

None but God.

Is thy cruse of comfort wasting? Rise and share it with another,
And through all the years of famine it shall serve thee and thy brother;
Love divine will fill thy storehouse, or thy handful still renew;
Scanty fare for one will often make a royal feast for two.

For the heart grows rich in giving; all its wealth is living grain;
Seeds which mildew in the garner, scattered, fill with gold the plain.
Is thy burden hard and heavy? Do thy steps drag wearily?
Help to bear thy brother's burden; God will bear both it and thee.

Numb and weary on the mountains, would'st thou sleep amidst the snow?
Chafe that frozen form beside thee, and together both shall glow.
Art thou stricken in life's battle? Many wounded round thee moan;
Lavish on their wounds thy balsams, and that balm shall heal thine own.

Is thy heart a well left empty? None but God its void can fill;
Nothing but a ceaseless fountain can its ceaseless longing still.
Is thy heart a living power? Self-entwined its strength sinks low;
It can only live in loving, and by serving love will grow.

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TORONTO, MAY 23, 1885.

The Rebellion and Sunday Newspapers.

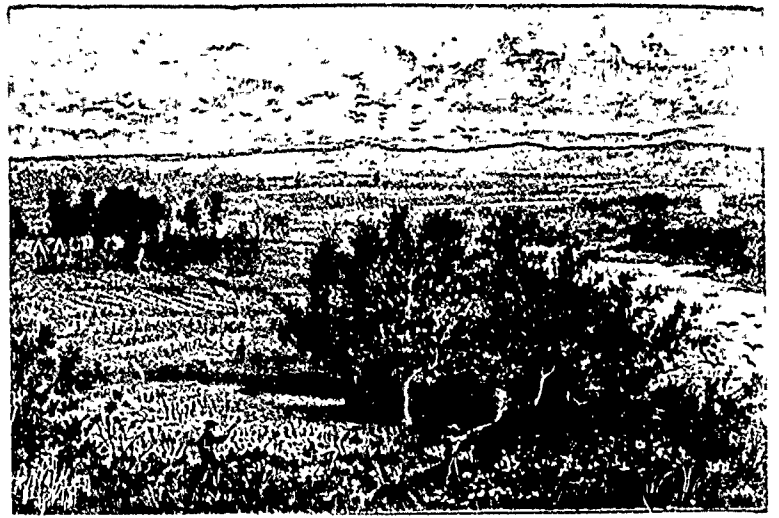
At many of the Toronto churches on Easter Sunday prayer was offered for the safety of the troops in and on their way to the North-West, and for the speedy and bloodless end of the rebellion.

THE METROPOLITAN CHURCH

was crowded to the doors in the morning. The Rev. President Nelles offered the opening prayer. Referring to the troubles in the North-West, he prayed that Providence would exercise over the events in connection with the rebellion a careful guidance, and that each step taken would be for the great object which we all have in view, namely, the spread of temporal, intellectual, and spiritual blessings throughout all parts of the Dominion.

Before announcing his text the Rev. Hugh Johnston said:—How sweet it is to have breathed upon us this Easter morn Christ's "Peace be with you." Never an Easter dawned upon us in a more disturbed state. And yet there is hope of a speedy quelling of the rebellion. How gallant and enthusi-

astic the response of our volunteers to the call of the Government for help. God bless the young men who are not to-day in their accustomed places of worship, but on their way to the scene of disturbance. How united and unstinted the support of the authorities. The presentation of the flag last Monday to our Queen's Own and Grenadiers on the route by Mrs. Blake, the estimable wife of the great Opposition leader, was a touching and beautiful symbol of the union of both political parties in the hour of danger. Let faction sleep and party passions die when such a trouble threatens our fair Dominion. Let us rejoice in the spirit manifested by the whole country, and hope that the rising may yet be quelled, and the insurgents lay down their arms without further bloodshed. Whether the Half-breeds will be joined by the Fenian desperadoes, who are so anxious to invade England by way of Canada, and by the leading Indian tribes, are still matters of conjecture. One thing is certain, we have not spent our missionary money in vain upon the Indian work over that vast land. Do you know that there are 10,000 Indians up there under Methodist influence and teaching, and of them all not one that will join in the rising, not one but is loyal to their Mother, the Queen? One missionary, Mr. McDougall, with his Stoneys, may come down from the base of the Rockies to the military support, and each one of them is a Spartan and a match for any five Half-breeds. Every hour gained is strengthening the forces of law and order. Meanwhile let us look to ourselves, that under cover of this excitement there come not greater and more lasting evils. On the very threshold we are threatened with the loss of the power and sanctity of the Sabbath, which is the perpetual memorial of Christ's great Easter Victory. We must have noted with regret that last Sabbath all the dailies, with one noteworthy exception (the *Globe*) were out as usual. A show of justification might be found in the exceptional circumstances of panic and alarm of the public mind, but it becomes a very different thing when a regular Sunday issue is proposed. Do not let a morbid desire for news lead us into any kind of acquiescence with this form of Sabbath desecration. The strain of six days' eager search for news is surely enough. Newspaper editors and employees need the Sabbath as much as anybody, and they must be made to keep the Sabbath, too. This day, rightly observed, is the ally of virtue, morality, and true religion, while lax notions and practices generate immorality and vice in every way. The people who have made this city what it is are they who honour God in their households, and whose Sabbath walk is to the house of God. And they will stand as a wall against these encroachments. This question is vital to the dearest interests of our Sabbath-loving city. Have you studied the history of Sunday papers on this continent? They started on the other side with the demoralization of the war, and simply led the way to the Sunday theatre, Sunday traffic, and the opening of the flood-gates of Sabbath desecration. Are we going to allow the safeguards to be broken down? Shall we give up our Sabbath for the Sabbath of Chicago, or St. Louis, or New Orleans? Break down the Sabbath, and you enthroned wickedness of every form. The nation cannot stand upon the foundations of



CAMPING OUT IN THE NORTH-WEST.

infidelity and immorality. This insurrection has got to be put down at the cost of the blood and treasure of Protestant, Sabbath-keeping Ontario, and if Toronto needed to be true to her vital interests it is now. I tell you this, the man who loves the Bible loves truth, religion, morality, and good order can find only one place to stand on this matter. We must speak kindly but firmly here; no countenance in any way to Sunday newspapers, and the papers that can live without our influence and support on Sunday will have to live without them all the other days of the week. I speak for a congregation of two thousand. I believe I but voice the sentiments of the 60 or 70 congregations of this city. It is God's best and brightest day. It commemorates our Saviour's rising. It is our perpetual obligation and we will keep it holy.

Working People and their Employers.

By Rev. Washington Gladdon, New York: Funk & Wagnalls. Toronto: William Briggs. Price 25 cents.

The author of this work is extensively known as one of the most sprightly and spirited writers and authors we have among us. He grapples here with one of the difficult and vital problems of the times. He is, however, at home with his theme. He says:—"The greater part of my life has been spent among working people, in working with them, or in working for them." Sure of his "audience," he uses plain and forcible words, both to employers and employees. The questions discussed by him so sensibly and practically are among the most important and pressing involved in what is called "The Labor Question." The book ought to have a wide circulation. It cannot fail to do good.

The Canadian Bee Journal. D. A. Jones & Co., Publishers, Beeton, Ontario. This well printed paper will be of interest to all engaged in bee culture.

Bishop Cleary on the North-West Trouble.

In the course of an eloquent sermon on Easter Sunday, Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, said:—We, as Christians, are bound to regard those misguided men who have been led into rebellion, as our brothers in Christ and children of our common Father, entitled to our consideration for their errors and ignorance; and consequently we should indulge no spirit of hatred or revenge towards them, how criminal soever they or their leaders may be. Once they lay down their arms, our voice should

arise for mercy to them and for the equitable adjustment of their claims in the interest of the peace of the Dominion. They are a depressed race, and, like all depressed races, they feel more keenly than others the least injustice done to them. On this score they are entitled to our tender consideration. They are, moreover, the first settlers upon that territory, and we all know that priority of occupation is regarded as

A SPECIAL CLAIM TO PROTECTION

against all appearance of encroachment from the new settlers representing a dominant race. They are the weaker section of the community, and by the same instinct that makes us feel tenderly towards the woman and the child because of their weakness, we must be disposed to feel tenderly towards those poor, weak, and dependent people smarting under what they believe to be unjust dealing towards them. These reflections will help to maintain our minds firm in duty towards our civil rulers and the cause of the Dominion, whilst at the same time tempering our loyalty with sentiments of mercy and brotherly consideration for the weak and dependent, thus combining vigour in the advance against rebellion, with peaceful dispositions towards the vanquished.

THE military and political problems to be solved in the North-West are grave and perplexing. The vast extent of the country; the long distances between towns and settlements; the wild, roving habits of the Indians and Half-breeds—all make it extremely difficult for any force, however large and brave, to protect every place against the assaults of local risings of rebels. The first duty is to put down the rebellion and protect the loyal people in settlements now in peril. But no time should be lost in opening communications with the rebels, in the interests of peace. We think a proclamation pointing out the folly and great evil of rebellion, and giving assurances of the Government's purpose to deal justly and fairly with all, might have a good effect. Though this outbreak is a great and inexcusable crime, we must not forget that most of those drawn in to it are half-starved, ignorant fellow-countrymen who are easily misled by unscrupulous leaders. It will not do to be governed by a spirit of revenge towards such people. We fully believe that, in the present juncture, "wisdom is better than weapons of war."—*Guardian*.