The Toronto World.

THIRD YEAR. MONDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1882. PRICE ONE CENT

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HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO. 108 ADELAIDE street west. Enquire of THOS. CAMPTON, 17 Sheppard street. 56

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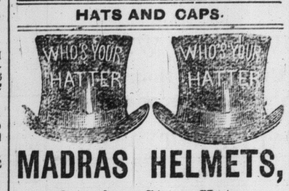

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CHEAP HOUSES.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR,—In regard to your very pertinent remarks on this subject in Saturday's World, I beg to say that in the western end of the city, near Parkdale, and within one or two blocks of Queen street and the street cars, there are scores of pretty new houses finished and finishing, and to rent from $10 to $15 per month. RESIDENT.

Canada Gazette.

OTTAWA, July 8.—Geo. A. Drew to be county judge of Wellington.

Joseph Ryan, Portage La Prairie, county judge for the central judicial district of Manitoba, and D. M. Walker of Winnipeg for the western judicial district.

James Adamson, clerk assistant of the senate, to be master in chancery of the Dominion to attend on the senate.

Clark Hamilton of Kingston, to be a collector of customs.

One of my friends from the south, said Mrs. Dr. A. A. Jordan, 51 Lincoln street, Worcester, Mass., spoke to me very highly of St. Jacobs oil. I resolved to try it on my patients, and I must confess that I was surprised at the results. It has never failed to cure all that it claims to, and I prescribe it willingly and confidently to those of my patients who suffer with rheumatism, sprains and all bodily pains. It is certainly a wonderful remedy, and I can highly recommend it.

Mr. John McLennan, ex-M.P for Glengarry, it is stated on good authority, will succeed Sir A. T. Galt as Canadian high commissioner aa the court of St James.

WAR CLOUD BURSTING

Admiral Seymour Ready to Fire on Alexandria.

ALL THE CONSULS RETIRE

England Sending More Ships and Men to the Nile.

American Influence—Getting Ready to Attack—The Sultan Powerless to Intervene—The Khedive Declines British Protection.

THE SITUATION IN ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, July 8.—There was a fresh panic yesterday owing to the French, Greek, Italian and Russian consuls advising all the subjects of these governments to repair aboard ships. Greek war ships cleared the harbor yesterday. Other neutral vessels are getting up steam. The British ships in the harbor are cleared for action by placing gattling guns in the tops. Four more British iron clads have anchored off the port.

The panic here among Europeans is so great that to-day it is likely the hotels will be shut. Yesterday a Spanish ironclad drifted to sea unable to take the consul and family aboard. The consul is still here in great fright. It is feared that the telegraph office will be seized for arms. If so bombardment is certain.

The Italian and Austrian men of war have applied for pilots to be permanently on board so as to enable them to leave on a moment's notice.

The attitude of the natives is very menacing.

There is no reason to believe that should the British squadron bombard the forts a prolonged resistance will be made. If this should prove unavailing, the troops would retire, leaving the European quarter of the town to be sacked by the populace.

The French diplomatic agent telegraphed the French consul at Cairo yesterday that the attack by the fleet was momentarily expected, and instructing him to send all French subjects away and place himself and the archives of his office in security. The consul placarded the telegram in Cairo, causing a renewed panic, and came himself to Alexandria. The Austrian consulate in Cairo has also been closed.

THE PANIC INCREASING.

The panic in Alexandria is unabated. Despite the complete stoppage of work on the fortifications the exodus of Europeans continues. A number of fugitives have been forced to return into town, finding no room abroad. The two steamers leaving to-day were so overcrowded that the captains refused to start until 300 passengers were taken off of each. The cash office of the public debt department has been transferred from Cairo to Alexandria, and the staff of that office have gone on the English and French ships.

The Egyptians defeated by the false prophet numbered five thousand. The fight occurred near Rordofan. The Egyptians lost six canon.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL AND AMERICAN INFLUENCE.

All Americans, except General Stone and family, are now in safety. Judge Farman and Consul Long, however, are still ashore. The Khedive yesterday refused to receive any one. It is thought that he has gone afloat with his secretary, as he was advised to do long ago. Much discussion goes on as to what General Stone will do in the event of hostilities. On Thursday he expressed himself as hostile to England and filled with admiration for Arabi. He has been ridiculing the action of American missionaries in going afloat, and asserting no danger exists. It is reported that Arabi told his adherents that he possessed assurances that the people of the United States sympathize thoroughly with the national party in Egypt. The active manifestations of this sympathy produced a decided impression upon the British government. Arabi said he was convinced that pressure from America would compel England to acknowledge favourably the national party in all subsequent negotiations. The declaration of Arabi profoundly impressed his auditors who were reminded that after the Europeans fled from Alexandria the attaches of the American consulate quietly remained.

BRITISH PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, July 9.—Two regiments of foot embarked from Portsmouth for Gibraltar amid great enthusiasm.

A portion of the Grenadier guards and Household cavalry have undergone medical examination with a view to foreign service.

The admiralty telegraphed the Duke of Edinburgh instructions to keep the reserve squadron at Gibraltar.

The rumors of American sympathy seem to corroborate the rumors of Arabi being assisted and advised in fomenting an anti-English feeling by American fenians present in large numbers in Egypt.

Major-Gen. Allison, chief of the intelligence department of the war office, will proceed to Malta immediately. Two regiments of foot have left Aldershot for Gibraltar.

Notices summoning reserves have been issued.

THE SULTAN'S POSITION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 9.—The sultan has rejected a proposal of the council of ministers to appoint a delegate to the conference. The sultan in conversation complained of the want of friendship shown him by England in the unjust suspicions and erroneous interpretations placed on all his actions. He also complained of the injustice of foreign representatives at Alexandria, who, to justify their causing the departure of their countrymen, made unfounded statements respecting security in Egypt. The sultan again invited the United States minister to the palace and conferred with him a long time. The sultan approved of a contract for 200 beerdan torpedoes.

FRENCH PREPARATIONS.

PARIS, July 9.—In the chamber of deputies to-day the government requested a credit of 7,800,000 francs ($1,560,000) for precautionary naval preparations. Referred to special committee. The minister of marine stated the object was to place the navy on the same footing as in 1870. The levy of marines would not exceed 1000. DeFreycinet said the government desired to create a reserve squadron. "When all around us" said he "are arming, France must be ready for every emergency. At present only precautionary measures are contemplated. No one dreams of engaging France in warlike ventures without consulting the chambers."

The expedition to Egypt will comprise twenty vessels with 140 guns and 8286 men.

THE PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

It is stated that the formal invitation of the powers to the porte asking it to invervene in Egypt will be delivered on Monday. A reply is asked for by Wednesday. If the porte refuses or seems afraid to accept, 25,000 men, with 15,000 in reserve, will be concentrated by the intervening powers. The army will land at Aboukir, and be divided into two parts. One will march on Alexandria; and will be supported by the fleet, which will open fire as soon as the army is landed. The other portion will cross the Dry lake of Aboukir to Kafre and seize the railway at Daman Hour, Arabi Pasha's only means of retreat, and will thus force him to either fight or yield.

THE EFFECT ON THE MARKETS.

BOSTON, July 9.—The Egyptain muddle has affected the markets for East India merchandise. Fear that the Suez canal will be damaged has made shellac, cutch, etc., firmer. Gum arabic an Egyptian product has advanced six to eight per cents per pound.

NOTES.

MALTA, July 8.—The British ironclad Achilles and the torpedo depot ship Hecla have sailed for Alexandria.

Admiral Seymour is ready to open fire within four hours.

GIBRALTAR, July 9.—The troop ship Orontes has sailed for Egypt with the 1st. batt. of the Berkshire regiment.

SUNDAY'S DESPATCHES.

ALEXANDRIA, 3 p.m., July 9.—The naval officers made a reconnaisance, and saw the Egyptians mounting the western side of the entrance to the harbor. Admiral Seymour is consequently preparing a proclamation to be placarded all over the city, charging the authorities with breach of faith, demanding the surrender of the fortifications within twelve hours, and warning the authorities if they fail to comply with this demand fire will be opened upon the forts after the expiration of a further period of twenty-four hours. The British gunboat Condor has been stationed outside the harbor to guard the entrance. Seymour has gone aboard the Invincible which will move into the outer harbor alongside the Monarch. The Bittern now lies opposite the palace. The ministry continue to declare their resolve to resist. They have taken precautions to insure the safety of the khedive in the event of troops landing. Arabi Pasha was yesterday formally summoned to Constantinople by the sultan, but refused to obey. Two aides of the sultan who recently arrived left for Constantiople last evening, accompanied by Ahmed Assad and Lebib Pasha, two members of the Dervish Pasha's mission. The secret negotiations which were proceeding therefore are regarded as broken off.

The British man of war Dragon has arrived at Suez.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 9.—The sultan telegraphed to Arabi Pasha, the khedive, and Dervisch Pasha forbidding them to do anything tending to precipitate hostilities. The Turkish press is unanimous in praising Arabi and discusses the Egyptian crisis from a purely religious and fanatical standpoint. The organ of enlightened Moslem opinion publishes an inflammatory articles denouncing infidels and exciting the fanaticism of masses. Alarming rumors of disturbances in Syria and Hedjaz create great excitement here. Twenty-five ulema after a long consultation with the Sultan and Sheik Ul Islam left for India.

ALEXANDRIA, evening, July 9.—From a steamer lying in the inner harbor soldiers are distinctly seen digging trenches and carrying shot from one fort to another. The English controller, general and staff of English consulate will go aboard ship tonight.

MALTA, July 9.—The ironclads Agincourt and Northumberland of the English channel squadron started for Cypress with two battalions and a company of engineers. The Minotaur with a siege train of twenty guns and the Nerissa with stores also sailed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 9.—Considerable surprise is expressed that Wallace, the American minister, should again have been summoned to the palace. Either Wallace or his dragoman attends the palace almost daily. Wallace also has frequent interviews with Earl Dufferin.

ALEXANDRIA, midnight—All the members of the consulate are now aboard vessels in the harbor. The English consuls sent word to other consuls advising them to notify their countrymen to quit Alexandria within 24 hours.

The khedive has declined the offer of the English to provide for his safety aboard a man-of war.

A correspondent telegraphs Seymour is ready for instant action. Pending instructions from home no fresh complaints will be made to Arabi regarding the work on the fortifications but simply an ultimation will be sent of the intention to open fire in twenty-four hours.

VIENNA, July 9.—An Alexandria despatch says that at a conference of Egyptian officers yesterday an aged colonel declared if the Turks land we will treat them as brothers; we won't resist Austrians or Italians but the soldiers of other nations, especially England we will oppose to the last man.

BERLIN, July 9.—After the remaining Englishmen had been warned to leave Cairo the German consul issued a similar warning to 160 Germans still there.

Irish News.

Two hundred and eighty-three outrages were committed in Ireland during June, of which five were murders.

A farmer's herd named Doloughty was shot and mortally wounded at Ennis, county Clare, on Sunday.

Rioting occurred at Fredegar, Wales, today, between Welsh and Irish. Many houses of Irishmen were sacked, and several persons severely injured.

After consultation with his colleagues, Gladstone decided to accept the decision of the house of commons on Trevelyan's amendment to the repression bill.

The Dashing Skobeleff's End.

MOSCOW, July 8.—Gen. Skobeleff's death made a profound impression here. A crowd of silent and awe-struck people were massed outside the hotel in which he breathed his last.

On the first announcement of the death of Skobeleff reports of foul play were current, but a cursory examination showed that death had resulted from rupture of vessels of the heart.

LONDON, July 8.—It is thought that Skobeleff's heart complaint was due to a contusion received during the attack of Plevna. His end was without warning. Only a week or two ago the general rode 70 versts (50 miles) in little over one night. He spent the greater part of Thursday at the Moscow exhibition and returned to his hotel in excellent spirits.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.—Masses were held in the churches here to-day during Skobeleff's funeral and the places of amusement were closed.

SUICIDE OR MURDER.

Another Tragedy at Hamilton—Died in a Brothel.

HAMILTON, July 8.—This afternoon John Lewis, 35 years of age, a native of Richmond, Va., who came here about 18 months ago from Youngstown, Ohio, shot himself or was murdered by shooting through the head, in a brothel kept by Jennie Sheppard, corner of Barton and Caroline streets. He went to the house drunk, and, according to the story of the woman of the house, went upstairs alone to sleep. Some time after she heard pistol shots and rushing up stairs found Lewis lying across the foot of the bed with two bullet holes in his head, one on each side. Three chambers of the five shooter were empty and a bullet was found imbedded in the wall. Jennie Sheppard, keeper, Annie Smith, Adelaide Fairbanks, Ella Franklin, Ellen Burns, Hannah Chappell and Emma Clinch, inmates of the house, were all arrested. The body of Lewis, who was a nail maker, was taken to the morgue. An inquest was held this evening by Coroner Wolverton, when the jury viewed the body and the premises, and the inquest was adjourned till Monday at 8 p.m. Lewis has a wife in Richmond, Va. He had been drinking heavily of late. It is not known here whether this was a murder or a suicide, but the indications are that the man shot himself.

FROM OVER THE SEA.

Order has been restored in Muscat. The Iman's brother has been pensioned.

The channel tunnel project is dead. The court of chancery conducted the funeral.

The Phare du Bosphore of Constantinople has been suppressed for attacking Bismarck.

Court circles at St. Petersburg maintain that the coronation of the czar will take place on Sept. 1.

Thirteen socialists have been sentenced to prison in Prague to terms varying from two years to a week.

Mr. Lowell, complying with diplomatic usage, tendered his resignation on Arthur's accession but never since.

It is feared the Dutch iron clad Adder has been lost. The body of her pilot has washed ashore at Ymminden. The Adder was a second-class vessel of 1650 tons and two twelve ton guns.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

The Crow Indians are destroying crops and threatening trouble in Wyoming.

Sixteen millions of six per cents will be called into day for three and a half.

The tariff commission has elected R. P. Porter permanent secretary.

A waterspout over half a mile, near Bear Creek, Ark., destroyed a large amount of wheat and corn.

The Chicago lumber exchange made a general reduction in prices on Saturday.

Secretary Chandler has telegraphed Melville and party to come home.

The senate committee on naval affairs has reported favorably Rollins' bill providing for a commission to investigate the subject of the construction of iron and steel ocean steamers for commercial purposes convertible by the government into ships of war

At Syracuse yesterday afternoon James Hawks, labourer, stabbed and killed his wife on Grape street. Mrs. Hawkes had purchased a pail of beer and was returning home when she met her husband who was intoxicated. Hawks whipped out a jack-knife and without uttering a word stabbed his wife to the heart.

Theft of a Cow.

R. G. Halton, who poses as a professional runner, living in Alice street, sold a cow to Mr. Woods at 16 St. Lawrence market for $48, of which he paid was $46 cash. Halton came round a short time afterwards for the balance, but in the meantime Woods ascertained that the cow had been stolen from Thompson & Flannigan, who caused Halton's arrest. The case comes up in the police court this morning.

The Yacht Club at Home.

The annual "at home" of the Royal Canadian Yacht club was held at the club house on the island on Saturday afternoon and evening. The Esperanza, the club's ferry-boat, was kept quite busy carrying over crowds of ladies and gentleman. The event was a great success. In the evening dancing was indulged in to a late hour.

The Salvation Army.

The principal body of the army is now in town. They held forth in different parts of the city on Saturday night and again in Queen's park yesterday afternoon. Wherever they stopped they were listened to by a quiet and orderly and in most places large crowds. They have evidently come to stay.

Sunday Steamers.

The Annis Craig was running again yesterday on her usual route to the Humber notwithstanding the fact that her proprietors are now before the courts for running her on Sunday. The little steamer was well patronized on every trip and it is to be hoped that the authorities will see proper to allow her to continue.

Winnipeg the Blest.

Mr. Albert Horton writes from Winnipeg: "Since arriving here I have seen J. B. McArthur, Perdue, Isaac Campbell, Turnbull, McKilligan, and other Toronto people. I am stumbling over them all the time. This place exhibits remarkable vitality. Every house is occupied, and hundreds of new ones are going up. It has the air of a place ten times its size. I believe it has a great future."

The Intermediate Examinations.

These examinations came to a close on Saturday. The papers in mathematics are more simple than former ones; the English are about the standard; the history is rather weak; and the Latin, though simple, is extremely lengthy. The results will not be announced before August, but in the meantime the several thousand candidates will dream night after night of "shorn sheep," of "geese without feathers."

The exams. for first class certificates begin to-day (Monday.)

Playing Cards on Sunday.

Robert Brown, James Brown, Henry Pickering and John Watson, four young men, were arrested yesterday afternoon by the police of Wilton avenue for trespass on the property of the christian brothers at the Don, the Westside estate. When the police took them in charge the young men were engaged in playing euchre on the grass. There have been numerous complaints of late of trespassers on these premises. The young men explained to Inspector Williamson that they were strangers in the city and did not see any notice prohibiting persons going on the grounds. There are, however, three such notices.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

From the full despatches published this morning, it will be seen that a crisis has been reached in Egypt. The sultan seems powerless to restrain his Egyptian subjects who are evidently bent upon provoking the allied powers into declaring hostilities. The English admiral who has a large fleet of first-class warships in the harbor is ready at a moment's notice to fire upon the fortifications of Alexandria, and a sufficient number of soldiers are on board other ships in the immediate neighborhood held in readiness to land on short notice. The other powers appear to back England up in all the steps she has taken. The British admiral made a point blank request to the Egyptians to stop work on the fortifications. They for a time complied but yesterday they were observed strengthening their position and mounting guns. This is considered a direct breach of faith and before another twenty hours have passed some action will be taken by the British admiral. All the members of the British consulate went on board ship last night.

HALL TO BE EXTRADITED.

Judgment Given in the Case on Saturday—Going to Appeal.

Judgment in the much-tried case of Wm. A. Hall at Osgoode hall on Saturday morning, the learned judge said:

"The extradition crime for which the prisoner was committed, was set forth in the warrant as follows, that he the said William A. Hall on the 18th day of March, aforesaid, at the city of Newark aforesaid, did feloniously forge a certain account and book of the comptroller of the city of Newark, with intent to defraud by feloniously, and wilfully altering for a certain purpose of fraud, the account of monies received by the said comptroller in the cash book, from the sum of $562.32 to the sum.

"The only question I have to consider on this motion is, whether the facts proved constitute the offence of forgery or utterance of forged paper. If the facts proved in this case amount to the offence of forgery or utterance of forged paper, a prima facie case is, as I held on the argument, made out against the prisoner. If they do not constitute one of those offences he must be discharged, for however flagrant his offence, it is not one of the crimes enumerated in the Washington treaty. John A. Abeel, counsellor-at-law, said that altering an entry in a book of public accounts for the purpose of fraud, was in his opinion forgery under the laws of New Jersey. Now whatever may be the local law of the State of New Jersey on this subject, it is clear from the case of re Windsor and other cases, that unless the facts constitute the offence of forgery according to general law of both countries, the case is not within the treaty.

"In re Windsor the extradition of the prisoner was demanded for the offence of forgery. He had been paying-teller in a bank in New York, and kept a book called the paying-teller's proof book, the property of the bank, but the entries in which were to show his own account. He stole a sum of money and in order to conceal it made an entry in this book stating in his behalf, that a certain sum in specie had been deposited in the vaults, whereas, in point of fact, the statement was wilfully, fraudulently false. Blackburn J. says, 'But though he was guilty of that crime, *i. e.*, embezzlement, it did not amount to forgery.' I have, however—yet with some hesitation—arrived at the conclusion that this case is distinguishable from re Windsor, on the ground that the book in which the prisoner made the entry and alteration was not his book, but that of the comptroller, and the entries therein were and appeared to be those of the latter, whereas in re Windsor the proof book in which the teller made his entries although the property of the bank, yet professed to contain the teller's own account. Here the account though actually entered by the prisoner purports to be the comptroller's account. The prisoner should be extradited for trial in his own country. The motion for the prisoner's discharge is therefore dismissed."

The prisoner was in Court and appeared rather astonished at the result. His counsel announced that the matter would be taken to appeal.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

The Society of Friends' Church on Pembroke Street.

It is the intention of The World to detail a special member of our staff to visit in turn each of the churches of Toronto, including some of which little is known to the general public. It is well to realize the many sidedness of religious thought and to take intelligent interest in the convictions of others, however different from their own. Yesterday at 11 a. m. we visited the Friends' church on Pembroke street, where we found no confirmation of Elia's suggestion in his delightful essay on quakerism, "Alas, the goodly seat is dwindling, dwindling." The little meeting house is more ecclesiastical in appearance than we should have expected from these disciples of George Fox, being a neat little Norman-Gothic church. The congregation were well dressed, well-to-do citizens—by-the-bye, where do the poor of Toronto attend church? Not a single survival of the time-honored Quaker garb—the broad-brimmed hat, the drab coat, the sweet, cool, modest-looking grey silk gown and prim yet piquant bonnets. The gentlemen had buttons in the back of their coats, those purposeless buttons the final cause of whose existence is an insoluble conundrum. The ladies wore fashionable hats with pale gold feathers, pink silk polonaises, all the usual summer colors. We also noticed in the sermon and addresses that the Quaker "thee and thou" seemed to be disused. A prayer was offered by a youthful pastor, Mr. Dorland, formerly in charge of this congregation. Then followed an interval of silent prayer, a custom not peculiar to the Quakers, but extensively used in the Episcopalian church by the ritualists. The sermon was by Mr. Douglas, on the simplicity of the gospel plan of salvation. The great object of wise teaching was to be easily understood. God, who is all wise, had made the gospel so simple that a little child could understand it as easily as a philosopher. It was no more than this, "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." Mr. Douglas comes from Ohio; he speaks with force and earnestness, but does not aim at the usual pyrotechnics of pulpit oratory. There was no collection and the simple service concluded with a hymn nicely sung, but without instrumental accompaniment.

The Muskoka Election.

PARRY SOUND, July 8.—The final and correct returns from the entire electoral district of Muskoka are now in, and appear to give Mr. J. C. Miller a slight majority. The official declaration takes place at Bracebridge on Tuesday next.

WE ALL MAY BE SAVED.

DR. WILD OF OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR SIN.

His Opinion of The World—Where Our Saviour was During the Forty Days After the Resurrection.

A writer in that sprightly Canadian paper, The World denies my statement that three sunrises fell on the grave of Jesus because John says he rose while it was yet dark. But Mark says Christ rose "at the rising of the sun," and Matthew "as it began to dawn." I have two witnesses on my side against one. What John meant was that the sun had risen but that it was not yet full daylight. Another writer in The World denies my assertion that the devil is bound on Peter's statement that "the devil goes about like a roaring lion." But a large number of passages of scripture show that Christ did destroy the devil. The devil is present in the world in spirit but not in person.

"Florence, aged 13," writes to thank me for stating where Christ was during the three days, but asks where he was during the three nights. The Jews, Florence, counted the night as part of the day.

THE SERMON.

Text: Hebrews 11th chapter, 15th verse: "And he delivered them who by fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage." The preacher said that from the revelation we have of the divine both within and without us, as well as from that in the old and new testament, we know for a fact that the promises of God in the atonement of Christ are free, equitable, and extended to all ages, races, and conditions of men, and all stages of society. Nor is the atonement confined to the human family. It extends

TO THE INVISIBLE WORLD

and takes in to the all-embracing arms of the Saviour's love, all from Adam on till the last man has been born and has received the offer of the promised salvation. Paul says God created all things by Jesus Christ to the intent that to principalities and powers might be made manifest by the Gospel the manifold wisdom of God. And the preacher quoted many other passages of scripture, showing that the atonement had some powerful effect with the beings who people the invisible world. Such was the grandeur, completeness, beauty of the atonement, everywhere too large, too liberal to be consistent with the narrowness of Calvinism. The truth was that

CALVINISM WAS ADAPTED TO AN ILLIBERAL AGE,

an age when men were tortured, committed to the flames or the dungeons of the inquisition for conscience sake. Men who could do such things ought to take the narrow calvinistic view of the atonement. Theologians were too fond of

SWEEPING MEN INTO HELL

by wholesale. He believed that God's dealing would be strictly equitable. No child, no insane person, no heathen would be unjustly punished when he had no responsibility. He had heard a preacher at a missionary meeting merely because he wished to get five dollars out of his (Dr. Wild's) pocket declare that the heathen would be

SWEPT INDISCRIMINATELY INTO HELL.

He did not believe in any such doctrine. The son of God came on earth, as the bible said, "to seek and to save that which was lost" and it was promised that he "should see of the travail of his soul and should be satisfied. You might as well go to the lunatic asylum and teach that the insane would all be lost. People might slander him for this teaching as to the full, bounteous, all reaching love of Christ's atonement. He was no Universalist, he held that the wrong doing would be punished, but there could be no wrong where there is no responsibility.

AN INSANE PERSON MAY COMMIT MURDER

and yet you do not hang him for it, for not being responsible he has done no wrong. A child does much wrong, tells stories, but it is not responsible from its tender years. God will judge all justly, as Paul taught in Roman 1 and 2, by the law of conscience. As Christ was for the three days of his burial in Tophet conquering and binding the devil, so for the forty days between his resurrection and ascension, he was in the invisable world.

PREACHING TO THE SPIRITS I