

we can't see why it should not. And we should not like on *a priori* principles to settle, apart from all experience, that it is impracticable. It has, we frankly acknowledge, a strange Acts-of-the-Apostles-like look about it, and we wait with interest, and not without hope, to see what "will the harvest be."—*Toronto Globe*.

ROMANISM IN ENGLAND.

We find the following in the *Australian Independent*, of Sydney, by a correspondent signing himself "Truth":

In your April issue was a paragraph pointing out the great increase of Romish priests and religious houses and churches in England during the last few years. Now let none be alarmed, as if Rome were making any progress of a real kind in the home and centre of Protestantism. All Rome has been doing is to make up lost ground. She has now, taking the Romish population, no more than a fair working staff. Taking the Roman Catholics in 1841, and adding the Irish immigration and their due proportion of children, there are not so many Roman Catholics in England and Wales as there ought to be by one million. What are a few clergy and a few lords and ladies worth to a cause which loses such vast numbers of its rank and file. The Pope's antagonism to the Irish National League will accentuate the drift of the Irish section of England's population from the Italian Church.

There is a diminished proportion of Roman Catholic marriages in England. And since the Church of England has waked into active life, the perversion of Church of England clergymen has practically ended. They have only gained thirteen of such the last four years. Protestants do not parade conversions in newspapers, but Rome has lost many of its priests in the same time. In fact, there is only taking place those personal exchanges of church by individuals which have no effect on ultimate issues. This cessation of the conversion or perversion of Anglican clergy is a serious thing for Rome, as she is not able to produce from her own children, men of equal culture. In fact, when Rome talks of the conversion of England, she does it to hide her own grievous losses, and to throw dust in the eyes of the unwary. Whoso reads the January number of the *Quarterly* will see the truth of the above.

I WOULD say to these clergymen, write your sermons in the form of tracts, and get them printed. I believe a great many sermons are lying in book-cases that might enlighten the world. If you have any good ones I shall have the greatest pleasure in giving them round to our sailors, and they will take them to the ends of the earth.—*Thos. Bone*,

Temperance.

SIXTEEN LOST, ONE SAVED.

At a public dinner given to General Harrison, (grandfather of the president-elect of 1888), candidate for the office of President of the United States, one of guests, rather conspicuously, "drank to his health." The general pledged his toast by drinking water. Another gentleman offered a toast and said: "General, will you favor me by drinking a glass of wine?" The general, in a very gentlemanly way, begged to be excused. He was again urged to join in a glass of wine. This was too much. He rose from his seat and said, in the most dignified manner:

"Gentlemen, I have twice refused to partake of the wine cup. I hope that will be sufficient. Though you press the matter ever so much, not a drop shall pass my lips. I made a resolve when I started in life that I would avoid strong drink. That vow I have never broken. I am one of a class of seventeen young men who graduated at college together. The other sixteen members of my class now fill drunkards' graves—and all from the pernicious habit of wine-drinking. I owe all my health, my happiness and prosperity to that resolution. Would you urge me to drink it now?" The effect on that company may be imagined.—*Ex.*

A GENTLEMAN who had spent several months in Kansas, said, recently: "The debasing effect on children which comes from a familiarity with liquor saloons was never forcibly presented to me until I went to a state where saloons are unknown. Kansas is filled with boys ten years old and under who never saw a saloon since they can remember. They never saw a man under the influence of liquor. Being wholly withdrawn from the sight of it, nearly all of them will have no more desire for drink on arriving at man's estate, than they will have for opium or hasheesh. Though I am not a Prohibitionist, it really looks to me as if the Kansas people were doing a wise thing in keeping the public drinking places out of their State. Of course, quantities of liquor do reach the state in jugs, kegs and barrels from Kansas City and elsewhere, but the rising generation is not materially effected, for the old fellows monopolize all the stuff that comes by express, and they are shy about letting people know they have it.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS AND THE YELLOW FEVER.—Mayor Archibald, of Jacksonville, Florida, speaking recently of the ravages of yellow fever in that city, said: "It strikes persons of alcoholic habits fatally. The fever is of a very mild form. The mortality is only about fifteen per cent., and taking out the deaths of men addicted to the use of