smaller children classesthe number will be increased to about 150, while several will units with other churches. Brother Jenkin labored with great energy and to the complete satisfaction of myself and our people here. After having him with me seven weeks last year and now five weeks here, I feel than I can speak of him in the highest terms, and command him to others as a perfectly safe and remarkably success-ful evangelist. He succeeds by earnestly preach-ing a plain Gospel, showing that to be saved sin must be given up, the sinner must be converted, and the Christian must be dead to sin and slive to righteonaness. O. COOKMAN.

deep interest in the cause of the Hindu widows. The Toronto Ramabai intends holding its annual meeting in April, and hopes for a continued and ever-widening interest in its work as the school grows in numbers and influence.

Brief Church Items.

NIAGARA CONFERENCE.

BRANTFORD, Orford Street Church - Boy, W. S. Jamieson, pastor. Sanday, March 16, was Mis-sionary Day on Oxford Street Circuit. Dr. Shaw, of Toronto, was with us at Sydenham and Oxford Street churches, and Rev. R. Hobbs at the country appointment. Addresses were also given at the Sabbath-schools by these brethren and Mr. B. M. Fallerton. We had a good day; good sermons and addresses to good congregations, and we are in advance of the total amount raised last year. The subscriptions and collections amounted to about **\$160.**

BRANTFORD, Brant Avenue Church - Yesterday was a day which will long be remembered in the history of the Brant Avenue Methodist church. Over eighty members were received into membership, a few by letter, but the great majority on protession of faith. This happy result is a high tribute to the faithful and energetic work of the present pastor, Bay, W. L. Butledge, and also to the labors of Boy, A. Browning, the Cornish evangelist, who lately conducted three weeks of special services in this church. Mr. Browning is a Methodist of what is called "the old school," quaint in many of his ways, but a man of deep piety, of rich natural gitts, and an excellent student of human nature. He showed eminent fitness for reaching the young people of both sexce, and his work will be long remembered in Brant Avenue church. In addition to the increase in membership in Brant Avenue church, a number membership in Brant Avenue church, a number of converts during the meetings have united with other churches. Hev. Mr. Rutledge preached a very instructive eermon, more especially adapted to the teaching of new converts, taking as his text 1 Cor. zvi. 13 14, "Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong. Let all your things be done with charity." The sermon men full of more derive for all three head price in vas full of good advice for all those beginning in their new lives, and also for the older Ohristians. At the close of the regular service the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. In the evening the service was of an evangelistic character.—Brantford Expositor, March 27.

VIRGIL -A correspondent writes: Our people at Virgil, an appointment on the Ningers Circuit, of which Rev. John Baunders is the efficient pastor, have for some time been conscious that their Those church was requiring some repairs. thoughts and impressions were crystallised into actions last autumn, when the ladies of the congregation arranged to hold a harvest home festival, with a view to the financial inception of the movement. The harvest home was a success. All the arrangements were carried out pleasantly and prosperously. A committee was appointed to took efter the repairs, and, in order to econom zo as much as possible, they postponed the work until mid-winter, when they had greater leisure, In due time the work was carried out successfully, and to the entire satisfaction of all. The wails and calling were nicely kalsomined with panelling, stencilling, etc.; the woodwork was painted, etc. the windows were irosted. The pews, of which many complained as very uncomfortable, were all removed and sold, and the whole church reseated with assembly chairs. Arrangements were then made for recipining services, which were to be jubiles services as well, as this church is now fifty years old. Sermons were preached on Sabbash, February 26, Rev. G. A. Mitchell, B.A., of Weiland Avenue, St. Oatharines, occupying the pulpit in the morning, and Rev. T. L. Kerruish, of Louth in the morning, and Hev. T. L. Kerruish, of Louth and Grantham, in the evening. The day was beautiful, the church crowded, and the congrega-tions were delighted and edified. A very success-ful and interesting concert was given in the church on Monday evening, February 27. The church was crowded. All were satisfied and grati-fied. The committee of management worked with field. The committee of management worked with a will to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned. The cost of improvements, over \$800, is all provided for by cash on hand, and reliable subscriptions.

NIAGARA ON-THH-LAKE. -- Boy. John Saunders, M.A., pastor. Our cause in Niagara town is holding on its way. They have purchased a fine new ers of salvation. At both places there have been many happy conversions, and some of the young converts have been very active in bringing their companions to the Saviour. Already about 100 provements are talked of, and first of all more shed room, for the convenience of those living in the country. The Ladies' Aid gave a very successful festival in the town hall, January 81. The tables were beautifully arranged and bountifully spread. The refrashments were excellent in every particu-lar. The programme was excellent and highly entertaining. Proceeds, over \$60.

Sabbath-school is well attended. Our congregations are increasing; baptismal and reception ser-vices frequent; Ladies' Aid working nobly; Dis-trict Visitors' Society on the alert for new comers, and ably assist the pastor and classleaders in looking after the careless. Finances also in all lines, circuit and connexional, show a marked increase. To develop the home talent has ward God-our motto. We thank Goa and take courage.

APRIL 5, 1895.

MAIDSTONE CIRCUIT.-Rev. J. B. Kennedy I am glad to inform the many readers of the GUARDIAN that the Lord is with us on this charge at the Maidstone appointment; the Spirit of the Lord has been manifested in the conversion of sinners and sanctifying of believers. At a recent special meeting fifteen have been converted, while the church has received a glorious baptism of power. During the meeting I was taken down with la grippe, but glad to say the work goes on. Our congregation has increased, and our young people are being brought to love him who gave his life for all. Death has been doing a great work on this circuit, as you will see by the number of obitaries sent in, but the work goes on. Nerved by thought of meeting these departed ones in heaven, our brothers and eisters are loyal and true to the God of all grace A breach was caused on this circuit over a year ago by a breach of promise case at the Wesley appointment, which threatened the church with disaster, as both parties were singing in the choir; but we are glad to know that, with but little exception, the people have been true and loyal to the church. Öar people on this circuit are quite considerate of their pastor's welfare, as far as circumstances will May God continue to bless the dear people allow. of Maidstone Circuit.

QUELPH CONFERENCE.

KINCARDINE -The Kascardine Reporter says: On Sunday fast Rov. Dr. Potts, one of the greatest men in the Mathodist connection, preached in the Kincardine Methodist church. There were large audiences to hear the reverend gentleman, and every person was benefited and delighted. In the morning, at the close of his sermon, he gave a running sketch of the educational institutions forming a chain from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which are under the management and control of the Church. The sums ennually raised by voluntary contributions to carry on the work are enormous. The crowning glory is the Victorie Univer-sity in Toronto, which was opened a lew months ago, and although the buildings cost over \$200. 000, are entirely free of debt. The collections for the Educational Fund amounted to \$56.

BERLIN -Mesers, Orosaley and Hunter, evalugeinets, opened revival meetings in the Trinity Methodist church here on Sunday last, before tremendous crowds. At the morning services the large building was filed to the doors, but in the evening the church could not contain nearly all who sought admittance. Five meetings were held on Sunday.

GUBLPH, Norfolk Street Church, -- Rev. Dr. Han-non, pastor. On Sabbath, March 19, sixty persons were received into this church, some by letter but the greater part from the world, as the result of special services in which the pastor was resisted by Rev. C. E. Stafford. On Sabbah, Fobruary 5, twelve others were received, making soventy-two within the last two months. The work goes on.

CLINTON, Ontario Street Church.-Hev. W. mith, pastor. The special services are still Smith, pastor. teing continued in this church, and with unabated interest; in fact, the interest seems to increase with every service. Very large con-gregations are in attendance every night, and a large number have been led to begin a Christian life. Last week Rev. Dr. Willoughby, of To-ronto, assisted the pastor for two nights, and Rev. Mr. Ayres. of Holmesville, also assisted in the services. This week Rev. W. Torrance, of God-erich, is assisting in the good work. *News Record*.

BAY OF QUINTE CONFERENCE.

PETERBORO', Charlotte Street.-- Rev. R. Onde, of Whitey, proceed special anniversary sermons at this church on Sunday, March 26.

PETERBOBO', Mark Strett Church.-Rev. Mr. Bartlett, of Laksfield, preached cfucational sermons at this church on Sunday, March 26. Rev. E. E. Howard, of Keene, occupied the pulpit of the George Street church, Rev. Mr. Locks being at Wersaw preaching anniversary sermons.

ALLISONVILLE -- Revival services at Bowerman's church have had favorable results. WELLINGTON. -The ev

SCRIPTURE READINGS AGAIN.

DEAR SIR,---So much has been said about that book of Scripture perversions circulated by the Seventh day Adventists, that it seems hardly necessary to say more, only that somebody has told the world, through the last GUARDIAN, that I recommonded it. I did, in a kind of way, but I have been sorry for it ever since. I examined the pros-pectus, and it seemed to me all right. When I got the book, I found it nearly all wrong. I don't believe the prospectus is true to the book. How-ever, I have learned a lesson I shall not soon forget. I recommend no book now from the pros-A. L. BUSSELL. pectus.

PUNDITA RAMABAI.

The letters from Pandits Bamabai during the past year have been the cheerful, happy letters of a woman who sees the inlilling of her heart's de-sire. Never was there a more devoted missionary than the Pandita Bamabai. When we recall the frail little Hindu woman who visited us a few years ago, going from town to town, almost literally taking neither "scrip nor purse," we wonder that she has been able to bear the steady sacrifices which she has imposed upon herself. Her quick sympathies are balanced by strong common sense. She rarely blunders, and her simple honesty enables her to carry a point when the finest diplomacy would fail. In the death of the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Bishop of Massachuratts,

LONDON CONFERENCE.

EXETER, James Street, Church.-Rev. Mr. Rusesll writes: The term now nearly past has been one of great peace and prosperity. God has blessed us in our basket. Indebtedness to the extent of \$5,000 has been paid in full; not with promises, but in each. God's blessing has also been upon our hearts. We have had no sweeping revivals, but steady and marked growth. Many have been converted, and the seal of many has been increased ; so that all our services are well attended, and the presence of the Master is felt in them.

STRATHROY, Frank Street Church -- Rev. John Morrison, pastor. On March 17 we closed a special effort of eight weeks' duration; the church wonderfully quickened, between thirty and forty con-verted, and an increased interest along all lines of church work are the results now visible, and we trust the work may be deep and lasting. Our wrayer-meetings are well attended ; classes, under flicient leaders, increasing in numbers and interest; a growing Doworth League, whose spirit-ual tone is healthy; a Sabbath school well offi-cered, the membership of which is growing, March

elist 98771088 1<u>1</u> (<u>1</u> Methodist church here, conducted by the pastor, Rev. O. B. Lambly, are increasing in interest and power. An afternoon prayer service is held daily and the good work is spreading and growing. Rev. Mr. Butes, our Conterence evangelist, is now with the pastor, and gives evidence of special adaptation for this special work, and the blessed Spirit is graciously moving the hearts of the people.

NORTHPORT.-Rev. W. Down, pastor. This circuit is enjoying a good degree of prosperity. There have been several accessions to the church during the year. We are now in the midst of a gracious revival; pray for us. Our church pro-perty has been greatly improved, and more to fol-low. The connexional funds are all in advance of last year. The pastor received a cordial invitation for the third year at the last meeting of the Official Board.

CHERRY VALLEY. -- Rev. J. C. Ball, pastor. The Recording Steward writes : The Conference year now closing has been marked by steady ad-vances alongall the lines of church work. Maturing obligations in connection with the extensive repairs of the village church have been promptly met, and a surplus left for application upon those not yet matured. The promise of the Ladies' Aid for \$200 has already been redecmed, although they were allowed three years to make it good, and still the Society is vigorously at work with other ends in view. Their monthly social, held on March 24, netted them nearly \$40. The special services, inaugurated on New Year's Day, and continued for several weeks, were seasons of great she has lost a friend. He was one of the Vice- 12 scoring the largest attendance in four years ; power and interest. The pastor has already se-Presidents of the Ramabai Association, and took a prayer and class-meeting at the close of the cured thirty new names for membership, while

Film - Cheville - will a ... and the

side of heaven. At the last meeting of the Official Board, which was a remarkably full one, the members referred in approving terms to the pastorate of Bro. Bell, and a unanimous invitation was extended him to return and complete the disciplinary term. The invitation was accepted subject, of course, to the contingencies of the coming Conference.

OENTREVILLE. At the last Quarterly Board Meeting on the Contreville Circuit, twenty-four members being present, a cordial and unanimous resolution was passed expressing high appreciation of the pastoral labors of Rev. H. Alien during the past two years, and inviting him to remain for the third year. Kindly mention was also made of the work of Mrs. Allen in the choir and Sabbath school at Enterprise. Mr. Allen has accepted the invitation. The church officis is have purchased one of the finest houses in the fiburishing village of Enterprise for a parsonage, and intend furnishing it in en elegent manner.

OSHAWA, Simcoe Sirest Church,-Rev. Dr. Galbraich, of Teronto, preached educational sermons in Simcon Street church, Oshawa, on Sunday, Murch 26. The congregations were large, the sermons elequant and instructive, and the collections and subscriptions fifty per cent in advance of last year.

MANITOBA AND N. W. CONFERENCE.

KILLARNBY --- Ray. Henry Lowis writes : Kvan gelist A. H. Viner has now been with us two weeks, and God has greatly blossed his labore. Night after night seeking souls have found the Saviour, and the entire town has been moved. This is the first revival that has struck the place since it has been a circuit, that is now some eight years. Many of our members have grown cold and careless. But now they are really aroused for the intercals of our Zion here. We shall continue for another week, and the prospects are that a great ingathering of pricious souls will be the result. Bro. Viner and his excellent wife are real evangelists; they go to every place with the avowed object of helping the pastor, and not superseding him. The great doctrine of holiness is being enforced with considerable spiritual unction, yet Bro. Viner is no "crauk" on holiness. He upholds the old Methodist idea "a present, a free, a full salvation." We have abundant reason to thank God that Bro. Viner is "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed." Night after Dight it becomes more evident that our brother is a "man sent from God" to uplift his work in this town and naighborhood. We shall all feel sorry when the time comes for Mr. and Mrs. Viner to leave-especially my own household, as we had the honor of entertaining our friends while here.

TORONTO CONFERENCE.

WARMINSTER MISSION -Ray, J. J. Sparling, pastor. This mission is at present in a flourishing condition, both spiritually and financially. During the month of January we held revival meetings for three weeks at Warminster appointment. God blessed the efforts put forth for the salvation of precious souls by leading and infinencing many to accept Jesus Christ as their Saviour and Radeemer, thus changing and reforming lives which hitherto have been most loyally devoted to the service of the prince of darkness. Bro. Smith, of Severn Bridge, proved himself an able exponent of the "great Bible truths," and a devoted assistant in these special meetings for the two weeks he spent with us. Bro. Sanderson, of Victoria Harbor, also kindly and ably helped us for a few nights. During these three weeks of meetings some thirty professed conversion and of this number twenty united with the Methodist church, the others uniting with the other churches

After the meetings at Warminster had closed it was thought well to commence special services at Couleon, another of the appointments of this mission. No outside help oquid be procured, as every one applied to either had a good excuse or was too busy with his own affairs. God revealed Himself here also, showing the power of His Spirit by the conversion of immortal souls. During the two weeks' meetings at this place twenty five professed conversion. Of this number nearly twenty united with our church, the others juining other donominations. In the five wieze of meetings-three at Warminster and two at Coulson-about forty were gathered into the church as members on trial. Onr financial standing is also good. All the connexional funds, including the missionary, are in advance of last year. This mission is precically a circuit, as it receives no grant from the Mission-ary Society this year, and so is independent ; the amount raised being considerably above the limit of the Missionary Society's grant.

TORONTO, McCaul Street. - Rev. W. F. Wilson,

much good resulted that cannot be tabulated this i composed of James Smith, Prot. Morgan, and his little daughter, Fairie. Large congregations filled the church on Sunday-at night especially many having to stand. Mr. Smith's story of his trie and conversion is most thrilling and practionl, and, under G(d, will be a great blessing. Their singing is for Jesus, and evidently takes hold upon the people.

TOBORTO, Gerrard Street.-Bev. W. J. Barkwell M.A., pastor. Sunday-school anniversary services were held in the above church on the 26th and 27th nl. On Sunday, Hay. Joseph Odery, of New-market, preached elequently, morning and even-its, and Eeve. O. E. Manning, W. F. Wilson, and D. Wilson, and Dr. Thompson, of Chicago, gave inspiriting ad-dresses in the afternoon. On Monday evening a splendid programme was given by the school, the superintendent, Mr. Dauglas Simpsona in the chair, Miss Fallaiz, presiding at the pisno, and Miss Wallace conducting the singing. The secretary, Mr. Telford, reported the school membership to be 865; officers and teachers, 20; money relied during the past year, \$840. Dr. Avison, Bible-class the fact year, seed. Dr. Avisons, Brossenser, teacher, who is going as a missionsry to Corea, was presented, on behalf of his class and teachers, with Matthew Henry's Commentary (bound in calf) Smith's Bible Dictionary, and Young's Concordance. The Doctor made a touching reply.

PARKDALE -- Rev. J. F. German, M.A., pastor A very successful cosial entertainment took place Good Friday evening in the above church, under the exclusive management of the married mon. About 1 500 were present. This annual event is becoming increasingly popular. One of the special features of the entertainment was a congratulatory address, beautifully, bound and illuminated, given by the congregation to their pistor, Rev. John F. German, expressing in glowing terms their affection and respect for him, and referring to the ability, and earnest ness which had conduced so much to the spirit. usl and financial success of the church and German's character and services were also referred to in warm terms of appreciation. Bro. German's pastorate here is shortly to close, and toth he and Mrs. German will have the prayers and best wishes of many friends.

TORONTO, Wesling Church. - Rev. A. B. Cham-bere, LL B., pastor. Last Sunday was Missionary D.y in Wesley church. Rev. G. J. Bishop, President of Toronto Conference, dalivered a thoroughly Briggs instructed and delighted his audience in the svening. The congregations were large, and deep interest was manifested in this important department of our work.

MONTREAL CONFERENCE.

CORNWALL -- Rev. H. F. Bland writes : On the 19 h uit. Rev. Dr. Carman preached two "Sermone for the Times" in the interests of the Educational Society. Proceeds, \$74. The congregations were large and appreciative.

KINGSTON, Sydenham Street Church.- A correpondent writes : Anniversary services of more han ordinary interest were held in this church on March 19 and 20 The sermons were preached by Hev. Chancellor Sims, D.D., of Syracuse, and were so replete with instruction, fervent and inspiring in spirit that the vast audiences were delighted and profited. The pastor stated that over \$11,000 had been subscribed to reduce the church debt, \$4,000 of which had been paid into the treasury. The congregation had raised for all purposes about \$11,000 in the last year. The collections of the day amounted to \$220. On Mondely evening Dr. Sims delivered his popular lecture on "The Philosopher's Stone," and exhibited in a marked degree the true philosophic and Obristian spirit. Special evangelistic services are being held, with promise of much good to the church.

MATILDA -Bevs. F. W. A. Meyer and W. T. Brown, pastors. God hes been blessing the work on old Matilda Circuit. During four weeks' special a start in the divine life. The membership was also wonderfully quickened. The new converts are taking right hold of the cottage prayer-meeting, Hundsy-school work and other church work. Financially we are also prospering. Over \$100 of paysonage debt and repairs have been paid and the mortgage cancelled. Sufficient money has been raised for the completion of spire and sheds at the Glover appointment. A new organ has bren placed in the Rowona church, which greatly helps the service. Our missionary givings will be nearly \$200 more than last year. A Woman's Missionary Society has been started, and they have pledged themselves to keep a Bible-woman in Japan. There is progress in all departments of church work. We are praying that the good work may continue.

Personal Items.

Rev. A. B. Chambers, LL B., pastor of Wesley church, Toronto, has been appointed a member of the Advisory Council on Religious Congresses of the World's Congress Auxiliary in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893,

The South evangelist, Rev. John MaNeill, hes been holding evangelistic services in Edinburgh in the Corn Exchange, which seats 4 500 persons, and great audiences have listened to him. He is said to be preparing for an evangelistic tour in "or hern Ireland, and is expected in Ohicago to a i t Mr. Moody in the coming summer.

The Ayimer Express of March 30, says : Dr. T. Cuilen sailed from New York on Saturday last for Garmany, where he will spend aix months or a year in some of the leading German medical schools. He has proved himself to be a very clever young physician, and we shall miss our guess if he does not make a mark in the world higher than the average. Dr. Cullen is a son of Bay. Thomas Callen, of Aylmer.

Rev. Hugh Price Hughes has been invited by the World's Ocngress Auxiliary to deliver on address on "The Beligious Press" at Chicago in May next, The world's journalists are expected. Other English speakers invited are Lady Henry Somerset and Mr. W. T. Stead,

Bev. W. L. Watkinson, to whose serious illness reference was recently made in the GUARDIAN, is to far recovered as to be able to return to his home in London. There is every hope of his permanent restoration, and of his being able in due time to enter upon his new duties as connexional editor.

Counters Li, wife of the Chinese statesman, Li Hung Chang, is dead. At one time she was oured of a malady by a medical missionary, and in gratitude built an hospital for the missionary, equipping it and paying expenses from her own purse; she also protected Christians.

Rev. B. T. Roberts, the senior of the three general superintendents of the Free Methodist Church of the United States, is dead. He founded the first Free Mothodist church in Buffalo, many years Christian, published there.

A shildren's hospital is being built near Milan, Italy, by the Duchess Eugenie Litta Boloquine, who has sold her jeweis, isces, etc., for \$600 000, to be used for this purpose. When it is finished she intends serving in the convalescent ward.

Rev. F. Paton, son of the venerable Rev. Dr. J. G. Paton, of the New Hebrides Mission, has been appointed a missionary to those islands.

Mr. H. A. Massey, President of the Massey-Harris Company, informs us that the greater portion of the Company's World's Fair Es thit will be open to public inspection to day at King Street West, corner of Massey Street, between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. It will no doubt be a splendid exhibit.

The many friends of Rev. T. H. Orme, M.A., of Millgrove Vironit, Milton District, will be pleased to know that he has passed with honor the last of his examinations for the degree of Ph D , st Bloomington Illinois, and now only swaits Com-mencement Dav to be awarded the degree.

Boy. A. M. Phillips has declined the invitation to Trinity Methodist church in this city.

Bishop Vincent is to speak at the reunion conference at Lucerne, Switzerland; in August, on Ohautanqua."

Rev. Dr. Carman, General Superintendent, will deliver the closing lecture at the Boffalo Itingrants' Olub, Friday. April 14 on "The Foundry and the Sail Loft-A Study in Methodism."

Rev. Dr. Stone, of Meatord has received notice of his appointment as a member of the "Advisory Council on Religious Congresses, of the World's Congress Auxiliary, in conpression with the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893."

Rev. J. B. Kennedy, of London Conference, has received a unanimous invitation to Treherne Oir cuit. Manitobs Conference, and accepted, subj ch to the Transfer and Stationing Committee.

Rev. T. E. Bartley, of Davisville, has received and accepted an invitation from the Quarterly Official Board of the Simpson Avenue Methodist oburch, in this city, to beome paster of that shurch for the rest Conference term, subject to the action of the Stationing Committee,

THE LITERARY SOCIETY OF VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

This, the pioneer soniety of Victoria, was organ izad in 1857, and enjoyed a career of great pros say that her strength has not at all diminished, toris. instance. which occasioned most hilarity was the novel

parity in the old alma mater in Cobourg. Some of the "old boys" integrined that when Vic-toria came to Toronto the old "Lit." would not be able to keep up the same college spirit and interest that so characterized her in the past. At the end of a year's residence here we can truthfully but, on the contrary, the boys have taken hold with such a vim and earnestness, that never in her best days did the Literary Society witness such an inflox of new members as during this past sondemic year, and never have the meetings been more lively and interesting. Frequent visits from old graduated have helped to increase the interest and to strengthen the bond of union which exists to such a marked degree among students of Vis-The proximity of examinations has necessitated the closing of the society for 1892 98, and at the last meeting the proceedings were of a particularly interesting character. The question of "Tariff Beform" w a well debated by Messes. Liddy, Massey and Parser for the Government, and Meesrs. Bowles, Lewis and Service for the Opposition. Music was rendered by Meeers. Mc. Intosh, Kay and Sargent, eliciting encores in each But the most interesting feature and the one ides of having the members of the class of '93 Table of naving the memory of an units of the make short farewell speeches. As this class ex-prots to graduate this spring, this was the last regular meeting of the society at which it would be represented. It has he mespecially identifies with the "Lit." both in numbers and in work. In

point of numbers we may say that tan-elevenths of this class belong to the society ; as to work, we let the record of the past four years, as written in the minutes, testify. Reminiscences of old "Lit." doings, and regrets at their approaching departure were the topics dwalt upon by the deberting seniors. Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. J. B. Bowles, '98 President during the first term, and Mr. J. H. McBain, '98 President during the second term. The presence of J. J. Macharen, M.A., Q.C., LL.D., one of the founders of this society, and the kindly words spoken by him, added greatly to the evening's enjoyment He emphasized the fact that ours is the literary society, and that the training received in it is a powerful assistance to the ordinary college curriculum. "On the old Ontario strand" the Viotoria slogan holds sway even in Toronto, and with this one of the best " Lits." of the year broke up.

Moman's Missionary Soc'y.

All communications for this department should be addressed to Miss McGuffin, Mission Rooms, Rickmond Street West, Toronto. Ont.

During March our prayers and thoughts were especially directed to Japan. April is now here, and the subjects suggested for this month are :

For the Indian work, the schools and homes, teach-ers, helpers and children; that those taught may be-come good and useful citizens. For Dr Bolton's medi-cel work on the Pacific Cosst. Bom. xii. 14.

When we call to mind the grand work going on among the Indians at Port Simpson, B.C., and from there apreading throughout the district, is there not great reason for putting a sweet anthem of praise and thanksgiving in all petitious (ffered for our Indian work? And yet carnest prayer is needed; prayer that when these new converts leave their homes for the summer to work in the canneries, fishing, hop-yards, etc., where they are baset with temptations on every side, they may put their trust in the Mighty to Save, and come off more than conquerors through him who loves them.

REPORTS FROM THE AUXILIARIES. :

CLINTON. -On the evening of February 10, the Rattenbury Street church auxiliary of the Woman's Missionary Society held a parlor concert at the parsonage, to celebrate the tenth anniver-sary of its inauguration. The concert was a suc-cess from every standpoint. The programme, consisting of music and recitations, was exceedingly good, quite a number taking part in it both from our own church and the mister churches of the town. One pleasing feature of the avening was the presentation of a certificate of life membership in the Woman's Missionary Society to Mrs. Shilton, by the ladies of the auxiliary. A social and happy evening was enjoyed by all present.

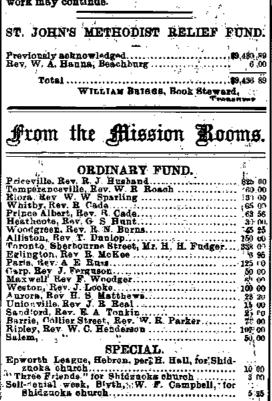
STRATFORD.—This auxiliary was reorganized in September 1891, by Rev. J. W. Holmes. Last year we had twenty-six members and raised over \$70, This year we expect an increase in numbers, winter Rev. Mr. Cocking spent two evenings with us, and at Easter we had an entertainment at which we cold decorated eggs. A number of ladies and gentlemen joined our auxiliary at this meeting, We spent a very pleasant evening last fall with Miss Wintemute. Since then we have been visited and addressed by Miss Whitfield and Rev. Mr. Saunby. Christmas week a few ladies met at the parsonage and presented Mrs. Holmes, on behalf of the suxiliary and a low friends, with a life membership certificate. We felt that we should like to show in some way that we appreciate the deep interest she has taken in our spallingy. Had it not been for the help and co-operation of our pastor and his wife it would have been almost impossible to have carried on the work here.

E. G. DUNSMORE, Cor. Sec.

OTTAWA, Dominion Church - Our auxiliary is steadily growing in interest and average attendance. During the past six months the average attendance was twenty-one. In December we had a union meeting of our three suxiliaries, which was largely attended. In January we had a mis-sionary prayer-meeting, at which Mrs. Gooder-ham, of Toronto, gave us a very interesting ac-count of her recent wisit to our mission fields. Collection, \$14.20. During the month of March our auxiliary sent a bale of bed-linen (valued at about \$25) to the Indian Home at Ohilliwhack; also a large family Bible donated by two ladies, and a washing machine and wringer donated by a gentleman to the Port Simpson Hospital

pastor. The congregations at this church on Sun day last were very large, the pastor officiating at both survices. The morning sermon was appropriate and interesting, based on the words, "He is The choir sang, "Awake Thou That Fisen. " Steepest" with fine spirit, and Oncirmester Martin gave an Easter solo. A communion service followed at the close, the attendance being the largest in the history of the church. In the evening, the pastr's discourse was based on the call of Matthew, the sublican, and Hev. Mr. Wilson pre-sented the subject with, if possible, more than his usual cornectness and effect. That a deep impression was created was evidenced by the fact that an unusually large number remained to the after service. Conductor Saider, on the request of the pastor, gave an earnest exhortation, after which some ten or twelve persons indicated their inten-tion to lead a better life. The meeting was fall of interest, and in response to the pastor's call six more held up their hands as an indication of their desire for a better life. Evangelistic services are being held in the church every evening this week, conducted by Rev. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Snider.

TOBONTO Euclid Avenue Church.-Bev. A. M. Phillips, B.D., pastor. For the past month very successful revival services have been conducted in Euclid Avenue church by the pastor. A large propor ion of the membership has teen led into a higher spiritual life, the young people being especially consecrated to Ohrist for service. A. good number of young and old have also started in Obristian life, among whom some who have been greatly addicted to drink This week Gospel tamperance meetings are built. temperance meetings are being conducted by the Boyal Templer Bevival Band, the Emerald Trio,



COR. SEC.

OSHAWA -- The interest, seal and numbers of the Simcce Street church auxiliary have Leen greatly increased by acting on one of the suggestions given at the Branch meeting in Octo-ber, namely, that the auxiliaries hold their quarterly meetings at the home of one of their members. At the invitation of Mrs. Jolliffe, our Maich quarterly meeting was held at the personage, and an unusually large number were present. The programme was interesting, helpful and enjoyable. Each member present answered to roll-call by appropriate Scripture verses on the subject of giving. Short papers were read on different mis-sion fields and on methods of work. These were interspersed with suitable hymns and solos. Several new members were enrolled, and all present reemed alive to the great work to be done. The meeting alive to the great work to be done. The meeting, whe in every respect a successful one. Our aux-illary, which was organized in 1885, has been steadily increasing, and now numbers fifty four. This winter we have been stirred and encouraged by very enlivening addresses given by Mrs. J. C. Furgison, of Ohina, and Miss Wintemute, of Japan. S. S., Oor, Sec.

FERGUS - Our auxiliary, which had been defunct for some time, was reorganized in November, 1892, with the following ficers: President, ber, 1892 with the following efficers: President, Mrs. (Rev. Dr.) Gifford; First Vice President, Mrs. (Rev.), M. Swann; Second Vice-President, Mrs. McNamarrow; Recording Secretary, Miss & E. Reed; Perry; Corresponding Secretary, Miss & E. Reed; Treasurer, Mrs. M. Beatty. Members-Mrs. Shar-wood, Mrs. E. E. Reed, Mrs. Geo. Beatty, Mrs. Small. SADIE E. REED, Oor. Sec.

The Christian Life.

THE PITCHER OF TEARS

The woman had closed her eyes, A-weary with weeping. She leaned on the empty cradle, And sobbed in her sleeping. Her breast like a wave of the sea Was rising and falling ; Her heart through the mist of sleep On her baby was calling,

Then her soul was litted away To the garden of heaven. Where flowers shine like stars in the grass, So smooth and so oven ; And she saw where 'mid roses and May An angel did wander, With bright children, who looked in his tace To dream and to wonder.

Alone, and apart from the rest A little ohild tarried, And in his small arms, soft and round, A pitcher he carried. His sweet eyes looked wistfully toward His mates in the meadow. Heaven's glory was bright, but his face Bore the touch of earth's shadow.

The woman knelt down where she stood, " My own and my dearie, Now why do you wander alone, With little feet weary? If you cannot come back, come back, To the arms of your mother, 'Tis your sweet hand the angel should hold, And never another."

- Oh ! mother, the pitcher of tears, Your tears, I must carry, So heavy it weighs, that behind I linger and tarry. Oh! mother, if you would smile,
- And cease from your weeping, My place by the angel's side
- I'd gladly be keeping."

The woman waked by the oradle, And smiled in the waking. My baby, the pitcher of tears To my heart I am taking. Go, trolic and sing with your mates ; My smiles shall be given To make a new light round your head In the garden of heaven.

-LAURA E. BICHARDS, in Fouth's Companion.

A WORD IN SEASON.

"A word in due season, how good is it !" The wise man tell us that it is like apples of gold in a basket of silver. Eternity only can disclose all the good that has been done by a word or two uttered at the right time, and often, too, by the direct suggestion of the Holy Spirit. A single remark of the Rev. Charles Simeon on the blessings which had resulted from the labors of Dr. Carey in India, first drew the attention of Henry Martyn to the cause of Foreign Missions. His mind began to stir under the new thought, and a perusal of the life of David Brainard fixed him in his resolution to devote himself to labors for the benighted heathen.

A sentence or two spoken to me in a little village prayer meeting decided me to enter the Gospel ministry, when I was strongly inclined to choose the legal profession. Those few words turned the scale. But perhaps behind it all a beloved mother's prayers were moving the mysterious hand that touched the poised balance, and made souls outweigh silver and eternity outweigh time. From that early experience I learned the value of a word in season ; and there were several cases of hopeful conversions which could be traced directly to a sentence or two spoken to certain persons just when their hearts were open to a good impression. Many of my readers will recall the famous tract written by the late Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, in which he tells us that his conversion was due (under God) to the remark of his college professor : " Make one honest effort for the salvation of your soul !" It is said that Harlan Page once went through his Sunday-school to get the spiritual census of both the teachers and the scholars. Coming to one of the teachers, he inquired, "Shall I put you down as having a hope in Christ?" The teacher replied, "No." "Then," said Mr Page very tenderly, "I will put you down as having no hope." He closed his little memorandum book and left him. Those two solemn words, "no hope" rang in the unconverted teacher's mind, and the Holy Spirit gave him no rest until he found a hope at the Cross of Christ. "I never can forget that one word which was once whispered to me in an inquiry meeting," said a godly man to a friend. "What word was it?" "It was the word eternity. A young Christian friend who was yearning for my salvation came to me as I sat in my pew, and simply whispered 'eternity' in my ear with great solemnity and tenderness, and 'spirit, and cry out with voices that were heard | right before Nannie, too,

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then went his way. That word made a tremendous impression on me, and I found no peace until I gave my heart to Jesus."

The sainted Robert Murray McCheyne, of Dundee, was in the habit of letting fall these words in season, as God opened to him the opportunity. He halted once at an enginehouse by a stone quarry, when the fireman was Spëning the farnace door to throw in some fresh 6 >al. McCheyne, pointing in to the bright, hot flame, said kindly to the man, " Does that fire femind you of anything ?". The man could not shake off the solemn impression produced by the startling question. It lad him to attend the house of God, and was a turning point in his spiritual history.

A great deal depends upon h'w such words in season are spoken, and by whom. When they come from noisy, self-seeking people, and are uttered impertinently, or in a perfunctory way, they may do little good, and perhaps some harm. But when they are spoken kindly, and out of a full heart, they may become a source of infinite blessing. "He that is wire winneth souls." That is the right reading of an often misquoted passage; and the Revised Version gives it accurately.

Fellow Christian, you certainly have some influence over somebody. If not, then your religion must be down to zero. Have you never spoken even one word to any impenitent friend about the most momentous of all subjects? Then I fear that if you get to heaven you will not find any one there whom you have guided oc have even helped thitherward. Your crown will be rather "starless"; perhaps there will be no crown for thes at all. For every idle word we must give account in the day of judgment; but the "words in season," spoken in love, may find an echo up there in some saved Binner's song of rejoicing. - T. L. Cuyler, D.D., in N. Y. Evangelist.

THE SPIRIT OF DOUBT.

The spirit of doubt is a spirit of evil, skilled in the guileful art of deluding emotional minds into habits of self-torture. Its method is to suggest the improbability that they are children of God, because of the number and magnitude of their past sins, the persistence and strength of their worldly affections, the impure images which haunt their imaginations. and their lack of abiding joy. By dwelling much on such suggestions, these sensitive sculs are held back from acts of faith and love, and lared into habits of self-accusation until their trust in Christ becomes as a slender flower shaken by a pitiless wind, and their hope of eternal life is eclipsed by the groundless imagination that God has forsaken them. Thus, as it was with the devout Alfred Vaughan, their way seems to lead "through the darksome desert of chaos and ancient night." To beat back this tormenting spirit the distressed believer must use the tried weapon of stubborn faith, saying to his invisible accuser, "Yes, I am, as you say, a great sinner, even the chief of sinners; but Christ is so great a Saviour that if all the sins of the world could be charged to my account, he could and would forgive me, sesing that he is 'the Lamb of God.' who took away the sin of the world." Pascal gives a stepping-stone to this conquering faith when he represents Christ as saying to the doubting soul: "Console thyself; thou wouldst not seek me if thou hadst not found me !"- Zion's Herald.

amid the howling of the tempest, and struck upon the ear of whomsoever told the evangelist the story. They cry out with a shriek of terror because Jesus Christ is coming to them in so strange a fashion. Have we never shrieked and groaned and passionately wept aloud for the same reason, and mistaken the Lord of love and consolation for some grisly spectre? When he comes, it is with the old word on his lips, "Be of good cheer !"

Tell us not to be frightened when we see something stalking across the wayes in the darkness ! " It is I,"-surely that is enough ! The companion in the storm is the Calmer of the terror. He who recognizes Jesus Christ as drawing near to his heart over wild billows may well "be of good cheer," since the storm but brings his truest treasure to him.

" Well roars the storm to those who hear A deeper voice across the storm.

And He who with unwetted feet can tread on the waves, and with quiet voice, heard above the shrick of the blast can say, "It is I," has the right to say, "Be of good cheer," and never says it in vain to such as take him into their lives, however tempest-tossed, and into their hearts, however tremulous. - Alexander Maclaren.

WHAT THE DEACON SAID.

"Yes," said the deacon, "there is many a man that calls himself honest that's never so much as inquired what amount of debts heaven's books are going to show against him. I've learned that. There were years in my life when I hardly gave a cent to the Lord without begrudging it, and I've wondered since what I'd ever have talked about if I'd gone to heaven in those days, for I couldn't talk about any thing but bargains and money-getting here. and those wouldn't have been suitable subjects up yonder.

"Well, in those years I was telling you about, it was dreadful how I cheated the Lord out of his due. Once in a long while I paid a little to our church, but I didn't give a cent to anything else. Foreign Mission Sabbath was my rheumatiz day, reg'lar, and I didn't go to church. Home Mission Day was headache day with me allers, and I stayed away from meetin'. Bible Society Day I'd generally a touch of neuralgia, so't l didn't feel like goin' out, and I stayed home. Tract Society Day I'd begin to be afraid I was goin' to be deaf, and I oughtn't to be out in the wind, so I stayed indcors; and on the Sabbath for helping the Publication Society, like as not my corns were unusually troublesome, and I didn't feel able to get out.

"Wife wanted to take a religious paper once. but I wouldn't hear t't. Told her that was nonsense. I didn't believe any of the apostles ever took religious papers. The Bible was enough for them, and it ought to be enough for other folks.

"And yet, I never thought I wasn't doing right. I'd come into it sort of gradual, and didn't think much about giving anyhow, except as a sort of losing business.

"Well, my little girl Nannie was about eight years old then, and I was dreadfully proud of her, for she was a smart little thing. One Sabbath night we were sitting by the fire and Nannie'd been saying her catechism, and byand-bye she got kind of quiet and sober, and all of a sudden she turned to me, and says she,

"I fixed up some pretty bitter things to say to Seth the next time I met him, and I waen't very sorry to see him next day in his cart. I began at him right off. He listened to everything that I sputtered out, and then he said : "Well, deacon, if you think the bank of heaven's got anything in it for you I'm glad of it; but I've never seen you making any deposits," and then drove off.

"Well, I walked over to my blackberry patch and sat down and thought, and the more I thought the worse I felt. I was angry at first, but I got cooler, and I thought of Foreign Mission Sabbath and the rheumatiz, and Home Mission Sabbath and the headache, and Bible Siclety Day and the neuralgy, and Tract Day and the corns, till it just seemed to me I couldn't stand it any longer, and I knelt down there in the blackberry patch and said, 'O Lord, I've been a stingy man if there ever was one, and if ever I do get to heaven I deserve to pay rent sure enough. Help me to give myself, and whatever I've got, back to thee.'

"And I believe he's helped me ever since. Twas pretty hard work at first getting to giving. I did feel pretty sore over that first dollar I slipped into the collection plate, but I've learned better now : and I mean to keep on giving 'as unto the Lord' till I go to that heaven where Nappie's been this twenty years."-Congregationalist.

SPIRITUAL PEACE.

Inward peace is a normal possession of the true Christian.

He enjoys peace with God. "Therefore, being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." Sweet is the peace of the forgiven. Commenting on the theme of justification by grace, as taught in Romans iii. 24-26, Luther says : "Come hither with your tongues and pens, all ye that have them; sing and play all ye that can, that so we may in some small degree comprehend the import of these words." There is no eace to the unrepentant wicked, but there is as condemnation to them that are in Christ Jeeus.

He enjoys peace within himself. The discords are silenced in his heart. The love of God shed abroad in his heart by the Holy Ghost becomes supreme and controlling. Faculties and affections are brought into harmonious order. He delights in the law of God. "To b) spiritually minded is life and peace." Salvition is the new song of praise.

He is at peace concerning the unknown future. "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee, because he trusteth in thee." His times are in God's hand. He realizes with joyous assurance that his heavenly Father khows all his needs, and that all things are working together for his good. The God of hops fills him with all joy and peace in believing. He is made to abound in hope, through the power of the Holy Ghost. Hopefulness is one of the credentials of the new birth. Through the densest of surrounding mists, through the darkest of the nights of sorrow, amid the wildest storms; above the most tempestuous sea of trouble, brightwinged Christian hope holds her forward flight with unfaltering pinion.—Selected.

CHRIST IN THE STORM.

Jesus Christ ministers to us cheerful courage because he manifests himself to us as a companion in the storm.

The narrative is very familiar to us, so that I need not enlarge upon it. You remember the scene-our Lord alone on the mountain in prayer, the darkness coming down upon the little boat, the storm rising as the darkness fell, the wind howling down the gorges of the mountain round the land-locked lake, the crew "toiling with rowing, for the wind was contrary." And then all at once out of the mysterious obscurity beneath the shadow of the hills something is seen moving, and it comes nearer, and the waves become solid beneath that light and noiseless foot, and steadily nearer he comes. Jeaus Christ uses the billows as the pavement over which he approaches his servants, and the sions' in our 'Father's house,' you know, but storms which beat on us are his occasion for I didn't listen much. I was mad to think Seth

'Pa, will we have to pay rent in heaven?' "" What?' says I, lookin' down at her, kind of astonished like.

"'Will we have to pay rent in heaven?" says she again.

"Why, no,' says I. 'What made you think that ?

"Well, I couldn't get out of her for a time what she did mean. Nannie didn't know much the special work of the evangelist is vanity, about rent, anyway, for we'd never had to pay any, livin' in our own house. But at last I found out what she'd heard some men talking about me, and one of them said : 'Well, he's bound to be awful poor in the next world, I reckon. There ain't much of his riches laid up in heaven.' And as the only real poor folks that Nannie'd ever known were some folks down at the village that had been turned out of doors because they couldn't pay their rent, that's what put it into Nannis's head that mayhe I'd have to pay rent in heaven.

"Well, wife went on and talked to Nannie, and explained to her about the many 'man THE PERIL OF THE EVANGELIST.

No condition, no calling is free from perile, and the more useful a man is the more frequent and terrific the assaults on him. Of the special perils of the evangelist the British Weekly says ; "It is hard to mention it without seeming offensive, but one of the perils most incident to Taking ministers as a class, vanity and sloth are probably the sins that most easily beset them; but the evangelist, especially if he is of any distinction, is tempted almost beyond man's strength. His coming to a town is elaborately arranged; there is a joint invitation from all the most earnest workers in the locality; there are special prayer-meetings for the success of his mission ; the ministers sit at his feet, and sometimes get a word from the height; not in a dream, but in sober reality the eon and the moon and the eleven stars make obeisance to him. No wonder he sometimes loses his sense of proportion, and forgets that a religious coterie is not the Church, still less the kingdom of God. No wonder he sometimes drawing very near. Then they think him a Brown dared to talk about me in that way, talks about himself, and in spite of prayers and strivings becomes too self-conscious man,"

Our Poung People.

LARRY.

By AMANDA M. DOUGLAS.

CHAPTER V. On Either Hand,

The excitement about the discovery of coal at Long Ridge was intense. The value of the town plot was doubled, and that of the railway greatly enhanced. Large offers were made to Miss Corliss by men who wished to operate the hands, her bright face glooming over and coal-mine.

The offer which she was most inclined to accept was for the privilege of working the mine for two years at a stipulated sum, and the option of buying it at the end of that time if the vein held out and promised well.

"And to think that fortune has lain in the ground all these years !" Miss Corliss said, with her humorous smile. "Why, we could hardly have given the ridge away ! I'd been willing to sell that land several times, but no one wanted to take the bad with the good, as poor old father had to. And I've been growing wiser every year, and have come to understand the true value of money."

Another thing amused Miss Corliss extremely. In a week she had three offers of marriage; one of these came, after no more than three days' acquaintance, from one of the railroad directors.

She was busy with her negotiations for the working of the mine one day when, late in the afternoon, a stranger stepped out of a rather shabby country buggy that he had picked up at the station. The passenger paid the driver, glanced critically about and at the house, and then sauntered slowly up the flower-lined path.

Mratha Corliss herself answered his summons.

"I wish to see a Miss Corliss,"he announced. Something about him, his immaculate attire, his step, his manner and his subtily trained voice struck her as indicating a new specimen of the race.

"Yes," she responded, quistly. "I am Miss Corliss."

"Years ago you took a boy from New York" -there was a tightening of the muscles about. the month, a sort of shrinking, distasteful expression. "His name was Lawrence Rivington."

" Yee, sir."

A shiver went through her frame. Here was the originator of the mysterious inquiry from the Aid Society.

A touch in the delicacy of his face suggested her boy. But his father was surely dead !

"Could I see him ?"

The man had nerved himself for an unpleasant duty. What sort of rough, boorish, ignorant farm lad should he find? He had no confidence in the education which he was said to have received.

"Come in," Miss Corliss said, with her usual cheery hospitality. "Larry !" she called.

The young fellow advanced from his own room toward the visitor. The new-comer was a man nearly three times Larry's age, but so well kept that he looked much younger than his years. As they faced each other a likeness was evident.

Schuyler Rivington never had been more non-plussed in his life. He allowed few matters ever to take him by surprise; his lifelong training had given him perfect self-possession; but now he simply stared.

"Allow me to present you to Miss Corliss, my best friend, who has given me home and love all these years, and an education, and my aunt' by as strong a tie as that of birth and blood."

Martha smiled very faintly and bowed. Then, excusing herself, she left the room in order that the two might talk with greater freedom.

Out in the old room Lato which she had first brought him, with the wide chimney-place swept clear and clean, and whitewashed as it was every summer, she stood and clasped her growing rigid.

He was not hers. Some one had come to claim him !

Here, that first night, the forlor n little fellow had gone to sleep at her knee. She reraembered the indescribable feeling with which she had carried him up-stairs in her arms and kissed him. The one thing that had blegged her life all these years, that had breadened it, that had made her a new and mucre gracious woman-yes, she owed this to the child's love! And what did he not owe her? Why, he might have been a little outcast; he might be in a nameless grave, after suffering craelties of which the world takes no note.

He loved her. No one had a right to come between ! Why did they want him ? Perhaps they had learned of his possible good fortune-Lona came in presently to set the table. Martha went up-stairs and, woman-like, brushed her wavy hair and put on her prettiest gown.

There were voices in the adjoining room. Larry tapped lightly and entered hars, his face flushed, his eyes eager and shining, and his voice curiously thrilled with elation.

"That's right, Aunt Mat. I vant you to look your prettiest. Isn't it queer? It appears that I've lots of relatives in Nevr York-one own sunt living and several own cousins, and no end of other people. They somehow lost sight of mamma, and thought we were both dead. And the strangest of all is that I've a fortune coming to me."

"A fortune, Larry !"

"Yes. There's an old aunt, my great-aunt, who lived to be almost a hundred, and who died two or three years ago worth millions in valuable real estate. Then they had to be sure whether my father left any heirs or rot, for there was no will, and the property was divided in the family. So they found out about mamma's death--and somehow," Larry's brow knitted, "that I'd been sent out by the Children's Aid Society. Consin Schuyler is very sorry that they missed me then, and, Aunt Mat, he is very grateful to you. He thinks it such a wonderful thing that I should have fallen into good hands and been educated ; and now it seems as if I could never be grateful enough to you; for you might have made a common farm hand out of me !"

"And-they want you ?"

She had done all this good work for others. Her voice was hoarse and strained with emotion.

"I shall be needed in New York," he returned. gravely. "Oh, Aunt Mat, I can't help being glad of the fortune ! I almost wish you were poor, so that I could show you-and pay you something back-and care for you." His tremulons tones came almost to tears. "But I shall always be your boy. Why, you know I haven't even come to freedom yet."

without the slightest touch of rudeness, he had made her feel that she stood on the other side of the "great gulf"; that the "divine right" of superiority had not died out with kings.

It seemed really necessary that Liswrence should return with his cousin and prove his claim. Miss Corliss made no objection. The bitter truth that henceforth she must share him - that in time he might be won away from her--was ever present. She would not raise her finger to enforce any claim. His love in the days to come must be freely given.

She had said good-bye to him for a longer period than this, no doubt. That he would come back she knew; but would he be her own?

When he was gone she stood in the old place with her hands clasped in passionate tender. ness. How solemn the stillness seemed ! How many had gone out, never to return?

"Mother, mother," she cried, " thank Gcd you can never lose little Joe !"

Liwrence Rivington was young and happy. Aunt Mat's face did not exactly fade from his mind, but other things crowded in. He had a great desire to see New York again. Once he mentioned to his cousin his old journey westward with the Aid Society's boys.

"My dear Lawrence," said Mr. Schuyler Rivington, persuasively, "you must forget that episode. Never refer to it, I beg of you. I am the only one in New York who knows the real circumstances. The story can't redound to your credit, it isn't one of the things that are gratifying, and you will serve your cause best by quistly dropping it, you know. That a rich and eccentric Western woman should fancy you and adopt you is all very well.

"She isn't eccentric," returned Larry, sharply.

"Sbe would pass for that." The elder raised his eyebrows with meaning expression. 'And you are a fine lad, Lawrence, a promising young fellow who will be a credit to your family. I wonder that you have done so well under the circumstances ; but good blood tells. You are a thorough Rivington. And in a fortnight you will know what that means-the entree to the first scelety in New York ; none of your shoddy contractors and beer-brewers and cil well people ! If I hadn't liked you so well personally, I shouldn't be taking all this interest. But you are too nice to go floating around in any crude, half-bred circle."

He had never falt called upon to say that if he had found the young man as he feared, rough, unpolished and unpresentable, he would | Larry. have made the best terms possible with him, and left him to enjoy his rude environment.

That the present state of affairs was owing to Miss Corliss' pity and affection never occurred to him. She was a picturesque background, and, all things considered, the boy would do well to keep in her good graces.

Something in these talks grated on Larry's honest, chivalrous scul, but his companion charmed him into a curious ellence, if not acquiescence.

Schuyler Rivington took his young friend to his own suite of rooms at a select hotel, patronized largely by gentlemen. Larry was amazed at the luxurious apartments. There were pictures that he had longed to see, statuary, costly articles from distant lands, choice books in exquisite hindings.

"Everybody" was out of town this summer

tage for a month. Thither went the two Rivingtons, followed soon by Archie,

The Newport life was so strange to Lawrence that at first it was like being borne along on the creat of a wave. Miss Margaret Van Tyne was one of the summer belles; she was tall, slim and fair, and robed like a queen. She received the new cousin very graciously, though she laughed a little at his earnestness, and his outspoken beliefs.

Mrs. Van Tyne inspected him critically, and found him presentable, deciding that he was a true Rivington. Schuyler told her only a small part of Larry's story. He suppressed altogether the early years in New York, and spoke but vaguely of the life in the West.

"But he cught not to be wasted on that ugly, crude, Western life," said Mrs. Van Tyne. "Where has he picked up so much real refinement?"

"That's the Bivington blood, And this Miss Corliss, you know, isn't so bad - a sort of cabbage rose in a country garden. But she wouldn't stand transplanting," and Schuyler laughed.

"But is he to go back to her? Really, we ought to keep him here. Do you know-we need this kind of young men," said Mrs. Van Tine.

"He won't go back. I like him-queer as it may seem. I mean to charm him. We'll take a run up to Cambridge, and I'll interest him in Harvard. Those western universities don't count for much. I think I can explain matters to the queen of the coal lands. And when he's been here a year he will elect our side of the house. It's in him,"

"But if there's so much money-and she has no heir—"

"We'll temporize. Trust me for that. She may marry, you know ; but I do not mean that he shall lose sight of the main chance. She's hopelessly healthy, good for a third of a century longer," and he sighed. "Trust me to find some way."

Alida Van Tyne, the youngest daughter, was still a school-girl, and not in society. Lawrence began to like her very much presently, when she was not in her satirical moods. But she painted the world and fashionable life in colors that shocked him. His beautiful Cousin Margaret; aided by her mother, seemed doing her utmost to attract a French count more than double her age, and not of the best reputation.

"But she wouldn't marry him !" declared

"Just give her the chance," cried 'Lida, with a scornful curve of the lip. "On his mother's side the count traces his ancestry back to royalty."

"I thought -- " Larry paused confused. "Why, you seem quite like an aristocratic world over here. It is so different --- "

"We are all struggling to get back to the first principles," and she laughed lightly. "It is Norman blood that counts-coronets and all that."

"And not 'kind hearts '?"

"The 'kind hearts' answer if they are well bred," said the girl. " Bat they are sometimes roublesome. You will learn a great many new things."

"I am afraid I shall not like them all. And as I am going back --- " "You are not going back. Uncle Schuyler

Through the journey, taken very leisurely indeed, he had been planning how best to hold at arm's length this relative, whom he could not exactly disown; to make the best bargain he could with him, and thus put a high wall between him and the Rivington family. He had thought of nothing but the rough Western farm life, the lack of culture and refinement : and here before him stood a fair, well-kept, rather handsome young man, with unmistakable marks of the graces of civilization.

"Upon my word !" he oried. "I could have picked you cut of a thousand for a Rivington | My dear fellow," holding out his hand, "let me claim you as a relative. I am your father's cousin, Schuyler Rivington, I have come out in these wilds to hunt you upa thing we should have done long ago, my boy, and I for one regret the inadvertence extremely."

Lawrence smiled, and offered the guest a seat. and chill, he said ;

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"Mr.-your cousin is going to stay, isn't he ?"

"Oh, yes. I have insisted that he shall accept our hospitality-yours," and the lad laughed. "And he wants to see that wonderful coal-mine. I want him to see everything. You can't help liking him, Aunt Mat. He's regularly fascinating."

And facinating Schuyler Bivington set out to make himself so that evening. Miss Corliss, he thought, certainly was "not so bad." One would not wish to stand sponsor for her in their set-the Rivington and Schermerhorn set -but she wasn't to be sneered at out here in the wilds. Coal fields and oil wells and silver mines were very respectable things, though their discoverers needed generations of toning down.

However, this boy required very little. And then, the story was rather romantic.

Mr. Rivington extended his visit to three days. In that time he had quite bewitched They had been at their country-seat up the Then turning to Miss Corliss, who stood cold Lawrence, and given Miss Corliss a fairly good Hudson, entertaining friends, and now they opinion of himself; yet in many little ways, | had gone to Newport, and taken someone's cot-

weather, but the men came back and forth to their club and their friends, and in the three days they were "looking into matters" Larry had seen half a dozen of the elder cousins, and one of his very own, Archie Van Tyne,

Archie was a year older than Larry, but already fine wrinkles were settling about his eyes. He had been suspended at his college in the spring, but expected to go back the next term. Larry had never seen so vapid and conventional a young man. The polish on his shoes, the perfection of his necktle, the fineness of his handkerchief and the flavor of his elgars were the great points of anxiety with him,

"Van's a light-weight," declared Cousin Schuyler. "You'd like his brother Gouverneur much better ; but he's off to Europe while we're getting him out of a scrape. Young fellows are a great trouble nowadays."

There was one Rivington cousin who was a member of the American Legation at Berlin. Two aunts had died childless. Mrs. Van Tyne had two daughters, younger than her boys,

said so to mamma. He has fallen in love with you, and he is extremely fastidious. But your father was his favorite consin," Lawrence flushed with a sense of pleasure.

The two men took a journey to Boston, and spent a long time at Cambridge. Everything was presented to Lawrence in a most attractive light. His relative's favor was flattering, His youthful senses were charmed. There was comething in this life at the East that exhilarsted him. He began to feel proud of being a **Bivington**.

But he could not forget, in the frequent moments of communing with his past, that he and his mother had been left to fight their way alone and almost starve, that he had sold papers and run errands, and been glad to accept the shelter of charity.

All these things were skilfully avoided. Did he like this outside crust that so savored of presence, when the real truth must be tenderly manipulated? Yet he *did* like his Consin Schuyler. For what, he wondered?

Mr. Rivington urged him to enter Harvard. Miss Corlies' claim upon him seemed to be quietly ignored.

"You think you will go back to that life," said Alida, one evening. " but you cannot adapt yourself to it again. You are fitted for this. vourself to it again. I can't imagine your being a rude Westerner." She gave a soft, stinging little laugh.-Youth's Companion.

(To be continued.)

All Letters containing payment for the Christian Guardian, Methodist Magazine, S. S. Banner, Pleasant Hours, and other Publications, or for Books, should be addressed to the Book Steward, **REV. WILLIAM BRIGGS, D.D., Toronto.**

All Communications intended for insertion in the Christian Guardian should be addressed to the Editor, the REV. E. H. DEWART, D.D., 33 Richmond Street West, Toronto.



"THE HOLY CATHOLIC ORUBCH."

The Contemporary Review for March contains, a remarkably able and liberal article on this subject, by Rev. R E Bartlett, who will be remembered by many as the author of the able Bampton lectures for 1888, on "The Letter and the Spirit." Taking the words, "I believe in one Catholic Apostolic Church," he addresses himself to the task of determining what is the meaning of the word "church" in this affirmation. The Eastern and Western Churches have, at least, consistent though unscriptural conceptions of what they mean by "the Church." But the Anglican Church cannot claim as much. The definition of the Church which would be acceptable to some would be about as follows : "The Catholic Church is a society of persons baptized on condition of repentance, faith and obedience, and governed by bishops, pricets and deacons deriving their orders by legitimate succession from the Apostles." This definition is shown to be inadequate and untenable, on various grounds.

The Churchman who bases his Churchmanship on Apostolical Succession must logically regard the Roman Church as a sister Church, But "she repudiates the Anglican Church as schismatic, the Auglican clergy as lacking lawful orders, and Anglican sacraments as null and void. She treats an English Churchman living in a Roman Catholic land as a heathen man; he cannot communicate at her altars; his children cannot be confirmed by her bishops; if he dies he must be buried with the burial of an ass. And she simply ignores the Anglican communion." High Churchmen who put on airs of superiority towards the non-episcopal Churches forget all this ; although the Boman Catholic Church has a stronger case against them than they have against the non episcopal Churches. The Anglican claims to Apostolic Succession greatly weaken their case in contending with the Church of Rome. There are broken links in the boasted chain.

Mr. Bartlett asks, What is the Anglican to say to the non episcopal Christians, who claim to be legitimate branches of the Church, "and in which undoubtedly the signs of a Church are wrought"? "If the Apostolic Succession is of the essence of the Church, he must tell them that they are outside the pale of the Church of Christ, that they have no lawful ministers, that their sacraments are invalid ; in short, he must adopt towards them precisely the attitude which his Roman brother adopts towards him " Though holding that these orders have existed in the history of the Church, Mr. Bartlett denies that they are essential to a Christian Church. He considers the admission of these orders in the history of the Church not inconsistent with the late Bishon Lightfoot's view. "that these orders were never formally instituted by the apostles, but were evolved gradually to meet the needs of the Church, first the disconsts, then the priesthood, finally the episcopate." He thinks the words of the creed refer to the ideal Church which exists in the Divine mind, rather than to an "invisible" Church. Mr. Bartlett sees no hope of organic union in the present condition of thought and belief in the Churches. To the question, "Do you. desire to see unity restored by all Christians at once ranging themselves under the banners of Historic Episcopate?" He answers : "The thing is so impossible, so inconceivable, that I do not trouble myself to consider whether I desire it or not." On this point he pertinently says: "The cause of organic unity has been so discredited by violence and wrong-doing that reunion is neither to be hoped nor wished for until the first principles of Christian morality have penetrated human society far more deeply and widely than they have done as yet, until outward unity is the result and expression of the unity of the Spirit."

which places the pretensions of the Anglican ritualists and their talk about "The Unity of Christendom " in a clearer light. The testimony of such eminent "Churchmen" as Archdeacon Farrar and Mr. Bartlett shows that High Church pretensions are at variance with sound reason and Christian truth.

PROPHETS AND APOSTLES AND THE CRITICS.

One of the most important questions in the theological controversies of the day is this: Were the writers of the Old and New Testaments right, in their belief respecting their mission and the way in which they received the revelations of truth which they made known to others? If they were right, the rationalist views of revelation, and of prophecy and fulfilment are wrong. If the Biblical writers were mistaken on this point and the radical critics are right, then the prophets and apostles are erring teachers and unsafe guides. The Rev. R. F. Horton, of London, is a very successful Congregational minister. He is to give the Yale lectures on preaching this year. He has fully accepted the results of the "higher criticism." In a recent work he thus defines revelation and prophecy : " Where men hear the voice of God and obey, they are led by a way they know not towards an end they cannot surmise, and their words and deeds under this divine leading become, as it were, prophetic; the story of their lives is a revelation of God." The "as it were" here is significant. Yet an admirer calls this, " a noble and rational conception of prophecy and revelation." It may contain, in some sense, a truth; but it is not the Bible conception of revelation and prophecy. Moses, Isaiab, Jeremiah, Ezskiel, Paul and Peter-all testify explicitly as to the manner in which these revelations were given. Their testimony directly contradicts the theory that they were simply the records of the experience of those who hear and obey God. The whole tenor of Scripture teaching is to the effect that the prophets and apostles were chosen agents, to whom special revelations of truth were given, such as were not given to other good men. It is the privilege of all believers to "thear the voice of God and ohey," So, according to this theory, the record of all Christian lives is "prophecy" and "revelation." There must be multitudes of prophets and revelations, "as it were." By this theory the prophecies and revelations of the Holy Scriptures are reduced to the level of ordinary religious experience. This questionable method of substituting some plausible paraphrase of Scripture, which means something widely different, for the biblical and historic ideas has become very common. In this case "revelation" and "prophecy" are still retained, but are used with a new and mieleading meaning. Yet, the men who reduce the extraordinary prophecies and revelations of the Bible to ordinary operations of the Spirit in Christian, experience are indignant, as if they were greatly wronged, when they are charged with teaching views that undermine the inspiration and authority of the Holy Scriptures.

HISTORIC LIGHT ON THEOLOGY. The history of the New Testament Christianity often throws important light on difficult passages. The passage in which Christ said, "Thou art Peter and upon this rock will I build my Church," has been interpreted by the Roman Catholics to imply the supreme headship of Peter over the Church. It is un. fortunate for this exposition, that neither in the early history of the Church, nor in the words or writing's of St. Pater, is there any sign that either the Apostles or St. Peter himself understood the words in the Roman sense. The same is true of the words, "Whose soever sins ye remit, they are remitted, and whosesoever sins ye retain, they are retained." The Romish interpretation absurdly assumes that God has handed over the exercise of forgiveness to fallible men, to whom seeking sinners are to apply for pardon. The whole preaching and writings of the Apostles show clearly that they never thought themselves to be invested with any such power. Their message was simply that "if we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." Certain references to the Church have been interpreted to mean that the Christian Church to pass the military bill, and the socialists are they should be slaughtered. So far as Amer-

only be perpetuated by episcopal ordination. But the records of the early Church do not justify this assumption. Not only is there no such rule laid down, there is no evidence that in practice there was one officer who; alone had authority to constitute men ministers. There is no reason to think that the laying on of the hands of "certain prophets and teachers" on Paul and Barnabas was a formal ordination into "holy orders." In the same way, the conception of the Church which regards it as an organism exercising authority from a centre, is not jastified by the history. They that went forth as missionaries of the Christian religion gathered the new converts into sccieties, whose organization was not rigidly conformed to one model. These local churches had a large measure of | freedom and independence; and there is no sign that they were closely united together as one corporate body. In short, when one turns from some modern forms of Christianity to the New Testament, it is impossible not to wonder how any one could pretend that they were drawn from the New Testament. From what the Obristians of the apostolic age did, we may infer what they believed on many points.

THE SALVATION ARMY IN CANADA.

Ten years ago this great organization began work in the Dominion, and during that time its record has been one of steady progress. It was an offshoot of the work in the United States, which began in 1880. Spiritual and financial results during the past decade in this country have multiplied until there is now a drilled force of over ten thousand strong. There are two hundred and sixty-four corps in the command of over four hundred and fifty-two officers, with other adjuncts and auxiliaries. The Army has also accumulated property to the value of nearly half a million of dollars. With the ordinary methods of Army work our readers are doubtless familiar, or at least they are familiar with the aggressive character and self-denying, discipline which have led the Army, under the divine direction, to the great success it has achieved. In the prospect for the coming year, however, there are several promising features which it is hoped will prove more neefal even than in the past. The rescue work is now in an efficient condition, and includes six Rescue Homes. Numerous and weighty testimonials have been given regarding the great good done among unfortunate women and children in connection with this branch of Army work. The Children's Shelter, Prison Gate Home and Shelter for Men, League of Mercy,-a band of sister Salvationists organized for hospital and prison visiting-are all in full operation, and will be extended to other towns and cities of the Dominion. It may be said that the severe trial which the Army has successfully passed through in England, on account of the attack upon its financial administration, has only served to strengthen public confidence here, as well as there, in the strict probity of those in charge of the funds. The work/in Quebec has been done under very adverse circumstances. The language, the poverty of the people and their subjection to the priesthood have been severe checks ; yet notwithstanding, much good has been done, ten officers being engaged in the work. It has

. We have not for a long time read anything was a divinely, organized society, which could increasing in power every day, it seems prudent for the government to keep on good terms with the race which numbers among its representatives so many astute bankers and financiers. These men of ability and wealth will have revange for the indignities cast upon their people. They will have it, for they know how to get it.

> A very suggestive example of it is being given in the manner they are now undermining Russian credit. The solidarity of the race stands them in good stead in every capital of Europe. Bussia is almost a bankrupt, and no one knows it better than the Jewish manipulator of public loans. He is just now turning his knowledge to account. The Czar's government is trying very hard to negotiate loans, but finds the money markets of Europe, excepting France, as good as closed against it. The bitter persecution of the Jews has proved a boomerang to its instigators, and will do more to paralyze Russian schemes, whether of offence or defence, than any other cause now in operation. For most of the Jewish bankers, who largely hold war or peace in their purse strings, have combined against Bussia and refused the money needed. France will not long continue to give credit to a nation which cannot get it from any other. The brutal tyranny of the Ozar and his Ministers has caused them, trouble in a quarter where a little foresight might have led them to expect it.

Amid the restlessness of human thought, and the doubt and questioning respecting many things once deemed certain, there is nothing so essential to spiritual peace and power as to have the heart right with God. No human intellect can settle satisfactorily all the perplexing questions that press for solution upon heart and brain; but these unsolved problems need not keep you out of the enjoyment of peace with God. A heart right with God is and believing heart, that trusts God's promises and accepts Christ as an all-sufficient Saviour: They who thus trust are delivered from the guilt and condemnation of sin. They have the assurance of a Father's tender love, in all the ills and conflicts of earth, and are sustained by the hope of eternal life. There is unfailing comfort and support in all trials, to be found in communion with God. We have been in danger of assuming that all readers of this paper are walking in the light of God's countenance. And yst, this may not be so. Esader, if you have not the joy of salvation, seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness. There is neither happiness nor safety, until you know Christ as your own Saviour.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley's recently published views on the African slave-trade have put the question very clearly before the public. Of all men, he is likely to give the most correct view of the present condition of the traffic and of what is necessary to be done. He says that the slave-trader has shifted his operations from the sea-coast to the coast of the lakes in the interior, and that he must be watched there with the same vigilance which has driven him from the sea coast. He makes one point which will produce a deep impression. He shows that the profit of the traders out of their nefarious business is only a wretchedly small percentage compared with the enormous destruction of life and permanent injury to the country caused by the traffic. The depopulation and rain of whole districts have been going on in order that, after all deductions, only a scant one or two per cent. romains to these rascals upon their work. At the same time, he has hopes of the result of the Brussels Conference, but blames England severely for remissness in carrying out her part of the agreement, alleging that in this respect she has been far behind Germany and France.

been resolved, however, to amalgamate the Franch and English work in the Province of Qaebec, and it is believed more efficiency will result from the change.

On the whole the prospect for the next year and decade is hopeful. New plans of organization are being made to meet new contingencies, and a spirit of loyalty and enthusiasm prevails. We trust the work of the Army will be crowned with abundant success. 3 .'

Herr Ahlwardt and the Jew baiters are cansing a great stir in Germany. An Anti Semitic party is now recognized as a powerful, force in German politics. It has broken into the ranks of the Conservatives_ and secured the support of a considerable number from other parties. As a rule, the most successful capitalists in Germany are Jews, and they know how to protect themselves. Much as the alliance may be disliked by the government, the convenience of a friendly relation between it and the moneyed interest amounts to almost a necessity, and therein lies the power of the Jews. At. the present juncture, when it seems impossible

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The selfishness of corporations could not find a better illustration than the treatment brakemen have received at the hands of railrond management. The expense of fitting cars with automatic couplers and steam brakes would doubtless be considerable, but on the other hand, better service and enhanced value of the stock would result. It is by no means certain, according to some estimates made by experts, that the changes made would not be a good business investment, ignoring all merciful considerations of protection to human life. Bat in spite of this the railroads, knowing well that a large and increasing number of brakemen will be slaughtered annually under the present condition of affairs, are willing that ican railroads are concerned, a law has been passed compelling them to make these changes, but giving them five years in which to do it. We hope the Dominion Parliament will be influenced by the example of Congress.

Within the last few months the number of disasters at sea has been unusually large. There seems now to be little doubt that the White Star steamer Naronic is lost. A bottle has floated ashore containing a message which does not read anything like a hoax, but gives dates, circumstances, and names of persons in a manner which leads one to believe that the ship was really sinking when the message was written. The writer of the message says the ill-fated ship struck an iceberg during a snowstorm and began to sink rapidly. The dangers of ocean travel are of course multiplied to ships of the class like the Naronic, which was not first-class in construction, although very good for a freight boat. There has lately been a decided change in favor of so building each half of the ship that it shall contain all the machinery and steam power necessary to run though the other half be crushed and disabled. Many a noble steamer will be saved from sinking by this improvement.

The revival services which Messrs. Crossley and Hunter have so successfully conducted at the Metropolitan church during the past month, were closed on the evening of Tuesday, March 28. An immense audience was present, and many prominent ministers and laymon participated in the exercises. Brothers Crossley and Hunter made fervent and touching farewell addresses, full of wise counsel, and encouragement to those who had entered upon the new life, and appealing powerfully to those who had not yet done so. At the conclusion of the service an inquiry meeting was held in the lecture hall. During their stay in Toronto Brothers Crossley and Hunter have beld fiftyfive meetings and spoken to from 75 000 to 100 000 persons, and one result of their labors has been an open confession of faith from about 550 converts. We have been expecting a full account, but none has yet been sent us.

A man who signs his name to "fletters in the public print deserves, in one way, to have more consideration given to what he writes than the man who takes the privilege of anonymity. The former gives to the public his own personality, both as a pledge of his sincerity and an open target for criticism. He is certainly brave and honess in this manner of presenting his subject. This is specially true where personal matters are laid open to debate. On the other hand, where there is an absence of personalities and the desire to defend truth or attack error is the only motive, there is no imputation of cowardice to be made simply because a man does not sign his own name. But an anonymous correspondent who uses his privilege for attacks which, though ostensibly urged for the general good, are nothing more than veiled malignity against some one, deserves to have that privilege witheld from him. Where matters of fact are dealt with letters should be duly signed.

The question of students' expenses comes home practically to all the young people in the various colleges of the country. Perhaps in amounting to \$6,000. Pledges and contributhe majority of cases it is a question which consions the most difficulty, and proves most hindering in the effort to secure a higher education. It doubtless would be interesting for such as are concerned to have the benefit of perusing the varied expedients and struggles of fellow students who have put upon record their experience in this respect. We have received a pamphlet from Harvard University, containing a collection of letters from undergraduates, graduates, and professional school students, describing in detail their necessary expenses at Harvard University. This pamphlet would doubtless contain facts and suggestions likely to prove useful. We think it can be obtained from the Harvard authorities at a nominal price. * ÷

There is a tacit admission that a new factor of persistent importance is at work, with a large share of inflaence in the trend of national progress, ~ Apart from the theology of Christianity, a profound admiration for the life and character of Jesus is felt and is spreading. This is a significant change, and helps to break down skepticism regarding the Gospel claims. The number of native students in Christian colleges is rapidly increasing.

Mrs. Mackenzie, widow of the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, died last Thursday at her residence, St. Alban's Street, aged sixtyeight years. Mrs. Mackenzie's last illness was brief. She was out to church on the previous Sunday, She was an amiable and devout Christian lady, who was greatly beloved by all who knew her. While Mr. Mackenzle was Prime Minister of Canada, she occupied a prominent social position, which she filled in a way that won her many friends. After Mr. Mackensie's health was broken she did much to supply his lack of service, and to sustain him under his physical infirmity. She was a consistent member of the Jarvis Street Baptist church, and took an active interest in Christian work. Her mortal remains were taken to Sarnia and laid beside those of her late husband.

The progress of evangelization in India is increasing at a very rapid rate. Last November Rev. F. W. Warne, of Calcutta, predicted that from 15,000 to 20 000 native converts would be added to Christianity during 1892. An examination of the results shows that the number of baptisms from heathenism last year was several hundreds in excess of 20,000. From data which Mr. Warne deems reliable, he makes the prediction that next year between 30.000 and 40.000 accessions from heathenism to Christianity will be made. The accuracy of the former estimate goes far to justify a belief in the latter. Christianity is now gaining a firm foothold among the Hindus. It is gaining the leverage by which further achievements on a much grander scale will become matter of ordinary record in the evangelization of India.

There seems to be a deepening conviction among American Protestants that Satolli's apparently liberal attitude in Roman Catholic ecclesizatical matters is not to be trusted. The opinions of evangelical religious journals, as well as the utterances of divines and political observers who have been watching Satolli closely since his arrival at Washington, note that the astute delegate has not abated one whit of the papal demand of exclusive domination over the Christian conscience throughout the world. His policy may be said to have two sides-assertions of doctrine and acts of expediency. The latter are thus far more than usually liberal; the former have not changed, nor are they likely to. But Protestants will not care much about doctrinal claims of the Roman Church, provided its policy in educational and social matters really is influenced and liberalized by an evangelical environment.

The fund for the World's Fair Sunday-school building is in need of assistance. A fine structure is proposed to be erected, but the committee in charge do not wish to proceed until they can secure further contributions and guarantees

the difficulties. How would you answer a similar question? Are you faithfully using God's gifts for his glory ? Are you strengthening the weak, comforting the sorrowing, and making the world better because you live in it? In other words, are you fulfilling the purpose of your being, and doing the work the Master has given you to do? Remember, "the night cometh, when no man can work."

The Good Friday and Easter Sunday services in the various Methodist churches in the city were largely attended. At the Metropolitan, Carlton. McCaul Street, Sherbourne Street, and Broadway. Tabernacle special sermons were preached, and the musical portion of the services was unusually fine.

The attention of our readers who are interested in flowers is directed to the advertisement of J. A. Simmers, in another column.

We direct the special attention of our readers to the Sunday-school and Epworth League notice on our last page.

Aew Sooks and Beriodicals.

Christ in the Two Testaments. By Adam Olarke Rowley, M.A. London : Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. The author of this little volume is a minister of the Church of England and a grandson of Adam Clarke, the ismons commentator. Though Mr. Bowley does not formally assume to deal with the whole subject of Biblical Oriticism, yet the first part of the work is a popular statement of the objections to the advanced speculations, about the Bible. He opposes the theory of Wellhausen and other critics, which "leaves the ancient history of Israel almost without a literature, that it may throw forward to the time of Exrs the literary productions of the nation." Mr. Bowley makes good use of the way in which modern discoveries refute the assumption that the state of learning at the time of Moses renders proof that the Pentateach could not have been then written. In the second part he shows that the New Testament teaching is the fulfilment and completion of that of the Old ; and that in the character, life and death of Ohrist were fulfilled the predictions of the prophets. He shows that in all the scenes of Ohrist's suffering "there is one undeviating law. which pervades the whole, and that is the law of a great necessity imposed by Ohrist upon himself in the fulfilment of the propheeles concerning him."

-The First Millenial of Faith. By author of "Not on Calvary." New York: Saalfield & Fitch. This little book professes to restore the church faith re. specting the stonement, during the first 1,000 years of its history. We do not place a very high estimate on the work. Neither the view of the author nor the way in which he sustains it commends itself to our approval. The theory of a purchase from the power of Satan, which he seeks to revive, though it prevailed for a long time, never was the formulated doctrine of the Church. The partial selection from the Fathers of such quotations as seem to favor this view is not a commendable method. The passages quoted do not prove what they are quoted to prove. Anselm's theory furnished a principle ; but it has not been adopted in its completeness in modern theology. We do not hold Anselm's view, but it is a caricature of his view to say "he saddled upon the theological world a harsh and repugnant conception of a bloody, cruel and avenging God." This writer finds it convenient to ignore St. Paul's

was unsatisfactory, for it unduly magnified English Translator-Wycliffe. This book is lucid in style and vigorous in thought, and deals some vigorous strokes to some of the current skeptical fallacies of the day. It is a wholesome and stimulating volume.

> -Good Night Thoughts about God. By Eve T. N. Poole, Cincinnati; Oranston & Corta, This is a series of suggestive and devout Scripture readings for the young. There is a meditation for every evening in the month, and also for Christmas, New Year and Eester.

> -Seed Number One Hard. Six speeches by John G. Wooley. Introduction by Frances E. Willard. New York and Toronto : Funk & Wagnalls Mr. Wooley is an active temperance reformer. His addresses are red hot shot against the traffic and all who directly or indirectly support it. Some of his atterances are slashing and indisoriminate, but he is always racy and trenchant. Of the Methodist Church he says : " She fiames in the General Conference, but fumbles in the general election." -The Deaconess and her Vocation. By Rishop Thoburn. This volume of 127 pages is made up of addresses on the work of Christian women, with special reference to the Desconess movement. It will be found suggestive and stimulating to all who are interested in the new movement for organized Ohristian labor by women.

-LittleWe Living Age continues with the usual excellence its selections from the best magazine literature of the day. The last number has an exceedingly entertaining variety of articles, and will well repay perusal. Littell & Co., Boston.

-The Cosmopolitan Magazine for April is an exceedingly bright and attractive number. The illustrations are unusually good. The leading articles are : Lent Among the Mahometans, by F. G. Carpenter; The University of Chicago, by Prof. Boyesen ; Inaugurations and Coronations, by Frederick S. Daniel; Democracy and City Government, by E. A. Curley. There are also stories and poems. Cosmopolitan Publishing Co., New York city...

-The Avena for April has a number of able and interesting articles, of which the following may be mentioned : The Future of Fiction, by Hamlin Garland; Wage-Workers, by Alfred Bussell Wallace; Authority in Christianity, by Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer ; The Initiative in Switzerland. by W. D. McOrackan ; Anarchism : What It Is and What It Is Not, by Victor Yarros ; Automatic Writing, by B. F. Underwood. Arena Publishing Co., Boston, Man.

-Christian Thought for April (Wilbur BiKetchum, New York) has leading articles on The Ultimate Aim of Education-The Government of the Imagination - Druidism - The Pulpit and the Traffic-Divinity of Christianity Seen by its Effects-Why Use the Old Testament-Revelation and the Bible.

-The Homiletic Review for April has a number of able and thoughtful articles of special interest to ministers. There is a strong sermon against heresy-hunting and heresy trials, by Rev. S. J. MoPherson, of Chicago. "Each lesue of this magasine contains much that is adapted to stimulate thought.

-The Popular Solence Monthly for April has a number of able articles, of which the following are chief : Science and the Colleges, by President David Starr Jordan-The Festal Development of Art, by President D. J. Hill-The Correlation of Structure, Action, and Thought, by Dr. T. Lunder Brunton-Education of Oar Colored Citizens, by Mand Wilder Goodwin - The Inadequacy of Natural Selection, by Herbert Spencer.

-The April Wide Awake is a fine number, with a genuine Haster flavor. The principal article is a description, very finely illustrated, of the old town of Williamsburg, Virginia, Stories, poems, and illustrations are all of an attractive and interest-

Progress in the Christianization of Japan seems to depend just now more upon changes in the upper than among the lower classes. Observers of the religious signs of the times keep their eyes fixed upon native journalism, which reflects the changes going on among the cultured and inflaential. The Shintoist and Buddhistic journals seem to announce a discouraging outlook for their respective religions.

tions to the amount of \$16,000 have been received ; but if the additional amount mentioned is not forthcoming, a building inferior to the one proposed will be necessary, and this might lessen the efficiency of those Sunday-school agencies whose home must be in this building during the Fair. Those wishing to contribute will communicate with B. W. Hare, 200 Market Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Baptist Young People's Union of Ontario held their annual convention at Woodstock on Thursday and Friday of last week. There was a large attendance of delegates, and the discussions held were of an unusually instructive and varied kind. Practical questions of Church work and social reform were treated in an able and interesting manner, and many new suggestions and helpful views were expressed. By all accounts it was one of the most successful Young People's conventions ever held in the Province.

"What doest thon here, Elijah?" This question was addressed to the prophet, when a despondent mood caused him to turn aside from his great work. The answer he gave

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teaching regarding the atonement.

-The Story of a Letter. By Bishop John H. Vincent. New York : Hunt & Eaton. This is an interesting little book of forty-four pages (in paper covers) about St. Paul's Epistle . to the Ephesians. Bishop Vincent in a simple and attractive style gives a good presentation of the condition of the Epherian Church, and the lessons addressed to it by the Apostle of the Gentiles. The perusal of this little book will cause this beautiful epistle, so rich in sublime spiritual truths, to be read with a new interest in future. The books of Holy Scripture are invested with a much greater interest by studying the circumstances under which they were written and the condition of these to whom they were first addressed.

The Bible in the World's Kincation. By Bishop H. W. Warren, S.T.D New York: Hunt & Eston. This is the first course of lec ures on the Wycliffe foundation established at the University of Denver by Bishop Warren himself The topics discussed are as follows: The Bible : Why Written -Its Ideal-Its Highest Ideal Real zid-Its Propheoies and Predictions-Mirsonlous Signs. of Great Ideas-Its Verbal Felicities and Intensities -Its Relation to College Students and Studies-Its Relation to the Questions of To-day and Tomorrow-Will Men Outgrow It? Its First Great humber yet published.

ing kind. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

-The April issue of Jonness Miller Illustrated Month. ly offers a fine feast of good reading. Mrs. Miller discusses many interesting topics in her departmant. There are some good stories, poems, fashion news and gossip, finely illustrated, and also the story of a wonderful Hindu woman. There is plenty of good reading on all topics of the day, and many fine illustrations. Jenness Miller Co. 927 Broadway, New York. Si a year.

-The Review of Reviews for April comes to hand well filled with its usual variety of original and selected matter. The sketch of Mr. Oleveland and his Cabinet is of special interest to United States readers. The portraits in this issue are numerous and striking. The summary of leading articles in the reviews and magazines presents a good bird'seye view of what is going on in the world of current literature.

-The Review of the Churches for March is well filled with instructive reading matter, mustly relating to Churches and church work. An extract from an article by Archdeacon Fairar will be found on our first page. There are good portraits and elaborate sketches of Dr. Olifford, of the Baptist Church, and Dr. Bowman Stephenson, of the Mathodist Church. Several of the articles are able dicussions of great living questions. It is the best

SUPERANNUATION FUND COMMISSION.

The General Conference of 1890 appointed a commission of ministers and laymen to take into full consideration the constitution of the Super-annuation Fund, with a view to such adoptions as would make it acceptable to the Church, and to report to the next General Conference. Journal, p. 323.) *(8ee*

The Commission has made an honest endeavor to follow their instructions, as preparatory to its work, it possessed itself of information with regard to the working of similar funds in sister Churches in this country and elsewhere. It also by circular elicited a large amount of valuable information from 1,200 of our own ministers, as to the difficulties they found with regard to this Fund on their respective fields of labor.

The Commission was constituted of ministers and laymen, representing all shades of opinion with reference to the Superannuation Fund, yet as the result of their investigations and conferences, they are practically unanimous in adopting the following draft of constitution as part of their report to the General Conference. They publich the same at this juncture, to give an op portunity for its consideration, if deemed expedi-ent, by the Annual Conferences of 1893 Any recommendations made by the Conferences will be welcomed and carefully considered by the Com-mission at its (probably) final meeting in August Will the ministers and laymen interested file this preliminary report for future reference? It may be stated that the subjoined draft of

constitution calls for such an increase in the ministers' annual contribution as will, with a fair allowance of interest on the same, enable each minister who receives a salary of \$600 or up-wards, to provide his own annuity, if he remains in the active work forty years. The minister in the active work forty years. The minister who receives a larger salary will accomplish this result by a shorter term of service.

The circuit appropriation has for several years been equal to six per cent. on certain returns this is reduced to five per cant ; and is made a first elaim on the income of the Quarterly Official The deficiency of income, amounting to Board. about \$9,000, created by this reduction, is made up by an assessment of one and ahalf per cent, on the salaries of all ministers in the active work,

It will be seen that paragraph 401 provides that there shall be contributed on behalf of each min-ister employed outside the regular pastorate a sum in Hen of, and equivalent to, an average or. cuit assessment

Article X. makes important amendments in the isw respecting commutations. A minister who derives an adequate income from business pursuits is compelled to commute his claim and go off the Fand.

Other changes, of a less radical character, and yet important, will be noted by those familiar with the constitution of the Superannuation Fund.

A. OARMAN, Öhsirman. WM. KETTLEWBLL, Secretary.

Norwich, March 30, 1893.

SUPEBANNUATION FUND.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SUPERANNUA-TION FUND.

L-NAME,

886. The name of this Fund shall be "The Super annuation Fund of the Methodist Church."

IL-OBJECT.

887. The object of this Fund shall be to assist in the support of Superannuated Ministers, Ministers' Widows and Orphans, as hereinafter provided.

III. --- MEMBERSHIP.

888. All ministers and probationers of the Methodist Church in the Toronto, London, Nisgars, Gaelph, Bay of Quints, Montreal, Manitobs and Northwest, British Columbia and Japan Annual Conferences, shall be members of the Fund, save and except-

(i) Those who are given a supernumerary ralau.n.

(2) Those who are located.

(8) Those who have commuted their claims. (4) Those whose claims have expired by limi-

tation,

(5) Those who are native ministers in foreign fields

IV.-MANAGEMENT.

889. The Fund shall be managed by a Board composed of the Treasurer or Treasurers, and twenty-six other members, thirteen of whom shall be laymen who are members of the Church, 890. The delegates from the aforesaid Annual

Conter the General Conference, shall meet. under the presidency of a General Superintendent, or of an Annual Conference president designated by him, to elect the aforesaid Board of Manage-ment, and ahall report the same to the General Conference for information. They shall also nominate one or more persons for the offices of clerical and lay treasurer, respectively, and from among these so nominated, the General Conference shall elect by ballot the Treasurers of the Fund. The meeting of the delegates shall be held during the session of the General Conference, and previous to the day appointed for the election of General Conference officers. 891. A General Superintendent shall be ex officio chairman of the Board, but if no General Superin-tendent be present, the Board shall elect one of its members as chairman. It shall elect its own Secretary. In case of the death or the disqualification of any officer or member of the Board during the quadrennium, the Board is authorized to fill the vacancy. 892. The Board shall meet once a year, and shall have full suthority to determine, according to the Constitution, By-laws and Regulations of the Find, the status, annuity and allowance of all claimants, and the amount to be allowed in commutation of claims, and to make such special appropriations as are parmitted by the Constitu-tion, and to consider and determine all matters connected with the administration of the Fand. 893. An Investment Committee, consisting of the Treasurers and five other members appointed by the Board, shall, under its general direction, invest all the capital funds; each investment shall be approved either by the Board or by a majority of the members of the Investment Committee. It shall have authority to call speakal meetings of

the Board, and shall, when requested, advise the Tressurers on matters pertaining to the Fund. 391. Each Annual Conterence shall elect a Conerence Treasurer who shall keep an account with the Financial Secretaries, and make a full report of the returns from each district to the Conference and to the General Treasurers.

V.-.INVESTED CAPITAL.

895. The invested capital of this Fund shall consist of the funds held and reported by the Board as invested or awaiting investment, and of moh donations, biquests and legacies as may here after be received by the Board, and also of not less than one fourth of the amount subscribed by the ministers and probationers from year to year. VI.-CURRENT INCOME

896. The sources of current income shall be the following, wis :-

(1) Interest on invested onpital.

(2) Appropriations from the Book and Pablish ing House,

(8) Three fourths of the annual subscriptions of ministers and probationers, provided this amount is needed to pay claimants in full.

. (4) Contributions from circuits and domestic mierions.

(5) Payments by or on behalf of ministers who are not in the regular pastorate in lieu of circuit contributions.

367. The annual subscription of each minister and probationer in the active service of the Church shall be \$12, and in addition a sum (qual to one and a half per cent, of his salary, as reported in the minutes of the previous year for "salary, board and fuel." The subscriptions shall be paid to the Financial Secretary, one-half at the Financial District Meeting, and the other half at the Annual District Meeting. During probation the subscriptions shall be paid from year to year, in secondance with the credit of years travelled. 893. Whenever it shall be shown to the satisfac-

then of the Board that a minister's annual sub-scriptions to the Fund with five per cent. compound interest, plus his equitable share in the capital of the Book and Publishing House, would provide him, in the case of superannuation, a five per cent. annuity equal to his annual claim, he shall be relievel from the further payment of annual subseriptions.

399 Each circuit and domestic mission shall be required to contribute a sum equal to five per cent. of ane amount raised, and reported to the Conference the previous year for Ministerial Support, and the following connexional funde, vis : The Missionary (general), Superannuation, Educational, General Conference, Contingent, Union Church Relief and Sunday-school Aid Funds. The said contribution shall be the first claim on the income of the Quarterly Official Board, and may be raised by special subscription or otherwise, as the Board may etermine. The General Tressurers, prior to the August Quarterly Meeting, shall notify the chairman of each district of the amount required from each circuit and comestic mission in his district, and he shall immediately report the same to the superintendents under his charge.

400. The Missionary Society shall contribute, on behalf of each ordained foreign missionary, in lieu of circuit contribution, the sum of \$70 per annum; and on behalf of each French. Indian or other ordained missionary (except domestic missionaries). the sum of \$50 per annum.

401. There shall be contributed annually, on behalf of each ordgined minister in the active service of the Church, who is appointed to a position outside the regular pastorate, by the society. department, institution or Conference he serves. in lieu of circuit contribution, a sum equal to the difference between the amount of his personal subscription and \$75. This law shall apply to the officers of the General Conference, the Missionary Suciety, the Educational Society and the Superannuation Fund; to the principals, professors, teachers and agents of our educational institutions; to Conference evengelists, and to all minisare appointed to service outside the pastorate. Failure to comply with this provision shall cancel the claim of the minister concerned for the term of mah failura.

VII, - CLAIMANTS.

402. Claimants shall consist of ministers who ere regularly superannuated by an Annual Conference, ministers' widows, and children of deceased ministers, as in each case is hereinafter provided.

403 No application for a superannuated relation shall be granted by an Annual Conference except on the recommendation of a Committee on Conference Relations. consisting of the ministerial members of the Superannustion Fund Board in the Conference, and eaven other ministers elected by the Conference to which such application shall have been referred. The said committee, in making its recommendation, shall not take into consideration anything else than the question, viz. "Is the applicant really worn out, or temporarily disabled in the itinerant service?" Provided, however, that in case the said committee report adversely, the Conference may, by the vote of not less than three conths of the members present, grant such application. 404. A minister who is superannuated for the year, shall, as a matter of course, return to the active work at the end of that term ; if, however, a superannuated relation is then recommended by the Annual District Meeting, his case shall go before the Committee on Conference Relations, and be dealt with on its merits. 405 A widow, whose husband was superannu ated at the time of their marriage, chall have no claim on this Fund, unless an annuitant at the time of her marriage in which case the former anutity shall be revived. 406 A widow fitteen years younger than her husband, and married after he was fifty-five years of age, shall not be paid any annuity, except at the discretion of the Board. 407. A superannuated minister, who is suspended by an Annual Conference, shall receive no annuity from the Fund during the period of suspension.

shursh, but not more than four years shall be credited on the term of probation ; provided always that he shall receive credit for no year in which his personal subscription or the contribution of of his circuit is not paid in full.

410. The period for computing the annuities of those ministers who failed to "level up" as per the "basis of Union," shall commence with June 1, 1884.

411. A superannuated minister, whose claim has expired by limitation, or who has commuted his claim, and is restored to the active service, shall have a subsequent claim only for services rendered after such restoration. The same rule shall apply to located ministers who are restored to active work.

412. A minister regularly transferred to a Conference of the Eastern Section of the Methodist Ohurch, shall retain, in connection with this Fund. the standing that heacquired previous to his transfer, and on superannossion he shall be paid such a sum annually as, added to his allowance from the Supernumerary Fund of the Eastern Conference. shail make his total annuity (qual to that provided by this constitution; and if, when given a super annuation relation, his total years of service would entitle him, under this constitution, to an annuity during his natural life, that part of his annuiv, payable by this Fund, shall be payable during his lite

418. A minister of one of the Conferences of the Eastern Szotion of the Methodist Church, who is regularly transferred to a Conference of the Western Section, in the event of superannuation, may be allowed an annuity from this Fund based on total years of service in the Eastern and Western Sections of the Methodist Church, on condition that the annaity due for years of services in the Eastern Section be remitted to the Treasurers of this Fund; otherwise, he shall receive only for years of service subsequent to transfer.

414. A superannuated minister shall receive from the Fand an annuity according to the following scale; payment to continue as many years as he shall have rendered effective service. Nevertheless, if he shall have rendered twenty-three years of service, the payments shall continue dur-ing his natural life, provided, in every case, his relation as a superannusted minister be continued :

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	3.)	-		or upwards, 210 for each such	Vest.	

415. All superannuated ministers and widows who were annuitants in Soptember, 1890, shall continue to receive annuities according to the scale of 1886 and for the number of years therein provided.

416. Widow of ministers being members of our Onurch shall receive two-thirds of the amount their husbands would have received, and for the same term of years.

417 If the claims upon the Fund for any year shall exceed the income for the year, the Board may direct the treasurers to deduct from each annuity such a sum as shall be equal to a pro-rata shart (f such a deficiency. 418 Euch child of a deceased minister shall re-

calve an annuity of \$20 up to sixteen years of age. If a deceased minister leave no claimant widow, but lasves a child or children unprovided for, the Board may make provision for their support beyond the ordinary children's annuity, but such rovision shall not exceed a sum equal to twothirds of the annuity to which their father would have been entitled. The Chairman of the District, if necessary, shall make special arrangements for the administration of such allowances.

X - COMMUTATION OF ANNUITIES.

419. A minister who, on superannuation, in the judgment of his Conference, is laid aside from the work of the ministry, from causes which do not disqualify him for secular business, shall be recommended by such Conference to the Board for

and in addition, \$10 for each year of post-probationary service. 425. The maximum allowance in the commuta

tion of an annuity that may continue during the natural life of the claimant and then revert to his widow, shall be an amount regual to the aforesaid sum of his personal subscriptions with interest, and in addition, \$30 for each year of post probation-ary service; provided, however, that the total amount paid in commutation of a claim shall in no case be more than \$2 000.

426. The Board, in determining the sum of a claimant's personal subscriptions shall reckon \$10 for each year of service prior to the year 1884. and \$12 from that year to the year 1895, and for each subsequent year, the sum oradited shall be as par Article VI. of this Constitution. If the claimant has received one or more annual payments from the Fund, an amount equal to one half the sum of such payments shall be deducted from the allowance.

427. The Board, in determining the allowance in the commutation of an annuity, shall take into consideration reversionary interests, also the age, health and probable longevity of the beneficiaries, and shall pay the maximum allowance only when the claimant's wife is living, and when there is also a strong probability of both parties surviving their expectancy.

428. If the claimant is not content with the allowance proposed by the Board, an arbitration may be appointed which shall determine within the aforesaid limitations the sum to be allowed.

429. The commutation of an annuity, shall, in all cases, cancel the reversionary interest of a claimant's wife and children.

XI.-REFUNDS.

430. A probationer, who fails in health, or who retires from our work with letters of standing, or who is not received by the Conference into "full connexion" for reasons other than the violation of discipline, shall have his subscriptions refunded,

431. A minister who retires from our work with letters of standing. or who may fail before rendering five years of off ctive service, shall have his sub«criptions refunded.

481. A minister who is located shall have his personal contributions refunded with five per cent. interest.

438. A minister, or probationer, who leaves the work irregularly, thereby forfeits all subscriptions paid into the Fund.

434. A minister who is deposed from the minis-try, or expelled from the Church, thereby seases to be a member of the Fund, and forfeits all suberiotions paid into the same.

485. In the refunding of subscriptions, the treas-arers shall escertain whether any loans that may have been granted the applicant by the Educational Society have been repaid. If such loans have not been repaid, no refund of subscriptions shall be made until a certificate of payment is furnished. The treasurers shall be authorized to protect the Book and Publishing House in the same manner.

XII - REGULATIONS.

436. The secretary of each Annual Conference shall, immediately on the rising of the same, furnish the treasurers of the Fund with a certified ats toment containing

(i) The name and date of birth of each preacher received on trial.

(2) The name and date of birth of any minister received from another Church. (8) The names and addresses of any widows that

have died during the year. (4) The names and addresses of those who have

re-solved a superannuated relation. (5) The names of superannuated ministers who

are recommended to commute their claims.

(6) The names of ministers who are located, made supernumersries. dropped, suspended, or deposed from the ministry.

(7) The names of superannuated, supernumerary, located, or suspended ministers restored to the BON YE WORK

(8) The names of ministers left without an appointment at their own request.

(9) The name of the Conterence treasurer of this Fund.

(10) The amounts raised on each charge for ministerial support, and for the funds forming the basis of circuit apportionment. as per Article VI., also the amount paid each minister and probationer, from all sources, for "salary, board and fuel."

497. A superannuated minister who changes his place of residence shall notify the tressurers, and also the President of his Annual Conference of such change within thirty days thereof.

438. The names of subscribers of \$5 or more, annually to the Fund, shall be printed in the

VIIL - COMPUTATION OF ANNUITIES.

408 The computation of annuities shall be based on the number of years spent in the active service of the Church, on circuits or missions, or in the interests of any department, society or corporation within the Methodist Church, by the appointment of the General or an Annual Conference.

409, The period of computing a minister's annuity shall commence from the time of his being reperved on probation or from enother the commutation of his annuity.

420. The relation of each superannuated minister of less than twenty three years standing, at the close of the third year of his superannuation shall be brought under review by his Annual Conference. If there is little hope of restoration to the active work of the ministry, and the cause te mah as does not disqualify him for secular business, the Conference shall recommend the commutation of his annuity. 421. It shall be the duty of the Board to call

the attention of the Annual Conferences to the relation of all claimants of less than twentythree years' standing, at the close of the third year of their superannuction, and also to all other cases with regard to which a review may be deamed arp: dient.

422. The Board shall have power to cancel, in whole or in part, the annuity of a superannuated minister who engages in secular business during the period of his continuence in such business nevertheless no such action shall be taken without giving the claimant an opportunity to state his case to the Board, or to obtain the recommendation of his Conference for the commutation of his ancuity. 423. The minimum allowance in the commuta-

tion of an annuity shall be an amount equal to the sum of the claimant's personal subscriptions to the Fund, with five per cent compound interest on the same, and, in addition, \$10 for each year of post-probationary services, provided that the said allowance shall in no case be more than **\$2 000**.

424. The maximum allowance in the commutation of an annuity that is liable to expire by limitation, shall be equal to the sloesaid sum of a claimant's personal subscription with interest,

minut s of the Annual Conference, and each such subscriber shall receive a copy of the same.

HEART-BELLS. "Listen to the heart-bells! Do you hear them? What are they saying ?" Rev. J. E. Hunter, at the Metropolitan Listen to the heart-bells ! Paaling ! Pealing : All the futile folly of a life unscaling ; Ail the weary way ing of a soul revealing ; How they ring abroad ! Refrain : Listen to the heart-bells ! Hear them ! Hear them ! Sobbing after sanctity for the spirits near them ; Singing of the Comforter to the oues who fear them, Golden bells of God ! Oh! The ringing heart-bels! Tolling! Tolling! Doom, deepair and darkness in their vibrant knolling Telling of the record unto Judgment rolling! Mocking spectres nod. Befenin ; Listen to the heart-bells: Hear them ! Mear them ! Sobbing after sanctity for the spirits near them ; Singing of the Comforter to the ones who fear them. (dolden bells of Ged ! Still the ringing heart-bells ! Calling ! Calling ! Batan. sin and sorrow still the son! eathralling ; Lo ! The grace that saveth, in their love-tones, falling . Thou shalt praise and laud. Refrain: Listen to the heart-bells! Hear them! Hear them ! Sobbing after sanctity for the spirits near them ; Singing of the Comforter to the ones who fear them. Golden belfs of God! LLEWELLYN A. MORELSON " The Eims," Toronto.

THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Our Sunday School Mork. The Righteons Bead.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSON .--- !!!. [SECOND QUARTER.]

SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1883.

JOB'S APPEAL TO GOD. Job. xxiii, 1-10.

GOLDEN TEXT. ---- What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter."-John xiii. 7.

DATE. -- About 1520 B.C. (?)

THE ENVIRONMENTS are the same as those of the last lesson.

HOME READINGS,-Monday (April 10), Job's appeal to God, Job xxiii. 1-10. Tuesday-A cry of grief, Palm zzzi. 916 Wednesday-Out of the depths, Pasim cxxx. Thursday-Tried with fire, 1 Pater i. 19 Friday-Nigh at band, Romans R. 19. Saturday-The healer, Isaiah lyii, 13-18. Sunday-The Lord knoweth, Palm examin. 1 12.

SPECIAL DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION. - God . Spirit, Verses 8-10,

BIPLANATORY.

2. "Even to day is my complaint rebellious"-Not against God, but against "his efforts at repression, and ready to break forth in spite of him." -Genung. "For my stroke (from God, his sfiliction) is heavier than my groaning "-All his groaning cannot express the greatness of his woes. The margin, "My hand is heavy upon my groaning," expresses his vain efforts at repression.

3. "Oh, that I knew where I might find him " -So just did his cause appear to be that it seemed to the suffarer that, could be only be permitted to plead before God, he could not be denied the justification for which he asked. "Seat"-Place or throne of judgment. -- Daniel Curry.

5. 91 . . . understand what he would say unto me"-He knows he would be acquitted from the upjust charges his friends made against him. What a joy it is, when friends and foce misunder. stand and misiaterpret us, to know that God sees into our inmost soul !

6, "Would he contend with me?" etc.-"Do I mean that God should exhibit his almighty power against ma? Far from that, but that he would listen to me."-Oambridge Bible.

7. "There the upright might reason with him" -The words run. literally, "then a righteous man would be pleading with him ;" i.e., then it would appear that the man who pleads with him (i.e. Job) is righteons - A. B. Devidson.

8, 9, "Behold, I go forward, but he is not there," etc.-From this fascinating dream of a divine tribunal after the manner of that of a human judge, Job awakens to realize the actual circumstances in which he is placed. God, everywhere present, everywhere eludes him ; he feels his omnipotent power, but in vain seeks to see his face. - Davidson.

'10. "But"-It should be observed that Job's conviction of God's absolute presence comes out most strongly when he feels that he cannot discern him --- Cook. " He knoweth the way that I take "-The conduct I pursue, and the thoughts that I cherish,-Davidson. "When he hath tried me "--- Finished the trial now in process. " I shall come forth as gold "-Not consumed like dross but purified and refined.

Practical Suggestions. (1) That all real piety will bear any test that may be applied to it, as gold will bear any degree of heat without being injured or destroyed. (2) That the effect of all trials is to purify piet; , and make it more bright and valuable, as is the effect of applying intense heat to gold. (3) There is often much alloy in ; the piety of a Christian as there is in go'd, that needs to be removed by the fiery trial of a fliction.

JOHN NEWTON,

Of the township of Hungerford, county of Hastings, was born in the county of Sligo, Ireland, April 8, 1811, and fell asleep in Jesus on Sabbath, Beptember 25, 1892. The subject of this obitnery notice was the son

of the late Rev. Richard Newton of English birth. Bey, Bichard Newton and family of nine chil-dren came to Canada in 1831. Now only one child survives, Mrs. Samuel Embury, of Oxford county.

The decensed was among the first settlers in the township of Hungerford ; he settled in 1839 on the farm owned and occupied by him at the time of his death. He was savingly converted to Gcd in the year 1841, under the ministry of Bev. John Douse. He united with the Wesleyan Methodist Church and become at once an earnest and active Christian. He identified himself vigorously and right royally with all the institutions of the Ohurch, being a member of the Quarterly Official Board for over forty years, and recording steward for more than twenty years. In 1849 he was united in marriage to Amy Ann.

daughter of Mr. Philip Ketcheson, of the town-ship of Huntingdon. He was called to part with this devoted companion and mother of his nine children, on November 17, 1870. Six of these obildren still survive, all living for God and active members of the Methodist Church. He was married to his now sorrowing widow in December, 1871. His health had been gradually failing for two or three years, and it became more and more apparent as time passed that the end was drawing near, but he was prepared. Fifty years spent in devotion to God and trust in Jesus and service for the Ohurch fully prepared him for the Pauline exclamation of victory: "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand," ete (2 Tim. iv. 6)

When selsed with the last painful attack, he said to the writer (his pastor), "This is the be-ginning of the end, but I have examined my heart; and all is right." The last few days he spent on earth were days of communion with heaven. He saw and communed not only with his blessed Saviour, but with loved ones already in glory. Father Newton was a man of strong faith in

God ; he did not trust in an arm of flesh nor lean upon his own understanding, so he never was confounded. He loved the house of God and all the institutions of the Church of God. He was a good Bible student, and was a great admirer of the Methodist Hymn-book, and had underlined many of the more devotional hymns, indicating his de-sire to be fully consecrated to God in his and victorious in death. His estimate of the OHRISTIAN GUARDIAN may be understood when it is stated that he presented each of his children annually with it. He was a liberal supporter of all the Church's interests. Some years ago he paid one burdened dollars to be immerted for the Superannu. hundred dollars to be invested for the Superannuation Fund. He was a life member of the Upper Canada Bible Society.

The writer presched the funeral sermon from John x. 28: "I give unto them eternal life." We could not think of Father Newton as dead; we thought of him as being alive with Christ heaven and the emancipated spirit exulting with the redeemed in glory. S. MCUAULEY.

JOHN KELLAM

Was born in Leicestershire, England, on New Year's Eve, 1806. He emigrated to Canada in early life. He was born from above on New Year's Eve, 1836, so that he was exactly thirty years of age when he commenced his long and useful Onristian life. At the time of our bröther's con-version, and during years following, Methodist Agency-markedly so the agency of the late Primitive Methodist Church-throughout the townsatps of Vaughan, Etobicoke and Albion, was blessedly successful.

In the year of his new Christian life he was married by the lete Boy. William Lyle, to Miss Rechei Sleightholm, who still survives her faithful and affectionate husband. Next to godliness, and along the line of usefulness, whether relating to this life or to that which is to come, a good wife is man's best blessing from God. In this matter John Kellam was greatly favored, this devoted woman being all that could be desired. The mambers of his interesting household are all left in comfortable life condition; and what to him was of infinitely greater importance, he left them all walking in the way of righteousness and serving the God of their father.

Brother Kellam had not only grace ; he possessed

and was escorted home by angelic legions to the presence of him he had loved so much and served so well

"The writer's first interview with our departed brother dates back to the year 1844, when not out of his tesns. He became the colleague of the late Rev. John Fowler, then travelling on the old Etoblocke Circuit. One of the families first visited by the youthful preacher was that of John Kellam, where he was most heartily welcomed and hindly treated. During forty-seven years of continued life our friendship was uninterrupted. It was ours to meet in many places under a variety of circumstances of an official and non-official kind. The writer never lait the presence of John Kellam when he did not feel better because of the interview. He was not an absolutely perfect man. No man is. He was a strong-minded man, and of great fixedness of purpose; a child might lead him, a giant could not drive him. Seven years of his useful life was spent in what, in those days of toil, was called the Walpool and Grand Biver Mission. Here on almost every Sabbath during the years of his abote on the mission he was employed in his Master's service, travelling on horseback, principally, from ten to twenty, and sometimes more, miles, that he might break the bread of life to sparsely settled and scattered sheep in what, in those days, might in all truth be called a wilder-ness. All is now over. He rests from his labors and his works do follow him."

On December 27, 1892, his remains were taken to Sheron cometery, and interred by Rev. S. C. Philp. A most appropriate sermon was preached by Bro. Philp in Sharon church, a church in which, during many years. Bro. Kellam worstipped and faithfully served his Lord and Master. His godly com-panion still lingers with us. She is nearing the river, and ere long will be called upon to cross over and meet her sainted companion on the other side. May it be mine to meet the entire household where separations are unknown, R. BOYLE.

HENRY VANTABSEL

Smithfield Circuit lost one of its best and oldest mambars on July 29, 1882, by the death of Henry Vantassel, who passed peacefully and triumphantily from earth to heaven at the age of eighty-five years. He was born at Missisanga Point, in Prince Edward county, Ont. He was converted at the age of ten years, and came to reside in Brighton township when about twenty five years old. The well-improved farm he left behind him near Smithfield was then covered with forest. Sobriety, industry and honesty were a biding elements in his character. He we sone of the best specimena of our stalwart and conscientious Canadian yeomanry. The fear and love of God made him reverent and kind. He was very considerate and generous to those who entered his service, and would never urge them in the hot days of harvest. Be was kind and merciful to his animals also.

He was married twice. His widow, who survives him, lived with him nine years and feels her loss very keenly. He was a good man and a kind hus-band. He sesisted in church bailding in Brighton and Smithfield, and was a prime mover also in parsonage building in both places. In his last illness he was sustained by the consolation of the Holy Spirit. "Blessed Jesus, my Saviour," were often his emphatic words on the bed of sickness, and when the messenger came the dying man relied his eyes as though looking with wondrous joy upon the repturous scenes of the glory-land before him, and passed away to be "forever with the Lord." A vist multitude of people attended his inveral service at the Smithfield church on July 31, where the pastor preached from the hope of the perfect man, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," after which we consigned his remains to the dust in hope of the resurrection into sternal life. T. G.

MBS. HANNAH H, MORGAN.

Hannah Hendy was born in Monmouthabire, England, March 26, 1844. She was married to Mr. Bees Morgan in the year 1864. In her twentyfith year the was converted to God, and united with the Primitive Methodist Church, in connection with which she remained during her residence in her native land. She was left a widow at the early age of thirty-three years, and had four sons and two daughters to care for. In 1387 she came to this country with her family, and settled in Mount Forest, uniting with the Methodist Church. She lived the life of a sincere, carnest and happy Christian, training her children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord ; securing for hereelf and them the respect of the whole community, Her children are all members of the Methodist Church, and one of them, Mr. J. H. Morgan, of a DIG ha Manitoha Conference ministry of more than ordinary ability and pro-miss. Mrs. Morgan's death was sudden. At a quarter after nine on Thursday evening, March 2, ane inquired what time it was, retired to rest, was attacked with spasm of the heart, and before tea o'clock the same evening was with her Saviour. To her, sudden death was sudden glory. w. w,

visible signs of grief, all testified of her true worth. The sermon was based on the words, "Thine eyes shall see the King in his beauty," etc. We buried her at the Union cametary, to await the resurrection of the blest. J. E. MOORE. the resurrection of the blest.

WILLIAM B. STEWART.

The subject of this brief memorial was born in the United States in the year 1810. When a child of two years he was brought to this country by his parents, who settled in the then new town-Saltfleet; and here he sojourned during in of his earthly pilgrimage. After much suffering, borne with exemplary patience and Ohristian submission, he entered into rest on January 80,

In his twenty-seventh year he was married to MISS Martha Stafford, of Toronto township, who, with four sons and three daughters, survives, and mourns his departure. The youngest son, Esnry, is a much respected minister of the M. E. Church in the United States.

When about nineteen years of age Bro. Stewart experienced the converting grace of God under the estneet ministry of that devoted preacher of the Gospel, John Long ; and from that comparatively early period of life, notwithstanding many spiritual disadvantages, "he endured, as seeing Him who is invisible.

In the year 1858, in connection with revival services, conducted by his spiritual father, Mr. Long, in the Wesleyan church, just built near his home, he renewed his consecration to God and united with the Oburch ; and from that time to the end of life's coefficies, according to the testi-mony of others, "he waiked worthy of the voca-tion wherewith he was called."

As a man he was even-tempered, industrious and successful; as a Caristian he was houses, humble, hopeful, patient in tribulation and in-stant in prayer. At his funeral the writer preached to a large assembly of relatives and friends from the appropriate words. "The sting of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law; but thanks be to God, who give h us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

JAMES LAIRD.

MBS. FRANCIS BELL,

Widow of the late Jeremiah Bell, was born in the county of Monahan, Ireland, on September 15, 1814, and was converted at the age of twelve years. She was married to her late husband about 1837, and came to Canada in 1840, settling in the township of Fitzroy. In 1850 they moved to the town-ship of Kincardine, and in 1866 came to Culross. She died on September 28, 1892. At her home the ministers always found a welcome. Sister Bell adorned her profession with a meek and quiet life. In manner she was unassuming ; in disposition, smiable; in her judgment of the actions of others, reasonable; in spirit, consecrated; and in all things consistent. She tanght her children by pre-cept and example, in honesty and righteousness and truth. After the death of her husband she was well provided with a home by her son, Mr. George Bell, adjoining her daughter, Mrs. Albert Haines._ While assisting her daughter, Mrs. Gordon, of Teeswater, she had a severe attack of la grippe, from which she never fully recovered, but was able to return home. Her pastor always found har willing and ready. The world to her lost its power. Death came as a welcome messen-ger ; she entered her eternal home almost without a struggle.

Sister Bell is greatly missed by the Methodist church and by the neighbors; and still more by her children, who deeply mourn the loss of a faith-ful Christian mother. The funeral service was conducted by the writer, in the presence of a large congregation, after which her body was laid beside her husband in the Teeswater cometery, to await the Master's call. A. SCRATCH.

MES JASPER A. BUSSELL,

Whose melden name was Eliza Jane Warren, was born in Rome, New York, in 1818, and came to Canada with her parents in her twelfth year. Fifty of the fifty-three years of married life were spent in Delta, county of Leeds, Ont. Sweet in temper, honorable in principle, devout in spirit, consistent in church membership, Mrs. Russell enjoyed a lager share of real happiness than falls to the lot of many. The influence of her life is a precious heritage to her numerous friends. The departure was not quite unexpected. In tender, earnest prayer the family knett in the homestead at the dying bed, February 1, 1838. There were the aged husband and the children, Mrs. William Bell, M75. (Boy.) W. Henderson, Mrs. Norman Brown, Miss Amelia, and her three sons. Without a fear or struggle she passed away. Messages of sympathy were received from different parts of

Nothing else will remove it but trial, as nothing will be so (ffectual a purifier of gold as intense heat. (4) A true Christian should not dread trial. It will not hurt him. He will be the more valuable for his trials, as gold is for the application of heat -Barnes.

An officer in the army of Frederick the Great, who had distinguished himself by his bravery and skill in war, was so imprudent as to run into debt, and found himself in great trouble. One night, as he sat in his tent, he took a piece of paper, and, in a melancholy way, drew up a sist of his debts, and wrote at the bottom, "Who will pay these dehts?" While he set and brooded over his troubles, he fell asleep. By-and-bys, someone came in without awakening him, stole behind him, and looked over his shoulder at the paper. It was the king. When he read the paper, he was filled with pity for his brave officer, and wrote after the question, "Who will pay these debts?" the anquestion, "Who will pay these debts?" the an-swer, "I, Frederick, will." He then left the tent tion. On Christmas Day I was sent for suddenly as quietly as he had come in. When the officer awoke, he started with surprise to find something more, and in a different handwriting, on his paper. When he saw what it was, he was overjoyed. Frederick fulfilled his promise, and the officer was even more diligent and faithful in his service than before.-Sunday school Vision,

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теге the Church of which he was a constant member. Our brother was a most useful and successful class. leader for the lengthened period of forty-five years, and a very acceptable local preacher for thirty five Mohaman, of Weston, who spent years in the Mohaman, of Weston, who spent years in the Methodist ministry and who many times visited the departed at Weston, and where during the last seven years of life John Kellam had made his home, Brother Monkman supplied me with a long and well-written letter, expressive of his conviction of the value of the man of whom we write. I can only give a few extracts from my brother's excellent letter .

"My acquaintance of Bro. Kellam commenced about fifty years ago I have ever looked back in memory to those impulsive scenes of my boyhood, as, crowded inside the sitar rails, I would look up in wonder at the faces of those noble men, of such massive forms, but still larger souls. From those first recoilections of Bro. Kellam, until the hour that he passed over the river, the more I cecame acquainted with him I have seen cause to esteem him. Indeed, such is my esteem of Father Kell im, that I rank him amongst the most worthy of Christian heroes. The closing scene, as was about 1 p.m., and found him apparently recovering from one of his spasms. As he gradually regained conscionsness he recognized me, and grasped my hand. He looked the truths he could no longer speak. We hoped he was rallying as on former occasions ; but a second a ttack soon followed. and a third, which told us that the end had come

MRS. MELISSA BROWN,

The beloved wife of Charles Brown J.P., was born in the township of Yarmouth in 1880, and died at her residence in Malabide, Elgin county, on November 20 1892 The deceased was converted when a girl fitteen years of age. She immediately united with the Methodist Church, and maintained her religious experience and Christian integrity until God called her home. She was the daughter of Mr. Chancey Burgess, of Union, who is now ninety years of age, and still lives on the old homestead with his son O iver. Mrs. Brown's two sisters-Mrs. Hill, of Aylmer, and Mrs. Wilson, of California-are still living. In 1854 she was married to Bro. Charles Brown, and commenced housekeeping in Malchids, remaining there until her demise. Their living children are one son and three daughters.

Our departed sister always took an interest in religious work, and made the Methodist minister a welcome guest under all sircumstances. The writer, being an ex-pastor and personal friend, was telephoned for and requested to preach her funeral sermon. Though exceedingly busy, and though two hundred and sixty miles had to be covered to accomplish it. we could not refuse. The obsequies were conducted in the Fairview Moth-

the continent and the community, but their chief comfort was in the assurance that she was eleening in Jesus.

An impressive service was conducted in the Methodist church by Rev. W. F. Perly, assisted by Rev. J. E. Moyle (Baptist). The speaker remarked that, "If there were a vast monument built that would tower above the village for a hundred years, it would be as nothing to the monument she had reared-a large family, grown up to manhood and womanhood, all in the service of the Lord." Her remains were laid in the vanit in surs and certain hope. W. HENDBRSON.

BICHARD STIDSTON.

Our Ohnroh at Portage la Prairie has suffered a severe loss in the death of Bro. Richard Stidston. after three days' illness, on Wednesday, March S. at 12.25 in the early morning. He was converted to God in Chatham, Ont., during the pastorate of Bev. Dr. Griffin. He was an carnest Christian worker, and not only in the Church of his choice, will he, as well as in his family, be sadly missed, but also in business sircles. For nearly seven years he has been a constant and faithful worker in the Sabbath-school here. No wonder his class felt deeply his death. Beligion was a bleased reality to him, and could be seen in his daily walk. On Wednesday, March 1, with his wife he was in his usual place at the prayer-meeting. On Sunday, March 5 he was poorly. On Tuestay night following, just after midnight, "he was not, for God took him." Just in the prime of life, not yet forty-four years of age, he entered into rest. and a third, which told us that the end had come, covered to accomplish it, we could not refuse. The "Besting on Jesus only for full estvation" and Beelining back on his couch, as in a quiet slum observies were conducted in the Fairview Moth. "sweeping through the gates," were among his, ber, his spirit was released from its clay tenement, odist church. The very large audience and the last words shortly before death. A. W. Boss.

Aews of the Bleek.

Latest reports from San Domingo indiaste quietness there.

M. Meline has undertaken to form a new eabinet in France.

Serious floods are reported in Minnesota and neighboring states.

Ruils have been laid on the Lake Erle and Datroit River railroad as far as Ridgetown.

A bill a bolishing capital punishment is being promoted in the New York State. L gislature.

Ex-Secretary of State Bayard has been appointed U.S. Ambassador to London, England, to succeed Mr. Lincoin.

The town of Garens, of about 800 inhubitants; near Chestertown, Md. was wiped out by fire on Monday week.

. A cablegram received in New York. announces that Prince Bismarch is in a very dangerous condition of ill-health.

Bradstreet's reports 528 business failures in Canada during the past three months, against 559 during a like period of 1892.

The list of subscriptions to the Macher s a mamorial fund has been given to the public. The fund amounts to about \$16 250.

President Oleveland informed Speaker Orisp on Saturday last that a special samion of Congress will be called in September.

Deep to po ice edicts Prince Bismarck's seventy eighth birthday was generally celebrated throughout Germany on Beturday last.

A deputation has waited on the Provincial Minister of Agriculture, and has urged the establishment of an experimental fruit farm.

The Dominion Line steamer Vancowver, which left Moville last Friday for Halifax: has 1 280 passengers on board, of whom 1,100 are emigrants.

The steamer Pariston which serived at Halifs x last Sunday from Lavernool. brought 1, 100 passarg ars on board, of whom 850 were immigrants.

It is hoped in Berlin that by a compro mise the Army Bill will be passed by the Baichsteg without the necessity of resorting to a dissolution of that body.

Oharles Hilton Davidson, the Burlington forger, confessed when put on trial at Milton, and was sintenced to five years at Kingston with hard labor.

A bill making it a misdemeanor to give a false statement of the circulation of a newspaper has been favorably reported to the New York Legislature. A party of immigrants, 850 in number, who arrived at Windsor on the O. P. R. have been prevented from crossing to Datroit by the Michigan State Board of Heelth.

Mr. John A. Peebles, once a resident of Hamilton, and well known among commercial men all over the Dominion, has been burned to death in Tokio, Japan.

The Russian government has issued an official report stating that 150 cases of cholers, and 50 deaths from cholers, every week in the govern-

TO THE POINT. Mr. John L. Biaskie made an excellent and pointed speech at the annual meet-ing of the North American Life Assur-

ance Company, held recently. Amongst other things, he said, "When a shrewd business man makes up his mind to insure his life, and proceeds to consider the claims and relative merits of rival companies, to what ought he have principal regard? Surely the Which company can do best for its policy-holdars?

the largest or the oldest company, or one with many more millions of assets than another, can do the best for its policy-holders.

"I have before me a statement showing the percentage of nirplus earned to mean tor the year ended Slat Decamber, 1891, based upon the last Government returns. It is extremely interesting.

"Take first four of the large United States companies doing business in Oanada. Then take four prominent Canadian companies.

"Thus you see that the percentage of surplus carned to mean assets loc 1891 045 of which stone all resurns, and dividend to policy-holders must come, is in the case of the North American Life more than double that of any of the four United States companies, and very much greater than that of the Canadian companies named.

"Nothing can be clearer than that the company making and accomulating the largest percentage of surplus is the one that will give the largest returns and best investment results to its policyholders. Tried by this test, I am proud to say the North American Life stands in the very front rank.

"A wise and provident investment of the funds of a life insurance company is a most important factor in adding to the surplus, and in this respect our Com-pany has been remarkably fortunate, the average rate of interest upon 14 investments being as high as any, and considerably higher than that of most com anias, as will be readily seen by figures, compiled by the Insurance and Finance Chronicle, of Montreal, from the last Government returns.

"The Company, 15 you know, offers various kinds of stiructive policies, suited to the different circumstances of all' classes, which should make it an easy one for which to secure new busineg, To the egents, I venture to say, that in the North American Life you represent a Company that the report before you proves conclusively can do better for its policy holders than most companies, that pays its losses promptly, and that deals honorably and liberally with all.

AN HONEST OFFER.

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What fills the housewife with delight, And makes her biscuit crisp and light, Her bread so tempt the appetite? COTTOLENE

What is it makes her pastry such A treat, her husband cats so much. Though pies he never used to touch ?

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No ether annual is so universally popular. The delicate fragrance of these

elicate fragrance of these olit-time lavorites has en-deared them to thousands But do you know the bar nowlite that have areated suck a form of late? While retaining all their simpli-city, these new types dis play rich and exquisit coloring, with flowers o larger size and more grace-ful form. To still more widely popularize this flo-rel favorite, ye have scare the product of several acres of Soci Pau the past season and harvested over hai a ton (more than 1,00 pongde) of the choicer seeds. caabling us to offer a col-lection of most beautiful Raw Nordiky at a barges.

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MRS. CLADSTONE-Exqui site soft and bright pink with rosy blush wings large and profuse flowers QUEEN OF ENCLAND-Bosy pink shaded heliotrope, s magnificent flower and or large size.

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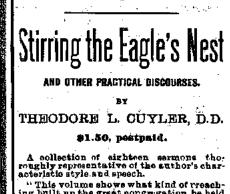
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APRIL 5,- 1893.



ь ment of Podlia.

The president of San Domingo broke into the safe of a French bank in San Domingo city and took \$62 000 in ceah. Two French men-of-war have demanded indemnity.

The strike of New York garment ontiers has reached an soute stage, and it the tailors strike, which seems probable, 10,000 persons will be added to the army of the unemployed.

The Pope has decided not to grant audiences to any royal personages of the Roman Catholis faith who go to Roma to attand the silver wedling of King Humbert and Queen Margues.

President Cleveland has tendered the office of solicitor-general to Mr. Lawrence Maxwell, Cincinnati. Mr. Maxwall is a prominent inwyer in Ohio, but has not taken an active part in politics.

It is authoritatively appounced that the British warships to take part in the great nevel review in New York bay will be the fl g hip Blaks, the Magistenne, Pariridge and Turiar of the North American squadron, and the Australia: of the Mediterranean ficet.

COTTOLENE

What is it shortens oake so nice, Better than lard, while less in price, And does the cooking in a trice? COTTOLENE

What is it that fries cystem, fab, Croquettes, or eggs, or such like dish, As nice and quickly as you'd wish ? COTTOLENE

1 AN 18

What is it saves the time and care And patience of our women fair. And helps them make their cake so rare? COTTOLENE

Who is it earns the gratitude Of every lover of pure food By making "COTTOLENE" sogood?

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comes over to us, then he is a man of great moral courage, and we always felt that he had sterling stuff in him.

This remphiet is an invaluable compen-lom of the latest missionary statistics and onersi information. It should be in the

NUMBER OF





place in the cerebral cortex, it is a mental state, it implies consciousness, and hence, by an alteration in our state of consciousness as is induced by psychotherapeutics, pain caused by cancerous or other organic disease can be as readily cured as functional pain. It may also be used to cure incomnia, chorea, nocturnal enurceis, pervous diarri co. irritative coughs, sickness, and want of appetite, feelings of breathlessness, and many other unpleasant physical accompaniments of disease. The removal of these symptoms, it may be said, does not remove the real cause of the disease. This is so far true : but it is certain that the removal of anxiety and the directing away to healthier channels of the attention indirectly hasten recovery and break one of those vicious circles so common in pathology. The benefit to the patient, as regards comfort slone, is in many cases worth a very great deal, and an important feature of this treatment is that it may be combined with puliants in disinal treatment, and may even assist drugs in their action. - Dr.

APRIL 5, 1893.

THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.



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tage, as the rule holds good that the more food an animal can be induced to eat and digest, the greater will be the profit from feeding it.

time.

Horse-radiah is always left in the ground over winter; but it starts to grow very early, and the quality of the root is much injured after the green shoots appear. What is still worse, the root allowed to grow a second season becomes tough and stringy. By clearing out the whole of the previous sysson's plants. and replanting each spring with naw sets, the finest and best roots are produced. It is the only way to grow horseradish to make the crop a paying one. FATTENING HOGS ON WHEAT. - Some Minnesota farmers have found that they san grow wheat and fatten hogs on it profitably when it does not come up to the standard for selling or the price is too low. Wheat is a strong food, but digested. It is said, too, to make a better quality of pork, more lean in proportion 20 the fat. - Western Advocate.

THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

