

Christian Endeavor.

EASTER SERVICE.

BY REV. W. S. M'TAVISH B.D., ST. GEORGE.

APRIL 2.—John 11: 25; John 14: 19.

We need not wonder that Gregory Nazianzen spoke of Easter as "The royal day of days." Neither need we be surprised to read that the primitive Christians observed this day with great gladness. In early times when two Christians met on Easter morning one said, "The Lord is risen," and the other responded, "The Lord is risen indeed." Some of the Christian emperors signalized the day by setting free all those prisoners who were guilty of minor offences. By all classes, therefore, criminal and Christian alike, the day was looked forward to with unusual interest.

Easter morning reminds us of that sublime event, that stupendous miracle—the resurrection of Christ. This event, though in its very nature one of the most incredible, is yet one of the best attested facts in all history. The enemies of Christ took every precaution to prevent His sepulchre from being tampered with by human hands. They sealed a great stone over it and set a watch. "Vain the stone, the watch, the seal." Christ burst the bars of the grave and rose a conqueror. He showed Himself alive after His passion by many infallible proofs. On eleven different occasions He appeared to His friends. The disciples went into the very city where He was crucified and there proclaimed the story of His resurrection. If their statements were untrue they had all to lose and nothing to gain by making them. In honor of His resurrection the Sabbath day was changed from the last to the first day of the week. Not only so but we have one day—Easter—which specially commemorates this glorious event.

We should remember that the resurrection of Christ differs from that of all others who have been raised from the dead. All the others, even the three whom Christ raised up, had to pass through the throes of dissolution a second time. But when Christ passed through the grave He emerged, so to speak, upon the other side and entered upon a new life and changed conditions. To the apostle John He appeared on the lonely isle of Patmos and said, "I am alive for evermore." The doctrine of Christ's resurrection suggests one or two practical and comforting reflections.

(1). His resurrection ensures ours. Because He rose we, too, shall rise. Because He lives we shall live also. "Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first-fruits of them that sleep." (1 Cor., 15:20). He, the first ripe Sheaf, has been waved before the Lord as a token of the great harvest that shall yet be gathered in. When Lord Nelson was buried there were thirty trumpeters stationed at the door of St. Paul's Cathedral. With instruments of music in their hands they waited for a signal. When the signal was given, they blew a loud, united blast. But those trumpets did not wake the dead. However, what those thirty trumpets did not do for one dead man, one voice shall do for all the nations. "They that are in the grave shall hear the voice of the Son of God and shall come forth." Death will be as impotent to retain us as it was to hold our Lord.

(2). This doctrine should lend us new support. What is Jesus doing for us now? Let the words of the hymn answer:

"He lives to bless me with His love,
He lives to plead for me above,
He lives my hungry soul to feed,
He lives to bless in time of need."

The opening Lecture of the Summer session of Manitoba College will be delivered by Rev. Dr. King in Convocation Hall, on the evening of Tuesday, the fourth of April, at 8 o'clock. The classes will meet for lectures on Wednesday morning, and students will be expected to be in attendance from the first. The College is to have the assistance of Professor McLaren, D.D. of Knox College and Professor Schlinger D.D. of Montreal College, for the first part of the session. There is the promise of a good attendance.

"Son of Temperance" and the "Templar" both oppose the plebiscite, and W. H. Howland, the President for many years of the Ontario Alliance, recognizing that the Sons of Temperance and the Royal Templars combined formed a majority of the temperance workers of the province, resigned from his office rather than have the appearance of being in opposition to a majority of his allies. Since that time the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance voted down a proposition in favour of a plebiscite, and refused to appoint delegates to the Alliance. At the Grand Council of the Royal Templars the proposal for a plebiscite was withdrawn, and a petition to the Local Legislature for such prohibition as is within their power was endorsed. They also adopted a resolution for the calling of a provincial convention to get a representative expression direct from the people. A plebiscite is not a temperance measure. At best it is but a mere expression of opinion, and is of no force to compel action, and may be used as a political engine to the injury of the opposite party. The plebiscite taken in Manitoba in favour of prohibition by a very large majority, has resulted in nothing but disappointment. The action of the Government of that province in petitioning the Dominion to grant prohibition is in direct opposition to the resolutions adopted at the temperance convention called whilst the House was in session, the action of the Government being rightly gauged by them as a direct evasion of their responsibility by referring it to the Dominion. The ground taken by the advanced prohibitionists to vote only for that candidate or party who will make prohibition and its enforcement the supreme issue is the only reasonable and efficient platform upon which all who truly desire prohibition may unite. The rapid adoption throughout the country wherever presented is an earnest of its speedy acceptance as the general policy of the temperance people of this province in the near future.—JAMES THOMPSON, Treasurer Advanced Prohibitionists.

Toronto, March 13, 1893.

A DETECTED FRAUD.

Mr. Editor,—Since our letter appeared in your columns, we have learned of three persons who were victimized by the Collector (?) described in that letter. We also heard of a lady on whom he called and was refused. To this lady and one of the others, he gave a fictitious name and address.

The Board of Management would be much obliged if everyone who has paid this man money, or has been called upon by him, and refused to give him money, would immediately write to this office. Yours truly, J. STUART COLEMAN, Sec'y for Children's Aid Society. Room 30, Confederation Life Chambers, March 14th, 1893.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Presbytery of Paris was held in St. Paul's Church, Ingersoll, Mar. 14. Rev. W. S. McTavish presided as Moderator. There was a full attendance of members. Among the more important items of business were the following: A call from Onondaga and Alberton in favour of Rev. W. Reid lately from Scotland, was submitted by Mr. Tolmie, Moderator of the session, largely signed and accompanied with a promise of \$850 stipend with a manse. The call was sustained and it was agreed to apply for a supplement of \$100 from the augmentation fund. Mr. Reid accepted the call and the induction take place on the 28th inst. in Onondaga, the Moderator of Presbytery to preside, Mr. G. C. Patterson of Embro to preach, Mr. Myers of Norwich to address the minister and Mr. Tolmie of Brantford the congregation. The report of the Woman's Foreign Mission Presbyterial annual meeting was read by the clerk. Great gratification was expressed at the results shown for the year, and the clerk was directed to convey to the society a suitable expression of the Presbytery's gratification. Mr. Hardie submitted a very full and instructive report on the statistics of the Presbytery, which was ordered to be printed for distribution and ministers were directed to call the atten-

tion of their congregations to the facts brought out in said report. Commissioners of the General Assembly were appointed as follows:—Dr. Cochrane, Messrs. McKay, Tolmie, Straith, Hutt and Myers, ministers, and Messrs. A. Marshall, Alex. Hunter, George Bryce, James Hunter, Jas. Bell and Adam Spence, elders. A telegram was received from the Presbytery of Sarnia intimating Mr. Leitch's acceptance of the call to Waterford and Wingham Centre. The induction was appointed to take place at Waterford, April 5th, the Moderator of the Presbytery to preside; Mr. Reid to preach, Mr. Sinclair to give the charge to the minister and Mr. Myers to address the congregation. A motion was submitted by Mr. Hutt proposing that the Presbytery overture the General Assembly to make total abstinence a condition of fellowship in the Church. After some time spent in discussion it was agreed to defer the further consideration of the subject till the next meeting in Knox church, Embro, July 4th at 12 o'clock noon. Mr. D. M. Gordon, B.D., minister of St. Andrew's Church, Halifax, was nominated for Moderator of next General Assembly to meet in Brantford in June.—W. F. McMULLEN, Clerk.

Chatham Presbytery met in First Church, Chatham, on Tuesday, March 14. Mr. Shaw was elected Moderator for the ensuing six months. At its own request Leamington was reduced to the status of a Mission Station and it was resolved to send a student into the field for the summer. Mr. Larkin and Mr. Wilson were appointed to act on the Synod's committee on bills and overtures. Messrs. Gemmill and McKerral were appointed auditors of the Treasurer's books and also of the accounts of the Buxton fund. Messrs. Becket and Hunter were elected delegates from the Presbytery to the Chatham Presbyterial Society of the W.F.M.S., which was in session in St. Andrew's Church, Chatham. The statistical report of the Society was read and the delegates were instructed to convey to the Society the Presbytery's expression of appreciation of its labours and congratulation on the continued success of its work. It was resolved to accept with thanks the invitation of the Society to take tea with the ladies in St. Andrew's Church school room at 6 p.m. It was agreed to ask \$50 for Duart and Highgate, and \$200 for Caven Church and North Dawn, from the augmentation fund for the ensuing year. The supply of the pulpits of the Buxton field was left in the hands of the session for six months. Dr. Battisby, Convener of the Presbytery's Home Mission Committee, was instructed to obtain a student for the Puce mission for the summer. Mr. Gilchrist having been delayed on the way from Manitoba and having failed to reach Goldsmith, in the Blytheswood, Goldsmith and Strangfield field, in time for his induction as appointed, it was agreed to hold an adjourned meeting of Presbytery in Goldsmith on Tuesday 28th March at 1 p.m., when he will be inducted and it was ordered that a new edict be read accordingly. Dr. Battisby again called the attention of Presbytery to the request of Assembly that Young People's Home Mission Societies be formed in every congregation. Mr. Becket reported that as instructed by Presbytery he had organized Kent Bridge and ordained elders. The report was received and adopted and Mr. Becket thanked. It was moved by Mr. Denholm, seconded by Mr. Gray and agreed that this Presbytery regards with much satisfaction the rapid progress made by the Harwich charge during the three years which have elapsed since its formation and desires to extend its congratulations to the Bridge End congregation especially, and the Rev. Dr. Jamieson, the pastor, on the recent completion and opening of their new edifice, and trusts that they may go on and prosper. The Clerk was instructed to forward copies of the minute to Dr. Jamieson and to Mr. McDonald, Secretary of the Bridge End Committee. On motion it was agreed to hold the next regular meeting of Presbytery in St. Andrew's Church school room, Chatham. It was resolved to recommend Mr. L. S. Hall, student to the Home Mission Committee for work during the summer. Messrs. Hunter and Davidson, ministers, and Messrs. J. B. Anderson and S. B. Ripley, elders by rotation, and Messrs. Becket, Larkin and Currie, ministers, and Messrs. Somerville, Denholm and Wilson, elders, by ballot were appointed commissioners to the General Assembly. The following annual reports were read, received and adopted: On Sabbath Schools, Mr. Manson, Convener; on Systematic Benevolence, Mr. Larkin, Convener; State of Religion, Mr. Davidson, Convener; Statistics, the Clerk, Convener; Temperance, Dr. Jamieson, Convener. It was moved by Dr. Battisby, seconded by Mr. Larkin, and unanimously agreed that this Presbytery nominate the Rev. Thomas Sedgwick, of Tatamagouche, as Moderator of the next General Assembly. Presbytery adjourned to meet in Goldsmith on Tuesday 28th March, 1893, and was closed with the benediction. The next regular meeting will be held in St. Andrew's Church school room on Tuesday 10th July at 10 a.m.—W. M. FLEMING, Clerk.

which is not a very large proportion of the whole Sunday School population, but is a good beginning, and will so far help in furnishing men and women who may in the future prove intelligent teachers. (II) In addition to knowledge, it is necessary to know how to teach in order to do effective work. The Committee has therefore made an effort to provide a Hand Book on Teaching, at such a price as will place it within reach of all, and so comprehensive as to indicate all the essential elements of successful teaching. In that the Committee has been successful.

In addition to that the Committee has been introducing other needful helps, such as "The Home Study Leaflet" and "Teachers Preparation Leaflet," as rapidly as was considered advisable, and these Helps have been adopted and appreciated by some of the foremost Sabbath School workers both in Canada and in the United States.

There is room for work in these and other directions but it means money. The Committee asked for \$1,500.00 to carry on the work of this year, which is not a large amount for so large an undertaking, as the oversight of about 2,000 Sunday Schools containing about 150,000 children. May this work not be compared in importance with the work of the Home Mission Committee, important as all recognize that to be?

It was hoped by the Committee that a sufficiently large number of congregations would have used the Harvest Home Leaflet, last fall—to secure a response such as would meet the Committee's modest demand, by sending the whole or part of the collection for the day, as requested by the General Assembly. However, only about 300 congregations used this service, and accordingly only about \$400 of the needed \$1,500, has yet come into the treasury. Now what remains to be done? Only to tell the Church the need—and surely the Committee will not be disappointed in their expectations. Certainly the work is sufficiently important to justify the outlay.

We now appeal to the Church at large to see that this deficit is wiped out before the next meeting of the General Assembly. Contributions should be sent to Rev. J. G. Stuart, 46 Stewart St. Toronto, the convener on Finance and Higher Religious Instruction.

JAMES G. STUART.

R. P. McKAY.

Toronto 15th March, 1893.

PLEBISCITE OR STRAIGHT PROHIBITION.

Mr. Editor,—For about half a century the temperance people of this country have been agitating with more or less intensity for the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Thirty-nine years ago the United Parliament of Upper and Lower Canada came within one vote of passing a prohibitory law. The year 1864 saw the Dunkin Bill enacted. In 1873 the Ontario Legislature by a unanimous vote petitioned the Dominion Parliament for prohibition. The great convention held in Montreal in 1875 rejected a proposal to prohibit the retail sale of ardent spirits, demanding absolute prohibition. The Scot Act was given in 1878 as a test to ascertain the strength of prohibition sentiment, and the test proved that the majority of the people of this province desired prohibition. From causes which it is not necessary here to indicate, the enforcement of the law was so defective that its repeal became general, leaving the settled conviction that nothing short of an act covering the entire province, with a government pledged to its honest enforcement, would meet the exigencies of the case. At this point the Dominion Alliance comes forward with a proposal that the question, "Are you in favour of prohibition, yes or no?" be submitted to a popular vote. Petitions to this effect have been sent out to Churches, temperance societies, municipal councils, etc., and some of these bodies have signed the papers, supposing, no doubt, that the Alliance represented the views of the temperance people. Such, however, is only partially the case. The