

derstanded of the people" who listen to Bradlaugh and Ingersoll; and they oppose to their bold attacks on the faith, not argument, not theology, but the far more easily understood language of the heart, and the almost irresistible example of a faith which seems to see what it believes. Wherever they go they make converts of some of the "hardest cases," who become missionaries in their turn, and the mere spectacle of "publicans and sinners" leading transformed lives and becoming "preachers of righteousness" is in itself a more powerful argument than any sermon. In America the "Army" has already here and there established a footing, growing stronger every day, and probably destined to make a far from unimportant factor in the national life. In New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Maryland, Virginia, this crusade is at work, with greater or less success, and preparations are being made, at Brooklyn centre, to attack Salt Lake City, which will doubtless be done long before these pages are read. In Canada a strong impression has been made, more especially in Kingston, one of the oldest cities in Canada, and, from its antecedents, one of the least likely to be captured by such means. At this point the interest in the Army has been greatly intensified by the circumstance that an Anglican clergymen, of previous High Church tendencies, but earnest and devoted spirit, was so drawn to it by its success in "rescuing the perishing," that he suffered the pain of severance from a much beloved and attached congregation rather than cease to countenance the "Army's" work, as he was required to do by an ecclesiastical superior. The universal sympathy excited by the