

own. We recognize the right and proclaim the duty of every Christian to preach the gospel, and we offer him an opportunity to do it. The Mission chooses its agents without any regard to their ecclesiastical tenets, but solely on account of their evangelistic powers.

This principle has secured for us the hearty co-operation of every true minister and every true church of Christ in France. The Reformed, the Free Church, the Methodists, and the Baptists have vied with each other in offering their help, in wishing us success. And it has secured also the sympathy of the Christian world at large. It has not been one of the least results of this Mission, that it has brought together Christian men and women whom ecclesiastical prejudice kept hitherto separate. We have seen, more than once, on the platform of one of our humble halls, clergymen of the Church of England—yea, even deans and bishops—side by side with Quakers and dissenters.

The last fundamental principle of this Mission is what I will term, for want of a better word, *its lay character*. Ministers are laymen, and laymen are ministers, when they speak in the McAll Mission. Both are witnesses of the same blessed fact. The people would not accept any other kind of preaching: they will leave the room if they are not interested, though a doctor of divinity may be speaking, and will applaud a workingman who takes their hearts by his words.

I firmly believe that the success of the McAll Mission is due, under God, to the adoption and carrying out of the three principles which we have thus briefly defined.

III. The word *success* has again come under my pen. I hasten to explain what it means.

In a country like this, success means small things in appearance. Everything has to be done, and as the most important part of the edifice is the foundation, which is never seen, so the most important part of our work lies in the preparation of the conscience and the heart—the first having slept so long that it is dead.

Peter's success was great when, in a single day, he led 3,000 to Christ from among the worshipers of Jerusalem. But Paul's success was as great, and the importance of his work for the world at large was perhaps greater, when for two long years he spoke in "the school of one Tyrannus," in the heathen city of Ephesus—and yet, in all probability, those two years' efforts brought to Christ a comparatively small number of converts.

The McAll Mission numbers at present 25 stations, or mission halls, in Paris; 11 in the immediate suburbs and 79 in the provinces, making a total number of 115. Some of these are opened every night, but the greater number are used only on Sunday, and two or three times during the week. Adults' and children's meetings, Bible classes and mothers' meetings, dispensaries, young men's associations, all these and other methods of work are carried on.