

dinner, and Mr. Vassar was urged to partake of it with them. But after being seated, noticing the face of the young man was not in the group, he excused himself from the table, and hunted through all the farm buildings where a man might be in hiding. At last when about to confess himself defeated, he walked to the further end of the corn-crib, and there in an old hoghead he found the fellow lying low. But this soul-winner knowing his opportunity, leaped over by the side of the runaway, and as Charles Spurgeon has said, "turned the hoghead into a bethel," and won a soul for heaven. And this at a time when the fellow as he confessed was taking satisfaction in believing Uncle John would not find him there.

In calling from house to house in a village, Mr. Vassar was utterly repulsed by an Irish woman, and failing to gain admission into her house, he sat upon her doorstep and sang:—

"But drops of grief can ne'er repay
The debt of love I owe."

In a few weeks she wanted admission into the Protestant church, and all her experience was: "Those drops of grief, those drops of grief, I could not get over them." It is men like this, who conquer opposition by their transparent lives and the omnipotence of love. Can we be very far astray when we say, a faithful steward will find opportunities of usefulness never dreamed of by the indifferent disciple.

"Let none be idly saying,
There is naught for me to do?"

for there is more for us to do than we can accomplish if we had a thousand hands or hearts.

And we may feel sure that if we are on the alert in our service for the Master, we will have confidence to believe that opportunities are every warrant for our prosecuting the work. We must give one more illustration of this thought: Sitting in a parlor of a boarding house in Boston, Mr. Vassar discovered at a window behind the lace curtains a lady at leisure, like himself. He began conversation with her as was his wont to do with everyone, upon the interests of her soul, and left her in tears. Her husband soon appeared and was greatly angry when he learned the cause of her weeping, and said she should have shut the man up. But the wife replied: "He is one of those men you cannot shut up." "If I had been here," replied her husband, "I would have told him very quickly, to go about his business." To which the wife made answer, "If you had been here, you would have thought he was about his business." If we can inspire our fellow-men with this confidence, we will have no difficulty in prosecuting a faithful steward.

Hamilton, N. Y.

Plebiscite Work.

IMPORTANT DOMINION ALLIANCE PUBLICATIONS.

The plebiscite campaign literature committee of the Dominion Alliance has received from the printers a series of new campaign addresses which are to be distributed from house to house throughout the Dominion. The most important is perhaps that entitled "The national revenue question," which gives the Dominion Government revenue from excise, fees and customs as \$7,071,315 a year. This, the Alliance says, amounts to about \$1.37 per head of our population. It is estimated that about thirty-two cents per head is for medicinal and scientific purposes and that the revenue from the liquor traffic for beverage purposes is about \$5,400,000, or about \$1.05 per head of the population. The Alliance, without endorsing any plans by which in the event of prohibition the liquor traffic revenue shall be made up quotes the following as suggested expedients:—

The whole amount might be raised by direct taxation, in which case people would have to pay about one-sixth of the amount they now pay for liquor, retaining the remaining five-sixths, and leaving them as a whole more than \$30,000,000 better off than they are under the present plan, a new \$30,000,000 being added to their wealth each year. Direct taxation is, however, only one of the available methods of revenue-raising.

A tax of one half-cent per pound on tea, coffee and cocoa, and sixteen cents per pound on tobacco, levied on the quantities of these articles now used, would make up the amount named, \$1.05 per head, or \$5,400,000 on the whole.

The government might take over the liquor traffic remaining for permitted purposes, carry it on, and retain all the proceeds. It is estimated that this would give a revenue of about \$4,000,000. It would be the safest way of supplying pure liquor for medicine, etc.

If the plan just mentioned were adopted, the balance of \$3,000,000 to make up the whole temporarily displaced revenue could be secured by an extra excise duty of thirty cents per pound on the quantity of tobacco now consumed.

The same amount could be secured by a special customs duty of four and one-half per cent on the value of all imported goods that now pay duty.

On the preferential duty plan it could be obtained by an extra duty of seven and one-half per cent ad valorem on the quantities now imported of all other than British goods, leaving the duty on all imports from Great Britain unchanged.

The temporary deficit might be met by a special loan, as in the case of some other national emergency.

The Alliance quotes the greatest financiers of the world to show that suppression of the liquor traffic would enhance all material values and give commercial and national prosperity outweighing any liquor revenue.

IT CREATES CRIME.

The Alliance shows that out of the 35,000 annual convictions for crime in Canada 25,000 are 'the actual results of the liquor traffic.'

The record of Montreal is shown by those utterances by the Toronto police authorities, filed at Ottawa.

Judge C. A. Dugas: To intemperance, leaving aside the provincial criminals, I attribute eighty or ninety per cent of police court cases. Generally the people here are good, but when they are drunk they are apt to commit many offences more or less serious which they would not do if they were not drunk.

Hon. Benjamin A. D. De Montigny, Recorder of Montreal: If I am to judge from the daily list, more than three fourths of those cases are on account of drunkenness. As I told you, the number set down as drunkenness does not represent it all, because assaults, disorders and furious driving and such are indirectly due to liquor. The cases of keeping disorderly houses and being inmates and frequenters of disorderly houses are mostly due to abuse of liquor.

A Triumph of Education

In the October St. Nicholas there is an article on "Helen Keller and Tommy Stringer," written by William T. Ellis. Helen, the wonderful blind girl whose history is so well known, by personal appeals secured the sum necessary to educate a little boy similarly afflicted. They were separated soon after the education of the boy began, and Mr. Ellis gives the following account of their recent meeting, after being many years apart: Helen had been for weeks longing to see her little friend, and to many verbal messages had added her own written invitation to Tom and his teachers to visit her at her Cambridge home. Tom himself, although recalling little or nothing of his past acquaintance with Helen, and altogether ignorant of the debt he owed her, had begun to look forward with pleasure to the visit.

I fear that Helen's greetings to her old friends, Tom's teachers, were not so protracted as they otherwise would have been; for all the while that she was welcoming them in feminine fashion, her hand was quietly moving about to discover, if possible, her long-desired visitor. When she did touch his head, her fingers ran over it lightly for an instant, and then her arms were about his neck. The expressive features of the blind girl delight up with a rare joy, and throughout the visit her countenance was shining.

"What a fine big boy he is! The dear little fellow!" was her contradictory exclamation of delight when at last she found her voice. Then her swift-moving fingers began to spell messages of affection into Tom's chubby fist. All this time she was running her other hand over his face, or lifting up his hands to her own face and curls. Tom's comment of pleasure on touching her soft hair delighted her.

It was many moments before Miss Sullivan, Helen's devoted friend and teacher, could persuade her pupil, with the small company of friends, to be seated. The two blind and deaf children, by some subtle instinct, seemed to know at once their community of interest, and altogether they sat in a wide window-seat, talking with eagerness and ease, and absorbed in each other.

This is not the place to report fully the merry chatter and eager words of these two souls that so marvelously dwell apart from the world in their realm of innocence.

The strangeness of their meeting impressed her deeply. She stopped her conversation with Tom long enough to speak of this. She had been reading Tom's hand, following the movements of his fingers, as he spelled out the words with a rapidity that would make an inexperienced onlooker dizzy, by keeping her own partly closed over his. "I suppose Tom is not used to having people read his hand in this way," she suggested.

The progress that Tom has made since Helen last met him amazed and charmed her. In answer to an inquiry concerning Tom's education in articulation, his teacher asked him to speak to her with his lips. The strange picture that was then presented I shall never forget. The

children sat together, facing each other, each countenance illumined with an animation that the possession of every faculty could not have increased. The older one's accomplishments are remarkable, so that in all things save the senses of sight and hearing she is not one whit behind the most cultured and favored of young women. The other child is following close after her, along the same pathway that she has pursued, knowing not the deficiencies even as much as his companion knows hers, and withal richly encompassed by her tender sympathy.

There they sit, neither having seen since babyhood a ray of light, or having heard the slightest sound, and yet speaking together in articulate, audible words that all present could understand, yet which were not heard by either of the speakers!

One finger of Helen's delicate hand touched Tom's lips, and her thumb rested lightly upon his throat near the chin. He spoke to her sentence after sentence, and she repeated aloud after him the words that he uttered, answering them with her fingers. The significance, the marvelousness of it all, was overwhelming. I doubt if the world has ever seen a greater triumph of education.

The Blood of Jesus and the Spirit of Jesus.

It does not appear that the offices of the blood of Jesus and the Spirit of Jesus are always sufficiently distinct in the minds of Christians. The blood of Jesus justifies; the Spirit of Jesus sanctifies. Or the blood of Jesus justifies and sanctifies us in Christ; the Spirit of Jesus sanctifies us in our own persons. The blood of Jesus atones for sin, "cleanses us from all sin," and makes us, in Christ, as pure in the sight of God as Christ Himself is pure. The Spirit of Jesus sanctifies us experimentally, cleanses our hearts, purifies our affections and sanctifies and cleanses our lives, "the lives we now live in the flesh."

The blood of Jesus saves us meritoriously; the Spirit of Jesus saves us efficiently. The blood of Jesus saves us from the guilt of sin, the penalty, the condemnation of sin; the Spirit of Jesus saves us from the pollution, the defilement of sin, from the reigning power and tyranny of sin.

We have no greater cause of joy and thankfulness than this, that he shed his blood for the remission of our sins, and sheds forth His spirit for the renewal of our hearts. "Much more, therefore, being now justified by His blood, shall we be saved from the wrath through Him."

Onslow, N. S.

J. MORRISON.

The Object of College Education.

The distinctive work of a college is to develop thought-power in those who come to it for the education which it has to give. It receives its pupil just as his mind is opening towards maturity—just as he is beginning to immerse from boyhood into manhood, and is becoming, after a manner and measure unknown before, conscious of himself as a thinking man. The college years carry him forward very rapidly in his progress in this regard. The possibilities of mental discipline are very large. The result to be realized is of immense significance. The youth is to be made a thinking man. He is to be made, according to his years, a wide-thinking man, with his intellectual power disciplined for the efforts awaiting them. He is to be fitted to turn the working of his powers easily and successfully whithersoever they may be called to turn. Mind-building is the college business, and the aim the college has in view is to send forth the young man at the end of his course with his mind built—not, indeed, in the sense that there will be no change or development afterward, in all the years which follow, but in the sense of complete readiness for the beginning of the educated life of manhood. The education of the college is the building process. The means by which the process is carried forward is study—a carefully arranged course of study, which is adapted to the end to be accomplished. This course of study must involve two things; it must include in itself two elements. The one of these elements is mental discipline; the other is knowledge. The mind is to be disciplined and developed in its own working powers, or the result which is desired cannot be reached. The result is created mind-power. The mind is also to be furnished with knowledge, for knowledge is to be, and must be, the quickening and inspiring force for the constant movement of thought, and the thinking mind is the thing to be secured and realized.—President Dwight, of Yale, in the Cosmopolitan.

He that is a good man is three-quarters of his way toward being a good Christian, wheresoever he lives, or whatsoever he is called.