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# The Canadian Evangelist AND DISCIPLE OF CHRIST. 

## "If ye abide in my word, then are ye truly my disciples."-Jesus the Christ.

Vol XI., No. 12.
HAMILTON, OCT. 15. 1896.

\$i Per Year in Advance.

## The Canadian Euangelist

Is devoted to the furtherance of the Gospel of Chist, and pleads for the union of all believers in the Lord Jesus in harmony with His owp prayer recorded in the seventeenth chaptizapl John, and on the basis set forth by he Aposh Paut in the following terms. "I therefore, the-prisoner in the Lord, beseech you to walk worthily of the calling wherewith ye were called, with all lowliness and meek. ness, with long, muftering, forbearing one another in lave; giving diligence to keep the anity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. There is one body and ooe Spirit, even as also ye were called in one hope of your calling one Lords one faith, one baptiam, one God and Father of all, who is over all, and through all, and in all."-Eph. iv. 2.6.

The Canadian Evanoelist mainains that the commission given by Jesus Cbrist to His apostles should be rigidly adhered $t 0$, in theory and in practice, by all who acknowledge Him as their Lord. The commistion reads thus: "All'authority hath been given unto me in heaven and on earth. Go ye, therefore, and:make disciples of all the nations, baptizing there intu the name of the Fathes and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. teaching thein te observe all things whatsuever I coasmanded gou: and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the worlf." (Matt. xxviii. 18-20, R. V.) This paper will constanily af. firm that only thuse who teach and pracuce according to that commission have a sight to cill Jesus their Gavinur, and in wear the name of Christ.
 sub.head to this paper, is intended to make clear the meaning of the name "Evangeli.Ist,' which signifies a publisher of good news ut glad tidings. This "newsppaper Evangelist" claums to recelve its mispration from Christ, and linds in His life and in His Word the ineans to revolutionize the world, socially, morally and:spirtitually. Thas paper holds to the New Tertament as containing an accuraie record of the life and teaching of Jesus Christ and of inhs Apostles. It proposes, therefore, the Son of the fiving Gox, to look upon this the son of the ing all their manifold, everworld of mien in al cheir manifold, everthe medium of Christ's life and word, with the the medium of Christ's mife and word, with the assurance inat Chereia will be found the goiden trificult; and tend increasingly to the completer realization of "peace on earth and good pill among mien"

The Casadiad Eivakiellsi mantains that there is ro practicable rias media betwiet the rejection of the New Testament as an authortialive record, and the denial of jesus of Nazareth as 2 Divine Lord. This Joumal will therefore persistently insist that the New Teslament must be accepted by all who profess to be Christians as an infallible rule of faith and practice, not as a mere ethical guide. inso far ar ucc can see the trueness and fitieess of its teaching. And that with Yegard to ordinances which have in themselves -no necessary connection with moral and spiritual culture, as well 2 in in reference to those matters which at presint are eatirely begond our ken, it is ours reverentlj to believe, devoatly to obey.

## Our Educational Interests.*

JOHN A. MCKLLLOP.
The subject assigned to me is one of reat importance in the present period of the kistory of the Disciples in Canada. No doubt each of us present will acknowledge the truth of the state ment that it is important, and will agree with those who prepared the subjects in giving it a chief place among the subjects worthy of discussion at the meeting. You will notuce that Bro. Fowler and Bro. Stafford will treat this subject specifically, while it has fallen to my lot to treat it generally. I only wish it had fallen into abler hands.

In the first place I would briefly remind jou that the originators and founders of the Disciples, thuse who placed themselves in the van and forefront of the movement for the restoration of the primitive order of worship, were men who were no: willy caucated themselves, but believed in educaung and training up men who would te ready and able to carry onward the work after they would be removed from the leadership

Altxander Campbell was a man naturally endowed with a giant intellect; which was carefully developed and trained so as to enable him in ruper years to become the champion of Christianity against the attacks of Ouen, the champion of the true Christian religion against the assaults of the Catholic hierarchy behind Bishop Purcell. His fame as a scholar made it far easier for those following him to confidently press his viets upon the people, and no little credit for the growth and spread of the Disciples as a people is due to the fact that-their founder was an educated man. Not only was he an educated man, but he believed in educating the people as well He did not believe the Bible should be a sealed book, he did not wish it in be teitered under lock and key on a pulpit or in a cloister. He did not believe that its principles, as he undersiood trem, should be run into cast-iron moulds, called "Articles," nor that his followers should subscribe their beliel in them. He did not be

- A paper read at the Western District Convention, Ridgeloun, O.t. 完, 1806 .
lieve that the peuple shuuld unls ie:arn their Bible as they would hear it second. hand from priest or preacher. He be. ' lieved that, as in times of old, the, ti common penple would gladly hear the , our man spake if they would get the upp ir tunity; and in order to acheeve this end'be established the nucleus of what became afterward Bethany Collegethe Nima Mater of so many distinguished men among us. His purpose was to educate a band of men filled with his spirit, enthused with his real, and trained under his guidance, the better to propagate anew those princi ples from which the religious world had so far wandered, to point out to the people, not Calvin, or Luther, or Wesley, or any other great or good man, but Christ, the head of the church.

But that was not only the sprit of the founder but also of his successors, and thus we find in the United States the Disciples are alive to the work of education. Splendid colleges for the work of teaching the young preachers of the Word the meaning of the Scriptures, training them for the work of the ministry and the edification of the body of Christ. Thus we see the Bible Cullege of Kentucks University sending out year by year recruits for the Master's service, and we see the number of Disciples very large and always increasing. We have Butler University in Indiana, and behold Indiana is falling rapidly in line for the truth. Drake University in Lowa tells the same story of an army of young men yearly going forth to win their State for the pure truth of the Gospel. And so also of Hiram College in Ohio, and nearly every State we find, wherever the cause is prospering best, near by we find a flourishing school for training the young men for service in the Master's kingdom.
But folloring out this line of though t our early pioneers in Ontario were men who studied deeply for wisdom. Bros. Sinctair, Sheppard, Kilgour, Anderson and many others whose names are well worthy to be mentioned with these, many of whom hav crossed the flood, the few drawing near the close of well
spent lives, all of these were intelligent
students of the Wurd of Gud, and were. able also to defend the truths contained therein against all assaults. We sometumes think our task is arduous, that out work is unappreciated, but when we look back at the enetgy, the unciring unselfistiness, the herculean tasks, and the martyr like patuence of these early exponents of primitive Christianity in Canada, we take courage. They have nearly all passed away, the fen that itmain ate neating the sun et of their lives. Though their way has becon roligh, their sky overcast with ciouds, their trials many, their burdens heavy, yet may they as they near the great divide, find their trus: in their Redeemer stronger, their burdens lighter, their trial: easy and their faith brighter, so that they may pass triumphantly thruugh the valley of the shadow of death and meet again in the blessed company of redeemed spirits ${ }_{2}$ where they will praise (iod throughout the endless ages of eternits.
(a) In edưcated ministry then is necessary for many reasons.

1. Yor the spread of the New Testament Christianty among people that know it not. In these days of education it is amaing to know how many people are too careless or too indifferent to pay any attention to the clams of Christianity at all, as it stands revealed in the New Testament. The minister who could successfully reach such a people must be educated thoroughly in the " Gospel," and be able to present it straight and plain, that " the way faring man, though a simple tun, should not err therein."
2. Co meet successfully the sectar ian opposition with which we are on all sides surrounded. There is no use denying the fact that many other bodies regard the Disciples as, to a certain extent, hostile to them. Their claim and teaching for unity have often been construed into. a deciaratlon of hostrity. The different religrous bodies have so figured it out as to "meum" and 'tuum," that they almost now seem only desirous of holding their own and the families of their own and are afraid: sometimes that they may be caught caking away the rightful property of some other denomination. They have
(Continued on page 5.)

## My Neighbor?

Who is my neighbor? Is it he Whose dwelling stands where I can see His daily walk from my abode And how he fares along life's road?
Or, is the with whom I meet Around the farm or on the street, Whose work and walk in life are such That we are often brought in touch?
Or, has the saddening shade of sin Made all the world so much akin That every man I meet can claim A perfect right to bear the name?

No, many prople fail to be A neighbor true and tried to me, For sin unshunned bequeaths à stain As lasting as the brand of Cain.

But I can love my fellowmen, And be a neighbor true to them, For since God's love in me began, He bids me neighbor every man. Otro J. Bulfin.

## Look Upward.

Keep looking ever onward, It will shorten life's dull way; Leave past things far behind you, And ghosts of former days; Make life a real, tue, living For higher, nobler things,
It is just so much the sweeter, As to others help you bring.
Keep looking ever upzuardYou'll forgut the rugged path,
And the bright, blue sky above you A greater glory hath.
No use looking downward On the sordid things of life, It will only daunt your coürage, And yoy'll falter in its strife.
Keep looking ever homectard,
It will make your cares seem light,
And all trials seem but trivial,
With heavenly things in sight.
Why fret o'er earthly treasure When a Father owneth all?
Think you He torgets His childrenHe, who notes the sparrow's fall?
Keep looking ever Heaienward, For there our home shall be, If only front earth's fetters

We have strength to struggle iree, And they luse their hold upon us As we heavenward march along, With a cheerful face uplifted. And within our hearts a song. G. H.

## Sore or Salve, Which ?

aNiNa b. BRadidiy.
Every school-buy remembers the story of Tom Sawyer, bribing others to do his work by promising to show them his sore toe.
There are Tom Sawyers everywhere. They come as mendicants to our door, they meet us in the social, business and pulitical wuild. We step intu the sanctuary, and lu: he is there: Not only is he within the pew and aisles, but he is standing within the-alter rail
ing, and his hand is on the Word of God. Everywhere some one can be found with an ugly sore, which he is constantly exhibiting for our delectation.

We open our papers-our religious papers, I mean, our secular papers have learned how to keep their sores concealed-and often the first thing that greets us is some oid.time, running sore. A doubt has entered the heart of some scribe, or of some Christian who is not timid about "speaking in meeting," or perhaps it is the preacher; and this doubt grows and spreads until it festers. We are called to gaze upon it until some of the putrifying corruption oozes out upon us, touches some exposed part, and after a while we tos have a "hurt" which we are not loth to exhibit.
Some one has not treated us with that profound consideration which we feel is our due, and we insist upon holding up our ugly litule sore pride to every one we meet, until we and our plaint become objects of special detestation to all.

Now, here I believe we make a sad mistake. The world don't need to look upon sores. The truth is, the dear old world has abundant wounds of its own which we should help it to heal, instead of forcing it to gaze upon ours. I deem the better plan would be, if we must bring the subject of sores before the people, to present the healing salve.
"Oh, I have such a bad sore!" said my little neighbor to his friend.
"Have you?" said the little host, with a sweet cheery sympathy, which in itself was healing, "then we have something that can cure you." And quickly the remedy was spread over the wound, and no more complaint was heard.

All unconsciously these two children represented the two great classes of humanity-those who nurse sores and are willing to show them, and those whom are never without the healing salve, and are willing to apply it.

I have been thinking that it might be a good thing if you and I would make up our minds not to have any more " sore toes ;" or if some heavy, rough foot does' tread upon us and create the sore, let us at least keep it well covered and hid from view.
When I begin to doubt whether God really does answer prayer or not, instead of publishing that doubt to the world, is might prove quite as comforting to some weak samit for me to look back over my past, and .ead aloud frum those pages where every thing seems to affirm that God really had heard and answered my petitions.

Ali spiritual conditions are, more or less, contagious. When I read your song of rejoicing, because you are so sure that the Lord is good, and that His mercy will endure forever, then I can't help feeling the old questioning doubs in my heart give way to glad expectancy, and I, too, feel more eager to trust my Father's luving care. And when I write a moaning plaint about this world being a howling wilderness, and everybody in it being selfish deceivers, and of how thickly the shadows lie on every hearth, and wonder, "after all, is life worth living?"-why, I wouldn't be nne bit surprised if some poor weary toiler should suddenly feel her way grow darker, and find her burdens pressing more heavily about her.

Oh, friends, there is so much of God's glad sunshine in the world ; if you and I can do nothing better, let us at least get out of the way, and not obstruct its falling beams.

But we can all do more than this. To every one of us there has been entrusted a little bit of healing salve, which possesses the strange property of becoming many times multiplied by using, be will disappear entirely when kept too long concealed.
Iet us hide the sores, but freely use the salve.:

## Ottawa C. E. Convention.

The Interprovincial Christiar Endeavor Convention, held at Ottawa, Oct. 6.9, may be pronounced to have been a great success. Ontario and Quebec furnished nearly all the detegates, there being but a few from the remoter parts of the Dominion. The programme was excellent, and almost without exception well carried out. There were some addresses of quite superior merit. The formation of a Canadian Counci! uf Christian Endeavor was a notable and significant incident of the Convention. It is another sign of the growing spirtt of Canadian nationality that is seeking expression. in so snany ways at present.
Ottawa is taking on the appearance of a capital. It has improved very much in the last 2.3 years. It is about time for the other cities in Ontario to stop laughing at Ottawa. The Dominion capital is all righ. Ottawa has many buildings, in addition to the Patliament and Departmental buildings, which are quite:up to the standard of the large crty. We.predict great things for "Bytown." We do not know whether Rideau Hall is wuhin or just without the precincts of the city of Ottawa, but we have a very well defined opmion as to the style of that
conglomeration and aggregation of structures called Rideau Hall. It is difficult to believe that the GovernorsGeneral of Canada have been occupying the combination for years. The whole outfit should be blown up, due notice having been given, so that all valuable persons and property might beforehand be removed. Canada should provide a decent--yea, a splendid residence for her Governor-General. The grounds attached to the Hall are magnificent by nature, and capable of any desired degree of beautification. When times improve, the Dommion Government should project a new Rideau Hall.

As Parliament prorogued on the afternoon of Monday, Oct. 5, the first contingent of Christian Endeavorers to reach Ottawa were unable to see their law-makers in their seats. But the seats were there, and in the House of Commons chamber the visitor could find the Premier's place and that of the leader of the Opposition, and all the rest, in fact, inasmuch as the name of each member is attached to his desk. The Senate Chamber is much finer than that of the House of Commonsthe one a drawing-room, the other a workshop. The Senate might do a little work, too, seeing that it is so well provided for. The Parliamentary Library is an elegant apartment-the most attractive spot in Ottawa to the student.
The next Ontario C. E. Convention is to be held in St. Thomas in 1897. Hamilton is to have it in 1898 , and in 1899 it is proposed to have a Dominion. Convention in Montreal. Bro. W. W. Coulter, of St. Thomas, was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Ontario Union. He will well represent. the Disciples.

## Supported by Promihent Mens

 Throughout the Dominion.Edward J. Jarvers, Real Estate Broker, 63 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada: "I have much pleasure in testrfying to the benefits I have received from using K. D: C. White II do not believe in "cure alls," underall circumstances It can confidently recommend it for indigestion. I know of others who have also tried itwith satisfaction.
I met an old acquaintance, and in. comparing notes I'said that Indigestion was my only trouble; he replied that he had suffered from the same thing: for over thirty years ;.I satd that I had a. specific jIIadviseu him to try K. D. C. he said it was his specific and we shook. hands and agreed to give K. D. C. our support.
It is worthy of your support,. and isthe sure support ol. the Dyspeptic.

## Abiding Influence.

It was a striking remark of a dying man, whose life had been, alas! but poorly spent: "Oh, that my influence could be gathered up and buried with me!" It could not be. . The man's influence survives him ; it still lives, is still working on; and will live and work for days to come. He could not, when he came to die and. saiw how sad and deleterious his influence had been, put forth his dying hand and arrest that influence. It was too late; he had put in motion an agency which he was allogether powerless to arrest. His body could be shrouried and coffined, and buried out of sight, but not his influence ; and for that, alas ! corrupt and deadly as it is, there is no shroud, no burial. It walks the earth like a pesti-lence-like the angel of death, and will walk till the hand of God arrests and chains it.

Let us be careful what influence ve leave bshind us. For goud or for evil we shall and must live and act, on the earth, after our bodies have relurned to dust. The grave, even so far as this world is concerned, is not the end of us. In the nature of things it cannot be. We are, every one of us, doing that every day, ever) hour, which will survive us, and which will affect, for good or for evil, those who come after us. There is nothing we are nore prone to forget and disregard than our influence upon wothers; yet there is nothing we should more dread -there is nothing for which we must hereafter give a more solemn account. -Christian Wori.
" Wouldn't Marry a Mechanic."
A young man began visiting a young woman, and appecared to be well pleased with her company. One evening he called when it was quite late, which led the young lady to inquire mhere he had been.
"I had to work to-night."
"What! do you zoork for a living?" she inquired in astonishment.
"Certainly," replied the young man "I am a mechanic."
"I dislike the name of mechanic," and she turned up her pretty nose.

That was the last time the young man visited the young woman. He is now a wealthy man, and bas ore of the best women in the country for his wife. The lady who disliked" "the name of mechanic" is now the wife of a miserable sot, 2 regular pagrant about grog-shops, and the soft, yerdant, and miserable girl is obliged to take in washing to support herself ạ̣d children

Do you dislike the name of mechanic
-you whose brothers are nothing but well-dressed loaters:

We pity any girl who has so lutle brains, who is so green and so soft,'as to think less of a young man because he is a mechanic-as the Son of God himself was.: Those girls who despise young men who wurk for a living, are likely to be menials to some of them themaclies when adversity has humbled their pride, and experience has given them common sense.

## Two Types of Christian Womanhood.

There are two Christian women. We know them both. They are good, true and faithful, each in her sphere. One attends conventions, nlakes missionary addresses, :nanages societies, and collectsa vast amount of money formission. aryard church enterprises. She is doing a great work for Gud and humanity, and many heathen homes are transformed through her labors. I know another woman, timid and shrinking from public gaze. You never see her name among the delegates to religious conventions, nor sce an account of an able paper that she has read before some religious body, for the simple reason that she hasn't read any papers; but I have met her many a time by the sick-bed of the yoor and destitute, sitting up with the sick who had no friends, night after night, and out of her own slender means providing food for the huagry, medıcine for the sick, clothing for the balf-naked children. No one except her pastor knew anything of it, yet she also was doing a great work for God and humanity.-Alabama Christ. ian Advocate.

## The Young Man's Book.

The Bible is a young man's own book It denounces vice without feeding a dangèrous curiosity. It dignifies virtue, not as a means of getting on, but as success and happiness now; and, best of all, it gives the young man the one exclusive way in which vice is van. quished and virtue attained. It lifts up Christ. It invites to the cross. It offers the new heart and the right spirit. It penetrates the disguis.s of elegant sin, and exposes the sophistry of cultivated iniquity. It flashed its revealing rays upnn the opening abyss to which the tempter leads. It unmasks the vol. uptuous angel of light, and shows the malicious fiend. Into the scale against the "pleasures of $\sin$ for a season," it throws the "peace of God," and "pleasures for evermore."-Dr. Tohn Hall.

Cures "Cures talk" in favor
of IIod's Sarsaparilla,
as for no other medicine. Its genat cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of gratoful men and women, conatitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They hare won the confldence of the people; have given Hood's Sarseparilia the largent sales in tho worid, and have mado neceseiry for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood'a Sersaparilla is known by the cures it has made-cures of acrofula, salt rheum and oczema, curee of rheumatism, nouralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepain, liver


## Sarsaparilla

Is tho best-in tact the One True Blood Purisce Hood's Pills cure, liver sils; easy to

## Salaries of Rulers.

The King of Bavaria recerves $\$ 1,412,000$.
The King of Saxony has a salary of \$750,000 a year.

The King of Italy receives $\$ 2,858$, 000 as a salary, and $\$ 180,000$ for his family.

The President of the United States gets $\$ 50,000$ per annum, house rental and expenses thereof.

The King of Spain receives $\$ 1,400$, 000 a year, and $\$ 600,000$ for expenses, making a total of $\$ 2,000,000$.

The Emperor of Austria manages to make both ends meet with an annual allowance of $\$ 3$ i§75;coo.

His Majesiy of Portugal, in consideration of the size of his kingdom, contents himself with $\$ 635,4402$ year.

The King of Greece has a salary of $\$ 260,000$ a year, and receives $\$ 60,000$ besides.

The annual salary of the Queen of England is $\$ 1,250,000$. The Prince of Wales gets $\$ 200,000$; the rest of the royal family the same.

Don't Jobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away,
Is the truthful, starting title of a bouk about No-To-Bıc, the harmless, guaranteed tobacro habit cure that braces up nicotınized nerves, elıminates the nicotine poisun, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No To-Bac is șold under guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free, Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul strect, Montreal.

## Church ${ }^{\text {Directory. }}$

Any cungrega ion of IIbuipizs of Christ Ithat has in its membership ten (10) paid-up subscribers tothe Canablan Evingelist,mas have free, upon application, a church notice, after the model of ithose below.

ONTAKIO.
Hamit.ron. - Church, corner of Catheart and Wilson Streets.

Lurd's Day Services:
Public worship, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 8:15 p. m .
Prayer-mecting, Wednesday evening at 8.
Strangers and visitors to the city are always welcomic.

Toronto.-Cecil Street (near Spadina Are, W. J. Lhamon, 435 E.c.... Ave., Minister. Services:
Sunday, 11 a. m., 7 p. m.; Sunday School, 3 p. ill.; Junior Endeavor, 4.15 3 p. in.; ; junior Endeavar, 4.15
p. m.; Senior Enileavor, 8.15 p. m.
Weilnesday, Prayer-meeting, 8 p. m.
Friday, Teachers' Meeting, $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.
All are cordially invited to the-e services.
St. Thomas-Church, corner ol Railway and Elizabeth streets.
L.ov's Day Sersices.

Pul lic worship, 11 a.m. and 7 p. m. Mission Sunday.school, 9.30 a. m., Junior E. Society, to. 20 at lin . Sundai schiool, 3.p. pm . Wedursday evening Prayer-mecting, 8 p.m. C. E. S ciety, Fritay; 8 p. in. Strangers wele wime to all serv ces.
W. D. Ci nsinemam, Pastor. Residence, 43 Muchell St.
Lownon.- Elizaberh Strict Church.
Sunday Services:
ioa. m., Prayer Meeting. 11 a. m., Preaching Service. 2:30 w. m., Sunday school. p. m., Preaching Service.

Monday, 8 p. m. . C. E. Prayer Meeting: Tuerday, $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$, Tiachers' Mecting. Thurs day, 8 p. m., Prayer Meeting. Saturdaj, 2:30 p. m., Mission Band.
Seats Frec. All Welcome.
Geo. Fowlpr, Pastor,
Residence, 376 Lyle St.
Guel.ph-Bridge Street Church.
Sercires:
Sunday, 11 a.in., 7 p.in. Sunday-sclood, 2.55 ; Junior Endeavor, 4 p.m.; Sen 2.55: Junior Ende
Endeavor, 8 p.m.

Prayer-meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Auxiliary, once each month.
J. B. Yager, Minister.

Residence, Queen St., near Palmer St.
Bowmanvinie.-Church, comer of Church and Temperance Streets. L.ond's Day Services.

Young Mra's Prayer Mecting, 10 a. mas; Putlic Worship, it a. m. and 7 p. m.; Suix. day-school, 2.30 p. m.
Y. P. S. C. E., 8.15 p. m. Monday ; Prayer Meeting, Thursday evening at $80^{\circ} \mathrm{cl}$.ck.
The seats are free and everybody is welcome.
R. A. Burkiss, Minister.

Residence, Cor. Concession St. and Beech Are.
THEY ALL READ IT.
Thoughtfuly and at Leisure. While anjoying the evening at home they 'arn ard. acan the eight peges of of theic piases:

## C. E Prayer-Mecting Notes.

## geo. Fowler.

Oct. 25.-My favorite Proverb, and why.-Prov. ii. i.g. (A memory meeting suggested.)
The book of Proverbs is the book of wisdom. This broad word covers not merely an acquisition of facts, that is knowledge, but an application of them to all the relations of life. It is the science of best living in every respect. Nothing is more needed; no:hing should be more welcomed; noth ing is more persistently and kindly offered. 'I will pour out my spirit,' $m y$ whole mind, 'unto you.' It is the spint of wisdom, and leads gently and luminously into all revealed truth."

Proverbs are the thoughts of the age crystaltized into apothegms. They are burrs that stick and cling to the mind. Many rontain much truth, and many of the most common contain much error. This is not so with the Book of Proverbs-a book too much neglected.
"The Proverbs are supreme moral riches. We find in them what the wisest men of ancient tumes have proved to be the truth in ti.le most practical aspects of life. When they speak of sin and penalty, they not oniy propound a philosophy, but they record a personal and general experience. When they praise understanding, they can support their commendation by the largest indebtedness to its guidance and protection. When they say the fear of the lord is the beginning of knowledge, they say in effect that, having tried every other form of socalled wisdom, they have been brought to the conclusion that only he is wise who puts his trust in the living God, arid obeys the will of Heaven."

Do not forget to come prepared to give your favorite proverb and the reason why. This can be made a most profitable and interesting meeting. Do not be afratd to spend a little time in preparation.
Nov. 1.-The blessedness of entire surrender to (iod.-John xv. I-Io.
"l am the vine, and my Father is the husbandman." These are the words of Jesus. Many striking metaphors the Saviour uses concerning Himself, but none more beautiful or expressive than this, "I am the vine.' He is the good and faithful shepherd, that so carefully and lovingly watches and protects the sheep, leading them beside still waters and pastures green; He is the bread of life, which must be eaten; the water of life, of which we must drink, if we woujd have life eternal: He is the lamb of Cod that
was slain, and the Lion of the tribe of ${ }^{\text {f }}$ ludah; He is the way, the truth and the life, and the resurrection and the life; but nowhere is our relation to Him so close and abiding, so necessary and depending, as in the vine and the branches. We are in Him and He in us. His life is out life. His life's blood our life's blood We are made partakers of the divine nature. God descended into humanity, that humanity migh: be exalted to God. There is no separation of our life from the Christ life. "I live," said Paul, " yet not I, but Christ liveth in me."
If we would be fruit-bearing Chris. tians we must have vital union with the vine, and if we would have our fruit brought to perfection our relation 10 the vine must be perfect and healtiful. "Herein is my Father glorified that ye bear much fruit; and so shall ye be my disciples."
There is no life so miserable as a half-hearted one. There is no life so happy as one entirely surrendered to the will of God. It is then that He is able to use us in the advancement of His work on earth. It is then that we enjoy the Christian life. "These things have I spoken unio jou, that my juy may be in sou, and that your joy may be fulfilled."
" $O$, the bitter shame and sorrow
That a time should ever be

## When I let the Saviour's pity

Plead in vain and proudly answered
' All of self and none of Thee.'"
" Higher than the highest heavens.
Deeper than the deepest sea,
Lord, at last thy love hath conquered,
Grant me now my soul's desire,
' None of self, but all of Thee."

## The Western District Meeting.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found 2 report copied from the St. Thomas Journal of the District Meeting, held Ridgetown, Oct. 15, 16. It was a real good meeting. Everybody enjoyed :t. Some who had netar been ai such a meeting before declared their purpose to attend all District Meetings hereafter.
It was not only an enjoyable meeting, but a very useful one too. The programme was well carried out--1ot many absentees. Bro. Cunningham was a capital chairman, and Sister McClurg an efficient secretary. The papers read and adiresses deliveried would have done credit to a larger assembly. The interest taken in the subjects treated was evinced by the large number who participated in their discussion. Many questions were placed in the question box, and so far as we recollect all were of a practical nature.

## Constipation

Cousen fully hatis the alckness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels

gestuon, bad taste, costod $\quad D=?$ corgue, slick beadache, tocombis. etc. Hood's P1us cure constipation and all its
resilts, canily and it Prin:red by C. I. Hood so Coc. Alldrugetsts. The only Pills to take ith Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Ridgetown people took great interest in the Convention, and they were most attentive ${ }^{1}$ their guests. The visitors were loud in their praise of the hosputality of the Ridgetown church. The opinion was quite freely expressed that they could entertain the Annual Meeting of the Co-operation. Those who had never been in that section before were quite taken up with the town and country round about, and truth to tell, there are worse parts of Ontario. But it was putuful to see so many fine apples gaing to waste Barrels and barrels of number one apples that will never be gathered. What a shame that there is no way of distributing the bounties of Prowidence!

But to return to the Convention, we would take this occasion to strongly recommend our brethren in other parts of the Province to organize District Meetings. A couple of days spent logether once a year by representatives of contiguous churches would certainly have a stimulating and beneficial effect. It would develop the feeling of common interest and common responsibulity. Meetings for free and friendly conference would help much in the way of preserving "the unity of the Spirt in the bond of peace." There is no special difficulty in organizing a district in the simple way in which the Disciples have done in the west. The local-talent may be ample to produce an interesting programme, and the expense connected with the meeting need not be great.

Havea holy detestation for profanity. The mother of John Quincy Adams said, in a letter to him, written when he was only twelve years old, "I. would rather see you laid in your grave than grow up a profane and graceless boy." -Selected.

## For Sale.

Any one requiring a quantity of "Sacred Songs and Solos with Standard Hymns Comtined" $75^{\circ}$ pieces, compiled and sung by Ira D. Sankey, will get a good bargain by writing to the Editor of this paper at once.

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## (Concluded from page one.)

 even suggested this principle in dividing up the heathen nations to be Christianized. But it will not work theic so well. We need an educated ministry to point the people back past Conferericis and Synods and Bishops and Presbyters, past Priest and Pope to the Christ the head of the church.3. To successfully combat infidelity and secularism.
There never was a time when infidelity and secularism were more blatant than at present. In the past the Disciples have always been ready to meet the chanpions of infidelity. It was Campbell who met and vanquished the great Owen in that remarkable debate which stirred all the great minds of two continents. Clark Braden was another gifted scholar who met and repeatedly vanquished the apostles of secularism. And not many years ago in our own country when the great infidel orator, Underwood, made his fierce attack on the Bible and religion in the town of Aylmer, where young men crowded nightly to hear nim demolish his opponents, and amid the cheers of his newly made converts, silence all the arguments advanced by the weak-kneed defenders of Christianily, then it was that O. A. Burgess, late President of Butler University, with the pebble of truth from the word of God, like David of old, smote him such a blow that the cause of infidelity has never recovered in that neighbgrhood. It is to produce such men as those that we must have an educated ministry.
4. We have many Bublical precedents for the education of our young teachers.
Moses was forty years under sraining in the wilderness before he was ready to carty on God's work.
Solonion was under the tuition of Nathan the prophet to the time he be came king.
Elisha was a pupil of Elijah; and the young men of Judah who aspired to be teachers, attended the schools of the prophets.
Jesus himself had His apostles for three years, daily teaching and instructing them for their life-work.

Paul was well taught in the philosophy and idolatry of the Grecians, the bistory and literature of the Roman:, and the religion of Judaism, long before he becanee the great proclaimer of a crucified and risen Lord.
Timothy was well instructed by stood. "God moves in a mysterious Paul. He had known from his mother /way His wonders to perform." We and grandmother, even from boyhood, often marvel xhy we should pray for a the truths of the Gospel, and these given cause $u$ object, but reason, gives same to ths he was cemmissioned by Paul to comisit to faithful men; who
would teach others also. This is the true "apostolic succession." It is a spiritual succession-an earnest application of the true principles of Christianity as taught in the New Testa. ment.
(b) This educated ministry being necessary, in order that our work in Ontario should not suffer, how best may we obtain it? We need-

## I. A good college.

2. A loyal support from the brotherhood, morally and financially.
3. An Endowment Fund, if passible.

In order to have a good college we should have (1) a'good building and grounds, free from debt, and (2) an efficient principal and staff.
I would say that the possibility of the first of these requisites is on the eve of becoming a probability. Of that, however, Bro. Fowler may tell you this afternoon.
In regard to the second item, I would say, froma my own experience in one of the largest and best schools of our brotherhood, I do not think it unbecoming in me to give it as my opinion that in Bro. Fowler we have a most excellent man for principal. I will not enlarge on his special talents in that line, as Bro. Fowler's modesty forbids it, and it would be only superfluous in me to do so. I will simply say that he is adapted for it, both by experience and by qualification. His reputation for erudition and scholarship has passed beyond the bounds of his own country.
The loyal support of the brother hood means that every member of the churches should consider the college, to a certain extent, as dependent on themselves. Each member must have the sense or feeling of individual proprietorship. It is not that it is to be the especial charge of some wealthy church, or of some generous.hearted brethren, but the weight of responsibility must be shared proportionately by all. It is not the large contribu: tions from the few, but the small col lections from the many, that are required. We see this exemplified in the foreign mission field, where it is the small sunis from all the churches that tend to roll up the amount necessary for carrying on the great work in heathendom. It needs your sympathy and your prayers also. it needs a moral support as well as a financial one. The government of the Great
Creator is still somewhat misunder us no response. Away beyond reason,
swer, "The prayers of the righteous avail much." Human reason would upbraid Moses for the dart he took in the battle with the Amalekites, but in the light of God's truth revealed we all must adinit that Moses was a greater factor in achieving the victory than Joshua, for briefly and laconically we are told, while the hands of Moses were held up in prayer Joshua prevailed, and when he ceased praying Amalek prevailed. By our words of sympathy, by our prayers for success, by our gifis of love, we can ussist in this work.
Let us then be up and doing. The work at last is being crystallized in our midst. Let us, having put our hands to the plow, not turn again backward, but let us, like Elisha of old, who followed in the footsteps of Elijah-let us, I say, follow the examples of our leaders and stand by the school, knowing that, with God's blessing on our tabors, it will be but as bread cast upon the waters, which we will find after many days.
Now is our opportunity. Go ye up and possess the land. If we fail God will, as He did in former times, raise up a people worthier than we, who will carry on this great and good work. The day .s far spent, let us work while it is yet day, for the night cometh wherein no man can work.

## erhurch Rews.

Rodiey, Oct. 19.-One young man made the gond confession yesterday morning, and was baptized in the lake in the evening. $\qquad$ T. L. Fowler.

Lоно.- In the special meetungs being carried on in Lobo by Bro. W. D. Cunningham, fourteen had been added to the church up to Oct. 13 .
London.—Bro. T. L. Fowler is to preach at the anniversary services in London, Oct. 25.

Inwoon --Bro. E. Stafford began an appointment at Inwood, Oct. 18.

Iona.-Bro. W. D. Cunningham reports interesting meetings at Iona once a month, and expects good results.
St. Thomas.-As the great interest in Lobo required the return of Bro. Cunningham to that place after the Ridgetown Convention, the writer had another delightful day, Oct. 18, with the St. Thomas church. One made the good confession at the inorning sorvice.
G. M.
preached at these points Oct. in and Bre. J. H. Coultard on the 18 th. .
In out recent travels we have heard many good words for the Sunday-school supplies of the Christian Publishing Co., advertised so long in our columns. Our Young Folks is especially praised.

Two remarkably good premium offers are made in the October number of The Church Union for the first tume. A copy of "The Mind of the Master," by Ian Maclaren, and a new "Şelfpronouncing "Bible, each being offered with one year's subscription at a wonderfully low price. The Church Union is published by The Church Union Company, 18 Wall Street, New York.

## Fads in Medicines

There are fads in medicines as in every thing else and a " new thing" frequently selis for a short time simply because it is new. But in medicine, as in nothing else, the people demand and will be satisfied only with positive, absolute merit. The fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has stood its ground against all competition, and its sales have never wavered bu: have remained steadily at the top, demonstrates, beyond any doubt, the intrinsic virtues of this medicine. The new things have come and gone but Hood's Sarsaparilla rests upon the solid foundation of absolute merit and its power to cure, and its sales continue to be the largest in the world.
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In ordering change of address, be sure to give the old post office as well as the new.


As this is the last number of the Canadian Evangelist, it is important that all arrears on subscriptions should be paid at once, so that the publisher may be able to meet all his obligations immediately. This season of the year is a good time to close up the business of the paper, as the majority of our subscribers live on farms, and the farmers are marketing their produce. We enclose in this number a bill to each subscriber in arrears, showing the amount due to date. And we kindly, but firmly, urge all who are in our debt to remit at orce if possible. Fractions of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps. We expect every account to be paid, however small. We cannot afford to lose any of them. And, of course, honest people who have been re-iving the paper will not object to paying for it. Every number of the paper costs money, and those who have taken it should pay for it. It will be a great favor if all accounts can be paid in before November 5 th, as after that date it may be necessary for us to place them in other hands for collection. We do not wish to put our friends to any annoyance or expense, but it is our duty to impress upon them the fact that we need avery cent coming to us. and need it NOW. Where more convenient for our friends, the amount due may be handed to the agent in their district.

## Valedictory.

We have decided with this number to rease the publication of the Canadian Evancelist. We have transferred our lists to the Christian Evangelist of St. Louis, Mo., the publishers of which journal have agreed to fill out the unexpired subscriptions on our
list. The Christian Evangelist is one of the best religious papers in the United States. It stands easily in the first rank in our brotherhood, and uur friends one and all will find that we have done them no wrong in thus giving them an opportunity to become acquainted with its numerous and striking merits. The Christian Eranglist will be glad to serve the Disciples in this country in every way in its power. And we doubt not but its efforts will be so well appreciated that many permanent subscribers will be added to its list from these northern regions. Bro. J. H. Garrison, the Editor of the Christian lizangelist, is one of the ablest writers and most experienced journaiists in our ranks, and he has with him a superior edi torial corps. The Christian Eivangelist bears the marks of first-class journalism, and we count ourselves fortunate in taking leave of our readers to be able to introduce them to such good com. pany.

Our connection with the EvangeLIST dates fromi its first number May, 1886. I'en and a half years is quite a period of time even to look back upon. We cannot say that it seems to us but yesterday when the first number of this paper was issued. A hurried survey of the intervening years, with all their incidents relating to the paper, gives one the impression that he is recalling a long space of time. But we need not use up space with wearisome reflections. For good or for evil, the paper has run its course. Its influence great or small we cannot measure. We can only trust that the good has exceeded the evil, and that in the final account it will be found that the Canadian Evancielist was one of the forces which in Canada made for a higher appreciation of the Divine Christ, and truer loyalty to Him .

In laying aside our editorial cares and responsibilities, we almost feel that we are being relieved of a burden which we should never have assumed. For while the Evangelist has brought to us much of gain in the way of goon will, confidence and friendship, financially it has been a loss, and that of no small proportions. But we make no complaints on this latter score. Complaints do not make dollars. And our friends are not responsible for our loss. So far as we have secured and retained the esteem of our readers we rejoice. Wherein we may have proven unworthy of their good opinion, is matter for regret. To our friends who have ac companied us during the whole or a part of our editorial pilgrimage we say, Farewell. Upon the cause which we have feebly, but honestly, sought to
represent and maintain, we invoke the blessing of the L .ord.

## The College.

Having recemly had the opportunity of taking a closer view, than formerly, of the College in St. Thomas, the writer thinks it will not be out of place to devote a little space to it here. And first a little information as to the condition of the College Building enterprise.

The contracts are let, and the excavation tor the foundation is now in progress. It is expected that the bulding will be ready for occupation by the beginning of the second term of this session, Jan. ist, '97. It will furnish accommodation for the growing needs of the College. The apartments generously provided now by the Church are not adequate to meet the requirements of the increasing classes and teachers.

In addition to the teachers heretofore announced, Dr. D. A. McKillop will take charge of a department. The number of students, enrolled so far, is twenty four. Others are expected. The Philomathian Society is a literary, and, at the same time, a religious society. It meets every Monday evening, and has occasionally open meetings in which the public take a lively interest. As an indication of the enthusiasm the members feel for the Society and the College, it - lay be mentioned that one of the menters-Miss Hicks-has composed and set to music a college song. The value of a society for developing the literary and oratorical talent of its nembers is well known, and we are pleased to hear of evident good results from the Society during the past session. No doubt the current session's work will be equally, if not more, beneficial.

Bro. '1. 1. Fowler, the Principal, is 2 very husy man. Besides his work as teacher, he preaches at three different points in Aldboro every Lord's day. He is devoting himself assiduously to
the College, and arranging, as far as possible, to supplement his own efforts through assistants, and so provide the students with ample and competent instruction. The student who wants or expects an easy time need not conse to St. Thomas.

With regard to the Normal Course of which we have repeatedly made favorable mention, we feel fully warranted in renewing our commendation of it, and in again recommending as many of our young people as can to take adyantage of that course for a session, or even for a term. We have conversed with some of those. who took that course last session, and they are
hearty, even ehitlusiasitlc, in their praise 0 : the teacher and the instruction. In the Normal Course this session, special attention is given to Sunday School work-both teaching and management will be discussed, and such hints and directions given as will aid superintendents and teachers in their work. In this sanie department also, lectures will be delivered on the history and philosophy of the Bible. I ast evening (Oct. 13th) we saw twenty-four students listening to, and taking notes of, one of those lectures. We were impressed with th: idea of how many good people have passed to the other shore without having the advantage and pleasure of such information concerning the Bouk of books.

We need scarcely say that our people in St. Thomas are devoted to the College. 'Their observation of its work during the first session has confirmed their conviction as to the value and necessity of such an institution in Ontario. They are satisfied that no other school or College does, or could, take its place. They have taken hold of the building scheme with great cheerfulness and liberality. They desire very much the sympathy and support of their brethren throughout the Province for the College. And they believe that it is being carried on in such a was as to be worthy of the cordial good will, and generous contributions of all the Disciples.
It is entirely reasonable to believe that the College can be made more and more a centre of good influences for our people, and that from it may be expected to graduate sound Cospel preachers, as well as intelligent teach. ers of the Scriptures, and skilful workers in every department of the work of the Church. Holding these convictions we once more invite our brethren to give the claims of the College their sympathetic consideration. It would be well if every church would give 2 collection, and if isolated Disciples wouid send contributions.

## St. Thomas.

It was the privilege of the writer to speak for the church in St. Thomas on Lord's day, Oct. 11. Bro. Cunningham was absent at Lobo, holding "the Oclober meeting;" and in connection therewith a protracted meeting. There were good audiences both morning and evening. 'The attention was so good that the preacher might be tempted to think that he was preaching good sermons. It was to him 2 very pleasant day.

We take occasion to say a wo d or
iwo about the church in. St. Thomas and its work. Our columns have borne testimony to the good wo $k$ carried on by that church, the laige contributions made by il 10 missions, and the number of additions to the menbership if the church since Bro. W. D. Cunningham became its preacher. In this connertion it may be stated that the net increase for the year ending Oct. 1, 1896, was 104 All departments of the church work are, we learn, in a flourishing condition, and all take a deep interest in the College. The Senior Christian Endeavor Suciety has pledged $\$ 100$ to the College buileing, and $\$ 40$ to the current expense fund. A number of the young people are taking the Normal Course, and they all lend a hand in making it pleasant for the students whose homes are outside of St. Thomas.

Hro. Cunningham has very freely acknowledged, as our readers may recollect, the very hearty co-operation he, as preacher, receives from the congregation. We can testify to the esteem and affection which the congregation entertair for Bro. Cunning. hann. They speak of him as energetic efficient, cheerful and generous. The College has no warmer friend, no stronger supporter. He takes an active interest in the work in all parts of the Province.
The St. Thomas church has a very fine Sunday-school. Bro. R. N. Price is the Superintendent. The school is well organized, well ordered, and we doubt not, well taught. The subject of missions-home and foreign-is kept before the scholars every Sunday. The number of adults in attendance mas very notable. Bro. John Campbell has a large class of grown-up people: Bro. Cunningham, of young men, and Bro. Price, of young ladies. The number of scholars enrolled is 287 , and the average attendance is 194.

There is a very lively junior $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{n}}$ deavor Society, with about 100 members, of which Mrs. W. W. Coulter is the superintendent. It meets every Sunday morning at $10: 20$. Among the good works they are interested in are the visitation of the sick and the Home for the Aged and Infirm. They carry with them flowers and good cheer, and when they visit the Home they read the Scriptures and sing hymns. The inmates enjoy greally having the chitdren cone to see them. The Juniors also contribute to the mission funds.

The Ladies' Aid Society and the Auxiliary of the O. C. W. B. M. are not the least of the active forces of this prosperous church. The former is a large contributorto the finances of
the church, and the latter disseninates missionary information and liberaliy supports the work of the O. C. II. B. M.

Altogether, and finally, we would say that the church in it. Thomas furnishes an answer to those who ques. tion whether the Disciples have a future in Ontario, and whether it is possible for them to establish themselves in towns and cities. What has been done, can be done. Intelligent, hopeful, persistent work will bring its reward. Special difficulties in cettan places may defer the day of assured success, but those who have faith in the good cause, relying upon the Lord who never fails to bless His people, will press manfully and hopefully on.

## College Notes.

The Philomathian Society met on Monday evening, Oct. 5 , and reorgan. ized. The following officers were elected: N. D. Wells, President; J. Stewalt, Vice President; Miss J. Miller, Sec. ${ }^{\text {Theas.; N. Johnston, Ass't }}$ Sec.-Treas.; H. E. Stafiord, Critic ; Miss S. Stainsby, Ass't Critic ; J. H. Coultard and D. Dick, Editorial Com.
After a vety appropriate address by our worthy president, some of the older members of the society were called upon to give an account of their stewardship during the six months of evangelistic work in which they have been engaged. All spoke in glowing terms of the work in Ontario.
After singing "Blest be the tie that binds," and prayer by Bro. Stafford, the members of the society proceeded to the home of Sister Kemp, where a hearty reception was tencered to thitieen new members. After a very enjoyable time and a sumptuous meal partaken of, all retired to their respective homes. much enthused over the future prospects of the college.
The society have adopted as colors "White and blue"-white: bow and streamer, with blue streamer on either side.

For college yell we have chosen: Zip, Boom, Bang-Ra, Ra, Ree-Philomathian-C. O. D:
We understand excavation has begun on the site for the new college building.

Opening exercise Monday evening, Oct. 26th.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Com., } & \text { J. H. C. } \\
& \text { D. D. }
\end{array}
$$

St. Thomas, Oct. 6, '96.


## Omnibus.

To our Agents.- We thank you for your assistance in the past. We ask just one more favor of you. Help us to collect the arrears now due us.

Dr. W. A. kelding, of 'lroy, N. Y., proposes to publish his biography at $\$ 1.25$ a volume. We feel confident it will be a most interesung book.
We wish once more to commeid the Standard Sunday.school Hymmal, published by the Standard Publishing Co., Cincmnata, 0 .

According to the estimate made at the District Convention, there are $1 / 31$ Disciples in the Western District of Ontario.

Bro. W. H. Harding, of West Gore, Nova Scotia, is open for an engagement to do evangelistic or pastoral work. Bro. Harding is a gond man, has had cight years' experience, and can fuinish good references.
We should like to publish some of the other excellent papers read at the Kidgetown Convention, but we have not room in this number, and as sor next number-why, there won't be any next number.
We have to stop with number thirtsfive of Bro. A. McLean's letters. We presume the "Circuit of the Globe" will be published in book form, as it well desetves to, be. Then our readers can continue the series to the end.

To Our Exchanges.-We have enjoyed your visits, scanned your pages, and have endeavored at times to gently warn you when you stepped aside from the paths of sound doctrine. We shall now have to get along without you, unless you choose to "deadhead" us for a while for old acquaintance sake.

Our Printers. -Mesits. Griffin \& Kidner, 58 King Willian St., Hamilton, have been our printers for upwards of four years. The exsellence of their work all our readers can bear witness to. It is a pleasure to record here our appreciation of their uniform courtesy and the gentlemanly conduct of their slaff. It is a privilege to do business with such a firm. Anv orders for printing of any kind committed to them will receive prompt attention, and the work will be done in a first-class manner and at reasonable rates.

## Think It Over.

Have you ever heard of a medicine with such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla? Don't you know that

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Hoon's Plul.s assist digestion, 25 c .

## Religions of India.

T'se mis sionaries in India have made converts, principally from the lower caste who have no high fiith of their owin. It is worthy of notice that buth in India and Englated it is the poor who have the gospel preached to them. In India, the practical work which the religion does for its adherents, detertermines its standing anomg the people. The religion, also, takes the place of the many charitable organizations in England which aid and relieve the poor ther. . Until not many years back the religion had to supply the education. In such a country the religion must stand or fall by what it does for the well being of its own people. The three great religions of India are : Mohammedanism, Hinduism and Christianity. It has been said, that in India there is a dense mass of fifty millons of human beings, and the probabolity is that within fifty years these fifty millions will be absorbed into one or other of the higher faiths, and it rests with Christian England whether they are chiclly incorporated into the native religions or into Christianity.
Mohammedanism, although it made extraordinary progress in the past, has not done so well in recent years. The missionartes and adventurers of Mo. bammed who penetrated the swamps and jungles of lower Bengal, found there a population of low castes. This religion came: to these poor people, fishermen, .unters, pirates and low caste tillers of soil, as a revelation from on high. Its missionaries were men of zeal who brought the gospel of the unity of God and the equality of man to a despised and neglected people; ${ }^{*}$ and derived the great mass of it's converts from the poor. It brougit a higher conception of God and a nobler idea of the brotherhood of man. It offered to the teeming low castes of Eastern Bengal, who had sat for ages abject on the outermost pale of the Hindu community, a free entrance into 2 new social organization. In Bombay the Mohammedans belong largely to the merchant classes. But their inability to adapt themselves to our educational system told heavily against them.

In 187 in only ninety-two gazetted appointments were held by Mohamme-
dans aganst six hundred and eighty oneteld by Hindoos. From the open profe:sions they have almost disappearec', for instance-at the beginning of the century nearly the whole of the pleaders of the Calcutta High Court were Mohamme dans, and down to 1838 they numbered about as many as the English and Hindu pleaders put together, but with the introduction of scholastic tests, based on our Indian system of education, the inohammedans fell out of then hereduary profession, and of the two hundred and forty native pleaders admitted from 1852 to 1868, unly une was a Mohammedan.

The one object of the gounc $\mathrm{Hl} \cdot \mathrm{du}$, aside from his home religious training, is i.) get such an education as will prepase him for success in life. But whth the young Mohammedan the seaching of the Mosque nast come befure the lessions of the school. Befone he ts permitted to brgin his secular educa. tion he must ordinarily devore some years to a course of sacred rudiments. Ang din, while the ablest of the Hindoos look forward to the public service or the secular professions, a Mohamme dan fathet uften chonses fur his most promising son the vocation of a relig. ious ma:c of learning. The years which the Hindu student gives to English and mathematics at a government college the Mohammedan devotes in a Madrasa to Arabic and the law and theology of Mohammed. We are told that Hinduism is a soctal organization and religious confederacy. As a social organization it rests on caste. As a religious confederacy it represents the coalition of the cultured faith of the Brahmans with the ruder rites and materialistic beliefs of the more back ward races. To a less elevated thinker it presents the triune conception of the Deity as the creator, preserver, and destroyer. To the materialistic multitude it uffers the infinite phrases of Divine power as objects of adoration, with calon indifference as to whether they are worshipped as symbols of the unseen Godhead, or as bits of tinsel and blocks of nood and stune.
The backward races, outside the pale of Hinduism, set up a Hindu priest and a Hindu goc, and become recogmzed an luw caste Hindoos.
Christianity is not a new relizion in India. Its history in that country dates from a perind of over seven hundred years before the rise of Medineval Hinduism, and a full thousand years hefore any widesprend Indian settlement of Mohammed. Meanwhile the Ruman church had entered the field, with a splendour of devotion and success, which makes us more deeply - lament her in:olerance in the carlier
form of Indian Christianity. The great religious orders of Rome, with the society of Jesus at their head, built up a true native church in India by three centuries of unflagging labors and wisely directed zeal before the heart of England was stirred by the missionary impulse.

During the last of the centuries, while the English conscience was still asleep, the Lutheran church of Europe sent men of power to India. At length England slowly but surely saw her duty and the religious bodes of the great linglish-speaking race. by whatever name they may be known, and in whatever land they may dwell, girded thenselves for a mighty and endunng effort. Although, however, Christianity has a listory in India long before Hinduism or Mohammedanism, yet the historical Christianity in India dif. fered widely from the missionary Christianity of our day. English nis. sionary work practically began in the last year of the last century. It owed its origin to private effort. Three devoted men planted thas mighty English grow:h, and had to labor under shelter of a foreign flag. They established the $m$ idern method of popular educa. thon, founded the present Protestant Indian church, they set up the first steam engine in India, also with its help they introduced the modern manufacture of paper on a large scale. In ten years they translated and printed the bible or parts thereof in thirty-one languages. Although they received help from their friends in England, yet the main part of their funds was carned by their own hands. They built a college which still stands amongst the most splendid struc. tures in India. Frum their central seminary they planted out their converts into the districts, building church. es and supporting pastors chiefly from the profits of their boarding.school, paper-mill and printing-press. They thanked God that dunng their thrityeipht years of labor, they were able to spend more than fifiy thousand dollars of their own substance on his work
After the Charter of 1813 which threw India open to the free commerce of Eugland, many missionaries were semt out. Before 1830 nine missionary budies were at work. In 1881 there were fifty-seven separate missions with 610 stations, in India and Burmah, and as the religion stands or falls by the good it does for its people, Chrssllamy is sull rising and we hope that in a day not far distant that Christianity will be the ruling religion of India. It has done a great deal fur the women of India, rasing their pesstion to a degree unknown by the Hindoos and Mohammedans. When we think of the position of most of the women in India it appeals to us women in this Christian land to send the gospel to them or take i: ourselves. Shall we not do it? Susie Stainsby, St. Thomas.

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## The Disciples

SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION at RIDGETOWN.

Ridgetown, Oct. 15.-The second annual convention of the Western Division of the Disciples of Christ, commenced here at two o'clock p. m. to day. After a short song, a devotional service was conducted.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Rev.IW.D. Cunningham, of St. Thomas, at three o'clock. A hearty welcome was tendered to the delegates by the Ridgetown church, and responded to on behalt of the convention by Rev. A. Sinclair, of lobo. The official printed programme was taken up and reports from Sunday schools (eight in number) were cad, showing the work along that line in a healthy and progressive state.

Reports from Junior E. Societies were called for, but the delegates representing the societies had not arrived. The Credential Comnittee made their report, showing an attendance of 35 delegates, representing 13 churches, only four churches in the district not being represented, but it is expected that they will be before the convention closes. The session then adjourned to meet at 7 p. m.

The evening session was opened at 7:10, with half hour song service and devotional exercises. The president then gave an address which was very interesting, subject, "Why are we herc as a Convention ?" and outlined the circumstances under which $i$ : was organized, the principal thought being, that we want first century principles and nineteenth century methods and love for the Lord that will constrain us to action and consecration. He urged as a concluding thought that every Christian try to win one soul for Christ during the year. Mrs. W. W. Coulter. of St. Thomas, gave an address on Junior Endeavor work, dealing not so much with the principles as the necessity of J. E wurk. Mrs. Coulter is an enthusiast and her remarks were stirring and practicable and listened to with marked attention. A splendid paper on Sur:day school work was read by Miss Maggie Sinclair, of Lobo. The subject was dealt with under the headings: First, the powers and possibilities of the work; stcond, the Sunday school worker's great need, love for Christ ; third, the Sunday school worker's second great need, consecration, surrender thyself to Christ. The àddress and paper were fully discusused, äfter which a 'question box was opened, which brought jut sone pointed questions and replies, which were very
interesting, and enjoyed by all present. The convention adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, under the charge of the C. W. B. M.

Ridgetown, Oct. 17.-The second session of the Disciples of Christ conyention opened with devotional exercises, the Vice-President, Mrs M. Campbell, presiding. Mrs. R. N. Price, of St Thomas, gave an excellent paper on mission work in Ontario. Rev. IV. D. Cunningham was called on to take the chair. A discussion on the paper just read was called for. Several delegates gave their experience on pioneer work done by the Disciples.

Rev. R. IV. Ballah, Aylmer, gave an address on "Systematic Giving." One thought presented was that we cannot give, in one sense, as all belongs to the Lord, and we are only stewards. This address was important and consequently freeiy discussed, many useful suggestion; being made by the delegates. It was suggested that the pastors should state to their charges the amount it would take to meet the expenses of the respective congregations, at least once a year and as the business meetings were not well attended it was also suggested that there be a socia' meeting called at which the finances of the church be discussed and ways and means devised to provide for the same.

Mrs. H. Chatterson, of Harwich, read a comprehensive paper on "Danger Signals." From this paper one could glean that the safest ground was, close altention to the church, and all her appointmeuts. The churches were called on to ascertain how many were doing local mission work. It was found that six were engaged in this work. Among the most active was the Harwich church.
A committee on future work was appinted, as fol'ows : Professor T. L. Fowler, of St. Thomas, convener, associated with him Rev. K. W. Ballah and Hugh McCully.
A mexting of the C. W. B. M. was called at $1: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., and the question of converting the present C. IV. M. B. of Ontario into a Foreign Missionary Board was fully discussed.
The unanimous feeling of the Convention was that a change be not made. It was decided that the body was not in a position to send out another missionary at present.
A paper on the "Educational Interests" was read by Prof. J. A. McKillop, which was full of striking appeals per taining to this work.
Rev. W. D. Cunningham undertook to show the condition of, and the prospects of, the St. Thomas College, and stated that much money went out.of Canada into Educational Institations
that should have been utilized here for that purpose. He stated that the College building is now under way, contracts let for the work, and in the near future would see it fully equipped and in running order.

Reports of Y. P. Sucieties of C. E. were called for. I,ondon, Lobo, St. Thomas, West Lorne, Harwich, Northwood, and No. 9, Harwich, reported.
Reports on the churches by the pastors were given by Revs. Fowler, Sinclair, Ballah and Cunningiam for their respective charges. Written reports from delegates from the churches at I,obo and St. Thomas were given. Ths number of members in the district was tound to be $1,13 \mathrm{I}$. The subject of "Evangelization" was introduced by Neil Sinclaır, of S!. Thomas, and a spirited but frtendly dı. cussion followed. Many advocated the employment of Evangelists, while others did not.
The evening session opened at 7 o'clock, by a young people's social meeting.

Rev. G. Munro, of Hamilton, gave a report of the Ottawa Convention of C. E., describing Ottana as the Washington of Canada. The question of the Model church, temperance reform, Christian citizenship, and other topics yere presented
Prof. 'T. L. Fovler was called on to give an addrers on behalf of the Bible school.

Rev. (Feo. Fowler, of London, addressed the Convention on C. E. work

Report from committee on nomina. tions was read and adopted, the officers for the coming year to be as follows: Rev. W. I). Cunningitam, president ; Hugh McCully, first vice prestdent; 1. McKillop, second vice president ; and Mrs. E. McClurg, secretary and treasurer.

The next Convention will be held at l.obo, the tume to be dccided by the Board.

A query drawer on C. E. work was opened and many helpful suggestions made.
The committee on resolutions made a report that was adopted, in which thanks were tendered to those who had prepared papers given ; for service of the officers, to the committees and the press for their reports. Sympathy was expressed with the work of the Bible school in St. Thomas, and thanks were also expressed to the Ridgetown church for their hospitality.

The convention then adjourned.St. Thomas Journal.

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In company will . Dit. Sin I started from Nankin on a viss to these two places. Chu Clieo is northwest from Nankin, and is furty miles distant. l.u Hoh is northens from Nankin, and is thirty miles from it. Chu Cheo and I.: Hoh are forty miles apart. Mr. llilliams went with us as far as l'ukeo. He preaches here every week in the chapel rented by the mission. We were two hours in crossing the river. The Chinese are never in a hurry. Theirparting words are, "Slowly, slowly, go." It would be as easy to hurry a Court of Chancery as tu hurry a coolic. The animals were goten aboard the fert)-boat with much dititiculty. A rope was tied about the neek and two men pulled on it: another took hol: of the tail ; another still used the whip. They were forced t.) jump up about four feet and then to jump down mo the hold of :the j:. ' They were gotten ashore In it. - .ithe ay. It would be an easy matter ... outd a gangway. This would be a saviang t: thelle and trouble, in say nothone of the comfort of the animals. But thelt ancesturs ded it in this was; and any improvement is out of orde. Tiuly, " the dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty." When a dinge man is diven out of doors io breathe his last on the street : when a drowning man is left to perish unless he can pay some one to rescue him, we need not be surprised if mules and donkeys fare as they do.

Chu Cheo is on the great high road between Nankin and Pekin. Imperial couriers go this way when they bear messages from the Emperor to the Viceroy. This road was once fairly good, but it has been sadly neglected. No waygen could go over it now. We met caravans of donkeys carrying rice and wheat and oil and merchandise. We met wheelbarrows without number, and coolies carrying heary loads, but we did not meet a cart or waggon drawn by horses or oxen or stcam. The bridges are good but narrow Night coming on. we put up at an inn. The place was well supined will ep. ium, but had nemher rice nor tea. We went our in a $\mathbf{t 1}$ a house and got some supprer. WC slep in a large room whth a score or mure of human beings and pigs and dumeys and fiens. There was no leck on the door and no duor to the establishment. We were weary and slept well The lullabies of the donkeys were unnecessary: The fleas insis:ed on escorting us to the nex:
'station, and were loth to leave us then. |heard the gospel, became interested in White in this hotel and on this trip, I it, and swon made the good confession. felt that the shadow had gone on the ! tun dial several mullemiums. We were in the Patrarchal age. The rude plows and harrows and harness, the methods of sowing seed and reaping the harvest. are such as were in use in the days of Abraham. The ox still treads out the corn, or it is beaten out by hand. The farmer throws it upinto the air that the wind may drive away the chaff. The millstone is turned by an ass or by the wife In large towns flint and steel are sold to kindle the fire. Men and women haul boats along the rivers and canals. The next day, a little before noon, we reached Chu Cheo. We sook Mr. and Mrs. Hearnden and Mr. and Mrs. Hunt by surnrise. Their welcome was not the less cordial on that account. This town has a poptrlation of 20,000 , and is the center of a district having a population of $4,000,000$. From this center the mis sionaries evangelize the outlying cities and villages in a district of 5,000 square miles.

That afternoon we left for Yu Ho Tsz, arriving at eight o'clock. Evange list Shi and wife soon had some refreshments on the table. Mrs. Shi wos the first convert at this village. S son after her baptism she determined to build a chapel. Her neighbors heard of her purpose and came to her help. The chapel is a very neat building. It is large enough. She was then a widow. Since that time she married Mr. Shi. He was once a story-teller. He made a living by giving dramatic exhibitions of ancient scenes in Chinese history. Dr. Macklin led him to Christ and urged him to cut lonse from all foreigners and earn his support among his own people. In so doing he wolld convince the Chinese that he did not make a confession of faith in Christ in order that he might eat the church's rice. He preaches in this chapel every day when he is at home. His work is known as far north as P'ekin. Travelers spet.d the night in the village. They hear the bell and stroll in to listen to the message. They hear an eloqeent address from a Chinese. They carry a report of the place and the work to their homes. Early the next morning we went out to apprize the people that , there would be a service in the chapel at cleven o'clock. We called on a man of some local celebrity. Once he was a ierror to the community. He was so harsh and crucl that two wives com. mited sumete. He felt the disgrace so keenly that he made uphis mind to dispose of his projecrty, cut off his tail, enter a nonastery and become a Bud-
dhist monk. While in the village he

Now he is an earnest Christia. He has thirty tenauts on his land. His desire is to lead them all to Christ. He tuld us he had been a great sinner, and had experienced a great deliverance. He had been forgiven much, and he loves much. I spoke and Mr. Hunt interpreted for me. Mr. Saw spoke on the same theme and applited the truth io the hearts and consciences of all pressint. After the service we were invited by Mr. Shi to sit down to dinner. Several neighbors were also invited. It look longer in get the guests seated than to eat the dinner. At one time I feared that they would never sit down. Each one wanted the lowest place. Each one sought to press the other into the seat of honor. At the table each one selected the choicest morsels and, with his own chop. sticks, placed them in the bowl of his neighbor. This was all in accordance with Chinese etiquette. In s mecircles outside of China each one wants the highest seat and desires to have the choicest morsels on his own plate.

Dinner being over, we returned to Chu Cheo. The man from whom the mussion rented the buildings in whict. the missionaries live and work, had invited us on our arrival, to a feast in his house that evening. When the food was ready to be served he came to call us. This man was a Confucianist. He had been a Taiping rebel. He was the only man in Chu Cheo that was willing to help our people when they first went to that place. The rest of the citizen: would not rent their property, and wanted to chase them away. This man sto id by then from the fir-: Say until now He was im. prisoned for his course. Because he was a police official and a man of influence, he was kept in confinement only a few weeks. He is now eighty years old. He has his coffin in his house ready. He shows it to his friends, and tells them proudly that it is a present from his sons. This is not an unusual thing in China. There is no way in which children can better show their love and regard for their parents than in presenting them with a suitable coffin. The feast was fit for a king. The viands were the best the market afforded. The cooking and the service were admirable. One thing was lacking. There were no ladies present. This, too, was in accordance with Chinese notions of propricty. The women of the mission were not invited. The women of the household ate their food in thear own apartments. After the feast we had a service in the el chapel.

## an:20\%.-Chu Cheo and Lu Hoh. (Concluded.)

We spent the next forenoon with the workers, and saw and heard much of the work. The fame thercof has gone out through that whole region. People come from distant towns and villages for medicine for their diseases. We learned some things of special interest. At first the workers could not go out on the streets, or go out on a preaching tour lest some of "the baser sort" should attempt to fire their home. They have no fear on that score now. The presence of a woman is a gieat. help. Men come and $\xi$ ) like birds of pasisige ; women come to make a home. The same is true of a child. The people gathered to see Mabel Hunt. They had seen "men devils" and "women devils," but they had never seen a "baby devil." Her parents were urged not to go to Chu Cheo. Mabel was a better protection than a battery of attillery. The Chinese said, "The gods must love these people, or they would not give them such a beautiful child." The officials heard of Mabel's burthday and made a great feast in honor of the occasion. Mr. Hunt talked to the magistrate and his assistant about the Christian religion. Mrs. Hunt presented the great lady with a cops of the New restament. A house is now in course of erection. The ground was secured on a promise that it should be only one story high. The Confucian temple near by is a law building. It must not be overshadowed

After dinner we started for Lu Huh. We spent the night at an inn about one-third of the way. It was marketday and the village was thronged. We had some difficulty in finding 2 place to sleep. We were packed into 2 small storeroom. Men and donkejs filled all the space without. At one table some men gambled all night. They began before our arrival, and continued atter our departure. In the evening we visited a tea-house and had a service. The villagers crowded about us to see and hear. They climbed upon the tables and wherever there was a plare in stand. Mothers held up their babes that they might catch 2 glimpse of us. They listened atteritively to what we had to say. On the way back we went to an opium den. We saw twenty smoking. It was a pathetic sight. We reached Lu Hoh the next afternoon. This is a solid business town. Many Mohammedans live

here．They are bigoted and sell． satisfied．Thay say they worship the true（jod，and are not idolators．They refrain from pork and from things strangled．We went out on the streets and visited several temples and stores． In the evening the chapel filled．Mr． Saw，Mr．Hearnden and I spoke． We prayed and sang as well．＇Mr．and Mrs．Saw did much good work here and made many friends．Several have told him that they believe，and will soon make the good confession．When they left on their furlough the enemies of the truth said that his Emperor had taken away his button．When Mr． Arnold left for Wuhu some time be－ fore，they said that his Emperor was going to take his head off．They look upon missionaries as political agents of some foreign power．Mr．Saw is never weary in well－doing．He preaches wherever there is a man to hear．He is a delightful traveling companion．

The next day Mr．Saw and I lett tor Nankin．Mr．Hearnden returned to Chu Cheo．We reached the Drum Tower ：hat evening．We were gone a week on this tour．That day we stopped at a teahouse for break－ fast．At a table near us was a school． teacher．He gravely assured us that the Japanese were whipped in the war， and all present confirmed his assertion． He told us that the Black Flags were bound to succeed in Formosa．They had already surrendered．To him all foreigners are alike．He understands the Chinese characters and classics，but nothing else．He kriows no more than an infant of general history，or mathematics，or philosophy，or science． He wears jimmense goggles to make him look wise and dignified．One of this class explained to one of our men the cause of nigh：＂The people live inside the earth．The darkness is caused by the two hemispheres coming together and shutting out the sunlight．＂ We asked him about sin．He indig－ nantly di nied that Chinese sin．That is for outside barbarians．Mr．Saw quoted Confucius against him．He said Confucius lied to teach his fol－ lowers a truth．On the way we wanted to take the picture of a buffalo plowing．The men in the field ob－ jected．A gatling gun would not have scared then more than a kodak．They were afraid we might take something out if thein or put something into them．On almosi every farm were shrines to the earth god．We must have seen thousands of these that week．
The iguorance and poverty of the people are indescribable．These two evils are caused by bad government． Give the Chinese the gospel and free
${ }^{3}$ chools，good roads，railways，conven－ ient markets，modern fatming imple－ ments，flouring mills，and they will be one of the greatest nations on the globe．They have vast resources，but they are not developed．They are taxed and oppressed to support a horde of corrupt officials．The mandarins are greedy cormorants．Once a woman went to a Chinese sage and told him that her husband and two sons had been devoured by lions．He asked her why she did not go to some uther place．She said that，though the lions were numerous，the Government was not oppressive．He turned to his hearers and emphasized the thought that bad government is worse than lions．Give China a good government and her peace will be as a river，and her righteousness as the waves of the sea．

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The Victim Helpless and Unreliable－It Saps the Constitution and Makes One Involuntarily Ask is Lite Worth Liv－ ing．
Firom the Lindsay Post．
It is ai least commendable to bow before the inevitable．But what appears to be inevitable may be delayed or altogether averted．What were con－ sidered necessarily fatal diseases twenty－ five or even ten years ago in many in－ stances are not now placed in that category－thanks to medical and scien． ific skill．Life is sweet．We must either control the netves or they will master us．Hysteria may prove fatal． It renders the person affic ed helpless and unreliable，and casts a continual shadow upon a hitherto bright and cheerful life．It saps the constitution and makes one involuntarily ask，＂Is life worth living ？＂Miss Fanny Wat－ son，daugher of Mr．Henry Watson， living on lot 22，in the township of Sumerville，Victona county，is one of those whose life for years was made miserable from nervous disease．At the age of twelve Miss Watson met with an accident which so seriously affected her nervous system that during the subse－ quent five jear she was subjected to very severe nervous prostration，re－ sulting in convulsions with uncon－ sciousness for three or four hours，at a cime．This condition continued untll March last when she had an increased and prolonged attack by which she was completely prostrated for the space of a fortnight．The disease．so affected the optıc nerve that Miss．Watson was forced to wear glasses．Many remedies were ｜tried but with no avail，and both Miss

Watson and her friends feared that a cure could not be obtained．Ulimately Dr．Williams＇Pink Pills were strungly recommended by varicus friends and the young lady decided to give then a trial．A half dozen boxes were bought， and by the time one box was used there was an improvement in her condition， and before the half dozen boxes were used，Miss Watson was，to use her own words，a different person altogether． Her entire nervous system was rein－ forced to suc＇s an extent that she is now able to dispense with the use of the glasses which previous failing eyesight had made necessary．Miss Watson is now a staunch frıend of Dr．Williams＇ Fink Pills，and says：＂I have pleasure in recommending them to all similarly afficted．＂Rev．1）．Millar，a friend of the family，vouches for the facts above set forth．

Dr．Williams＇Pink Pills create new blood，build up the nerves，and thus drives the disease from the system．In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines have failed，thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among triumphs of modern medical science．The genuine link Pills are sold only in boxes，bearing the full arade mark，＂Dr．Williams＇Pink Pills for Pale People．＂Protect your－ self from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box．

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## (9) bituaries.

Cowans. . IV. P. Cowans died at Bethany; West Va. Sept iSth, 1806. He was the onls brother of Mrs. T. I. Fowler, of St Thomas Wetstend our heartelt sympathy w the sorrowing friends. He left a widow but no children. We take the following paragraph from a local paper:

The death of Sheriff W. P. Cowans, which occurred at his home at Bethany, shortly before 10 a. m., Friday last, was not unexpected to his many friends in this county and elsewhere. He had been seriocsly indisposed for a year or more, most of the time incapacitated for business and a portion of it in hospital, and his demise had come to be only a nu- ${ }^{-s t i o n ~ o f ~ t i m e . ~ H e ~ w a s ~ i n ~ t h e ~}$ $43^{\text {rd }}$ year of his age and a native of the county. He ras from his earliest youth well thought of by his acquantances and as he progressed in manhood his popularity continued. He was honorable in all his dealings, kind hearted and courteous in all his relations, and in his sickness he had the full sympathy of all.

Finere are some persons whom to meet always afterwards gives one a greater courage and hope, as if there were more nobleness and high purpose in the world than one thinks. $-C$. $L$ Bace.

Miss lianny Crosiby, the nymn-writer, is now more than seventy years of age. Alhough she has been blind almost from bith, she is always happy and cheerful. for thirty-iwo years she has been in the employ of a firm in New Bork City. Among the hymons wheh! she has wrilten are "Safe in the arms" of Jesus"; "Rescue the Perishing"; " lesus, Keep Me Near the Cross"; "Come to the Saviour," and "Keep! Thou My Way, O loord."

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