

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHAT I HAVE SEEN.

THE WRITER'S EXPERIENCE DURING FIVE MONTHS SPENT VISITING THE CHURCHES.

Churches with a good eldership and an approved Pastor, in peace and great prosperity.

Churches able and willing to support a good preacher, languishing because they cannot get one to suit them.

Small churches in towns, made of noble and faithful believers, greatly needing and desiring the labors of an Evangelist, for at least a year, but unable to support one. Brethren help them promptly.

Churches that are able and not willing to support a pastor, dying out for want of food and discipline.

Churches that are disgraced and crippled by unworthy and inefficient elders, who, while they denounce the tyranny of Pastors, are themselves tyrants.

Neighborhoods whom the cause of Christ has been injured by a selfish, indiscrete and pragmatic Evangelist.

A large congregation with wealthy members living in beautiful houses, elegantly furnished, meeting in a chapel inferior to their own back kitchen.

Brethren(?) who have been laying up treasures for themselves till they have duplicated their ten thousand dollars many times over, not giving ten dollars a year for the cause that cost the Saviour his life, who are evidently fairly on the way to the place occupied by the other rich, selfish man referred to in Luke xvi. 23.

Brethren who have been overtaken by a fault have repented and are now living a good, consistent Christian life.

Brethren(?) who are habitually overtaking a fault and going down to ruin.

An Evangelist going forth to preach among the churches on his own responsibility, who has found a few noble exceptions to the rule that without an engagement he might labor at considerable pecuniary loss.

Sept. 14th, 1886.

E. S.

SHANGHAI.

We were two days crossing from Nagasaki, Japan, and entered the mouth of the Yangtze on the evening of the 27th of January and waited till morning for the tide to cross the bar. We steamed down the Wusung River a small affluent of the Yangtze fourteen miles, when we came in sight of the foreign quarter of Shanghai, with the Bund stretching along the north bank of the river on which are a pretty little public garden, the British Consulate, Banks, Hotels and several large places of business and the Chinese Custom House. Running up from the Bund are several large and wide streets. All of the buildings are large and handsome and the streets well cared for. The foreign quarter looks like a section of a large city at home, and everything has a thriving bustling appearance, numerous carriages rolling along, many occupied by Chinese, who like our methods of travelling. Jinrikishas are numerous but not I think pulled along so lively as in Japan. At night the streets are lit by electric light. There are about three thousand foreigners in Shanghai and about six hundred Japanese. All around the foreign quarter are newly built houses and streets of the Chinese, patterned greatly after foreign style. The old city of Shanghai is to the south and west with walls about three miles in circuit, houses mainly one storied, and the streets about eight feet wide and abominably dirty, causing foreigners to avoid frequent visits. There are said to be five hundred thousand people in Shanghai, including those in the old city and those who have built around foreigners. In the harbour are at all times numerous ships, usually two or three British men of war, one or two Americans, one or two Japanese, also, French Russians and Germans. "Peninsular and Oriental" and "French Mail" steamers, Japanese Mail Steamers and numerous merchant vessels, making one of the busiest harbours I have seen. There are the English Episcopal church, American Episcopal, Shanghai Baptist and a new and handsome Union church, beside Roman Catholic churches in the French Quarter, and mission chapels. There are about forty missionaries, counting ladies, two mission publishing houses and three Bible Societies places of business. The Presbyterians, Baptists, Seventh Day Baptists, Congregationalists, London Mission, Inland Mission, English and American Episcopal, Methodists and Roman Catholics are represented in the city.

Shanghai is the commercial and missionary centre of China and the Yangtze river the great artery, carrying trade and the gospel into the heart and even to the entrance west of China.

Shanghai does one quarter of all the export and import foreign trade of China, although there are fifteen other ports open. Next comes Canton with a little more than one eighth and Tientsin, the port of Peking, with less than one eighth. The country all around the city is one great fertile plain, and excepting several foreign driving roads reaching five or six miles out of the city, all conveyance is by wheelbarrows on narrow paths, or by boat along the numerous canals, and it is a peculiar sight, a sail appearing across the plain in the distance and one not able to see any water on account of the narrowness of the canal. The only variety to the evenness of the plain are the mounds of earth covering the graves, which occupy a prominent position on the plot of each farmer. Houses are of one story, built of greyish brick with tile roofs and usually surrounded by a wall as a protection from thieves and for privacy. There are a great many interesting things in and about Shanghai and well worthy a long study.

W. E. MACKLIN.

Nanki July 28th, 1886.

OBITUARY.

Bro. Geo. S. Doolittle, of Hillier, died August 20th, after a short but severe illness, though he had been suffering for some time, but not serious. He was out at work as usual, but feeling a pain in his head returned home in the evening, took to bed, from which he never rose, typhoid fever setting in. So violently was the attack that he did not recognize his sons when they came home, they being telegraphed for (they live in Chicago). The neighborhood loses a kind neighbor and friend, one whose hand was always ready to do a good turn, and ever willing to oblige. Bro. Doolittle obeyed the gospel when a young man in health and vigor, and served his Master faithfully. The Church misses his kind face, and feels the loss of a brother whose hospitality must be ever remembered by those who received it. Bro. D. has gone to his reward. I spoke at the funeral, which was largely attended by many sorrowing friends.

J. H. MUNDY.

TEMPERANCE.

Grief banished by wine will come again,
And come with a deeper shade,
Leaving, perchance, on the soul a stain
Which sorrow had never made.

SIR WM. AINSWORTH.

Since the 27th of March there have been thirty cases of Scott Act violation in the North Riding of Renfrew. Of these twenty-four have resulted in convictions, four have been dismissed, two cases are pending, defendants having left the country, and the amount of fines collected is \$1,200.

DRINK'S DOINGS IN IOWA.

The Methodist Ministers of Iowa have offered a reward of \$4,000 for the conviction of the assassin of Rev. Geo. C. Haddock, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Sioux city. This clergyman was foully murdered in the streets of Sioux city by some drunken ruffian, set on by the saloonists, because he had taken a leading part in the enforcement of the prohibitory law in that State.

"That man is the worse for drink whose head is hot, whose cheek is flushed, whose pulse is quickened, and whose brief, brisk excitement is due to the stimulants he has taken: It may be perfectly true that no jury in England would find him to be intoxicated, but he is the worse for drink for all that."—Bishop of Oxford.

THE LICENSE LAW A FAILURE.

At the Police Court the other day an Elgin Street grocer was charged with selling liquor during prohibited hours. The information against him had been laid by some temperance people in the locality, who claim they saw certain men go in there for the purpose of drinking liquor. The evidence was found insufficient, and the case fell through. The magistrate, in remarking on the case, said that very few convictions resulted under the present system. In fact the law was inoperative. He thought there should be six or eight Government detectives, who would work from town to town, and not visit one place more than twice in a year.

The above extract is taken from the Hamilton correspondence in a recent issue of the Toronto Globe. The Hamilton magistrate makes a statement, the truth of which is fully known to every official connected with license law enforcement. That law is violated shamefully and flagrantly in every license city and town in the country, yet there is no talk about it. If in a Scott Act county there is manifest half the defiance of law that occurs in every license county, an outcry is made at once for repeal. Why not repeal the license law? It is an utter failure from the standpoint of enforcement.—Canada Citizen.

THE BELL ORGAN

SELECTIONS.

KENTUCKY STATE MISSION.

The brethren in Kentucky are already aware that at the recent missionary convention in Mt. Sterling, Bro. B. F. Clay was chosen as the State evangelist, to take the place of Bro. Jones, and I now have the privilege of announcing that the Board has secured his services. He will enter upon the work fully as soon as he can obtain release from his engagement with the church in Georgetown, and he is ready now to take up the correspondence pertaining to the work. All persons will therefore please to correspond with him as they have done with Bro. Jones, and evangelists in the field will send to him their monthly reports. His post office for the present will be Georgetown.

It is hoped that our preachers and elders will make no delay in inaugurating the method of securing missionary funds which was agreed upon at Mt. Sterling. Remember there are to be four collections, on the first Lord's days, respectively, of October, January, April and July. One of these is for the State work, one for general home missions, one for foreign missions, and one for the Woman's Board. It is expected that the last will be chiefly from the women and girls of the churches. But the most important feature of this method, without which it will be ineffective and a comparative failure, is this—that the whole church is to be canvassed under the direction of its own officers, previous to the October collection, and every member's name, old or young, taken, with the amount set down that each one will give to every mission. It is absolutely necessary to make the giving universal, or nearly so, in order that the churches may acquit themselves creditably in this matter.

The best way to make this canvass is to take the list of members from the church record on sheets of paper with suitable headings, using as many sheets as you have solicitors, and dividing the names among them to suit the convenience of the solicitors. The whole work can be done by the deacons, or by them and a few active assistants, in a week or two, and it should be done as soon as possible, so that the October collection may be a full one.

When the canvass is made, notice is to be sent to the secretaries of the several missionary societies, telling each how much has been subscribed to his society and when it is to be collected.

The easiest way to collect the subscriptions is to give out small envelopes the Lord's day previous and request all to hand them in at the proper time, with the sum enclosed and the name of the giver on the back.

Persons who are now subscribers to the State fund, and have given their notes, may be enrolled with the others, and their payments when made credited on their notes. This will save Bro. Clay the trouble of making collections on about 2,000 notes.

Some churches are already preparing for the canvass. Let all fall into line at once, and let Kentucky be heard from this year as she never has been.

J. W. MCGARVEY,
Chairman of Board.

WOMAN'S DEGRADATION.—If there be infinite distance between heathen man and Christian man, what can express distance between heathen woman and Christian woman? "Go, tell American Christians," said a dying heathen, who "gave half of all his property to the cause of the Gospel, "we shall be their reward."

When a BRAHMIN is DYING, though he may have prayed ten hours daily, yet all his friends can do is to clasp his hands about the tail of a cow. The man cries, in hopelessness of uncertainty, "Where am I going?" Heathenism knows no intercession, no prayer for others—only for self.

Leads in Design, Tone and General Excellence

Highly recommended by everybody who has seen and heard them.

Send for our 1886 Catalogue.

W. BELL & CO.,
Guelph, Ont.,
London, Eng., Hamilton, Ont. and St. Thomas, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

BARGAINS—CHEAP GRAIN, STOCK, DAIRY and Fruit farms in the County Wellington, near Guelph, and in other counties, all kinds, sizes and prices; railway fare paid unless bargain offered of good and well improved farm, and if Wellington is not the best stock-raising county in Canada. Send for our "Canadian Farm Advertiser," which gives full particulars and prices of our 250 Farms. Advertiser sent free. JOHN J. DALRY & Co., Guelph, Ont. may-6

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY,
Lexington, Kentucky.

Kentucky University has three Colleges—Arts, Bible and Commercial. College of Arts has two Courses—Classical and Scientific, with Twelve Professors and Teachers. Tuition for session of nine months, **TWO DOLLARS**; Matriculation, Ten Dollars. Boarding in private families, from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per week. Session begins on second Monday of September. For Catalogue and other information, apply to CHAS. LOUIS LOON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY, or ROBERT GRHAM, PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE.

THE VOICE,
A National Prohibition Party Paper.
FUNK & WAGNALLS, Publishers,
10-12 Dey Street, New York.
Published Every Thursday. Per year, \$1.00;
per copy, 3 cents.

- TEMPERANCE LEADERS IN UNISON.**
Axel Gustafson, author of "The Foundation of Death," London, England: "THE VOICE has become the leading temperance journal of the world. I feel compelled to declare it the ablest agitator of the drink question ever published."
Hon. Neal Dow: "We have had no such temperance paper before in all the years of work for the temperance cause."
Miss Frances E. Willard: "I am profoundly interested in THE VOICE. It is clear, concise and cultured."
Judge Noah Davis: "THE VOICE is conducted with remarkable energy and ability."
A. J. Jutkins, D. D.: "The ablest Prohibition paper."
John B. Finch: "THE VOICE is splendidly conducted."
John P. St. John: "It ought to be taken in every home."
Joseph Cook: "THE VOICE is decisive and incisive."

- IEWS OF THE OPPOSITION PRESS.**
BOSTON DAILY HERALD (Independent Republican): "The Prohibitionists, at last, have a paper of which they can be proud. It is as live, able, dignified and generally well-conducted paper, as ever party had for its organ. Its virility, endurance and resource, are really wonderful."
ROCHESTER MORNING HERALD (Independent Republican): "THE VOICE is the best edited and most thorough journal of the class ever printed in this country."
NEW YORK SUN (Democratic): "Our able and pugnacious contemporary, the New York Voice."
CINCINNATI SOUTHWEST (liquor paper): "THE VOICE is the most dangerous Prohibition paper in this country."
DETROIT PUBLIC LEADER (liquor paper): "THE VOICE is the only live Prohibition paper in the country."

THE PAPER FOR EVERYBODY

THE BUSINESS EDUCATOR
is a handsome Eight Page Monthly, giving lessons in

Writing, Arithmetic, Letter Writing, Book Keeping, Mensuration, Business Papers, &c.

NICELY ILLUSTRATED.
Every young person should be a subscriber. Subscription price, 50 cents per year; 3 months on trial, 10 cents. Specimen Copy free to any address. Mention the Evangelist.

C. A. FLEMING,
Owen Sound, Ont.

At Chamba, India, a most successful medical mission is in charge of a Dr. Hutchinson who has been in the field since 1873. About 8,000 new patients are treated annually, 500 operations performed and 200 in-patients ministered to in the hospital. Converts to the number of 200 have been received into church fellowship. At the Canton hospital, last year over 12,000 patients were treated, and 800 operations performed.