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**JOHN FOXE, THE MARTYROLOGIST.**

Foxe's "Book of Martyrs" was more of a classic with our fathers than with the present generation. With their minds inflamed by its minute particulars of the trials "of cruel mockings and scourgings, yea, moreover of bonds and imprisonment," that the faithful followers of Christ, "of whom the world was not worthy," were compelled to undergo, and its pictorial representation of their tortures by rack and fire and sword, it is no wonder that they cherished an abiding and a bitter hate of the papal persecutors whose cruel and blood-thirsty fanaticism had caused such wide-spread terror, suffering, and desolation.

John Foxe was born at Boston, Eng., in 1517, was educated at Oxford, was elected a fellow of Magdalen College, and early gained a reputation for scholarship. On studying the controversy between Popery and Protestantism, he embraced the principles of the Reformation for which he was expelled from his fellowship. Being also deprived of his patrimony, he was left in great straits, but after a time was ordained deacon by Bishop Ridley, in 1550, and preached the doctrines of the Reformation at Reigate. On the accession of Queen Mary he fled to the Continent, finding an asylum at Basle. At the suggestion of Lady Jane Grey he had commenced a history of the Christian persecutions in Latium. At Basle he received help in his work from other distinguished exiles. The first outline of the work appeared in 1554, and the first complete edition was published at Strasburg in 1559. When Elizabeth came to the throne he returned to England and, in 1563, the first edition of the "Book of Martyrs" in English was published. Its full title was "Acts and Monuments of these Latter and Perillous Dayes, touching matters of the Church, wherein are comprehended and described the great Persecutions and horrible troubles that have been wrought and practiced by the Romishe Prelates, especiallye in this Realme of England and Scotland, from the yeare of our Lord a thousande to the time now present. Gathered and collected according to the true copies wrytinges certificarie as well of the parties themselves that suf-

fered, as also out of the Bishops' Registers, which were the Doers thereof, by John Foxe."

The book gained an immediate popularity, the English people having a fresh memory of the horrors of the persecutions under Mary. The Government commanded it to be placed in each parish church and in the hall of every Episcopal palace. As has been said, "More than any other influence it fanned the flame of that fierce hatred of Spain and the Inquisition which was the master-passion of the reign. Since then it has gone through numerous editions, and is still a power in Protestantism.

In his early life, after being disfellowshipped and disinherited, in very destitute circumstances he went to London. Having no great resources, and meeting with few friends, he was soon reduced to abject poverty, the produce of his own industry and the gifts of kindness being equally exhausted. St. Paul's Church was then the principal place of resort both for company and business. To this place Mr. Foxe one day repaired, and sat down in the utmost dejection. His eyes were hollow, his countenance was wan, and his whole appearance betokened such squalid poverty that the passengers shrank from a person whose ex-

treme emaciation resembled the ghastliness of death. But at length a person he had never seen before addressed him, presented him with a sum of money, encouraged him by kind expressions of solicitude and regard and told him to hope for the termination of his wretchedness. Mr. Foxe retired, penetrated with a sense of the compassion of God, and animated with confidence in his promises and grace. Three days afterwards the Duchess of Richmond made him tutor to the children of the Earl of Surrey, then under her care.

Our illustration represents this providential help thus given to the man who afterwards became so celebrated in the history of the church. —*Illustrated Christian Weekly.*



RELIEVING JOHN FOXE IN ST.

**NEGLECT OF OPPORTUNITIES.**

A resident in any place may justly feel ashamed of unfamiliarity with its objects of interest. Yet it often happens that the stranger is the only sight-seer, while the citizen neglects the curiosities at his very door. The *English Illustrated Magazine* cites the following example, in connection with the visit of a Chicago man to the old Norman keep at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

"I consider," said the tourist, "that it's about the most interesting thing I've seen since I've been on this side."

His listeners nodded, though it was probable that they had not been inside the keep for years.

"And what do you think was the strangest thing I noticed when in your castle?" continued the visitor. "It was this: that Jones here, who, at my request, took me to the place, a place worth crossing the Atlantic to see, informed me that he was never in it before!—your fellow-citizen Jones, who passes it every day of his life!"

Jones blushed, but quickly recovered his usual self-possession.

"And pray, sir," said he, "how often, may I ask, have you been inside the Chicago stock-yards?"

The citizen of Chicago smiled.

"Well, Mr. Jones," he replied, "I must confess I never was in one of them in my life."

"How strange!" cried Jones, triumphantly. "And