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## " If $y e$ <br> abide in my wird, then are ye truly my disciples."-JEst

Vol X., No. 9.
HAMILTON, SEPT. 2. 1895.

## The Disciple of Christ

Is devoted to the furtherance of the Gospel of Christ. and pleads for the union of all believers in the Lord Jesus in harmony with His own prayer recorded in the serenteenth chapter of John, and on the basis set forth by he Apostle Paul in the following terms: "I therefore, the prisoner in the Lord, beseech you to walk worthily of the calling wherewith ge sere called, with all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, forbearing one another in love; giving diligence to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. There is one body and one Spirit, even as also ye were called in one hope of your calling; one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is over all, and through all, and in all."-Eph. iv. 1.6.

This paper, while not claiming to be what is styled an "orgaa," may be taken as fairly representing the people known as Disciples of Christ in this country.

## Editorial Mlotes.

At the jubilee of Notre Dame Universty of South Bend, Ind., two or three weeks since, Archbishop Ireland, in his address on education, declared himself as being decidedly in favor of our free State schools. Cathulics have generally opposed our pujlic-school system as something dectdedly antiCatholic ; but the Archbishop in his address evinces a spirt of progress and of Americanism in the following that is commendable: "「o anathenatize the State is a wrong and a folly. Would you have the State close its schools and colleries? But in no other manner can the masses recerve an education. Morewver, the State will nut cluse 'ts schools and colleges, and the millions will and must continue to frequent them. Legions of your Cathulic children will be among their pupils; you have no buildings today to accommodate more than one-third of your children, and you scarcely haze teachers for that number. Will you, I ask, censure those who attend State institutions, and in anger withdraw from them all spiritual watchfulness. By so doing, some may reply, we show our special predeliction for the pupils of Catholic institutions. But will you, I ask, dare neglect unto death, wo-thirds of your children in order to save more easily the other third? I will speak my full thought. I roald work yith double energy to make up for theyecessary exclusion of religi in from theprigrammes of State institutions bytetoters all in my prirer to bring in the other manner their pupils under 'tiligious influences, and ruile so doing I would build up, but not in angry protest against the Siate
school, the Christian schoul, and I
would say to parents and to children, thrice blessed are those whose daily mental nutriment is secular and relig. ious knowledge united."-Christian Oracle.
The above words from Mr. ireland still further conform us in the convic toon, that it is not vain to hope that Catholics and Protestants may yet see eje to eye on the Public School question.

The recent murders of missionaries in China, have given rise to a great deal of discussion of the methods and value of foreign missions. The following from Harper's Weekly suits us so well that we give it to our readers in. stead of certain observations we had thought of making here.
It is the opinion of the natural man in his unenlightened state that foreign ? missions are of no use, that the mone; spent to maintain them is thrown away and that the missionaries are wasting thear tume, and might better stay at hume and work. The natural man is apt to judge the usefulness of all enterprises by their capacity to pay an annual cash dividend. Enterprises that pay large cash dividends he thinks well of, and enterprises that don't he sniffs ar.
at.
In

Fureign missiurs seldom pay cash dividends, and very seldom earn the natural man's approval. Tell him that the Chinese are murdering missionaries and he replies that there is no reason why the missionaries should not stay at home, where they wuuld be safe. Being unconverted himself, and having ncither faith nor grace nor expert knowledge, the natural man cannot see the necessity of converting the heathen. It is an axiom with him that missions are a curious extravagarice of deluded enthusiasts and a fiscal imposition.

It is to be hoped that the natural man may happen to read what Minister Denby said in a letter written last March to the Secretary of State about the missionaries in China. Mr. Denby has lived long in China, and knows whereof he speaks, and he says it 15 indisputable that the Chinese are enormously benefited by the labor of the missionaries.
He speaks with enthusiasm of the hospitals, schools, colleges and orphan asylums which the missionaries have started. Of his own kuowledge he says that the missionaries are self sacraficing and devoted, that their influence is beneficial, that they are lead-- converts, and that such cunverts are; mentally benefited by conversion.

He says that Protestant and Cathulic missionaries from nearly every countiy i.1 Christendom are at work in China, and, in his opinion, they do nothing but good. Under treaties they have a sight to be in China, and no amount of antagonism can keep them out. Mr. Denby says there are supposed to be 40,000 Protestant convertsin China and 50,000 Catholic converts, and he speaks of there being about 3,000 missionaries, who, he th'nis, should not only be tolerated, $t$ should receive protection from officials and encouragement from other people.

The cause of miesions has hardly received so good a notice as this from any influential layman since $R$. L. Stevenson intimated that the missionaries in the South Sea Islands were about the only good white people that the South Sea Islanders ever saw.

Care should be exercised in the election of missionaries. Faulty methods should be abandoned, but the work should go on. We deprecate the needless sacrifice of lives, but those "itho beli.ve what was said in the early days of the Gospel, that " the biood of the mattyrs was the seed of the church," will not think that the murdered missionaries of the nineteenth century died in vain. It is not necessary to endorse all that Dr. Buggs has written to be able to cordially subscribe to these words of his :
"The commission of Christ to preach the Gospel to the world is the great legars of our Saviour. Loyalty to Christ - that is the one great motive for Foreign Missions which should absorb and crown all others."
The true disciple who remembers that will not find bis zeal for evangeliz. ing the heathen perceptibly cooled bythe oracular criticisms of navy captans and lieutenants.

The importance of developing church music along spiritual lines is being enlarged upon in many quarters. This is one of the healthy signs of the times. Thoughtess singing of silly songs, misnamed sacred, has a very debilitating effect upon a congregation. l'reachers should frequently warn the people and urge them to " sing wi h the spirit and the understanding."

That is a curious state of affairs icported from Otawa in connection with the Catholic Separate schools taught by

the Chriet.

Per Year in Advance.

a..e Christian Brothers. The commission of investigation appointed by the Ontario Government reported that those schools were very inefficient. What do the Christian Brothers do in the circumstances? Why, they consult their chief in Montreal, and then refuse either to reform their methods or give up the schools. Their chief in Toron-to-the Minister of Education-may have something to say on the case.

The Christian Evangelist knows a brother of much worth, a graduate of two universities, of ripe middle age, for several years a successful pastor of influental Baptist churches, and not without experience as an evangelist, who is ready to practice union as preached by the Disciples. There are Baplist fulpits open to him, but he has been won with our plea and wants to lainot with a good church where growth is possible and where the members are content to wear simply the name of Christ. Do you know of such a church anoong us needing such a laborer? Chistian Evangelist.

It is a nice point ior casuists whether gambling is justifiable when it is done in the interests of religion. Archbishop Langevin, of Manitoba, evidently thinks it is. His grace wants money to promote the establishment of Roman Catholic separate schools in Manituba. Ife finds it impossible to rase enough in that province, and he has come before the Roman. Catholics of the Dominion with a huge lottery scheme, the prizes in which are Winnipes building lots and farm lands in Manitoba. It is hardly necessary for the Spectator to say that it approves neither of the entl nor the means.Hamilion Spcctator.

## In Your Blood

Is the cause of that tured, languid feeling which afflets you at this season. The blood is impure and has become thin and poor. That is why you have no strength, no appetite, cannot Isle.p. Purify your bluod with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will give you an appetite, tone your stomach and invigorate yrur nerves.

Huud's lills are easy tu take, easy in action and sure in cffect. 25 C .

## Method.

I have chosen for my little talk with you a the me which is as old as the creation of God, when He brought order out of clanos, and established the earth and its goings, set darkness and daylight in elative sequence, gave us the stasons and their results, the dew from heaven and the plentiful rains, refreshing the earth; and, until the dawn of that day when the angel of God shall stond with one foot upon the sea and the other upon the land, and with the trump of God pronounce that time shall be no longer, there shall follow in unbroken succession the conditions which give to man the ceaseless round of sowing and reaping, seedtime and harvest. All urderstand this; and in the morning we sow our seed, and in the evening withhold not our hand. With patient labor do we follow up, day by day, through the wecks and months necessary for the development desired. anil then comes the merry gathering in of the increase which makes glad the heart of the husbandman.

God has set everything in proper order in the physical universe, and from the tiniest flower that buds and blussoms under the shadows of the everlacting rocks, to the gigamic oaks or pines that grow in our forests and serve their purposes, all are subject to positive method in every condition of their life.

The flowers and trees and roots, are as the prophets sent to us annually to affirm the future and cheer us on our way, encouraging our faith of life by death-decaying for the sake of better growth. And as the husbandman bargains with the year to give back a hundred grains for each one buried, so does God give us the everlasting assurance that when our precious st ${ }^{\text {d }} \mathrm{d}$ is cast into the furrow of death its beauty has not gone out forever, but it shall be brought again to our eyes, a bundred-folu more beautiful than that ever painted. "Heaven harvests and kecps whatcver of good the earth loses."

How strikingly beautiful, too, is the fact that life with these self propagators means not only the appropriation of all things around them for the continual growth and devel pment of their own lives, but the constant giving off of the vital principle in various forms, so that even the breczes of heaven are harnessed into servitude and made the means of carrying these germs to places remote from the parent stem, and finding a lodgment in the earth, are multiplied a thousand times. Thus repro-
duction goes constantly on. The seed of the maple is given wings that it may Hy quivering in the wind, and drops and grows in a spot where there is not, perhaps, another tree of its kind. The thistle down carries within its embrace the very concentration of an evil pritcl ple, and soars in every direction with its iny burden, finding at last a restingplace where ut will shortly reappear, as capable of mischief as the parent which gave it birth.
Is it possible that the God-given principles of truth and tighteousness are less prolific than the principles of evil?

We must be workers together with God. God is the model, the perfect methodical worker. We must work after His pattern, or there assutedly will be divergence or a clashing in our methods.

God has given to us a perfect Gos. pel, perfectly adapted to the wants of sinful men everywhere, and an abundanc: of material upon which io labor; but for the lack of method in our work and a painful lack of inotive power, the work drags wearily and sonetimes discouragingly along.

In every community there are a few earnest, zealous :ouls, willing and iot always able to bear the 'burden and heat of the day," who, from week tu week, and from year to year, go on uncomplainingly, doing the work that hundreds ought to have a hand inyes, taco hands in! but for want of proper organization is not equally divided. This can be and ought to be divided so as to fell with lighter weight upon the many.

Method is but another name for! organization. Coleridge says: "W"hz: is organization but the connection ot parts in and for a whole, so that each part is, at once, end and means?"

As a people we have, for mure than half a century, been "going as you please," every man for himself-and the women? Well (here was nothing for them to du but to ask their husbands at home: And the question ften asked in vain-" and what about those women and maidens who have no husbands?" is respecifully referied to the Sphynx). Every church for utself, every county for itself, every state for itself, the Cinited States for itself, Canada for herself-and nothing for foreign heathen, civilized or uncivilized.

Within these last years we have learned " a more excellent way."
With the founding of the Christian Women's Board of Missions and its admirable organization, a new day
the missionary spirit was abroad in the land. From that day to this, organize has been the watchword of our Christian women, and faithfully is it being taken up from State to State. There yet remains a vast amount of patient labor to be expended in thoroughly organizing our churches and auxuliaries, and enlisting all the women in active work, s" that the mighty power of system may be felt in every thing we do in the cause of Christ.

I would like to see among us the most perfect organization in the world, evenat the risk of being called Methodists!
This work nust first begin with the individual. 'Ioo many Christians are disposed to feel that having allied themselves to Christ, and started to live a new life, henceforth their lifewoik is to save themselves, regardless of the claims of those around them. This selfishness must be eradicated, and the !esson taught that the surest, best and easiest way to save ourselves is to hegin at once the work of saving others.

From the individual, the next step is to the congregation of individuals, which, being thoroughly organized, it becomes an easy task to organize auxiliary aids to the general work. All missionary work, like regula: church work, is educational. Every socrety, as soon as organized, ought to begin at once the work of educating itself up to the highest degree of uscfulness, and with a strong desire to add to its power by systematic exercise in reaching out after others. A perfect list of its membership should be kept, a correct account with every member, and the officars should sce that they are doing heir cuty faiihfully and well. There। is nothing like system in this. Create a labit of giving of means in stated amounts, at regular interval, and by regular reminders where there is irregularity, a habit will be formed, which, in .ime, will rule the individual. We are largely the creatures of habit.

Let the parents begin early to inculcate this principe of givirg to the children; and when they grow old they will not depart from it. There should be method cven in this. Be ginning with the individual life to train into methodical habits of Working for he Lord, as in working for one's selt, we soon will transform the family. The influence of correct teaching at home cannot be over estimated. We should talk much of missions; let them be familiar themes in the family circle. Its far reaching effects by individual contact will be seen in the revival of primitive energy and enthusiasm in the primitive ener
Lord's work.

The sill small voice is a more potent factor in the conversion of the world than the thunders, the fire and the smoke of Sinai. I hail the advent of C. W. B. M., with its hundreds of auxiliaries all over the world, as the harbinger of greater and better things for the cause of God and humanity, for it has done more to infuse a missionary spirit in our churches, and inspire zeal in behall of Home Missions than any other movement which has been undertaken by the Disciples of Cbrist.
Although so strongly in isvor of method in our work, I by ni) means desire that we should merge into mere machines, having no higher incentive in our hearts than the posession of complicated machinery. Given the most perfect method, the most perfect machinery, and mints of weal $h$, al! would be unavailing to accomplish the work without the fervor of loving hearts and the blessing $f$ God. Paul might plant and Apollos water but it is God that giveth the increase.

In view of all that Christ has done for us, ought we not with grate ul hearts present our bodies a living sacrifice wholly and accep:able unto Hin', which is our reasonable service? Let ue try to realize more and more, day by day, that we are not cur own, that we have been bought with a price, even with the precious blood of Christ, and that our time, our talents and our all, rom Him received, to Him belong.

Louise Loos Campbell.
Detroit, Mich.

## A Pleasing Theme.

Rev. Heary Helzinger, Neustad. Ont. . "It is a pleasure to me to write a few lines about your dyspepsia medicine, K. D. C., and if the English language was as easy to write as the German, I would like to say a good de.l more. I used your medicine, and can say it is just what I wanted and needed. My sour stomach and $n$ :artburn after eating, and that gas which came froms the stomach, is gone, and I am able to take culd water again. Befure I had to take the water hot on arccuant of stomach tiouble. I recommend K. D. C. to our people where 1 can and $t$, everyone who knows what a weak stomach is."

## MENEELY BELL COMPANY

Chiston hi. Meneely, Geaeral Manager.
TROY, N. Y., and NEW YORK CITY,
hatuFhGTURE SOPERIGR cRURGE BELIS
K. D. C. For nervous headache use K. D. C.

## Heages. <br> ANNA D. BRADLEY.

"Go aruund ; yon can't get through the hedge." The words came from a group of beys, whose ball had escaped int , the lawn, which was protected on every side by a hedge.
I passed on, but the words went with me, and to all that I could say or do there would be a soft undertone accompaniment-' You can'r get over the hedge." And soon I fell to wondering if the owner of the handsome grounds was as careful to hedge her children's life from sin as slie had been to protect her lawn. I think of the many young lives so cruelly exposed to every form of temptation which might so easily be shielded if we would but hedge them on every side with our love, example and our prayers. These united will form an impenetrable hedge, over which they cannot climb to sin.
Some hedges are difficult to destroy. Cut down, they grow again; for the branches have taken deep root, and nothing can wholly destoy them. Sumetimes it may seem that the hedge of love has failed ; but it cannot die. Sooner or later it will come forth again, growing taller and denser all the time.
To sutue, it may appear a trifle montonous to be forever watching and guarding and cultivating this same hedge. Some grow weary, and long for a work whose resuits can be sooner see n . Pii eless bedges require a loug time to grow. Yet, If we are securely shielding our loved ones, then is never love's labor lost. The child who gres out into life with a whole past of love and prajers wrapped close about hin will never wander very far. Something, when the tempter would lure him to ruin, holds him back. He knows not what it is. He only knows that he would like to explore the tempting beyond, yet an incomprehensible something forbids his yielding. The angels understand and smile. They know it was the dear home love which formed the dense, impenetrable hedge, that through it the.e was not a single gap; and over it the, cung feet could not climb.
Ah, the hedge, the wondrous hedge of example, love and prayer! The branches grow and intertwire each with the other; and the sharpest thrust of the tempter never can destroy them.
As I write, a picture which 1 wish had never beon, forces itself upon me. A young hife, which might so easily, have been glad. and pure, covered today with mire. The child of wealth and luxury, and the son of parents who thought they were doing their God-
appointed work whon they attended regularly upon the church services, and contributed liberally to the ciuse. They forgot that while they were at church the tempter was busy with the boy. They forgot, or else they never knew, how needful it is to cultivate the soil in which a young soul must grow. Beautiful rooms, and handsome clothing, and plenty of money, will not always suffice to so hedge the way that the tempter can find no place of entrance.
Once, after his absence of a year at school, I heard a young friend ask him how often he wrote home while away.
"Well I had no regular rule," he said. "I generally wrote once or twice every month."
"Why, what a boy!" I said. I'll venture to say that your mother wrote much oftener than that to you."
"Mother!" he said, with intense astonishment. "Why, mother never wrote to me at all. Father wrote about every two weeks. He always wrote when he seat me my money."
Poor boy! He fell, and fell very low indeed. But what wonder, when between him and the tempter no sheld was placed.
Say what you please about letters; but there is something in the constant, loving home letter that has a wonderful pow $r$ in sarding off temptation. All the litule glad or sad hume news, the ofi repeated assurance of deathless love, a contunual reminder of our perfect corfidence in their faithfulness, and the corstant commating of them to Him who is mighty to save-all this has a potentiality for shielding the absent child which never can be weighed.
G d help the boys and girls! Ah, it is easy enough to say that ; but God chooses to help them by using us as Ilis instruments. Our children generally besome what we decree they shall be. Not always are they what we would like for them to becume, but what we work for them to be.
As I write, I realize that, whether we will or $n n$, we are hedging our dear one's path. We :ead of the poisunous hedges that sill all the soil with which they comes in centact. God pity us: Our very reylect, our unspoken luve, our voiceless prayers, our unworthy ex mple-. Il these are mighty factors in wrecking young lives. When, at last, we do awake to their need, and try to find an entrance to their spiritual being, we mourn because they will not heed us. Alas ! alas! they could not if they would. While we have slept, the foe bas been alert, nourishing well the poisonoushedges which our indifference bas planted. Every avenue is closed. They cannot press through nor climb over the dense high hedge.
over
Oh, mother, father, teacher, about the
children's path a tall impenetrable hedge is growing. It is a hedge of our planting ; and this hedge will either shut them in from sin, or shut them out from heavell.

## School of the Evangelists.

I have no doubt that many are curious and some anxious to know what we are doing. I am glad to say that we have been making some.progress in spite of hard times. During the year, closing July 8th. 1895, we enrolled in the neighborhood of ninety young men, candidates for the ministry, representing twenty five States and Provinces, about fifty of whom paid their expenses by work in the cannery, dairy, or on the farm. There has been an element of self-forgetfulness in all this, I grant you, for it would not have been possible had we not put ourselves into the work without salary, and had not the boys been willing to live on such tare as the $S_{3}$ of Man had when he walked through Palestine, having no phace to lay His head.
If you will take the pains to figure it out, you will see that to keep fifty young men in scho 1 on the principle of helping them to help themselves, and thus keep out of debt, is no small achievement, and yet we 1 .opose to increase the number to sixty. Estimating the expenses of a student in any other school at $S_{125}$ a year, which is very low, the effurt is equivalent to a monetary endowment, bringing $6 \%$ interest, of $\$ 125,000$. I do not wonder that many wise and conservative brethren thought surcess impossible, and therefore steed aloof and predicted failure. Had I not felt an over-powering sense of duty, I should neve. have embaked in the enterpri.:, when, as a matter of fact, I had unt, one friend, and he was only willing to back it to the extent of \$1oc.
What have we Jone? Before proceecing to answer I wish to call attention to the fact that it is only about two years and six months since we put the first load of lumber on the ground, and no nan alive remembers harder times, financially, than the months through which we passed. - In the first place we have greally inproved our farm, and we have growing fully six arres of strawberries, raspberries and b'ackberries, and our crops are surpris. ingly good, and we have not spent $\$ 10$ for labor outside of the boys.
Our cannery; with a capacity of 30003 lb . cans per day, 'is running now, and it is paid for. We have recently put in a steam pump for school, barn and irrigating purposes. Last year we built a barn $48 \times 78 \mathrm{ft}$. two
of about 120 tons capacity. We have about thirty-six head of milk cattle, including Jerseys and a nice herd of the Agey-Netherland breed of thoroughbred Holsteins. We hope to put in a cream separator this fall, and thus have fresh milk for the boys every day. We have room in the main building for every purpose for eighty men. We may have to put inso it a hundred this fall. We shall put in a steam cookery and a Hubbard steei oven by the opening, October ist. Industrial Hall will accomodate about sixty more. It is ready for the inside mork. If some brother, looking for a place for investment, woulc put $\$ 500$ into it, he could see results beyond estimate.
What of our financial condition? All things considered, good. We are in debt only about $\$ 1,200$, but have been compelled to go in hearily for new editions of our books, for it is by these books that the work goes on. The work will carry itself nicely. If the ofligations ab.ve named were cancelled, I could finish Industrial Hall and furnish labor and support for one hundred young men, but I find it diffcull to do both. I mant to raise that amount, but the cause is too sacred to beg for it. I cannot do that. We started with a single \$roo, and the School of the Evangelists to day is worth, counting the income from my six bnoks which belong to $h t$, at the most conservative estumate, $\$ 60,000$. This is the Lord's work; I cannot see how you can doubt it longer. I warit you to invest something in it, and if you will be one of a thousand to help lift the above debt, I will, on receipt of $\$ 1$, mall you three copies of the Great Controversy (or a dozen for $\$ 4$ ) 36,000 printed ; new edition, 279 pages, just from the press. Jno. A. Stevens, of Miss., says he finds it easy to get up a successiul mecting where the book. has been circulated in advance.
The schcol is open to young men wishing to preach, but to no one else, from our whole brotherhood. We are educating yound men to go out into the unevangelized districts, on the promises of God, and preach the Guspel to the pour. Surely this is a work in which every true disciple can engage without sacrifice, "with charity toward all; with malice toward none."
Fathfully yours in the promise,

## Ashley S. Johnson.

Kimberlin Heights, Tenn.,

## Aug. 10, 1895.

P. S. - I have in press an edition of 20,000 of my tract; "Reply to a Young Infidel" ( 16 pp .); frse :o any one, in ary quanuty, who will pay for mailing at the rate of ic. for each three copies. at the

## Doung [people's ఇulork.

FOR CHRIST AND THE CHURCH.
Commitike: W. W. Coulter, H. L. McKinnon,

## To the Endeavor Society of the

 Church of Christ atDear Endeavorers: We take this opportunity of addressing you a personal letter relative to the action taken at the Annual Meeting at London as to our work for the incoming year. At a meeting of the young people called th discuss future work the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and afterwards ratified by the whole Convention: "That we recommend that each society set apart two days in each year, one to be known as Educational Day, to be observed the second week in September, and the other as Home Mission Day, to be observed the first week in December."
Thete are many places in the Province where work should be begun, and many others where the cause is dying for the lack of assistance to carry it on. During the past year, several small churches have closed their doors. This may be good news for the enemy of our work, but it must be a cause of mortification to every true Disciple. If these places are to receive the word of life, there must be a forward movement. The Cooperation is doing all it can. Let us come to its assistance in the extension and enlargement of the work. We need an army of young men full of zeal for the cause, young men who will take small salaries for a time at least, and make great sacrifices for the Master. These we will soun have if they are encouraged, and facilitues offered them by which they may qualify themselves for the work.
With these facts before us the two days have been set apart in the year, nol only for the purpose of ruising funds for Home Missions and Educa cational work, but for the purpose of creating enthusiasm, disseminatung knowledge, and arousing our young people to the needs of the hour.

Let us arrange our programmes fur the respective mecungs to bear direculy on these subjects, enlist the sympathy of every member of the church, and, trusting in God for strength and guidance, let us attempt great thongs for Him, knowing that He will crown our efforts with success.

A copy of the above circular has been forwarded to every society of which the Young People's Committee have any knowledge. Should any fail to receive one, drop a card informing the chairman, and a copy will be sent at once.

Shall we not, as loyal subjects of our King, impressed with a deep sense of the great importance of the work of spreading the Gospel of Christ, put forth an (ffort that will be worthy of the cause we represent? The spirit of the age is onward. To stand still means death. Then go forward in the name of the Master, and strike blows that will tell for time and eternity. We have the means and the maternals withn our borders to plant the primitive Gospel in every city, town and hamlet in this fair Province of ours, if we would but use the opportunities and means that God has placed at our disposal. Shall we be recreant to our duty? Or shall we seize these golden opportunities to aid in giving the Gospel to those who have it not, and by our sympathy, encouragement and means to assist in perpetuating and building up a Bible school that will be the peer of any othet Canadian institution of learning?
echoes of the great convention.
It was a magnificent, indescribable, inspiring scene. Cameras in every corner, artuts i.s every alcove, bright eyes everywhere, tried to catch and keep the wonderful gathering. But All these, focused and coupled with the words of throbbing hearts, cannot mirror that scene. It has no parallel this side of the great white throne, with the surrounding innumerable companies of singing ones.
Seven thcusand seven hundred and fifty new socielies last year, and now $41,229 \mathrm{in}$ all, with $2,473,740$ nembers. Of these, 4,712 societies are outside the United States. And 9,122 Junior bands! Gifis to missions reported from only part of the societies, $\$ 149$ 719.09 ; and other gifis to the church making $\$ 340,603.54$ in all! Certainly, counting the societies that did not report, the Christian Endeavor gifts to missions last year amounted to $\$ 425$.000 . Best of all, Secretary Baer reported 202,185 as having joined the church from Christian Endeavor societies since the last convention. In six years 816,335 have joined the church from Christian Endeavor ranks.
"C. E." should come to mean, as Dr. Henry C. McCook, the next speaker, said, "Cuties Emancipated," "Country Evangelized," and so "Christ Enthroned."
Dr. William G. Clarke fairly deserves to be called the Parkhurst of Chicago, so conspicuous have been his services in the cause of Christian cituzenship there. He prefaced the "parliament of patriotism" that next followed with a ringir.g address, enforcing his ten commandments of Christian citizen-


Is a dangerons disense because it is linble to result in luss of hearing on smell, or develop into consumption. Read the following:
"My wille has been a sutferer from catarrh for the past four years and the dlsease had gone so far that her eyeaight Was affected so that for nearly a year She was unable to read for more than five minutes at a time. She suffered severe paine in the hend and at times was almost distracted. About Christmas, she commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and since that time has steadily improved. She has taken als bottles of Hood's Sarcaparilla and is on the road to a complete cure. I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Earsaparilla, and I cheerfully recommend it." W. H. Fursich, Nermarket, Ontario.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

 Is the Only
## True Blood Purifier

Prominentiy in the pubilc eye today.
Hood's Pills
ship : (t) Thou shalt be an intelligent citizen ; (2) a virtuous citizen; (3) an active citizen. '4) Thou shalt employ thy voice and thy pen as well as thy vote. (5) Thou shalt cast thy ballot at the caucus, the primaries, the convention, if you are sent there, and at the polls. (6) Thou shalt be the inveterate foe of political corruption. (7) Thou shalt resist the forces of lawless. ness. (8) Thou shalt not be a slave to (h) patty. (9) Thou shalt protect our American institutions-our free ballot, free schools, free p.ess, and freedom of worship. (10) Thou shalt battle against the tyranny and infamy of the liquor traffic.-From Golden Rule.
A man said, "I don't beleve in pledges at al'," and yot the same man sijned his name to a pledge for thriyseven dollars, and owes th now, and always will owe it.-Dr. Conweli.
You cut sut the whole interdenomin. ational idea when you go into the Westmirster League; and the botton of the young people's movement drops out at once.-Dr. Rondthaler.
The man who thinks he can get between the Christu in Endeavor $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ cicty and the church is going to get spucezed.-J. H. Breed
How many of you will write your names under the great prayer of Henry Martyn, "Now let me burn out tor God." ?-Robert E. Speer.
-lv. w. C.

## Church Directory.

Any congrega ion of Disciples of Curist that has in its membership ten (o) paid.up subscribers to the Discirler of Cirrist, may have free, uphn applicatiur, a church nutuce after the mordel of those below.

## ONTARIO.

Haminton. - Church, corner of Catheart and Wilson Strects.

Lurd's Day Services:
Public worship, i1 a. m . and $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Sunday-
school at 3 p.m. Y. P. S. C. E.
at $8: 15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.
Prayer-meeting, Wednesday evening at 8.
Strangers and visitors to the city are always welcome.
Geo. Munro, Minister,
Toronto.-こecil Srreet (near Spadina Ave.) W. J. Lhamon, 435 Euclad Ave., Minister. - Services:

Sunday. 11 a.m., 7 p. m.; Sunday School, 3 p. m. ; Junior Endeavor, 4.IS p. m.; Senior Endeavor, 8.15 p. m. Wednesday, Prayer-meeting, 8 p. m. Friday, Teachers' Meeting, 8 p. m. All are cordially invited to these services.

St. Thomas-Church, comer of Railway and Elizabeth streets.

Lord's Day Services.
Public worship, 11 a.m. and 7 p. m. Mission Sunday-school, 9.30 a. m., Junior E. Society, $10.20 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. Sundas-school, 3 p. m. Wednesday evening Prayer-meeting, 8 p.m. C. E. Society, Friday, 8 p. m.

Strangers welcome to all seiv.ces.
W. D. Cunningham, Pastor. Residence, 43 Mltchell St.
London.-Elizabeth Street Church.
Sunday Services:
10a. m., Prayer Meeting. 11 a. m., Preach. ing Service. 2:30 p. m., Sunday-school. 7 p. m., Preaching Servicr.

Monday, $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{T}}$. C. E. Prayer Meeting. Tuesday, $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$, Teachers' Meeting. Thursday, 8 p. m.: Prayer Mrecting. Saturday, 2:30 p. m., Mission Band.
Seats Frec. All Welcome.
Geo. Fowlir, Pastor,
Residence, 376 Lyle St.
The Missionary Intelligencer.
a monthly magazine.
ofgan of the foreign chisistian MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPIION, 50 Cts.
IN CLUBS OF TEN OR MORE. 40 Cts. Each.
The Intellugenter should go into every home of the Disciples. This is doubly true now in Canada in view of the folowing circumstances:

As a recognition of certain services to be rendered oy Bro. W J Lhamon of the Cecal St. Church, lor nto, the managers of the Magazine have generously offered the Cecil St. Church the income from all subscripuons obtained in Canada. Tris income is 10 be applied wholly to the Cecil St. Building Fund. The Intelligencer is worth far more than the subscription price, which is very low. Besides, oy subscribing you help Cecil St. Church just that much.

Tity it a year. Subscribe, and remit James D. Higgins,
9 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.
Is ordering goods or in making inquities concerning anything advertised in this paper,
you will oblige the publisher as well as the you will oblige the publisher as well as the advertiser by stating that you saw the adve
lisement io The CANADIAN EvANGELIST.

## The $\cong u n d a y ~ \cong c h o o l . ~$

Committer: James Lediand, Geo. Fowler, Mise L. thicher.

Did you take up your offering for Home Missions last Lord's day? It you did not, will you remember that it is not too late even yet, and try hard and increase last year's offering ?

To what extent are you doing distinctive teaching in your class of boys or girls, $2 s$ the case may be? I mean pure, unadulterated Bible teaching which will be likely to make New Testament Christians of them, and give them a chance of growing up, simply Disciples of Jesus Christ and nothing more.

The Sunday School teacher will be largely responsible for the views and ideas of divine truth which the children will imbibe. Strive for correctness in your teaching. Be a good Bible student yourself. Don't skip your lesson ; put hard work on it. It will pay you in the increased attention you will get, and the good you will do, for what you teach will be carried through life.

The fall and winter months give exceptionable opportunities for real Gospel work amongst the young. Let us labour and pray that they may be brought to a knowledge of the truth. Sive the children ; and then train them for useful members of the shurch.

I have found the following excellent article on the use of the blackboard in the Sunday School Tines, from the pen of Alice May Douglas, which I thank will be helpful 10 those who use the crayon:

It is imperative that every teacher who comes before a primary class should instruct by means ofa blackboard. The heart can be reached through the sight, sooner than through any other sense. If you can hold the eyes of the children, you can hold their at tention every time. The legitimate use of objects, held up before the little ones, has its pruper place in the teaching, but nothing can take the place of the blackboard. Why ? Simply because expec tancy forms a large part in a child's general make-up. The normal child is always enjoying, in advance, what is coming next. Now, when an objest is shown, the scholar sees cverything that is to be seen at a glance. His interest is excited and held, but not his anticipution. He knows by experience that the teacher will draw some lesson from the object she is showing, but he cares much less than we imagine for the metaphorical lesson that is to follow. But with the use of the blackboard this is all different. It is true that objects are drawn upan the board, but these are all connecled. The eager child is wondering what the teacher will draw
next, and is looking the board all over to see where $1 t$ will appear.

In illustrating the lesson upon the blackboard, we consider it generally preferable to illustrate the simple story in as literal a manner as possible than to reproduce the artistic designs given in the various lesson helps. C.uildren cannot comprehend abstract ideas. It is true that the imagination is mos: lively during childhood, but, for all that, a child's fancy must be fed upon that which the young mind can comprehend as something material. Little people enjoy fairy stories, yet to them the fairies are real people, possessed of form, sense, everything pertaining to human beings. I' we hold up a lily, or draw one upon the blackboard, and tell the class that the lilies are all sisters, that they love one another very dearly, and are awake very early to hear the birds sing, the children will acquiesce with the idea, and a bright look upon each eager face will show that all are ready for the application. Then if we say that good children are lilies (not like the lilies),-little brothers and ststers loving one another dearly, and glad to waken early on the Sabbath morn ing to hear the church bells calling them to Sunday-school,-the lesson will be received in an intelligent manner. But if we say that the lily is the emblem of purity and humility, ar.d that Jesus, the purest and humblest man who ever lived, is called "the lity of the valley," every little face will be come a blank. No wonder. Purity and humility deal with the abstract. And perhaps in the next century primary teachers will realize that the abstract is $=11$ unknown quantity in the algebra of childhood.
"But what makes so great a difference in the two methods of illustration from the same object?" one may ask. Simply this, in the first illustration the flowers were represented as doing, and the les son drawn dealt with the every-day life of the listeners. In the second, the flowers were represented as being, and the lesson deali with abstract ierms, pu:ity and humility, of which the tender untrained minds had no conception. The children could imagine the blossoms as loving one another as they ought to always love their associates, but they could not conceive of the idea of purity and humility being personified by the Saviour. However, the second Illustration would be valuable in draw ing their thoughts to Christ whenever they looked upon the lily.

In illustrating the lesson in 2 literal
unner by means of a blackboard, one does not need to understand the art of drawing. In fact, those who are not acquainted with even its first principles can often make themselves undersiood by the children much better than can a well-trained artist. The teacher should merely make such lines upon the board as shall produce (1) the young minds a representation of the scene. Suppose the teacher wished to intro duce a house into her illustation. It would take an exp-rt artist too long to draw such an nbject, and the house drawn in a rude manner by one who has never learned how to draw would leave an unpleasant impression upon the minds of the pupils,-one which
would constantly recur to them whenever they thought of the lesson. But let the teacher make a square upon the board, and say, " we will let that stand for the house in which this person or that lived," then everything will be satisfactory.
It mould be absurd for a teacher to draw the figure of a man whencver she introduced the different characters of the lesson. But if she makes a simple straight line for each, using different colored crayon, so that all could be readily distinguished thereby, the scholars will receive an excellent idea of the story she is telling. In like manner can every material thing mentioned in the lesson be represented, and what is not material is better omitted. By the way, it is always well to let a cross made with white crayon stand for the Sa iour.

## Ho! Dallas Delegates.

On behalf of the Central Church of this city, with whom our next National Convention will be held, Oct. 18-25, 1. I extend you a cordial invitation to attend.
2. But don't fail to send me your name. This is important, for if you do not send it, we will feel under no obligation to provide you a home.
3. If, after sending your name, anything should prevent your coming, please nolify me, that your place may be occupled by another.
4. Don't bring sour big trunks with you. This is not a dress parade, but a workers' conference.
5. Don't every one request a home near the church"-not more than ,000, I would say.
6. The hotels make no reductions for us. This is because of the multi. tudes in attendance on the State Fair and Dallas Exposition, which will be in full blast at that time. Should you prefer a hotel to a private home, you wilh have to pay iull rates, and it should be secured at once. Write me, and I will attend to it for you.
7. The entertainment is the same as at Richmond last year-lodging and breakfast free; the other meals provided near the church, at 25 cents each.
8. The Pilot Brigade will meet all trains, and direct you to the church at the corner of Masten street and Patterson avenue.
M. M. Davis,

333 Jive Oak St.,
Dallas, Tex.

## siterary lisotes.

" Pearls and Pebbles" forms the unique title of a beautiful volume, which I have read both with interest and profit. The author, Mrs. Traill, has gone very far into the secret chambers of nature; and, in return, the dear old mother has, in the most generous and hospitable way, shown and explained to her
many of her most interesting wonders. The book is not what we Southern folks call "learned," for when a book is stupid, and dill, and tiresome, en 1 stall we want to say somethng nice about it, we look wise and call it "learned.' Mrs. Traill's book is not only instructive, but it is delightfully entertaining and refreshing. She wields a graceful, facile pen. And all the while the reader will find himself, while drawing nearer to nature, still drawing nearer and yet nearer to nature's God.
A. D. B.

## Foreign (lilptissions.

## Send all contributions for Foreign Missions to A. IcLhan, Hor 750, Cinginnati, O.

## FOR FOREIGN MIISSIONS.

Comparing the receipts for the week ending August 2 tst, with the corresponding tume last year, we have the following for Foreign Missions :

$$
1894 \quad 1895 \text { Gain }
$$

Number of contrib-
uting S. Schools.. $18 \quad 28$ 10
Number of contrib.
uting churches.. 124 loss 8
Number of contrib.
uting Endeavor
socicties ....... 2 $\quad 5$ Individual offerings $20 \quad 8$ loss 12 Amount, $1894, \$_{516.87}$; 1895, \$524.06 ; gain, \$7.19.
17. D. C. for heartburn and sour stomach.

## RICHELIEU \& ONTARIO navication co.

Toronto and Diontreal Line.-The plendid Royal Mail steamers, Spartan Algerian, Passport, Corsican, leave Toronto dally (Sundaj: excepled) at 2 p . m., and call at Bowmanville, Port F. Spe, Cobsurg, King ston, 1000 Islands, Brockville, Prescott Cornwall; pass through 1000 Islands and Rapids of the St. Lawrence by daylight arive at Montreal 6:38 p. m. Returning, eave Montreal $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$., also calling at the Bay of Quinte ports. Meals and berths inluded in fare going west, also going east in June and September.
Hamilton Line.- The splendid new steamer Hamilton leaves Hamilton every Monday ai noon, Toronto, 6 p. m., and calls at all way ports via Bay of Quinte both ways. Leaves Montreal, Thursday at p. m. Reduced rates by this steamer, in cluding meals and jerths, both ways
Hontreal and 2ucbec Eine.-The magnificent large double tier steamers, Montreal and Quebec, leave Montreal, week days, at 7 p. m., Quebec, 5 p. m., Wundays, 3 p. in, and connect at 5 puebec with Saugenay ,icamers and Intercolonia Railway. Orchestras on board.
Sangenay Line. - The splendid steamers, Caroline, Cataza and Saugenay, leave Que bec, Tue iday, Wednesday, Friday and Satardi.y, and, from July 151 h to August 25th, daily (Sundays excepted) at 7:30 a. m. calling at Murray Bay, Kiver-du-Loup, Tadousac, Ila II Bay, and connecting a Chicoutiai with railway for Lake St. John. orchestras on board
J. F. Dolan, District Fassenger Agent, 2 king St. cast, Toronto.
L. II. Myrand, agent, Quebec.
H. Foster Chaffee, District Passenger Agent 28 St. James St., Montreal.
Alex. Milloy, treffic manager. C. F. Gildersleeve, general manager.
Gencral offices, 228 St. Paul St. Montreal.

## Disciple of Christ <br> AND CANADIAN EVANGELIST,

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NORTH barton hall. Hambiton, owl.
Terms, $\$$ t.00 per annum in advan, . Grorge Mesino, - Elitior and Publisher.

All matter intended for publication, a.l ex. changes, and all linsinetis communications and remittances to lie sent to Gcorge Munro North Barton Hall, Hamilton, Ont.
Remitrances sent by post office order or egistered letter will come at our sish.
ase No paper discontinued without express orders and payment of all arrearages. ©sa In ordering change of address, be sure to give the old post office as well as the new.

HAMILTON, SEPT. 2, 1895.
"Go ..spak.... so the people Alle the words of this lifc."

## .Omnibus.

Do not torget the District meeting to be held in St. Thomas, Oct. 3 and 4.

Any one desiring to purchase a good new organ will do well to write to the editor of this paper.
The sisters have the floor to such an extent thisissue, that the voor editor has to reserve his profound contributions for a later date.

Will not our agents put forth a little extra effort to collect arrears right now? We still have a number of subscribers away back. Come to the front, friends.
The Grand Valley Star of Aug. Isth published a very interestin, sermon preached by Bro. A. H. Finch, from the text, "What think ye of Christ ?"

Bro. W. G. Charton is now well and ready for work, we are glad to hear. He is ready to hold evangelistic meetings in Ontario. His address is Mapleton, Ont.

The Walkerton Telescope published an extra edition, August ist, devoted to that town and its business men and enterprises. Bro. T. Whitehead's likeness adorns the first page.

In a private note, Bro. A. S. Iohnson says: "We have two young men from Camada-one from Ontatio and one from Nova Scotia-and we can find places for four more." We know the young man from Ontario. He writes us that he is highly pleased with "The School of the Evangelists."

## (ivo-operation (1)oteq

Contributions.
Home Missions.
Church, G encairn. ............ $\$ 15$ ○○

Children's Day for Home Missions, the first Lord's day in September.
If your school, for some cause, should not lift the collection on the appointed day, any other Sunday in the month will do.
Let us make this year the best in our bistory. It can be done. Just let every church and every school, every society and cuery Disciple do some thing for the work, and our cause will receive such an uplift as it has never before received.

There are other cities in the province where there are Disciples, but no organization. We are asked for help. We long for the time when the contributions will justify an enlargement.

## Send all contributions to

T. L. Fowler, Cor. Sec.

West Lorne, Ont.

## The Alboro Meeting.

This yearly gathering came off on the $25^{\text {th }}$ inst. It was a refreshing season. Disciples were there from Rodncy, Wardsville, Lobo, Appin, Glencoe, Alviston, St. Thomas, Mosa and some other points. Forming new and reviving old friendships was a spectal feature of the gathering.
Hospitality' Well, those who have attended such meetings in this region know what that means. The aged Bro. and Sister Purcell, son and daughter-in-law, seemed delighted when trying to make their many visitors comfortable and happy. This was the practice of all who "entertained the strangers."

The house was not full in the morning, but in the afternoon seats had to be brought in. In artundance were Sister Ash and daughter, who had so recently lost their best earthly friend, Bro. Ash, who had been a faithful preacher for morethan half a century, and had been laid in the silent tomb a few weeks previous. Weather fine; attendance good; meeting enjoyable; speaking misht have been improvedmight have been better; but Bro. Fowler ;ent word that he could not be present. Many regretted the omission of the Monday morning meeting, which used to be such a source of profit and pleasure. Shall we all meet again?
C. J. I.

## (4) bituaries.

Kripps.-Died, in Erin, on July 28 IS9:, Richard Lawrence Kripps, son of the late Wm. Kripps, in his 10 th year.
In the absence of Bro. J. D. Stephens the writer conducted the funeral services.
, P. Baker.

## Children's Work.

Abstract statement of Receipts and Payments for June and July, 1895 :

## Receipts-

Balance from last year as per
annual statement........ \$93 65
Contributions from all sour-
ces..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

## Total

\$96:5
Payments-
Support of Chinese boy,
Nankin China. .......... \$20 00 O. C. W. B. M., for support of Miss Mary M. Roch,
Japan Missionary.......
Bank commission...
Total

## Jennie Fleming, Treas.

Kilsyth, Aug. 9th, 1895.

## Woman's Work.

Our readers will find "Woman's Work" distributed over several pages of this paper. Be careful not to miss any, for all is good. An article on "Method," from the pen of our talented Sister Campheil, of Detroit, will be found on page 2. Gire it a careful reading, sisters.

The Constitution has been sent to the Auxiliaries, and, as the Disciple is crowded with other matter, we will not give it now.
The names of the new Programme Committee were inadvertently omitted. They are Miss May Stephens, Mrs, T . B. Miller and Mrs. A. Trout, all of Owen Sound. After this, we may confidently look for the programme in the $15^{\text {th }}$ issue of each month. A. M.

## Secretary's Notes.

The auxiliaties are now in possession of the constitution which was adopted at our last convention. It is hoped that each society will give it their best consideration and report whatever decision is arrived at.

Our last annual report showed that in some places women's work was not p:ogressing. All should have a part in the extension of the Master's King. dom, both at home and abroad.
Our responsibility this year is greater than ever. The home-mission work must receive our attention and to this we have promised three hundred dollars, besides which, we resolved if possible, to raise one hundred dollars or more for the Bible school. We trust that every sister, whether a member of an auxiliary or not, will feel enough interest in the work to con-

A short time ago I icceived a photograph from Japan. It is of our missionary there and sixteen women and gits. Sinter Mary is looking well; indeed she says she has never been in better health at this time of year since going to Japan.

The women and girls are in the Training School and home, and are for the most part intelligent looking. One or two of, the smaller girls look particularly interesting. Altogether it is an excellent photograph.

Should any auxiliary or band care to have one, I think they could be sup. plied for twenty five cents. The card is larger than cabinet size. Should it happe.t that the above sum proves too much, the difference can be turned into our Treasury, so that it will not be wasted.

The paper read by Miss M. A.E. Sinclair at our annual meeting entitled, "The work of the O. C. W. B. M. and its possibilities," has been printed and will be forwarded to auxiliaries for distribution.

The Board of Managers expects to meet in Toronto in September, to discuss the best way of carrying out the resolutions of convention. Will every auxiltary kindly report concerning constitution as eaily as possible. ?

Mre. Flaglor, secretary of C. W. B. M. Maritime provinces, writes that their convention just closed was one of the best ever held by them. The missionary meetings were most success ful. The children's work has grown so as to surprise them. They have decided to adopt another child (in India this time), also to take a share in Miss Graybeil's Home.

Will the treasurers of auxiliaries please take no:ice, that all contributions are to be sent to the correspording secretary, instead of the ireasurer, is has heretofore been done.
L. V. Rıoch,

Cur. Sec'y.

## C. E. Prayer-Meeting Notes.

> geo. FOWLER.

Sept. 8. Teathings of Caleb's life. Num. xiii. $30-33$; xiv. 20-24, 30 ; Josh. xiv. 14.

It is a pleasure to study the life of a truly great man. We receive an inspiration from reading the biographies of men who have attained to eminence by pursuing a course sancticned by God and man.
The Bible is a book of many biographies. We find portrayed the lives of men, good and bad, noble and ignoble, heroes and cowards, warriors,
statesmen, pocts and kings. The Author of the Bible is a faithful and impartial histotian. Our own lives are being recorded by Him who wrote the good and bad deeds of the old patriarchs of Israel. Would we shrink fiom having them printed for the world's perusal?

What does Caltb's life teach us? Are we willing to learn and profit by the lessons we draw ? From Caleb we learn:
I. That he was a man of faith. If you enumerate all the great men recorded in God's book, you will not find wie but had an abiding faith in Jehovah. Num, xiv. 8.
2. That he had the same courage that characterized such men as David, Daniel, Elijah and Paul. The giants, walled cities and fierce armies of the inhabitants of Palestine struck no fear to the heart of the brave Caleb. After the forty years of wandering were past and the Israelites were in the land of promise, this old hero requested for his inheritancethe mountain where Anakim the giant dwelled. Josh. xiv. In-14.

We lose many a battle because we fear the foe. Let us examine ourselves and just see how cowardly we really are.
3. That he gave himself wholly to the Lord. Josh. xiv. 8. Christian Endeavorers, let us learn this lesson, if no o:her. Whole hearted service is what Christ demands to-day. Half hearted alligiance would have made Caleb a coward, and his victorious life would have been one of defeat. Instead of entering into Canaan, his bones would have found a resting place in the wilderness. "We must love the Lord our God with all our heart, mind, strength and soul. Thus, and thus only, will we secure the inkeritance of eternal life."
4. That he acknowledged God as the bestower of all blessings, and the piotecter of his life. Josh. xiv. 10, In. "True greatness and warm grathude generally go together. So hele at the age of fuurscore and nve, after the perils and harduhips of the desert life Caleb thankfully acknowledged that his vigor had all been of Jehovah."

Sept. 15. How may we help the Sunda)-school, and get help from ${ }^{\bullet}$ it? Neh. vi. 1-1 2.
That the Sunday-school is an essential factor in the work of the church rinning the world for Chrnst, no one denies. Nothing in the Bible is inore clearly taught than the duty of teaching and training the children. The Sundayschool has done a mighty work; but I believe that the past is but the beginning of a much greater future. Thousands will mingle their voices with the redeemed and with the angelic hosts as
they sing that wondrous song of praise and glory to the Lamb who never would have entered through the pearly gates but for the consecraled lives and earnest work of the Sunday school teachers and officers.
How may we help the Sunday-school?

1. We require trained teachers. We want those who understand the Plan of Salvation; who have some definite, practical conception of Christian living; who believe that it is not so much the religion we profess, but the religion we live, that counts with God. We have many who could work if they but would, and others who would help if they but knew how. It is the duty of the church to develop its own workers. This has been severely neglected in the past We have thought that teachers and officers would, in some mysterious way, spring into existence. The present has more fully grasped the situation, and is busily teaching and training. Wise congregations have discovered that the best preparatory college for all departments of church work is the Endeavor Society. Superintendents whose hearts are in the work will co-operate with the C. E. They will soon find this will be the place where they can get workers for their schools.
2. As members of the C. E. we can
help the Sunday.school ( I ) by always being present, (2) by attending the teacher's meeting, and thus be prepared to teach if necessary, and (3) by being willing to do anything and everything to assist the superintendent.

3 As a sociely, we should have an excellent Sundaj school committee. The conmittee may do much toward increasing the efficiency of the school in (1) visiting absentees, (2) looking up the children who do not atterd, and (3) interes:ing the parents in the work of the school.
4. The Endeavor society may cio much in co-operating with the superın. tendent in conducting a normal class. The help which the Endeavor society gives to the school depends very largely upon the attitude of the pastor and superintendent to the society. The young. people must be encouraged and wisely guided. We cannot expect inuch assistance when we have nothing but words of criticism.
The question of gelting help from the Surday-schon is solved when we prove 10 be of assistance to the schoul. These two departments of church work must mutually assist each other.
Let us make special preparation for this meeting. Invite tis sur.erintendent of the Sunday-school $i \cdot$ be present, if he is not, what he should be, a regular out and out Endeavorer. Have him ou line the work he would like done by the society. Have two five-minute papers, and let all come prepared to make the "recting all that it should be.
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 teris for this depariment should be in the editur
hands at leait five (s) days before she date of wul lication.

Torowro, Cect St.-During the present we $k$ we have had two baptisms, one of a lid from the Sunday-school. Two wher accessions-one by letter, one recently baptized-and the loss of a young sister by removal, complete the statistics. Our summer audiences are better than previous years. Bro. Lhamon has begun a new work--that of street preaching. The reader will doubtess be shocked at this announce. ment; a lew of the good bretl:ren here were also. But since the first meeting was held, on the asphalt pavement corner Cecel and Spadina, on Sunday, August 4 th, after evening service, none but good words have been heard for the new method of furthering the old work. 'l'he writer may say that, from his s'andpoint, the sermon was warm, yet not sensational, hearty yet rever ent, and helpful to most who heard it. This, 00 , is the opinion of outsiders who expected to be shocked, but re mained to pray. The meetings are brief and spontaneous. A solonst is found in Bro. 'Ihrondson, who sings gospel songs attractively. Bro. Lhamon speaks briefly, and is assisted in prayer and exhortation by others. If space would permit, a full report of a neeting would be interesting. It is now settled in the minds of many that street preach. ing is all right if it be done in the right fashion. "Go ye in:o the highways and the byeways" is part of the commission for city churches anyway. But why any excuses ? Just one word more. 'I'he sisters are not asked to take pats; the work being in charge of the young men of the congregation, who have a special organization for business and charitable purposes. Let; everyone breathe freely now.

## Com.

Toronto, Aus. $23,1895$.

Winger, Aug. 22.-Une confession and baptism here, Aug. is.
J. H. Siore.

Eaci.e.-Bro. T. L. Fowler has been holding special services at this point. On Aug. 25 th, two were baptized in Lake Erie, in the presence of several hundred people.

Erin.-Bro. S. Woolner has been preaching for the Erin Centre and Erin Village churches since Bro. Ballah left that field.

Hamilon-Bro. David Rioch, who has been attending Butler Universty
for the last three sesotums, wat leene for a few days. (0.1 I. ru's day crening. July 18 th, he preached an imteresting sermon in our church. Br.a. A. Audersun is home from the nurt', looking well.

Pricevilate, Aug. 13th, 1895 .-The Disciples of Christ are increasing in number here through the effurts of some of our faithful brethren preaching the Gospel of Christ, which is the power of Ged unto salvation.

Bro. Fred. C. Lake, of the Cape Rich church, laboed with us here for three weeks, which resulted in three putting on Christ in His own appointed way. Bro. Lake is a young man of great ability, eloquent and earnest in presenting God's will as recooded in the Scripture. He dras not fail to declare the whole counsel of God wihout fear or favor. He was with us last year during the holidays, and baptized seven. He is a schoul teacher by profession and taught near the Cape for two or three years. He has been attending the Meaford high school for the last six months, and has applied for a number of schools for the fall term. We hope he will be successful in getting one. It he should fail to get a school, we trust that he can find a field in Christ's vineyard where he can make use of the talents that God has given him ; and as a man capable of teaching and convincing the sinner of the truth as it is in Jesus, we would highly recommend him to the brethrell. John A. Ferguson.

Bridgebburg, Aug. 25.-Two additions yesterday by confession and bap-tism-two bright, earnest boys, members of the Junior Endeavor Society. Their mother has also been baptized, but has not identified herself with us yet ; however, we trust that she may do so ere long. The good work still goes on, and others are concerned about their soul's welfare. Brethren, pray for us, that we may be kept humble, and that the Lord may still continue to own and bless our feeble efforts.
W. C. Mcl).

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This de patenient is conducted by a committee, com. مsesuor Mrs. A. E. Truut, Owen Sound i Miss M. Munro, Noth Bation Hall, Hamitiun.

## Open Doors

Entering into Christ (The Door) is like entering into a grand central hall within a castle, where doors on every hand lead in many directions. Some of these stand open, inviting us to enter. Over then are written the words of the Saviour, words of invitation: "Come, work in My vineyard;" of command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature;" of warning, "Watch and pray, that ge enter not into temptation;" and of promise, "I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." Through these doors, if our hearts are not filled with selfishness, and our ears dull with indifference, we may hear voices calling, "Come over and help us."

Within these open doors is work suited to each ; golden opportunities of service for all. There are precious gems to rescue from the polluted rivers of $\sin$; quarries of untold worth to be deyeloped; pure gold to be separated from the dross of earth.

Let us consider some of these open doors. We will begin with one far distant, the Foreign Door. Two-thirds of the human race know nothing of Christ Here, surely, is a great door, and if we had time to explore the regions which lie beyond it, we would find many rooms, many needs, much work, and few workmen.

It calls for strong mer, true men, wise men, brave men, Christ-like men. It calls also for women, strong in the strength which God inspires, true to Christ, their Master, wise in "that wisdom that cometh from above, which is first pure, then peaceable." India, China, Japan, indeed all Oriental lands where woman is the toy and slave of man, are calling with a sad and bitter wail for woman's purity, pity, gentleness and love incarnate in ten thousand living furms, to tell of Christ and show His power over human hearts, that trust and follow Him. Surely we may say with Paul: "A great door and effectual is opened unto us, and there are many adversaries." The adversaries are the opposing forces of idolatry, ignorance, superstition and vice in all its repulsiveness. The weapons they bring are carnal, but the sword of the Spirit, wielded by the very weakest of earthern vessels, is mighty through God to the pulling down of the strongholds
of Satan. God, who is able, has prom ised His wurd shall not return unto Him void, but shall accomplish that whereunto it is sent. All may not be called to enter this door personally, but, as in time of war, those who tarry at home minister to and support those who ire fighting their battles for them, so may we all watch over, sustain, en courage, and pray for our brave mis sionary voluntecrs, who are in the fron of the grandest army the world ever saw, fighting under the earth's great conqueror, the Prince of Peace.

Oh, f some one could tell each one just where to begin. Solomon said, " Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life;" and one wiscr than Solomon said, "Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts," etc. If the fuuntain is poisoned the streams become currupted, and destruction and death are carried afar. If the fountain is made pure and sweet, the streanis that flow forth carry health and bless ing, and joy and gladness follow in all the channels through which they tnake their way. Paul said, "For God who commanded the light to shine out of darkness hath shined in. our hearts, to give the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ." If the heart, then, is the fountain of evil and good, and God illuminates our hearts by giving us a knowledge of His glory in Christ, every opportlinity God gives us to gain or perfect this knowledge may be to us an Open Door, where God will come in His glory and Christ will enter with His love and blessing. God begius with the heart ; let us begin there also.
To the women of this age God has opened many doors for spiritual growth and Christian culture. The services of the Lord's-day, the Sunday-school, the prayer-meetings, Societies of Christian Endeavor, the numerous societies where women are banded together for good works, and our Missionary Societies, are giving rare and precious opportunities.
Our Auxiliary meetings should be schools where the Word and the world, and our duty to both, should be faith. fully taught, and carefully, prayerfully studied. They should be the nursery, training the young, the weak, the timid ones, for service. Out of them shoule come workers in the Church and Sun-day-school, Leaders of Mission Bands, Organizers, District and State Managers, writers, missionaries. How shall we reach all this? Only by coming nearer to Christ and being so filled with the knowledge of His glory that the glory of this world will shrivel and sink into nothingness when compared with Him. Some one has said, "The
faith of the women of the Gospels far outstrips that of the men of the Gospels. It 15 they who first perceive, then accept, and finallv be carried away with those great and vital enthusiasms, which transform and elevate the world. It is the sisters, and mothers, and wives, who carry out in their lives the pattern of love, purity and self-denial, which is still on earth the continuation of Christ's life, an incarnation of divine grace and loveliness which never fails, which now can suffer no passion, and no death. blut speaks aloud to men and :sanctifies the child, refines the brother, and acts upon the heart of the husband with a ceaseless plea for what is good and divine."

Christ said of one, "Oh, woman, great is thy faith; " of another, "She loved much." Love and Faith are the measure of our power. One true, pure, brave, luving woman, with Christ dwelling within her hearr, is an untold blessing to the world.

Mrs. J. Eucell.
-in Missionary Tidings.
[Dear Sisters, - Will not these earnest, heart-searching words of Sister Encell's liad us who profess to have laid our affections and capabilities under full tribute to the Prince of Peace to humbly renew our clain to the promise of Jesus, "Lo! I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world," and in His strength go forth bravely and fearlessly to the occupancy of the "Open Doors" ?-M. A. O.]

## Auxiliary Programme for Sep

 tember.Topic: "Come over and help us!"

1. Hymn-"The morning light is breaking."
2. Scripture reading-Mark xvi.
3. Prayer.
4. Reading of minutes and reports, and other business.
5. Hymn-"Sow in the morn thy seed."
6. Scripture reading—Acts xv. 8.34.
7. Roll call and collection, the members responding with appropriate verses of Scripture.
8. Closing prayer.

## "the macedonian cry."

" Come over and help us," echoes from every point of the compass. Myriads are yearly perıshing in ignorance and unbelief; living and dying without God, without ('hrist, and without hope! If we cannot evangelize the whole world-perishing in pagan and papal darkness, superstition and error-let us select our fields of labor, domestic and foreign, and send ou: our missionary evangelists to such fields as
promise the most fruit, whether at home or abroad. Unless we do this, 1 ask, what evidence have we of the sincerity of our fath in that commission which was given to the apostles, and through them to the Christian church and ministry, till the curtain falls upon the stage of earth and time? is not the whole unconverted world within the area of the missionary field, and within the commission given to the apostles, and through them to the people-" Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature"? Upon the caurch, the united church, founded upon the apostles' doctrine and faith, rests this solemin and authorirative oracle.
"Charity," it is said, "begias at home." 'liue, very true, if there be objects at home. But it is no proverb in our Israel that charity tarries at home. Like nature's brightest type of God, our sun shines not upon our country and our homes alone; but also spreads its vivifying beams upon all the nations and tribes of our humanity. So shines the sun of righteousness and of mercy. If the east witnesses his earliest dawn, the west rejoices in his lingering rays. Indeed, he is rising and setting every moment of the four-and-twenty hours upon myriads of our race.

Shall we not then, as far as in us lies, as far as God has vouclisafed to us any instrumentality-shall we not send the light of life everlasting to all the world, it God vouchsafe to us the honorable opportunity and instrumentality? At all events, shall we not avail ourseives of every opportunity, and create, as far as we can, opportunities to send the word-line Gospel of life everlastingto a perishing world?
Who would not, that has ever, in truth, tasted that the Lord is gracious, that believes He will give grace to do His will, and reward those that have done it, as though without His aid or grace they had done it? We ask who, with such a faith, would not on such well-established promuses, firm as the throne of God, enduring as the ages of eternity, give, devote, and consecrate his whole personality-body, soul and spirit - - O His service, honor and glory? Who would nut bring his offerings into Christ's treasury? Who would not labor and toil for means to invest in such a cause, under such a leader, and for ends and consummations of glory, honor and inmortality beyond all conception, and consequently beyond all expression?

Alexander Campbill,
(in address on Missions,)
-Millennial Harbinger, Sept.; 1857.

## Children's đClork.

Mrs. Jas I.ediard, Suph., Owensmund, Om. to whoni. communications for this department should be addiressed

Day Dreams of the Future.
The Dremer.
chapter vi.
There seemed to be no better way of solving the problem, if sulved it mught be, than by goong to our neg. lected bibles and trymg to find some information which might help us at this terrible crists, and we decided to make a careful study of prophecy to that end. In this we were helped very much by the minister's knowledge of the text, and while we were reminded all the unic of our fearful loss, sull we perseversd in the search. Horror upon horror homed up before us as we read. Wound it be possible for any living suul :o endure to the end? We seemed to find some udication that the present st.te of things would only exist for a short tume, threc years and a haif being the extent as far as we could glean an:y idea; but, such a fearful period it pommed whe, the world never saw. Not only the unchecked wickedness of the human race whilly given to sin, but jur; ment .fter judgnemt was :o be husied nasinst it by the offended majest: of God. Fise and earthumake , tempest anci scr,urge : woe upon wor, were whe poured ou: unsparingly from He:ven. Supposing we could by any $\mathrm{m} \cdot \mathrm{a}$...s esc.aite these trials, there were others quite as trying, and the only connent there was for us lay in the remembinnce of the safety of our dear ores, biken away from all tive evil which hat: set in like a flood, and with this came the determination that whatever might be our fate, we would be true tand to what we knew to be right. He thought we could catch a gleam of hope for the funte, if we could only escape the chugers crowding so thickly around us at the present time, ani made up our minds that if there were such, by no word or deed would we risk losing it, although death seemed so sure.
Anang other disturbances I nouced some strangers in the town, and from their behavior they appeared to be vested with some authority, and whence it was obtained we soon had cause to know. Our study of prophecy had forewarned us, and we were therefore forcarmed.
A power had arisen in the earth which seemed to have the ability to bend the present human race to its will, now that the restraning power of the Holy spirit, abiding in the hearts the Holy Spirit, abiding in the hearts Sarsaparilla.
of the church had been withdrawn from the earth. The great enemy of mankind, conscious that his opportunity for mischief mas limited, now made one more despirate effurt after suprem. acy; or, if failure avaited him, to drag down as many lost souls with him as prossible. Not that lie appeared in person, but sent out two oihers investcd with authority from him to carry out his-plans. This authority seemed so absolute, that there could be no ueutrality : it must be, either surrender! to the will of this yower, or death; and surrender meant giving up and denying altogether the faint hope we were nursing so carefully. It meant being marked by sume mysteriuus sign which would comnit us entirely to this power, but which we decided that death at their hands would be far preferable. We also decided to fight it out to the end.
Perhapls you remember that my wife's last act was to touch my forehead with her lips. Could I blut out the memury of that kiss, which had burnt its way into my heart, by having a mark placed where it fell, which would separater $r$. from her more entirely than I wa ." ., and beside that, all $t 00$ late as it was, my love for the Sariour was too real and too sweet to be sacrificed? Nu:a thousand times, no: I we uld be true, cust what it might, and I set inyself earnestly to the task of self.preservation.
Pedhaps I did unt tell jou that my business was the sale of provisions, and the alternative of $1.0 t$ receiving the re. quired makk was that we should neither buy wor sell, and that meant, under ordinay circumstances, nothing less than starvation. Under ing store were ample bastments, with one part so arranged that an uninitiated jerson would have some dofficulty in finding it. Into this secret resort I stored all kinds of food which would keep the ben: and, with those like.minded, I determined t, hide when compliance b. came otherwise unavoidable. louged to outive the siruggle, for it siemed from our study of prophecy, that we might yet take some part as subjects in the blessedness of the reign of Christ on the earth, though we had sinned away our right to reign with Him. We might, at least, be onlookers, and sece what glories awaited this sin-stricken earth, when the restitution should have taken place.
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Pale, Listless and Weak, the Victim of a Hacking Cough, She Was Appareatly Going into a Rapid Decine-A Case of Deep Interest to Every Mother in the Land.
From the Cornwall Standard.
It is now a common thing in this Incality to hear pectpte acknowledge the wonderful benefit they have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and it is not to be wondered at that the druggists find the sale of this remarkable medicine so large, and jet constantly increasing. We could give any number of instances of splendid results fullowing the use of Pink lills, but so many of these are we.l known to many of our readers as to not need recapitulation. However, now and again a case of more than usual interest arises, and we will give the particulars of one of these for the bencfit of the public at large. Some years ago, a young girl of fourteen, a daughter of Mr. Leon Dore, a well known and respected resident of Cornwall, began to show scrious symptoms, and caused her mother great anxiety. She was just at the critical period of her life, and medical aid was called in and everything done to help her. But it appeared to $b=$ useless, and week after week she continued to grow worse,

". Was merely a shadowe of her former self."
until it was evident she was fast going into a decline. A hacking cough set in, and the poor girl, who was formerly plump and healthy looking, with bright rosy chetks, began to waste away and in a few weeks wias merely a shadow of her former self. Her mother had about lost all hope of saving the young girl's life, the doctors being apparently unable to do anything to check the ravages of the mysterious disease. At length, the mother's attention was directed to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and she decided to give them a trial. A box was taken, and, as the girl did not show any visible signs of improvement, her mother was on the puint of discontinuing the medicine when a neighbor
persuaded her that a single box was not a fair trial and induced her to continue the Pills. By the time a second box was completed there was some improvement neticeable, ard there was juy in that small household, and no more persuasion was needed to continue the treament. The use of Pink Pills was then cominued for some months, by which time the young ginl had completely recov. ered her health and strenyth. 'looday, she is the very picture of health, and the cotor in her chetks is as bright as it was before her illness commenced. To those who saw her during the dajs of her illness and suffering. her recover: is litle short of a miracle. Mrs. Dore freely gave the Standard reporier permission to publ:sh an account of her daughter's illeess and secovery. She said she could not find words strone entugh to express her gratitude for the miraculous cure this great life saving: medicine had effected in her diughter's cave, and she hoped her testumony might be the means of leading other: similarly afflicted to give them a trial.
After writing the above, the reporter again called on Mrs. Dore and read it to her, asking her if it was entirely correct. She replied that she would like. to give even stronger expression to her appreciation of this wonderful medicine. She further said that Pink lills had greatly helped herself. Sl:e had been suffering from the effects of an attack of la grippe, and the Pink Pills had restored her to healih. . Her daughter also expressed her gratitude for the extraordinary change this medicine had wrought in her health.

In the case of young girls who are pale or sallow listless troubled with :flutering or palpitasion of the hear., renk and easily tired, no time shou!i be lest in taking a cuurse of Dr. Wir liams' Pink Pills, which will speedil enrich the blood ar d bring a rosy glow of health to the cheeks. Theee pillare a positive sure for all tronin!es ariving from a viated condition of the blued or a shattered nervous system. They are a specific for it ubles pe culiar to fema es, correcting suppressione, irregularities and all forms of weakness.

Manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and sold in hoxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $\$ 2.50$. May be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Mcdicine Company at either address.

It is a greater thing to maintain 2 brave and self-respecting influence than to defend one's self to no purpose.

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## Medicine in Tablets

Fom the New York Sum of Feliratarys, 1897.
Increased Use of Drugs in This Form Instead of Compounding by Preacription.
A comparatively recent invention, vastly extended in its application within three or four years, has wrought a curious change in the practice of medicine. Country physicians, 100 years ago, when there were few druggists outside of considerable towns, carried in their saddle bags or medicine chests a variety of drugs, pills, powders, potions, lotions and what not. Such physicians made up the win prescriptions and furnished form of tablets tends more and more toward a I return of modern physicians to the methods of their predecessors. lhysicians everywhere now write fewer prescriptions than they wrote ten years aco or cien tro years aco and the use of medicine in the form of tablets is extending every day.
It is only ten or fifteen years since compresed tablets of chlorate of potash began to be use 1 . Other simple drugs were then put up in tablet furm, and gradually the variety of druns and prescriptions thus prepared was ex tended until now it includes thou ands of com. pounds. Any physician may now have almosi any prescripuon ni his own made up into tab lets. The unal requirement is lhat at least 5,000 tablets shall be ordered. Many well known prescriptions of famousphysicians have wald a 2 world wine celebrity in the medical woild through their ute in tablet form. Hun dreds of liquid prescriptions are thus used by saturating inert material with the mixture just as homicoppathic remedies are prepared in the
form of sugar pellets. The tablet factories are constantly experimenting witha view to reduc ing further drugs and prescriptions to table: form. They are ready to vary known prescrip tions in accordance with the fancy of individua physicians, and to combine one or more pres. criptions in a single tablet. The general use
of table:'s instead of prescriptions has greally simplified the practice of medicine. The physician, instead of writing a prescription and instructing his patient to have it compounded by a drughist, leaves the necessary number of tablets with inctructions as to the time and manner of taking. Nearly crery physician is provided with some such tablets, and man use them in great quantiies. Tons of drug are now pat up in this form. It is the whole sale method of modern life applied to the prep̧aration of medicines. Apothecarics have felt the elfects of the change in practice through the lessening in the number of prescriptions to be compounded. For the patien, it has cheaper.ed the cost of doctoring, fo: the physician olntains the tablets at so lou a rate that he usually makes no charge for those supplied in his matients.
New ac the use of talilets is, the form of the rablet has lecrn ot atiy imurused suace thet intronduction into me.lical practice. Taluets are sinailer and mute compressed than they wcrea fen jeatsagr. The macenrers for making dhemonis.iall) uac, and perhaps sull is, con. trolled hy a single whulesale druat siore of this fity, liat th: te ase meang manafaciusess of ial.Girst beran elo of physicians the talilets very slonily made their way, hecaure the patenices weie not widely know to the medical profession. Then they associa:ed themselves with at lamous dratg houce, and the iablets smon began to co.
Oaly the simpler drups and remedies fut up in- tablet form are aceessible to the keneral public. The conprounds are not cren known hy name outside the me tical prolession. As they are not gatent melicines, they ase not They come to physicians methe alithers japarers. They come to phys:cians with a label shat pro physicians hare the cood repue propornins. Thysicians hare the good rejuste of the mana. pure drues ard carcfully compone mate pure: cirug hard carcfully composinded. The lies: zabic: manufaciurers emplny sixilled and careful apmithecaties aro? hay thers drups in large ๆuantitics disectly from manclacturer.
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a) cestain well-known preparation is so largely prescribed by physicians that its use ty them may le saiti to be universal. Converisa. ionalls it is spoken of among themselves as
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