ther, the people into its fold, let its mismaries, by all means preach to them
himself fro
and restore
is regarding the soul's future destiny
idon't let them once mention the selfhieoueness-destroying, the philosophicmonceit-humbling doctrine of salvation
faith in the Crucified One of Nazar-

It may, however, be asked, "How do u present this doctrine to the people?" rumstances greatly determine this. hineration and when the audience is ely to hear you but once, it is desirable present as concise and clear a view the whole plan of salvation as possible. scourses on isolated doctrines or moral ecepts do but little good to a passing dience beyond possibly awakening inest or curiosity in a mind or two which ay or may not be followed up by furerinquiry. At the risk of trespassing o much on space, and of seeming egotic, I offer an example. Supposing it evillage audience. The style is to a osiderable extent conversational. God eated man holy. He sinned and fell. exact confession that all men are sinrs. They are then asked whatrelation a iadu or Mohammedan converted to ristianity bears to his father, his famthis caste, his birthright. The anser is, "He is dead to all these but aeto a new life in Christians.' then asked. Can the dead raise themwes to life again? Can the christianis-Brahman of himself restore himself caste fellowship privileges and purity? ey answer No. They are then shown this is exactly what has happened tween God and man. The wages of is death—the losing of a caste with and his holy angels, a casting away m.God a driving from the angestral me a dying to the heavenly. Pather, to wan, to he limes to the birthright; and sponing slive to Satan to sin and all

No man can of himself raise himself from his death in trespass and sin and restore his broken caste with God. The confession is exacted that as far as man can help himself he is dead eternally. (This confession is most essential in dealing with Hindus and Mohammedans.) God, the infinitely holy the judge of judges the infinetly just, who is bound by His own holy and eternal law to punish the guilty and give to everyone according to his deserts, is placed on one side: all mankind is placed on the other (by their own confession) under the sentence of eternal death, and so far as they hold themselves eternally separated from God and heaven by an impassable gulf. The cry is then immediately raised that God is merciful. I thankfully acknowledge it as a glorious and blessed truth, and then invite Hindu Mohan.medans Sikhs in turn to explain how they reconcile God's infinite mercy with His infinite justice in justifying the ungodly. Will God break or dishonor His own holy law and Himself become unjust by pardoning the criminal? Will the earthly judge be more righteous than God? They generally try to evade an answer to this dilemma by clamouring often eagerly to . know my way. All such demands I absolutely refuse till Mohammedaus, Hindus, Sikhs, alike are reduced either to sitence or to the confession that their religions do not solve the difficulty. I then point out to them the uselessness of their religions and the act that they are without hope in a reasonable plan of salvation. It is then shown that all trust in a mere prophet is in vain as he himself stands in need of a Saviour, and all he can do is simply to declare God's will in so far as it is revealed to him. It is further shown that all created beings are but God's unworthy servants, who have no ransom of their own they can offer for sinners, and extract the confession that there is no possi ble Saviour for mankind but God Himself. But how lon, how !

It may be that, in these secladed villages, there are several hid away who, in their secret hearts, do in some measure love that gracious Savioir of whom they have leard; and who are not numbered smong God's chosen ones. Such we should be stady to undoors and/ bap tiss. This is all, we require of, our seconds.