

obligation of preaching the gospel to the ends of the earth. We are doing something in this direction, but almost nothing compared with our numerical and financial strength. What was true at the beginning is still true—"The world lies in the wicked one." Darkness covers the lands, and gross darkness the people, and we are at ease in Zion. To the church of this day, as to the church of a former day, the word of the Lord comes, "Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee." This is the work our risen Lord gave to His disciples. Those who have the truth hold it in trust for those who have it not. Our Lord said, "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth." His mission should be our mission. This is not a by-play, it is not a work that we are free to support or to ignore as it may suit our taste or convenience. This is the supreme work of the church, and its claims are pre-eminent and paramount. The church does not so regard it. The bulk of all moneys raised for religious purposes is used to comfort and edify those who are already in the fold. The needs and claims of a thousand millions who are living and dying without God and without hope are lightly regarded. We forget the words of the Most High spoken to his chosen people. "It is too light a thing that thou shouldst be my servant to raise up the tribes of Jacob, and to restore the preserved of Israel, I will also give thee for a light to the nations, that thou mayest be my salvation unto the ends of the earth." The Church has not been made to understand her duty. She has been making a pastime of that which ought to be the object of her steadfast pursuit. She has been making that last of all and least of all which the Holy Spirit teaches is first of all and greatest of all. Christian people do not engage in this work as politicians engage in a presidential campaign, or as men seek for the prizes and pleasures of this life. They do not manifest the zeal and the whole-heartedness in extending the kingdom that millions do in seeking to gratify the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life. They do not give their time and their means, as it deserves and demands, that they may see to whom no tidings of him came, and that they who have not heard may understand. The heathen nations do not feel that the Church of God has entered upon this evangelistic crusade in earnest, and that all its energies are devoted to its triumph. They see a few men and women here and there undertaking the enormous task of undermining paganism, and reclaiming the world to God. They do not witness the enthusiasm and the onrush of the first century, when the heathen priests and artisans felt that their craft was in danger, and that their temples and altars were about to be deserted and set at naught, because of the teaching of these men who had turned the world upside down. The irreligious at home are not convinced that the Church of Christ really desires to convert the world. They do not see the consecration that was seen in the Lord and in His apostles, who made this their sole concern. They do not see the people offer themselves willing in this the day of His power. What is given in a year is a mere pittance. This work calls for more prayer, for more preaching, for larger offerings. The Church would make short work of the world's evangelization if every one who has named the name of Christ would make it his first and highest duty. In saving the lost, the Church would save herself. As she did her work, the Lord would open the win-

dows of heaven and pour out such a blessing that there would not be room to receive it.

CONCLUSION.

The sacred writers looked for a new heaven and a new earth, wherein righteousness and peace would be as prevalent as wickedness and violence in the kingdoms of this world. They had the promise of God to this effect. The prophets from Moses to Malachi spoke of it. They saw Jesus crowned with glory and honor; they knew that he proposed to subdue and fill all things. They were His witnesses in Jerusalem, and in all Judaea, and Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth. They saw the triumphs of the gospel everywhere, but they did not see the full realization of His purpose. Centuries have elapsed, and this is still true. Much has been done, but not all. They heard the whole creation groaning in pain, the creation still groans, it has not yet been delivered out of corruption into the liberty of the glory of the sons of God. The discords and dissonance caused by sin have not been done away. The song of the redeemed, like a chorus of sevenfold hallelujahs and harping symphonies, is not yet sung in every tongue and by every tribe and people. But everywhere we see what they saw, progress along the line of the eternal purpose. The whole world is open. The messengers of the churches are found beneath every sky. Their preaching and teaching have not been in vain. Churches have been organized, schools established, orphanages and hospitals opened, the fires of Suttie quenched, infanticide made a crime, the sick and the dying tenderly cared for. The gospel has demonstrated its claim to be the power of God to save every believer. The early triumphs in Rome, in Corinth, in Athens, in Ephesus, in Philippi, can be paralleled in Africa, in China, in Japan, in India, in Madagascar, in Arabia, in Greenland, in Terra del Fuego, and in New Guinea. More than in any former generation we can say, "All the ends of the earth have seen the salvation of our God." But while much has been done, much more remains to be done. Two thirds of the race have yet to be evangelized. The Divine purpose will not be accomplished until the gospel is carried into all the world and preached to every human soul. This is God's purpose, and it can not be defeated. On Patmos, John heard the elders and the living creatures sing a new song, "Worthy art thou to take the book, and to open the seals thereof; for thou wast slain, and didst purchase unto God with thy blood men of every tribe, and tongue, and people, and nation, and madest them to be unto our God a kingdom and priests; and they reign upon the earth." He saw and heard the voice of many angels around about the throne, and the living creatures and the elders; and the number of them was ten thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of thousands; saying with a great voice, "Worthy is the Lamb that hath been slain to receive the power, and riches, and wisdom, and might, and honor, and glory, and blessing." And every created thing which is in heaven, and on the earth, and under the earth, and on the sea, and all things that are in them, he heard saying, "Unto him that sitteth on the throne, and unto the Lamb, be the blessing, and the honor, and the glory, and the dominion for ever and ever." This is God's grand design, and He has graciously called us to contribute to its accomplishment. Every redeemed soul should respond to this call as every soldier responds to the drum when it beats the long roll of battle. We can hasten or hinder the

coming glory. May God open our eyes to see, and dispose our hearts to aid, to the fullest extent of our ability, this the greatest of all enterprises, the evangelization of the whole world.

Respectfully submitted.
CHAS. LOUIS LOOS, President.
A. McLEAN, Cor. Secretary.

Selections.

Catholics and Protestants.

We have frequently had occasion to say that Roman Catholics are not only not increasing in numbers, but are actually decreasing in all the old countries, while their political influence has ceased to be an important factor in most of the countries of Europe. We have even gone so far as to say that in the United States, where many suppose Romanism has found a congenial soil, it is not at all keeping pace with the population, nor increasing in the ratio of the leading Protestant denominations. Some have thought that our statement in this matter could not be substantiated by facts. Now, however, we are in a position to furnish incontrovertible proof that our statements are entirely correct. The New York *Independent* is in the habit of furnishing yearly a table of statistics, showing the progress of the various religious bodies of the United States. This important work is performed by Dr. H. K. Carroll, one of the *Independent's* literary staff. To the June number of the *Forum* Dr. Carroll contributes an article on the census of the churches, in which he deals with the statistics which he has carefully gathered. In this article he shows conclusively that the boast of Romanism is not sustained by the facts of the case. It is true that Romanism has made considerable progress in New England, which is no longer Congregationalist, as in earlier days, but is now Catholic. It is estimated that there are 1,000,000 Catholics in New England, while there are only 230,000 Congregationalists. At the same time, if an estimate for the whole country is made, it is found that Congregationalists have been increasing more rapidly than Romanists. Estimating for the decade 1880-90 and comparing with each other, it is found that the number of Catholic communicants has increased 15½ per cent., while Congregationalists have increased 33 per cent. But this is not all. Several of the other leading Protestant denominations have done nearly as well and even better than the Congregationalists. For instance, the Methodist Episcopal Church shows a gain of a little over 30 per cent. for the same period; the Presbyterian Church North has increased nearly 40 per cent.; the Lutheran bodies more than 60 per cent., but largely due to immigration; the Disciples of Christ, without the assistance of immigration, have gained 83 per cent. There are no returns for the Baptists or Episcopalians, but there are reasons to suppose that these have not fallen behind the other leading churches. During the same decade the population of the United States increased only 25 per cent., so that it will be seen that all the leading Protestant bodies have increased much more rapidly than the population. These figures make it perfectly evident that our contention is more than sustained by the census of the United States. It is worth noticing that the Catholics make the least progress, whilst the Disciples of Christ, the latest of all the leading religious bodies, make the most rapid progress. And it is worth while still further to notice that the difference between these two bodies is perhaps greater than the difference between the Roman Catholics and any other body of Protestants. This fact has an important bearing

upon the question of Catholic influence, since it will be seen that the body which antagonizes the Catholics most sharply in government, doctrine and life is the very body which shows the most rapid growth in the United States. Surely the days of Romanism are numbered when such facts as these are furnished by an appeal to entirely trustworthy statistics.—*Christian Commonwealth.*

The Briggs Heresy Case.

It appears that the battle between the Rev. Dr. Briggs of Union Theological Seminary, New York, and those who impugn the orthodoxy of his addresses and writings, is to be fought to the end. The seminary stands by its professor, and it has taken the decisive step of declaring its independence of the Presbyterian General Assembly by terminating the arrangement under which that body had the power of vetoing the appointment of a professor in the institution. At the same time it declares its undiminished loyalty to the doctrine and government of the Presbyterian Church. It is not unlikely, however, that the assembly will treat the two declarations as inconsistent, and will disclaim all responsibility for the teachings of the seminary, which will thus be driven into independence. Dr. Briggs has powerful friends, and many pulpits throughout the United States are filled by graduates of the seminary, so that a serious schism in the Presbyterian Church in that country is possible. A question has arisen as to the disposition of \$1,000,000 which was donated to the institution before its relations with the church courts became strained. Among those who are said to oppose the seminary's action are Russell Sage, who gave \$5,000; Marcellus Hartley, who gave \$5,000; William G. Ritch, trustee of the Fayerweather estate, \$50,000, and the heirs of ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, representing a gift of \$400,000. The question of the orthodoxy or heresy of Dr. Briggs' views is to be considered by the Synod of New York in session at Albany. It is better for Dr. Briggs and the seminary to part from their church than to live within it at the cost of a sacrifice of the convictions of either party; yet one cannot contemplate without regret the prospect of division when the abounding misery of the world is imperatively calling upon the churches and all other beneficent agencies to combine their forces.—*The Globe.*

Monthly Prizes for Boys and Girls.

The "Sunlight" Soap Co., Toronto, offer the following prizes every month till further notice, to boys and girls under 16, residing in the Province of Ontario, who send the greatest number of "Sunlight" wrappers: 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$6; 3rd, \$3; 4th, \$1; 5th to 14th, a Handsome Book; and a pretty picture to those who send not less than 12 wrappers. Send wrappers to "Sunlight" Soap Office, 43 Scott St., Toronto, not later than 29th of each month, and mark "Competition", also give full name, address, age, and number of wrappers. Winners' names will be published in *The Toronto Mail* on 1st Saturday in each month.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's

OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have Weak Lungs—Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

In ordering goods or in making inquiries concerning anything advertised in this paper, you will oblige the publisher as well as the advertiser by stating that you saw the advertisement in THE CANADIAN EVANGELIST.

Threw away his Crutches—A True Account of a Remarkable Event.

STATEMENT OF MR. McNEE.

For eight years I was troubled with a sore on my leg which resulted from having it broken. The doctors kept me in bed five months trying to heal it up, but all to no purpose. I tried all sorts of salves, liniments, ointments, pills and blood medicines, but with no benefit. In 1883 it became so bad that I had to sit on one chair and keep my foot on another for four months. I could not put my foot on the ground or the blood would rush out in a stream, and my leg swelled to twice its natural size. Eleven running sores developed on it, which reduced me to a living skeleton (I lost 70 lbs. in four months). Friends advised me to go to the Hospital, but I would not, for I knew they would take my leg off. The doctor then wanted to split it open and scrape the bone, but I was too weak to stand the operation. One old lady said it had turned to black crabs and could never be cured. I had never heard of Burdock Blood Bitters then, but I read of a minister, Rev. Mr. Stout, who had been cured of a severe abscess on the neck by B. B. B., after medical aid had failed, and I thought I would try it. I washed the leg with the Bitters and took them according to directions. After using one bottle I could walk on crutches, after taking three, I threw away the crutches, took a scythe and went to work in the field. At the end of the sixth bottle my leg was entirely healed up; pieces of loose bone had worked out of it and the cords came back to their natural places again. That was nine years ago and it has never broken out since. I can walk five miles to-day as fast as any one, and all this I owe to B. B. B., which certainly saved my leg, if not my life. I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers. Give B. B. B. a trial, and it will cure you as it did me.

Yours truly,
Wm. McNEE, St. Ives P. O., Ont.
Mr. F. C. Sanderson, the druggist of St. Marys, Ont. certifies to the entire truthfulness of the remarkable statement made by Mr. McNEE, and says that several other wonderful cures have been made in his district by this unrivalled remedy for bad blood, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

Literary Notes.

TO PUBLISHERS.—All books, tracts, pamphlets, magazines, etc., intended for notice or review in this department must be addressed to the Editor of THE CANADIAN EVANGELIST, 35 Wellington Street North, Hamilton, Ont.

We have received a copy of *The Home Maker*, a monthly magazine, edited by Mrs. Croly (Jenny June) and published by The Home Maker Co., Union Square, N. Y., price \$2.00 per year, single copies, 20 cents. Judging by the number before us this magazine will be a great help to "home makers" in giving them many ideas of how to make comfortable and beautiful the home. It appears to be distinctly devoted to good, pure literature. It is not one of those so-called home journals that are devoted to trashy fiction.

The International Journal of Ethics is a quarterly devoted to the advancement of ethical knowledge and practice. The managing editor is S. Burns Weston, of Philadelphia, and the editorial committee is comprised of eminent men in Europe and America. It is published in Philadelphia at 118 S. Twelfth St. The price is \$2.00 yearly, 50 cents for a single number. Those interested in ethics will find in this journal much strong and stimulating reading.