

## The Presbyterian Review.

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Toronto, September 7, 1893.

### Moody and His Work.

OF the good work conducted by Mr. Moody in Chicago the public generally have only a faint idea. Notwithstanding the travel from all parts of the world to the great fair, the evangelistic services have not been much referred to either in press or platform. This is all the more surprising as the work has been of an extraordinary character and has been, so far, abundantly successful. Mr. Moody carries on his operations quietly, neither courting nor shunning publicity; sometimes he avails himself of the powerful aid of the press and gives to the world not only his plans and purposes, but, so far as he can sum them up, the results of his efforts to save souls. This summer he has made Chicago the headquarters of his work to meet the exceptional need created by the World's Fair. He is the mainspring of the machinery, his counsel and guidance control the extensive organization. The marvelous power which he possesses over men, his conception of vast projects and his grasp of details are conspicuous in his Chicago campaign. His aim has been, as stated by himself, to get the most gifted preachers in various languages from both sides of the Atlantic to go to Chicago and preach the old Gospel in churches, theatres, tents, halls, and anywhere that large congregations can be gathered. The number of preachers who have responded is remarkable. The list contains the most prominent names of evangelists and noted pulpit orators in various countries. From Germany went Rev. Adolph Stocker, of Berlin. From London, Rev. John MacNeill; from Glasgow, Rev. John Robertson, Rev. John Riddell, D.D., and Rev. Morton Smith. Other countries are represented but not to such an extent as Scotland, of whose preachers he avails himself largely whenever he can secure their services. The work is carried on in two theatres, eight churches, five tents, about a dozen mission halls, besides the work done in training 275 women in the in the Bible Institute, who are daily engaged in personal work, house to house visitation, and work in the saloons, jails, hospitals and other places. The results are said to have exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The audiences have been very large; on a Sunday lately over 50,000 people attended the services and several thousands were turned away for want of accommodation. Men and women show an earnest-

ness to hear the Gospel which is heart-touching, and they come from all parts of the world. The number who have professed conversion at these meetings is away up in the thousands, but when the large crowds are considered, the conversions reported are comparatively few, the great majority of those who are manifestly impressed not making any open profession of a change of heart. Mr. Moody and those who assist him are inspired with belief that the United States are on the eve of a great religious revival. Speaking the other day and alluding to his experience in his work at Chicago, he said: "It seems to me that this country is ripe for one of the greatest religious awakenings it has ever seen. In our great prosperity many of us have forgotten God, and the present time of business depression, disappointment and suffering are bringing men to realize their need of Jesus Christ. I am looking for a great movement throughout the country the coming fall and winter." That this hope will be fulfilled is the earnest wish of all Christians. This statement of Mr. Moody recalls the condition of things in 1875-76 when the evangelist's work in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Chicago was fruitful of remarkable results. The country was then in a state of depression, and men, disheartened and disappointed with the world, were led to value the treasure in heaven where neither moth nor rust does corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal.

### Mr. Gandier's Translation.

THE meeting of the Toronto Presbytery on Tuesday of this week was remarkable in respect of its dealing with the call from Fort Massey to Rev. Mr. Gandier of Brampton. When the call was placed in Mr. Gandier's hands he felt at a loss as to how he should answer it. His work at Brampton had been successful, from the congregation he had experienced the utmost kindness, the people being devoted to him; he knew the field there and found it congenial because of the character of his work and because of his own character as a man whose heart is in his work and whose whole and first aim is to serve the Lord. Mr. Gandier's success in this respect speaks to young ministers entering upon their pastoral work. The true spirit of the servant of Christ rarely fails in bringing blessings on the congregation and on the minister. Mr. Gandier was attached to his flock at Brampton and would only think of leaving them at the call of duty. On this point his mind was not clear and he left himself in the hands of the Presbytery. Should the Presbytery decide it to be his duty to go to Fort Massey he would cheerfully obey; if the Presbytery should otherwise decide, then he would as gladly remain at Brampton. This position was perfectly understood by the Presbytery, for candour is Mr. Gandier's strong characteristic. Brethren's hearts prompted them to retain him in the Presbytery; brethren's heads prompted the translation to the wider and more important field in the east. The matter was committed to God in earnest prayer. It was then deliberated upon and heart-felt expressions were made which showed the earnest striving after right in which the Church court was engaged. It was a refreshing experience, an impressive spectacle, and out of it all came a decision which was felt to have been guided from on high. The Presbytery exercised its undoubted prerogative in severing the Brampton tie and granting the translation to Fort Massey. It was true Presbyterianism and illustrates the chain of responsibility that exists between the several con-