

Vol. II.
JUNE 5, 1886.
No. 18.

## The Upper Canada Bible Society.

WTEINESDAY, May 12 th, will be a day long remembered in the annals of the Upper Canada Bible Society. On that day was opened the new bible-House in Toronto. During the afternoon it was dedicated with prayer, and in the evening the 4 oth Anniversary was held in Knox Church. The erection ot the new BibleHouse was an absolute necessity. The old building was inadequate and unsuitable for the requirements of the growing work. The Society, therefore, wisely decided to make an carnest appeal for special funds for the erection of a new building. in this action they were supported by the Committe of the Relgous Tract Society, which is a joint occupant of the building. 'The work has been carried on successfully to its completion, a commodious and clegrant buildmg has been erected, and a worthy home provided for the Souct, which must ever retain the first place amongst our Christian and benevolent associations, and for its loyal handmaid, the Tract socrety.

The land on whe h the building stands was owned originally by the late Mr. Jesic Ketchum (a name familiar to, and much revered by Toronto citizens). He gave the societies a perpetual


NEW I:CHIHAC, U THI: U. C. LH:LE stII:I, TOKONTO.
lease of it at a very moderate rent, to be paid in Bibles and books to be distributed annually in the public schools of Toronto. This is the origin of the Ketchum prizes which are annually awarded in the public schools for the best knowledge of the Bible.

Tee Upper Canada Bible Society was formed at a meeting held May 6th, 1840, in the old Methodist church on Newgate street (now Adelaide street). It had, however, previously existed from December, 1828 , under the name of the York Iuxiliary Bible Socicty for a period of six years. In IS $3+$ its name was changed to the City of Torontc Bible Society. Its first annual meeting was in February, IS 3 c , and its annual income was reported to be $\mathcal{E r}^{2} 2 \mathrm{~S}$ iss.; its total issues, 542 ; and its branches, thirteen. The first annual meeting under its present name was in $18+\mathrm{I}$. Its income had been increased to Egis: its issues to 8,721 : and its branchento S®. In $186 x$, its income was $\$ 19, j j^{\circ}$ : its issues, 30,000 : and its brimehes, 258 . For the past ten or twelve years its income had factuated between $\$ 2: 3,000$ and $\$ 3,3,000$, and its issues between 30,000 and fo,ooo. There were now 450 branches. There had beenonly three l'residents, Hon. J. H. I)umn, from is 2 S to 1845 ; Hon. Robert laldwin, from $18+5$ to 1859 ; and

## Wait on the Lord, and He shall save thee.-Prov. xx. 22.

## (10xr $\mathfrak{z l i s s s i o n}$.

ISSUED ON THE FIRST AND THIRD SATURDAY OF EACII MONIH.
Bribecipition Aaten, per suar, (powt paid).
Slagie Copy, so cts.; Six Copies, $\$ 2.50$; Ten Copies, $\mathbf{\$ 3}$.50; Twenty-five Copies, $\$ 7 \cdot 50$; Fitty Copies, $\$ 23.50$; One Hundred Copies, $\$ 25.00$.

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Oricinal or selected articles intended tor insertion in the paper, should be addressed to ALF. SANDHAM, Editor, at same place.

Hon. G. W. Allen, from 1859 to the present time.
The number of Bibles, Testaments, and portions issued from the depository in 'loronto during the past year is 41,591 , heing 5,866 more than during the previous year.

The recent anniversary meeting was most enthusiastic and successful. Those present gave their emphatic testimony to three great facts: "-First, the bible Society is the basal society. Its work lies at the foundation of all our Christian philanthropic work. It provides the Bible which is at once the inspiration and the source of our beneficence, and the record of the spiritual fel-


OHI) AlHELAIIE ST. METHODIST CHURCH, IN WHICH TH: U. C. MIBLE SOCIETY WAS FORAIED, MAY 6, 840.
the stable and tranquil depths of great truths, the mighty realities of Christian life and divine grace."

We thank God for the success which has attended the labours of the Bible Society in this Province during the past years, and we sincerely pray that its future may be one of still more marked progress and and usefulness. With increased facilities for business, we doubt not but that an era of greater prosperity has been entered upon. W'e learn that there is a debt of about $\$ 4,000$ resting upon the new building. This, we trust, will, ere long, be removed, so that no burdens may hinder the friends connected with the Society from bending all their energies toward the one great work of "Holding forth the Word of Life," that Word which is ever new; and the wellspring of joy and consolation to which we instinctively tuin in time of trouble and sorrow. In it alone do we find an inexhaustible storehouse of lessons for the child, and of ripest wisdom for the aged. In countless homes it is opened every morning to yield its portion for the day. In ten thousand pulpils it furnishes the texts of as mariy sermons, as each Lord's day returns.

The Bible Society must succeed in its great work, for it is God's great purpose that The Book shall be spread abroad, and man can no more obstruct the Divine end, than arrest the sun in its course. The Society does not underta:re to interpret the bosk. "Theirs is to circulate in its simplicity and in its multiplicity; to spread abroad by single gospels where they can do no more; to spread abroad in its integral completeness where that can be done. In single gaspels they must do it without doubt or misgiving, for He in Whose I'erson two whole and perfect natures were joined logether condescends to be made whole Truth and Iife within limits which are, according to St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, or St. John. In complete Bibles it is their fuller privilege, without stint or grudging, to do the same; for God has spoken in divers manners of ways to divers manners of men, and we cannot tell in any given case how He will cause His goodness to pass before them, or by whose voice He will proclaim to them His Name."

## OUB COTUME TOR PRNACEMRS AND MrACETHRS

By Rev. John McEwrn, Lakefield, Ont.
[May 30.] Jesus Feeding Five Thousand. ( $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { John } 6 \text { 1-2I. }\end{array}\right)$
This is the only miracle recorded by the four Evangelists. John gives it, that he may introduce the important discourse on the Bread of Life, which follows.

About a year has elapsed since last lesson. The time between has been occupied with untiring labours in Galilee. Jesus has sent out the twelve disciples, and the Province is roused to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and expectation-hence a great multitude followed Him. ข. 2.

The sympathy and mercy of Jesus with men in their sorrows and woes, stands out in contrast with the selfishness of men's hearts.

## JESUS AVOIDS THE EXCITED TRAVELLERS

to the Passover. Excitement is not favourable to clear judgments, and the wisest action. What cannot be avoided is turned to account to improve and instruct Philip, vs. 5, 6, 7. Notice His purpose, foresight, and aim as a teacher.

## Andrew introduces a boy,

who puts himself and what he has at the service of Christ, and upon this incident the miracle turns.

## Feeding five thousand.

Jesus blessing the little-multiplying it for the manycareful of the fragments-more in the gathered fragments than in the store. vs. 8, 9 Impressively setting the people in order. In the lesson we have miracle or sign and parable combined ; illustration of glorious powerand insi ruction to $\mathfrak{f}!\vdots$ h for all coming time-Jesus Christ the Sor, of God.

The people justly conclude that that prophet has appeared (Deut. 18: 15, 16; John 1:21), and in their enthusiasm they would make Him a king-unfurl the flag of revolution from their enemies.
These stirring events of the day is closed by sending the disciples and the people away. Jesus retires for communion. A critical period had come in His ministry.

The incidental storm, and the discouraged disciples, gives a new opportunity of manifesting His power over nature-calming the storm.
In every trial, perplexity or danger, let verse 20 cheer us, "IT is I, be NOT AfRaid."
[June 6.] Jesus, the Bread of Life. [Jn. 6: 22-40.]
The feeding of the multitude is a suitable text for this discourse on the Bread of Life. The crowds have returned to Capernaum, seeking Jesus.

## 1.-Carnal views of Christ, and their blinding influence.

The people clamour for unspiritual signs of the Messiahship, and therefore miss the meaning of those signs given, vS. 26, 27. The people had SEEN-but had not PERCEIVES (Mark 4: 12); witnessed the SIGN, but missed THE SIGNIFICANCE: grasped the symbol in perishable bread, but missed the substance, the living bread.
iI.-Seeking the bread of Life.

The people were not acting a part as hypocrites, but were impelled by low views of Christ and His mission ;
they were receiving Him as a "Bread King," who would supply them, as their fathers, with manna.

The beginning of a better life is in a desire, an aspiration. "What must we do that we may work," \&c., and Christ's reply to soul-hunger-in all times, and to all peoples-"Believe on Him ${ }^{(1)}, \cdots$ God hath sent-He shall gi,e the Bread of Lite-Him hath the Father sealed.

The side of personal responsibility-Seek, Believe, Labour, Appropriate. The side of Divine grace-Give, Gift. v. 37.

IIt.-Jesus is the bread of Life. ws. 35-40.
There is an implied contrast between Christ and Moses. Moses had nothing to do with giving the manna. Exod. 16: 4-7. The manna was but an earthly symbol, though supplier miraculously. Jesus is the true Bread-He came down from Heaven. He bestows everlasting lifeHe is life for the whole world.

## IV.-The glorious certainty of triumph.

This coming into the world is not a problem of doubtful success or uncertain issues - while it h's its human and Divine side.

## [June 13.] Jesus the Christ. [John 7:37-52.]

Six months have elapsed since last lesson. The only notice of this period by John is in verse 1 -details given fully by Mark, chapters 7-9.
I.-The Feast of Tabernacles. Deut. 16: 13-15.

This feast embraced the harvest ingathering, Exod. 23: 16 ; also the dwelling in the wilderness, Lev. 23: 33-44.

This lesson is a record of what occurred on the last day of the feast, which lasted seven days.

## II.-Christ and thirsty souls.

His offer of Himself, and His invitation to the people. 2. 37. Water is a magic word in the east, specially in the sultry dry days of autumn-mode very significant by the outpouring of water brought with high ceremonial from the pool of Siloam, in the golden pitcher. Isa. 12: 3; 55: 1; John 4:10. This specific offer of Himself would be monstrous from any other lips, whether prophet or apostle.

The essential thing is "Drink" and be satisfieddo not dream or doubt-but drink. Notice the classification of hearts:-I. Hearts which believe, 7. 40; 2. Hearts which doubt, v. 4I ; 3. Hearts which reject, v. 44 ; 4. Hearts half persuaded, v. 46.

## The inflow and the outflow of the living water.

1. Participation of grace and truth. 2. Communica-tion-out of the heart fiows gladness and life-giving influence, gloriously illustrated on the day of Pentecost, Acts 2.

## III.-Christ and the rulers.

It is a view not without foundation, that Christ had been arraigned before the Sanhedrim for Sabbath breaking on His last visit to the city (John $5: 16$ ) the rest of the chapter being His defence before the court. He has been absent from the feasts for a year and a half, and now He comes up secretly. There is great diversity of opinion and division of sentiment among the peoplesome believe; others admit tha. He is a prophet, but cecline to follow-other are animated by malicious enmity-even those who were sent to take Him are deeply impressed, v. 46. Nicodemus' defence, v. 52.

## I will go in the strength of the Lord God.-Psalm lxxi. 16.

# [For Our Mission.] The Rejected One. 

By Katie.

He came unto His dion, and llis own received Hinn not.-John $1: 12$.

OH ! be ye open wide ye portals of the soul, To the blessed King of glory, who is standing knocking there,

He will pardon all transgression,
Oh ! bid Him take possession,
Withdraw the iron bolt of doubt, by Faith's prevailing prayer.

Oh ! keep Him not there waiting, the time is swiftly flying,
One by one the golden moments forever pass away-
Fling open wide the portal,
And the Lord of life immortal,
Shall enter in, and shed abroad the glorious light of day.
He gives the reace of pardon, a full, entire salvation, A "perfect peace," the foretaste here of bliss without alloy-

Peace hke a river flowing,
lieyond earth s power of knowing,
That Jesus Christ alone can give, and nothing can destroy.
He gives the jos of working--the privilege of telling
The great redemption message, "Salvation free to all,"
To tell the grand, old story,
While the angel choir in glory
Rejoice with us o'er simers, who hear the Master's call.
He gives us REST when weary-when heavy storm clouds gather ;
In sickness, pam, or sorrow, He will keep us safe from harm,

For us He "ever liveth,"
Etemal rest He giveth,
A safe abiding place of rest, encircled by His arm.
He gives us l.ove, His own love, the precious gift of all, Though carth and earth fiends may fail us, His care will never end,

In sowing or in reaping-
In wating or in weeping-
He loves with everlasting love, the simner's changeiess Friend.

## Faithful Words.

ASERIES of alle articles from the pen of Rev. Dr. Brookes, has recentls been published in "The Truth," of which he is Editor. In those articles he has been dealing with subjects prominently brought before the public in the presemt day, such as, Amihilation, Restoration, ice. Ir. Brookes gives no uncertain sound in his testimony against these damning errors, and we trust that the papers may be put into a shape for reat bing thousands in our land who are bems led astray ly the specious arguments $c$. men, able we admit, but whose teachings are for that very reason, the more dangerous. In his article on Restoration, he says :-
"Canon Farrar becomes indignant at the doctrine
of endless retribution, and impeaches it in the name of terrified humanity; but one has a right to become still more indignant at his theory of restoration, and to exclaim, I impeach it in the name of God, whose laws it defies; I impeach it in the name of Christ, whose death it degrades; I impeach it in the name of the Holy Spirit, whose strivings it disregards; I impeach it in the name of the Bible, $\because$ hose testimony it despises; I impeach it in the name of the church, whose purity it defiles; I impeach it in the name of dying men and women and children, whose souls it destroys. No fouler dishonor has ever been done to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost as revealed in connection with the stupendous work of salvation, no more fatal injury has ever been inflicted upon the Redeemer's cause, than by the invention of these wretched theories of annihilation and restoration, which encourage the sinner to continue in $\sin$, with the assurance that he will escape the righteous penalty of his disobedience."

## "There, You've Gone Right Over It."

ONE sunday morning at old gentleman was on his way to church. He was a happy, cheerful Christian, who had a very great respect for the Sabbath. He was, however, somewhat singular in his manner of giving reproof. As he was going along, he met a man driving a heavily:' deai cart through the town.

When the old gentleman came opposite the cart he suddenly stopped, and, lifting up both hands, as it in alarm, he exclaimed, as he gazed under the cart,-
"There, there you are gons oucr it ; you have gone risht oter it."

The driver was frightened, and instantly cried out, 'Whoa, whoa!' and brought his horse to a stand. He then looked under the wheels, expecting to see the mangled remains of some innocent child, or, at least, some poor dog or cat that had been crushed to death.

But ofter gazing about and not secing any thing under the wheels, he looked at the gentleman who had so strangely arrested his attention, and anxiously asked, " II hat have I gone over, sir?"
"Over the Fourth Commanimint, my friend: "Remember the Sablintit day, to keef it holy."" was the slow reply of the aged friend.

OF the 42,972 new members who came into the Presbyterian Churches of the U.. S. last year on confession of their faith in Christ, $20,77 \mathrm{~S}$, or nearly one-half, were from the Sabbath Schools of the Church.

CHRISTIANITY is protected in Madagascar. The best authorities place the number of Protestants there at 350,000 , and Roman Catholics $35,-$ 000 . Education is compulcory. One district alone makes a return of 100,000 pupils in the schools.

## God is able to make all grace abound toward you.-2 Cor. ix. 8.

[For OUR Mission.]

## The Power of the Position of the Christian.

By Rev. J. A. R. Dickson, B. D.

3.-FOR SANCTIFICATION.

IF a Christian holds any lower place than that to which God in His grace has called him, the demand that is made upon him for holiness, shall be exceedingly hard and oppressive. His cry will be, "Who am I that I should be so separate from $\sin$, so holy; how can I carry out these words, 'Be ye holy, for I am holy.'" This claim that God makes, and must, by a necessity of His nature, make, must always be grievous, and in a measure repulsive, being above the level to which we bave yet risen, until we see, in no dim or uncertain light, the position into which we have been called. Then, the claim will be not only reasonable, but to yield to it, an unspeakable joy. Then we shall run after God, because we are drawn. Then we shall delight in Him, because we know that He delights in us. Then we shall say to every temptation that insinuates itself, "How can I do this great wickedness and sin against God ?" Then we shall realize in our position of acceptance with God, and favour, and fellowship, a source of power for holiness. Being "Sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all," (Heb. io: 10), and having "by one offering perfected for cier them that are sanctified," our privilege is to enter into the enjoyment of this by iaith. And as faith is dead without obedience, $\cdots$ then, through a life of obedience to all the will of God. It is with us to-day as it was with the Hebrews when they were brought out of Egypt. In God's purpose, the land flowing with milk and honey was theirs. He was, in His great mercy and love, leading them up into it. Their position was that of possessors. But some of them would not accept and hold this position, and consequently they did not enjoy the land. His Word to them was, "If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land; but if ye refuse and rebel, ye shall be devoured with the sword; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it." Isaiah I : 19, 20. To-day God gives us, as we trust in Jesus, sonship-a standing before Him that is unquestionable-rights and privileges through the promises that are wide as the sway of God's sceptre, and imperial as His crown, and pure as His holiness-and it is ours diligently to seek to enter into this rich heritage of blessing. When our eyes open on this glory we are weaned away from, and lifted above all earthly glory. All the power and pomp of evil is as naught compared with the purity of our standing and the blessedness of our hearts. This is one of the best securities against sin, when it is realized. Aye, REALIZED, but that is what so very few take time to do, and I might say ac well, take pains to do. We are to employ our minds upen
it, and meditate in the law of God, taking in its wondrous and glorious revelation, that we may be strong, morally and spiritually by it, dwelling in us, Strong for further advances in the knowledge of God; strong for fuller resistance to every form of evil; strong for $\mathrm{Cl}^{-i}$-it-like sympathy and gracious action; strong for te. :ony. We are not to work ourselves up to a position of sanctification, we are to work from a standing before God in Christ Jesus, where we are accepted as holy, where we are justified irom every offence and $\sin$. Being made free, we are to keep curselves by God's grace free from every weedy entanglement of sin. Being regarded as holy, judicially, we are to perfect holiness in the fear of God. Our power for this lies in what God declares concerning us. When the child that lay in the gutter has been washed, and clothed upon with beautiful garments, how careful it is not to soil its skin or stain its clothes. The very outward cleanliness seems to enter into the heart and spirit of the child. It is so with the workman who comes home and "cleans up;" he seems to be lifted up out of the region of dust and smut into another, and he is careful of his appearance in his new position; before he cared not what unclean thing touched him, because he was unclean himself, but now that he is clean, he is concerned to keep himself pure. 'These illustrate the power of the believer's position for sanctification. He is holy in God's sight, and he is to be holy as a follower of Christ in his daily life. As Paul puts it, in a way we cannot think too deeply upon, "Now, being made free from sin, and become servants to God, ye have your fruit unto holiness and the end everlasting life." Rom. 6:22. You will note the close dependence of the two facts. "Being made free from sin and become servants to God." It is not "become," advance to this, go on to this height. No. The one involves the other; necessitates the other; secures the other. And that on many grounds which we need not enumerate.

We have no doubt, that many of God's dear children have only to see the relation of their position to holiness, to enter upon a land flowing with milk and honey at once. It may be only ignorance of the teachings of Scripture that hinder them from so living that their joy may be full. "If ye, then, be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God. Set your affections on things above, not on things on the earth. For ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God."
[original.]

## I Don't See any Harm in it.

> By Rev. C. A. Çok.

PERHAPS you don't, and it is just possible the reason is in yourself. Some people cannot SEE harm in anything for the simple reason that they are blind. [I] Perhaps you do not see any harm in it because you are blind. Rcad Eph. 4: 18; 2

## He that doeth truth cometh to the light.-John iii. 21.

Cor. 4: 4. [2] Perhaps something is clouding your vision. Eve didn't see any harm in eating the forbidden fruit because the devil clouded her vision and deceived her (Gen. 3:5,6). It is the devil's trick to cover over the harm so it won't be seen. Beware! [3] Perhaps you are looking at it from a wrong point of view. Suppose you look at it from a higher point of view - up nearer to God's throne (Isaiah 55: 8, 9), What is God's thought about that in which you think there is no harm? Let that settle it. [4] Perhaps you d n't see far enough. Lot saw a great deal, but he didn't see far enough or he would have seen harm in the course he pursued (Gen. 13:10-13; Prov. 16: 25). [5] Perhaps your conscience has not been enlightened. lou may even mean well and yet be acting contrary to God's will (Acts 26: 9-11. [6] Perhaps you have not seen it in the light. Hold it up in the light of God and see what it looks like (John 3: 20, 21). [7] How sad and terrible if you see no harm in it, and yet there should be harm enough in it to keel) you out of Heaven (Matt. 7: 22,23; 25:1.12). If now you see harm in it at once forsake it : shun the very appearance of evil.
[original.]

## Jesus in the Garden.

Matt. 26: 36-46.
By Miss Dori Aelen.

MANY decply important lessons are to be learned from this portion of God's Word. 1st. The intensity of the sufferings of Jesus. i. 38. 2nd. His loneliness in these sufferings. i' 40. 3 rd. His tenderness towards His weak disciples. $4^{\text {th }}$. His resinuric in suffering. as. $39,42,44$. 5 th. His exhortation to watchfulness. $\mathbf{i} \cdot+\mathrm{I}$. Gth. His submission to the Father's will. es. 39,42 .

1st. The entensity of His suffering. "My soul is exceeding sorrowfil, cion unto death." Luke tells us that "His sweat was, as it were, great drops of blood," Luke 22:4.4: and surely we can well believe that it was no mere b, dil! anguish which wrung these "great drops of blood" from Jesus: This soll suffering is frequently spoken of it was His soul which was to he made an offering tor sin it was His soul which was to he poured out. Isaiah $53: 10,11,12 ;$ John 12: 27; 13:21. ()h: to realize something of the love wheh lesus had for our souls, to cause Him willingly to endure such soul agons. "The redemption of our souls is precious." Palmi $+9: S$; 1 Peter $1: 18,19$. Have wreft its power?

2nd. Mi, londiancs in suffering. How much we value sompothy in the hour of trial: This was denied to leans. "(i) the people there was none with Him." Isaiah $0: 3: 5.1$ wo we fee lonely in our trials? Let us look whim, who can and does sympathize with us : and who, having telt this desolateness, knows how, to comfirt. Think of His promise, " $I$ will necer
leave thee, nor forsake thee," Heb. $13: 5$; and se? this promise fulfilled in the experience of Paul, "A.l men forsake me; notwithstanding the Lord stood with me." 2 Tim. 4: 16, 17.

3rd. His tenaer excuse for His disciples. "The spirit is willing, but the flesh is wcak." "He kr veth our frame, He remembereth that we are but dust," and "like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him." Psalm 103: 13, 14. Can He say the same of us? is our spirit willing? and is it only the weakness of the flesh which encompasses us? "While the outward man (the flesh) perishes. the inward man (the spirit) may be renewed day by day." 2 Cor. 4:17. Is it so with us? How needful the warning of the prophet, "Take heed to your spirit." Mal. $2: 15,16$.

4th. His resource in suffering. "Is any among you aflicted, let him pray." Jas. 5:13. What a blessed privilege it is, to be able to unburden our hearts to our Father; to "pour out our souls before Him," Ps. $62: 8 ; 42: 4$; to "cast our burden upon Him." Ps. 55:22. The world seeks to drown its sorrow in pleasure-the Christian seeks to tell it all into the ear of the Lord. See Lam. $3: 56$, where the very breathings of the soul ascend into the ear of the Father.
$5^{\text {th }}$. His exhortation to watchfulness. To be effectual, watchfulness must be combined with prayer, and when so combined, we shall be able to overcome eicry enemy. The great adversary of souls would lull us to sleep-but our Master says "WATCH." The Apostle Paul emphatically warns us not to "sleep as do others, but to zatich." IThess. 5: 6. It was "while men slept" that "the enemy sowed tares." Matt. 13: 25. Are we watching?-watching over our words? Ps. $1+1$ : 3 ; watching in our duties? Matt. 24: +2-46. Have we made the resolution of the the prophet our own, Heb. 2:1? "Blessed is he that watcheth" Rev. 16:15.

6th. His submission to His Father's will. How constantly do we trace His submission in the whole life of Jesus-it was "to do the Father's will, that He came down from heaven." John $6: 3 \mathrm{~S}$. His one object was the fulfilling this will. John $4: 34$. He could say, "I delight to do Thy will," even though the doing of it cost Him so much. Ps. $40: 8$; Heb. ro: 7, 9. And now at the last, this submissive spirit is, if possible, more clearly discernible, "Nevertheless, not My will, hut Thine be done." Oh ! what a lesson for us! a lesson not leanned from mere words, but ac ions-for He, who spanc these words, did suffer all the Father's will ; and it is by this "will we are sanctified, through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ." May our wills be ever brought into submission to His, and, in this feature of Jesus' character, as in every other, may we be able to say, as the Apostle did, "we hate the mind of Christ." I Cor. $2: 16$.

THE strength of the Church lies not in the oratory of the pulpit, but in the oratory of the closet."

## The Lord knoweth the way of the righteous.-Psalm i. 6.

## Believer's Meeting for Bible Study.

THE members of the Conference and all who dedesire to attend will be pleased to know that the tenth annual meeting will tike place, the Lord willing, at Niagara, Ontario, July 22-28, 1886.

Both time and place have been found to be the most convenient and desirable, and arrangements will be made to ensure an occasion of great spiritual profit and mutual edification.

The topics, as may be seen by the following programme, are such as specially call for prayer that the Holy Spirit may enlighten the eyes of all hearts to behold the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ. A very great blessing is expected the coming season, and earnest prayer is asked in behalf especially of all who may teach. Eight days will be spent in the consideration of these subjects :

First Day. Christ the Mediator. 1. The need of a mediator. 2. The promise in the Old Testament. 3. His Person and Nature.

Second Day. The Prophet. I. The Fevealer of God in the Old Testament. 2. The Revealer of Gor as the Word made flesh. 3. The Revealer by the Spirit through the ${ }^{\text {W }}$ Vord.

Third Day. Tt: Priest. 1. His offering. 2. His Intercession. 3. His Blessing.

Fourth day. The King. I. As Son of God and Head over all Things. 2. As Son of David. 3. As Son of Man.

Fifth Day. 'The Lord's Day. Meetings for preaching and testimony.

Sixth Day. The Return of Christ. I. The Rapture of the Church ; the First Resurrection and the Judgment of the Righteous. 2. The Destruction of the Man of Sin and the Judgment of the Nations. 3. The Restoration of Israel.

Seventh day. The Reign of Christ. I. The Millennial State. 2. The Judgment of Angels, and the Resurrection and Judgment of the Dead. 3. The New Heaven and Earth.

It is greatly desired that all who possibly can, will so arrange their affairs as to enable them to continue to the close of the last day. The profit and edification of the closing exercises have been most thankfully remembered from year to year by many who remained.

The circular re arrangements for Railway travel and accommodation has just been issued. We shall be pleased to send copies of same to any making application to us, or they may be secured from Rev. W. J. Erdman, 193 W . Springfield Street, Boston, Mass.

Probably there is no more delighttul and healthful spot on the continent than Niagara, and no more suitabie meeting house can be found than the beautiful pavilion on Conference Hill, erected by the proprie tors of Queen's Royal Hotel. At this admirable hotel (conducted without sale of liquors) board can be obtained at reasonable rates, and in the adjoining vil-
lage very good accommodations are furnished on unusually low terms. Hence none who take an interest in the study of God's Word need remain away.


REV. SAM. JONES has accepted an invitation to conduct a series of evangelistic services in Toronto, Ont., during the month of October. We trust that there is in store for us as a community, a great spiritual blessing, and to this end will not all Christians unite with us in the prayer, "O Lord, revive Thy work."
R. HAROLD F. SAYLES writes us from Ypsilanti, as follows:-"You will rejoice to hear of the grand work here. 300 professed conversion in four weeks. Many students in the State Normal School and Business College have been reached. It has been the most blessed work this season, and one of the best, if not the best, of my life."

MR. JOHN CURRIE, the Scotch Evangelist, whose labors in Eastern Canada and the United States were so abundantly blessed, has concluded his engagement as pastor of Dr. Pentecost's Mission Church, Brooklyn, and (D.V.) enters the evangelistic field again on October ist. Brother Currie is known as an carnest Bible student, and says in a letter to us, "I am going wherever the Lord opens the door for me, and shall more than ever endeavor to lead Christians to greater study of the Bible." Our prayers will ever follow Mr. Currie.

ACORRESPONDENT in Port Hope, Ontario, writes us: "Mr. Shiverea came here from Lindsay, at the invitation of the Ministerial Association of the Town. He remained with us nearly two weeks. Three meetings were held daily-two of them chiefly in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, and the third in the Methodist Church. The meetings grew in interest, numbers and power, till on the last evening the large church in which it was held was filled as it has rarely been in its history. The meetings have been fruitful in deepening spiritual life and enlarging the vision of believers, and in the conversion of sinners. We have the names of upwards of 150 who presented themselves inquirers, a large number of whom have already applied to be received into the membership of one c.r other of our churches. Much regret was felt at the series of meetings not being longer continued by Mr. S.; but worn as he was by long continued and exhausting labors. rest had become necessary. There is everything to indicate that the work done has been solid.

# The name of the Lord is a streng tower.-Psalm xviii. io. 

DR. L. IV. MUNHALL, of Indianapolis, is expected to hold evangelistic meetings at Denver, Colorado: in July, at the invitation of Rev. Robert Cameron (late of Brantford, Ont.) and others.

APROMINEN'T' evangelist in the United St'tes says he never had so large a correspondence on the subject of revival services as he has received this season. There are indications that the churche', both desire and expect a fruitful season of work.

WE learn that steps are being taken by Lord Polwarth, Mr. J. Cammbell Whete, and thers to resuscitate the Scottish Evangelistic: Associ, tion Dr. Mosey, Edinburgh, has consented to act as superintendent in co-operation with a committee of eight gentlemen of warm evangelistic sympathies.

ANUMBER of Christian singers in London, England, have banded themselves together under the name of the North-West Evangelistic Choir. This Choir has been formed for the purpose of assisting any evangelistic effort, and for the purpose of conducting short " ('iospel Song Missions," as occasion may offer. The services of the Choir are quite gratuitous.

A
CHINESE livangelist being urged to accept a salary, gave the following cogent reasons for refusing:-". I. I have got sufficient money to keep my family in comfort if we are carefui. 2. When I go down to preach in the native town I sometimes hear such remarks as these-.'How much does he get from the forcigner?' And I see they listen with respect when I tell them that I preach this doctrine because I believe it, and the foreigner does not give me a penny. 3. I see in my book that laul preached, 'working with his own hands:' and, if the pastor has no objections, I wish to do likewise."

## Ambassadors for Christ.

SUP'P()SE that in Newgate jail, in London, there is a prisoner condemned to death; he is to be executed in a week. Suppose I were near the Queen and she were to say: "Would you like to take a message to that man, a free pardon?" "l'es, I would like it tery much. "Well, but he is a very obstinate man, and if you go you must go in $m y$ name, and bey and beseech him to accept the parden." So lagree to this, and l get the pardon signed and sealed up all right. I take the train to London, and get into a coach to drive to the prison. On the way I stop at a horist's and buy the finest bouquet of flowers I can get: then I go to another shop and say: "Hase you any nice new songs, nice cheerful ones?"

- lie we have seme very mee ones"
"Well, I buy half a doren, and so with the beautiful towers in one band and the songs in the other. I
"What do you want ?" I show him the Queen's ordet for admittance, and he lets me in, and takes me to the condemned criminal's cell, he opens the door, and lets me in beside the manacled prisoner, and he tells me I have only a short time, say thirty minutes to stay there

Well, I begin to say to the poor man, "My friend I have seen the ()ueen." "Have you ?" he says. "Yes." And then I begin to tell him about the Queen, about the palace, and to describe the pictures and the gardens. Then I tell him of the Queers kindness to me, and so the time passes away. Then I say: 'Here's a nice bouquet of flowers I have brought you" Hie stretches out his hand with the clanking irons on it and takes the flowers. "Now I have some nice songs; shall I sing them ?" "You may if you like." So I sing one after another, and by and by, when I have nearly finished the last one the turnkey comes and says, "Time's up. You cannot stop cnother minute." "Well," I say, "haven't I entertainea you nicely ?" "Oh, yes, you have." Then I go out, the door is shut, the great iron gate is closed after me: and all the time I had the pardon in my pocket. I was to have prayed and besought him to accept it, but I have never mentioned it. I have entertained him nicely ; but I have not given the message. I was to have begged and reasoned with him to receive the pardon ; but I have not spoken of it. Have I been faithful? No, I have not. Am I not as bad as the man himself? Is not his blood upon me? -Word and Word.

## Abundance.

## How to Keep in Health.*

APHISICIAN once told us that he kept himself in health by going to see patients. Whenever he discontinued this and insisted on patients coming to him, or when he tried to go out of practice altogether, he fell into lethargy, and lost both [hysical and mental power; but so soon as he resumed active efforts to heal others, his own health returned. I.et servants and handmaids of Christ take the hint. He who desires a sound, strong, spiritual life and health in himself should go and try to heal others, showing patience, sympathy, and hopefulness. This is to walk as Christ walked. And whenever one succeeds, under the blessing of Christ, in converting a sinner from the error of his ways, he "saves a soul from death and hides a multitude of sins."

