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Vol XI., No. 3

## The Canadian Evanglist

Is devoted to the furtherance of the Gospel of Chist, and pleads for the union of all believers in the Lord Jesus in harmony with His own prayer recorded in the seventeenth chapter of John, and on the basis set forth by the Apostle Paul in the following terms: "I therefore, the prisoner in the Lord, beseech you to walk worthily of the calling wherewith ye were called, with all lowliness and meek. ness, 7 ,...ng suffering, forbearing one anothes. $\%$; giving diligence to keep the unity of ture 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. t.6.
This paper, while not claiming to be what is styled an "organ," may be taken as fairly cepresenting the people known as Disciples of Christ in this country.

## - Editorial Motes.

A good praycr is a good thing, but a good deed is better.
One of the stock words of niany religionists is "spirituality." The next time you hear a person use the word, ask him what he means by it. Most likely you will find he is completely floored. We have been tesung people on it for about sixteen years.

We need a new religious vocabulary. The staple words of so-called piety have no more real effect on the mind of the listener than water on a duck's back. Religious people, of course, fancy they understand them. They may roll them as sweet morsels under their tongues, and what they call their hearts领要y be stirred by the sound of them, But they could not for the world tell what the words signify.

One of the favorite doctrines of modern evangelical orthodoxy is " Regeneration." Try to find out what the most-highly educated preacher of that type means by regencration, and if your experience is like ours, you will find him amazed that you should be so iguorant as to need to ask the question. But do not be afraid; press him for an answer, he will be non-plussed.

So great‘an-oracle as B.E. Moody, in a sêrmon recently published supposed to deal with the question of the

New Birth, did not get within a thousand miles of the subject, though be was as dogmatic as though he had an immediate revelation from heaven.
Get somebody who uses the expres sion to tell you what he means by "a change of heart." He may look at you as though he thought you worse than an infidel, but never mind. Tell him, if he knows, he ought to teach you. But the poor fellow can't tell you, he does not know. He is just using the religious jargon of the day -the language of Ashdod.
The cure for this prodigrous evil, this debasing idolatry of cant, is a fresh, original study of the New Testament. When a person submits his mind with candor and sincenty to the guidance of Jesus Christ and His apostles he finds himself in a pure atmosphere of wholesome, honest, intelligible, stirring words.

Mystical emotionalism is the corner stone of that which assumes to be the most perfect exposition of the Gospel of Christ in these days. The Evangelicals, as they delight to call alists to a man and to 2 woman. Their doctrine may be put this was, "As long as you feel right, you are right."
That doctrine is as pernicious as it is unphilosophical and unscriptural. When analyzed it is seen to be the quintessence of absurdity. We verily: believe it is responsible for the much deplored low tone of morals even among professing Chistians. "A man may smile and smile and be a villain," and so a man may feel good and be a scoundrel.

It is a much preached doctrine that If you get a man's heart right, he will go right. It is plausible. But stern facts show that it is utterly fallacious. $A_{\text {; }}$ man may be good hearted, and wrong. headed, yea, even pig-headed. The impulses of even a grod heart need to be guided by intelligence to produce beneficial results.

We hear it very often that the cure for all the ills of the body social and
body politic is the preaching of the Gospel. Ask some Doctor of Divinity how the great and everwidening, yawning chasm between the rich and the poor is to be closed or bridged, and he will tell you by the preaching of the Gospel. Watch him preach the Gospel. Note how carefully he preaches to the rich, how scrupulously he avoids getting down to something, practical. Nouce how the grip of the plutocrat is upon him. Oh, yes, we believe too in the power of the Gospel -that is, provided it be the Gospel of Christ-:he full-orbed Gospel, the Gospel of love and of justice, of manlıness and of honor, not the Gospel preached by a man who dare not say his soul is his own for fear of losing his position and his salary.

A much quotedsaying of our Saviour, "For ye have the poor always with you," seems frequently to be ueed to justify Christians in supinely submitting to the present social order. We have an idea that our loord would not be displeased if under the influence of from the earth.

We often wonder how $t t$ is that these modern revivalists who are so insistent that " the Word" should be preached never even accidently stumble upon the Great Commission given by Jesus to His Apostles. (Matt. xxviii. 19, 20.) How would it do to preach and practice according to that now?

A professor in the Southern Baptist Seminary affirms that Roger Williams was not immersed. Whereat there is great distress among some of our Baptist friends. For our part we would not feel it a bit could it be proved that Roger never was buried with Christ in baptism. We know Jesus was immersed, and that is enough for us
The Christian Courrier, of itallas Texas, says. "The :ronder has always been to us that an intelligent and independent body like the Baptists should concern themselves about church succession. The notion that such succession is necessary is borrowed from

\$r Per Year in Advance.

the Roman Catholics. The individual or church, whose fath and life square with the teaching of the New Testament, has all the succession that is necessary or desirable." Let the Baptists get out of the woods entirely, and out upon the open ground of pure New Testament truth.
"'oo say that because a criminal has attended school the school is a source of crime, or is indifferent to morality, is very absurd and very unjust." Globe.

Although we are in the midst of a hot political campaign, we venture, on this point, to heartily endorse the position of the Globe. Pretty soon somebody will conse along to trace crime to potatoes, porridge and bananas.

The Promibition Decision.-The Privy Council have just decided that the right of allowing the importation of liquor may rest with one jurisdiction while the right to prohibit the manufacture may rest with another. In Ontario the Provincial legislature can not prohibit the importation of liquor while it can prohibit the sale locally within the limits of the Province. The Tudicial Committee takes away with one hand what it gives with the other. The practical result is that the question of prohbiting the liquor traffic is transferred from the Provincial to the Dominion arena. This transfer means that prohbition will never be secured in Canada. The French Canadians are too sensible to allow it to pass. The temperance advocates, that is, the total abstinence advocates, for the two phrases mean entirely distinct things, although they are often confoundec, will now do more practical good by encouraging the movement in favor of compulsory treatment of irreclaimable drunkards under medical supervision than by striving to punish B, C and D, who know when to stop, for the fault of $A$, who does not know when he has had enough The Wrek, May 15.
Now that the great journalistic oracle of Canada has spoken ex cathedra, let prohibitionists "fold their tents, lake the Arabs, and silently steal away." What a mercy the French Canadians are so sensible ! We are almost led to suspect that when the editor of the Weck penned the above paragraph his brain was weak, through temporarily classing himself with Mr. "A."

## Pupil Teachers. <br> anna d. bradiey.

"Yes, but you see that it is difierent with me. I am teacher as well as pupil, and more responsibility rests with me. I would like to do it, girls; but I can't."

What it was that she would like to do, but could $n \cdot t$ because of her position, I never learned. But as I looked across the car upon the graup) of girls, all so eager in their vain attempt to persuade one of their number to do something which she felt would be inconsistent with her position as pupil teacher, I learned another lesson which I hope I never may forget.

I seemed to see anew the divine school to which I have so long been sent, and I know I am not expected now to be merely a pupil there. I know my 'Teacher expects sumething better of me than that I attend simply for my own pruft. He expects all of us who have been blood washed.t., ue His "pupil teachers." Pupnls all the time in His great school where there is always so much to learn, and which can only be learned at the feet of the Master. But we must be teachers too, forever instructing others in the truths as we shall learn them. And thus, because we are teachers as well as pupils, a double responsibility rests upon you and me.
We make a grave mistake when we thirk to confine the work of teaching to any one man or set of men. You and I have both been appointed to this high vocation, and it is for as to say whether or not we will be true to our sacred trust.
"But what can you teach ?" I may' be derisively asked. Well, $I$, or any one else, can teach all that we have been taught of God, and in proportion as I continue to learis of Him will my teaching assume a wider sphere, and I will be better able to impart to others what I have already acquired.
I believe that teaching others is a necessity for our orn higher development. And this is as true intellectually as it is spiritually. Most of.my life has been spent in the school-room. The last year or two of my school days I was frequently employed as assistant to tbe less advanced music pupils; and I am sure I gained more than twice as much then than during any other period of my school life.

A diligent imparting of knowledge to others will ever prove to us how true is the promise, "Give, and it shall be given unto you, good measure, pressed down and running over," for it is in: the generous distribution of the bless-
ings which have been given us that we are enabled to receive those greater blessings of the Lord "that maketh rich."

You and I have no right to keep a truth, a light, a promise, a treasure thought, to ourselves. We must intpart it to those about us. No fear that the honey which we have found can be exhausted by allowing others to eat of it. On the contrary, our own store grows greater by every division. My store of knowledge can never be diminished by teaching to others what I learned. My light will shine none the less brightly because $I$ allow others to light their candles by my small taper. Indeed, these added lights which are thus reflected about my way may so illuminate my own path that I can journey on in even greater safety than before.

Oh, pupil teachers, let us be faithful to our trust. Always there can be some one found to whom you and I can be a teacher or a guide. It may not be a hreat and lofty position awaiting us, or one that will bring us fame, but it is work that Christ wants done, and He is pledging that you and I will do it for Him.

I have found a Saviour, and surely I ${ }^{+}$ can tell to others how dear is this Saviour who is calling to them. I have learned to cast my burden on the Lord, and in very gratitude . should gladiy tell the heavy ladened that this same Jesus is urging them to cast their every care on Him.

I have learned beyond the shador nf a doubt that God does hear and answer prayer, and I can-go to some perplexed by cruel doubt or want and tell them of One who loves them and waits to fill their every need, if they will but use the magic key named "prayer" which He has entrusted to their keefing, and which alone can unlock the wondrous store houses where all of God's supplies are kept.

Thave learned that when the shadows fall it does not hide me from my Father's view ; and how easy it would be for me to iell to some one who is afraid of darkness that He to whom all shadow is as brightest sunlight is guard. ing all their way and whispering, " 1,0 , it is I, be not afraid."

When dangers menace me I have learned that, if I will, I can forever hide behind $m y$ sacred Shield. And surely I can point some trembling soul to Him who is saying, "I, even $I$, am thy Shield and thy exceeding great seward."

And all the while, if I would but try to teach some others these priceless lessons, I would be stamping them
more indelibly upon my own spiritual being, and the strength which I migh: impart to others would return to me, multiplied a hundred fold. The poor, little taper which I could hold to light another's path would be changed into a wondrous beacon, flooding my life with glory. The waiting Saviour which I could show to others would become more real to me, and the blessings to which I might lead some halting feet would grow more precious to my soul.
Into what a spiritual giant I might grow if I would but use the means of grace; for there is that scattereth and yet increaseth. It is the liberal soul that is to be made fat; and he that watereth shall himself be also watered.

## Speculation.

The desire to get something for nothing, says the Christian Statesman, is one of the most marked tendencies of the present age. Its manifestations are seen in innumerable directions. Among men it is displayed in speculation, in the investment of a small sum in the purchase of an option; that is to say, the nominal purchase of property from a man who does not own it, by a man who never expects to receive it; in the purchase of lottery tickets, in the form of mining stocks, in speculative securities of various descriptions, whose movements on the market, both up and down, are usually rapid; in a thousand ways this expectation is seen, the expectation of getting something: for nothing.
Among women, the same thing is observable in the form of bargain hunting; hunting the counters of stores whose proprietors make showy display advertisements in the daily papers. Day after day these inveterate bargain hunters throng the stores in the expectation that they are to receive something for nothing. It is well enough to understand that this world does not give something for nothing.
The men who manage business in which speculative securities are bought and sold conduct-their affairs on the distinct understanding that their business is to pay them. It may be:illus. trated in the following way: $A$ and $B$ trade with each other through the mediun of $C$, who is a broker. Sup. pose A purchases $\$ 100$ worth of stock on a margin from $B$, who resells it back to A or somebody-else. After éách purchase and sale the broker receives about 6 per cent, and very little skill in arithmetic is needed to ascertain how many transactions of this kind would enatle him to absorb the
money'that $A$ and $B$ employed in the transaction.
Gamblers and the managers of gambling houses are equally astute in the conduct of their business, charging a commission for all the bets made upon their tables, and their patrons have only to play long enough to ger rid of all their money.

So far as the lottery business is concerned, it has been proven that thelottery companies can pay all the prizes they advertise, pay a commission of 25 per cent. to their agents for the lickets they sell, and still reap from 25 to 50 per cent. profit. The man who buys a luttery ticket does so with the expectation that he is going to get something for nothing, but he is mistaken, for the lottery company was organized.for the purpose of making money.
Dr. W. T. Harris on " ješus as a Teacher."
Dr. W. T. Harris is not only the head of the National Bureau of Education, but he is the foremost American authority on educational subjects, as well as a philosophical thinker of a very high order. Writing to Professor Hinsdale, under the date of October 3 rd, Dr. Harris gives expression of his esimate of the book, "Jesus as a Teacher," and also uiters some though's on the subject of teaching religion, that it will be-worth the while of our readers, and especially of preachers, to consider :
I write to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your. new bouk, "Jesus as a Teacher." It seems 10 me to be a fresh and original book on an. old but inexhaustible subject. It would seem that the great business of the preacher in our time is to make the Hebrew oracles throw light on modern situa. tions. The less advanced among the preachers, however, are content to offer simply the old oracles without note or comment, or simply to take their hearers back to the Judean life and let them get what they can through the ract of seafalienation. Selbstičintfremb. dung is the most inportant, thing in education, but it'mokes greatadference what the Entfreindung is. If the pupil gets an alienation. or goes out of himself, in order to live over again Greek life, he gets great. benefit from it. If he lives over Roman life, he also gets greai-benefit, but his living over again Hebrew lufe is of still greater impurtance. But self-estrangement must be followed by return to oneself in order to. 'be of any value. The pupil'must come back from Greece and bring light to his own tumes; so, too, he must:cometback from Jideà:and.bring

light to his own times. Unfortunately, the metaphorical expresstons by which we express the spiritual insights of the Hebrews have become cant phrases and glide into the ear iwithout penetrating to the thought. We do not translate then internally as we ought into the vernacular of our own life and umes. The most popular preachess, however, of our day are those who are best able to make this restatement of the Hebrew insights in our vernacular expression. Now it seems to me praise to - .your book to say thatithas few or no cant expressions in it, and is everywhere a itranslation of the tight of the old into the langugge of the present day. What you have written is a very valuable book or the method of instruction of the Great Teacher.-Christian Evangelist.
The Land of "Pretty-Soon."
I know of a land where the streets are - paved

With the things which we meant to achieve;
It is walled with the money we meant to have.sayed
And the pleasures for which we grieve.
The kind words unspoken, the promises broken,
: And many a coveted boon,
Are stowed. away there in that land somewhere-
The land of "Prelty-Soon."
There are uncut jewels of possible fame Lying about in the dust.
And many a noble and lotty aim Covered with mould and rust.
And oh, this place, while it seems so. near,
Is farther away than the moon;
'Tho' our purpose is fair, yet we never get there-
To the land of "Prety-Soon."
The road that leads to that mystic land Is strewn with pitiful wrecks;
And the ships that have sailed for its shining strand
Bear skeletons on their decks.
It is further at noon than it is at dawn; And further at night than at noon;
Oh, let us beware of that land down there-
The land of "Pretty-Soor."
As Many Laughs as there are Vowels.
Laughter has long been recognized as the sole property of man and as that divine vitue of much suffering humanity which separates it distinctly from the lower beasts. No scientist has hitherto sought, however, 10 analyze this peculiar noise of mirth. It has remained for a Brussels investigator to decipher the philosophy of laughter. "There are as many laughis as there are vowels," he declares. "Persons who laugh on A laugh openly and frankly. The laugh in $E$ is 'appropriate' to melancholy persons. The I is the Thabitual lough of ñive; slàvish, timid or irpedolute persons It if also,the laughof blonḍes.

The $O$ indicates generosity and hardihood. Sban like a pestilence those that laugh in $U$. It is the tone of misers and hypocrites." Beware, by all means, of the laugh in $U$. It is thus that one may "laugh and laugh and be a villain still."

## Children's "Olork.

Mrs. Jas. Lediard, Supt., Owen Sound, Ont. to whom communcations for this department should be addressed.

## The Tots.

## agnes.

No one dreamed of the tots, as papa called them, going out that day, for the rain was pouring down. The elder children had taken their lunches with them to school. The tots, Booby and Lulu, were busy with a new game in the play room when a message came for mamma to go up to grandma's, as she had something to consult her about. When mamma was ready to go she peeped into the play room with her bonnet on, but the tots did not hear her ; they were so busy. She slipped out softly, hoping the new game would give them sufficient occupation for an hour or two.
But it didn't. In less than an hour there was a shout of "Mamma, mamma! Where's marmma?"
They ran to the kitchen.
"Where's mamma?" demanded Bobby.

And "Where's mamma?" asked Lulu with a suspicion of tears in her voice.
"Whisht, whisht, my pretties," said
Bridget. "Your mamma had to go to your gran'mother's to see what she wanted. Now I'll get ye some lunch. Fried potatoes-only think."
They lunched of the kitchen table, without a cloth, and thought it great fun. Pobby spilled his milk on the oil cleth cover just because it didn't matter.
After lunch, they went quietly off in the playroom and Bridget congratulated herself on having disposed of them so easily. Quiet portends.mischief.
"What shall we do now?" asked Lulu, sitting down on the floor. Bobby thought a minute, drumming on the window pane.
"Ill tell you," he said. "Let's go up to grandma's for mamma."
"Oh, but it's raining hard," objected Lulu.
"Never mind. It makes us grow," said Bobby wisely. "I'll put on my old overcoat, and you put on. Ollie's cloak that mamma made down for you; and we'll put on our rubbers and fake



Is \& dangerois disease becanse it is liable to result in loss of hearing ór smell, on develop into consumption. Read the following:
"By wifo has been sufferer from catarrh for the past four years and tho disease had gone so lar that her eyesight was affected so that for nearly a jear sho was unablo to read for more than five minutes. at a time. She suffered sovere pains in the head and at times was almost distracted: About Cbristmas, ihe commenced taking IE Jod's Sarsaparilla, and since that time has stcadily improved. Bhe has taken six bottles. of Hood's Saresparilla and is on the road to a complete cure. I caninot speak too highly of Hood's Baraparilla, and I cheerfully recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only
True Blood Purifier
Prominently in tha public ego todag.
Hood's Pills Hone habitual constipe
"Oh, yes, Let's take the big one in the back hall. It will cover us both, and won't mamma be s'prised to see us," said Lulu, dancing about.
They had never gone out in a heavy rain, and thought it a delightful idea.:
"If Bridget hears us, she won't let us go, so we had better be quiet," cautioned Bobby.
Their preparations were soon made; and they slipped out the sice door when Bridget was shoveling up a bucket of coal in the cellar.
Bobby held the umbrella, and Lulu trotted along beside him, both feeling a trifle frightened, it must be confessed, at the force of the mind and rain.
I think the wind was responsible for making Bobby turn a wrong corner, for he certainly knew the way. All at once they found themselves on a street croxded with street cars and wagons. People hurrying along jostled the umbrella, Finally, a fat man bumped it out of Bobby's hand. The wind blew it under a passing pruck, and in a minule it was a muddy ruin.
"Oh, aear:!".gasped Lulu, clutching at Bobby, "now it's, gone. The wind goes right down my throat, and the nin maxe my facencti"
"Never mind," said Bobby. "It's all spoiled now. We had better go back."
"Oh, yes, do let us go back," said L.ulu, in a tone of relief.

They faced about, but another corner argled invitingly away from the crowded strect. They took that, and walked further away from home every step. On they went, rain and wind buffeting them, till at last, tired out, Lulu began to cry:
"Oh, Bobby, where are we? Why don't we gat home? " she sobbed.
"I've gone the wrong way," confessed Bobby, with a lump in his throat. " Mon't cry, Lulu. Pretty soion a policeman will come along, when well get him to take us back."
"I's su far, and I'm all wet," wailed Lu!
They stood in a doorway watching for a policeman, but a weary while went by before one passed the corner.
"Oh, please, Mr. Policeman," gasped Bobby, as they chased the big man, "we're lost; please take us home."
"Lost, are you?" said he. "Come along with me. This is no place for children."
He took a hand of each and hurried them along the street and, after a short walk, into a building that Lulu thought was a jail.
"Oh, please, don't put us in jail. We will be good. Oh, we will be good if you'll only take us home to mamma," said Lalu. Too much terrified tocry, she took Bobby's hand and raised a piteous little face to his.
"Come alongin. We don't lock up little boys and girls that get lost," said the man with a reassuring smile.
" 45 Roxbury Avenue! Well, well, you have taken a tramp to yourselves this wet day. Sit down a minute. Yill soon send you home in a cab, seeing I can't take you myself."
Poor, distracted mamma, telephoning all over the city, alternately with rushing out to search for her darlings, was sick for several days, and the remorseful tots had' a cold apiece.

## True Honesty.

"Why did ycu not pocket some of those pears?" said one boy to another. "Nobody was there to see you."
"Yes, there was; I was there my. self, and I don't ever intend to see myself doing a mean thing."
Noble words! Let-cverp boy adopt and practice this, seatiment.

A course of Hood's Sarsaparilla this spring may be the means of keeping you weil and hearty all summer.

## Children＇s Zullork．

Mrs．Jas l．ediard，Supt．，Owen Sound，Ont． to whom cummunications lor this department should he addressed．

## Hints for the Convention．

The following is a statement of money sent to the treasurer during the past year，as already acknowledged． St．Thomas Junior E Society．．．\＄8 oo Owen Sound Golden links．．．．． 650 Hamilton Sunbeams

I hope the next week or two will prove more financially hopeful than this slatement looks at present，and I am sure it will．An increase of interest In several directions has been mani－ fested of late，which I hope sincerely may take an epidemic form and be highly contagious．I hear from the secretary that the funds are very low， and I suppose the hard times will in a measure account for it．It can never be that any of us are losing interest in the work or letting other things take up more than their share of either time or money．Dear sisters，have you con sidered well the claims which our be－ loved mission work has upon us，and the comparative value of a litte more self－denial for Christ＇s sake as against the extra yards of lace or ribbon，the new gloves or the dainty flowers？Up to a certain limut such things are a necessity，only perhaps we should not quite agree as to where to place the limit，but I do know that any of these things given up for the sake of helping others will bring us a much greater compensation in their absence than their presence．

It will not be possible to treat the Convention to a children＇s programme this jear，for several reasons，so that I 2 m hoping to be able to secure an opportunity for a conference of workers in this department．I should like it to be of such a character that all lead ers and others interested would feel perfectly at liberty to ask questions， make stiggestions，or in fact anything which will help，and that they will come prepared to do so．All delegates from Mission Bands or Juniors should be present and make themselves known as such．Come prayerfully and hope－ fully prepared to do all you can for the success of our work and the extension of Christ＇s kingdum upon the earth， and do not forget that every contribut－ ing Mission Band and Junior $E$ ． Society is entitled to send a delegate to the Annual Meeting who should be definitely instrncted how to vote on all questions before the Convention．

J．E．L．

The Secret of Success．
＂Oh，if I could only play like Pader－ ewski！＂Well，why can＇t you？You have never tried like Paderewski．He practices many hours every day；he has been known to practice sixteen hours out of twenty－four：he has a valet who lubs him down，gives his fingers a massage treatment；in short， Paderewskı is a tremendous worker． It makes one＇s head almost ache to know how the nervous little creature bends to his work．Now we do not mean to say that you can rival Paderewski in music ；but we do mean to say that Paderewski＇s wonderful success is not all due to the superior endowment for whicl you give him credit．The secret of excellence is work．Go to work．That is the thing －Epuorth Era．

## The Profit of Giving．

In Connecticut，a few years ago， lived a lady who had a beautiful flower garden in which she took great pride． The whole country was proud of it， too，and people drove miles to see it．
She fastened two large baskets on the outside of her fence next the road， and every morning they were filled with cut flowers－the large，showy kinds in one basket，and the delicate， fragile ones in the other．All the school children going by heiped them． selves，and studied the better for it． And the business men took a breath of fragrance into their dusty offices that helped the day along．Even the tramps were welcome to all the beauty they could get in their forlorn lives．
＂You cut such quantities，＂some one said to her，＂aren＇t you afraid you will rob yourself？＂
＂The more I cut，the more I have，＂ she answered．＂Don＇t you know that if plants are allowed to go to seed they stop bloom：ing？I love to give pleasure， and it is profit as well，for my liberal cutting is the secret of my beautiful garden．I＇m like the man in Pilgrim＇s Progress：
＂A man there was（though some did count him mad），
The more he gave away，the more he had．＂
－Gospel in all Lands．

## The Considerateness of Jesus．

An incidental trait of Jesus of Naza－ reth was His disinclination in dealing with sinners to drag their sins to a mortifying exposure．He quickened conscience，but He did not cross－ examine sinful inen．There was an infinitely dehcate reticence about Him in speaking of sins．In His light
sinners knew their sins，and He knew them．That was enough．The prob－ ing，tabulating，cross－examining dispo－ sition did not mark Him．The world sees the love and the new light in the sinner＇s heatt．Christ and the sinner alone see the sin．His dealing with the woman of Samaria，with the woman in Simon＇s house，with \％acc－ hreus，with the woman taken in adultery， illustrate His method．The first inter－ view with Simon Peter after the resur－ rection was private．What took place between Peter and his Lord no man knows，just as no man knows what took place between Jesus and Zaccheus in the publican＇s house，or what had pre－ ceded the interview with the woman in Simon＇s house．Before the disciples there is no railing accusation，no re－ proach，no dragging the man to con－ fession，only a question as to love． He who said to the woman in Simon＇s house，＂Her sins，which are many， are forgiven，for she loved much，＂in the early morning，by the lake，said in like manner to Simon，the son of Jonas，＂Lovest thou me？＂－（jeorge Darsie，in Guide．

## Candy and Cigars．

Why should not parents be willing to do themselves what they wish their children to do？Yet we frar there are many fathers，wise and kind，who have not yet illustrated their precept by example，as did the one who frankly gives this incident in a private letter： ＂Speaking of candy， 1 promised the boys last year，if they would save their pennies and put then in their banks，to double what they had in a month＇s time．One day as I was buying a ci－ gar，myson who was withme，afterlooking longingly at the candy，and then at me， sald：＇Papa，if we ought to save our pennies and not bus candy，you ought to save your money and not buy cigars．＇ I thought he had the bcst of me，and now we are on even fooling，for his pa－ pa does not smoke now．＂－The Con－ srestationalist．

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to every paid．up subscriber to the Discip．1．s who has nut already received a copy．To all others，for the nominal price of

TIMN OENTES．

## Rest in Variety.

Dr. Richardson tells us there is nothing so wholesome for an active mind as to secure rest by variety of work. A man can do five or six times more than he expects if he varies his woik. I have found that to be so in my own life. By varying his work a man ohtains fresh spirts, and renewed powers for the duties of daily life. There is so much that is discouraging and depressing in the world, that we must sometimes go forth, as it were, out of ourselves for fresh thoughts and fresh air. The greatest workers, when they got out fisr a holiday, are not idle; they find rest by change of occupation. Life is too short to admit of idleness in anyondy. - Erskine Clark.
Day by Day.
"I don't believe I can ever be much ot a Christian," sald a little girl to her mother.
"Why ?" her mother asked.
"Because there's so nuch to be done if one wants to be good," was the reply. "One has got to overcome so much, and bear so many burdens, and all that. You know how the minister told all about it last Sunday."
"How did your brother get all that big pile uf wood into the shed last spring ? Did he do it all at once, or little by little?"
" Little by little, of course," answered the girl.
"Well that's just the way we live a Christian life. All the trials and burder: won't come at one time. We must overcome those of to-day, and let those of to-morrow alone till we come to them.
"Of course, there's a great deal of work to be done in a Christian life-time in the performance of our obligations to God and the discharge of the duties that devolve upon us, but that work is done just as Dick moved the woodlittle by little.
" Every day wi should ask God for strength to take us through that day. When to-morrow comes we will ask ogain. He will give us all we ask for, and as, we need it. By doing a little to day, a little to-morrow, and keeping on in that way, we accomplish great things. Look at life in its little-bylittle aspect, rather than as one great task to be done all at once, and it will be easy to face it."
"A little gain in patience to-day, a lutle more trut to-niorrow-that's the way a Christian life grows."-Our Youns Folks.

[^0]The Co-operation of Disciples of Christ in Ontario.

Programme for Annual Meeting. TORONTO, JUNE 2.5, 1396.

Tuesday, June 2.
3 p. 1’. Devotional exercises: Reading minutes and Social Meeting. 5:30 Adjournment.
7:45 Devotiona! exercises.
8:00 President's adưress.
8:30 Address by W. D. Cunningham Subject, "Therelation and duty of the church to missions."

Wednesday, 3rd.
9 a.m. Devotional exercises, Reading minutes.
9:30 Report of the Buard.
10:15 Report of Committee on Statistics.
10:45 Report of Committee on Sunday schools.
11:15 Address by R. A. Buriss. Sub ject, ' Our needs in the prow ince, and how to meet them." 12:00 Adjournment.
1:30 p. m. Devotional exercises, Read. ing minutes.
2:00 Report of Committee on Educa. tion.
2:30 Report of Committee on Young People's Societies
3:30 New business.
4:30 Address by J. Lediard. Subject, " A Model Sunday-school."
5:30 Adjournment.
7:45 Devotional exercises.
8:00 Address by George Munro Sukject, "Alexander Campbell -His Talents and his Training His Times and his Testimony Llis Trials and his Triumphs."
9:00 Appeal for financial aid for the Co-operation.

Thursday.
9 a. m. Devotional exercises, and Reading minutes.
9:30 Reports of Committees.
(1) To Christian Church Conference.
(2) On time and place for next mecting.
(3) On obituaries.

10:45 Unfinished business.
11:15 Addr?ss by C. Sinclair. Sub ject, "Our position on the question of Christian Union." 2:00 Adjournment.
1:30 p. m. Devotional exercises and reading minutes.
1:45 Reports:
(1) Of the Treasurer of the Board.
(2) Of the Auditors.
(3) Of the Committee on Mission Fields, with discussion. 4:45 Unfinished business.

5:30 Adjournment
7:45 Devotional exercises.
8:00 Woman's Missionary Society. Address by Pruf. Chas. T. Paul. Friday.
9 a m . Devotional exercises and read. ing of minutes.
9:30 Reports :
(i) Of Commiltec on Enroll ment ; and
(2) On Resolutions.

10:15 Address by P. Baker. Subject, "Our encouragements as a people."
Adjournment.
Obituary.
,



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## "The Mandement."

It beromes those who love canada and love the Gospel of Jesus Christ to sonsider attentively the document styled by them a " mandement," which the Roman Catholic Bishops of the Province of Quebec have just issued for the guidance of their flocks in the present political campaign. It is a characteristic epistle, drawn up with a rine Jesuitical hand, well calculated to deceive the unwary, and well interlarded with pious platitudes after the manner of those who manipulate the religious sentiments of men for their own aggrandisement. But the critical reader soon discovers that it is the same old papistical weapon, whici, notwithstanding the many facts to the contrary, sume Protestants even seem to think Rome has thrown into the ecclesiastical scrap-iron heap. And what is that weapon? The weapon of "Excommunication." The Pope, or the Bishop, tells the faithful to do thus and so, or go to hell. And too nany of "the faithful" yer, poor deluded creatures, think the Pope or the Bishop can send them to hell. What the Roman Catholics ought to do is to turn the Pope and the Bishops out to break stones or raise potatoes. "His Holiness the Pope," "His Eminence the Cardinal," "His Grace the Archbishop," "My Lord the Bishop," and the "Most Reverend This," the " Very Reverend That," and "His Riverence the Father," what a grip, what a malign hold, they have upon the ignorant among the Catholics: And among the Protestants, 100 , what is the "Rer-
erend " as applied to preachers, but a noor miserable pittle shred of the great Roman Catholic system of keeping the people under the domination of an alleged priestly class. And how that "reverend" aoes insinuate itself. Even among a democratic people like the Disciples it is coming, or, at least, some are trying to force it upon us. Mission secretaries, for example, address their circulars to the "Rev. A. B." Wegivenotice that when an epistle comes from the mission roomsaddressed to the "Rev. G. M.", the said "G. M." feels like throwing it into the fire. But, as the discursive preachers say, to return to the point-the-mandonnm.

party. And what is the party, anyway? A political association which most likely has out-lived its usefulness, if it ever had any, is sick nigh unto death, ought to be killed to put it out of the way of doing harm, and buried in a deep hole with the maledictions of all honest men heaped upon it.
These are some reflections suggested by "the mandemen!." For our part, we do not fear "the mandement," whatever its immediate effect may be. If the hierarchy gain their point, why the battle is still on, that's all. Men with the spirit of Britons, who hate tyranny, abope all clerical tyranny, are not going to take to the woods even if Sir Charles Tupper and his henchinen do sell themselves, body and bones, to the Church of Rome.

## " Non-Denominational Missions."

One of the nodern fads in the religious line is that of "Non-Denominational Missions." A few sweet tempered members of diverse ecclesias. tical bodies get together and decide the way to further the Lord's work in heathen countries is through " $n \mathrm{mn}$. denominational missions." They see, or hear, that the way the denominations are fighting each other in heathen lav:ds has a very bad effect on those who need to be turned from the darkness of heathenism to the light of the Gospel. And so they conclude that the way to evercome the evil influence of denominationalism is by adopting a system of non-denominationalsnn. They will not have any denominational peculiarities, no sectarian shibboleths, but just the Gospel plainly and lovingly preached. They will not enquire as to the church elationship of those who wish to join heir missions as workers. . They may be anything so long as they are evan-gelical-mark the word-evangelical. And what evangelical means exactly they do not know, and do not care, but it is the pure thing, such as Moody and Varley and McNeil preach.

Well, they arrange to form a nondenominational mission, and a number of devoted, self-sacrificing people go to some distant and needy district to work on those lines. And they have a lovely time-do they? Not always. For it will happen occasionally that some member of the mission, better instructed, or more clear-headed than the rest, will insist upon following care fully the apostolic method of evangelizing, and then the trouble will begin. The most part will urge that, as they are non-denominational, they must not introduce any denominational peculiar-
ities, even though they should also be New Testament peculiarities. And the clear-headed, candid missionary will have to go his own way with his New Testament, and jleave his friends with their evangelicalism.
We have no faith in non-denomina. tional missions; they are 2 delusion and may be a snare and a "vanity and vexation of spirit" to the pious souls that expect to find in them a way out of sectarianisn into a united Christendom. So long as the denominations cling to their creeds, as they do, we shall have denominatwns, and so long as we have denominations, members of such bodies can not ling nor intelligently work together at home nor abroad. The way back to union is the old way of education, argument and persuasion, not the namby-pamby method of " We are going to the same place, and one thing is as good as another." "To the law and to the testimony" should be the cry. In foreign lands as at home, there should be no compromise of truth, no trifing with the will of the l.,rd.

## The Down-Grade in Morals.

On the first page we have a shot note relative to the allegation that the public schools of Ontario do not teach morals. Even though a.judge says so, we do not believe it ; we know better. The editor of this paper taught school in Ontario, and he taught morals by precepl, and he trust- by example, too. And so, we think, do the great majority of our public school teachers. It is an illogical conclusion, unworthy of a judge on the bench, when a number of juvenile criminals come before him, to attribute their nioral lapses to the public school. Illogical, because it is reasoning without a complete induction of the passible and probatle causes of the evil ways of the young. We would, before charging the public schools with the whole blame, enquire whether there might not be other and powerful influences to be reckoned with. Why not consider the influence of the church, the Sunday.school, and, ab.ve all, the home-if we except "the street"?
From our point of view we would as soon lay the responsibility for the moral degeneracy of some of our young people to the church and Sunday-school, as to the public school. Do the churches and the Sunday-schools teach morality? They certainly are suppused to do so, bu: do they? Formally, let us agree, they do. By precept, let us admit.; but by example-not always. As, for instance, when the preacher, for "filthy lucre's sake," preaches for a church whose doctrines he does not honestly
believe; or when the preacher, for fear oi the rich man in the church, fails to denounce unrighteousness and impur$i: y$; or when, because of the existence of the party system in politics, he holds his peace when wrong is rampant in high places, and allows himself to be patronized by men in high places whose lives are an offense to common decency, not to mention the pure morals of the New Testament; or when a preacher gets a call to another place with a binger salary, he ostentatiously says he does not know what to do, piously asks the prayers of the brethren and announces that he will also take the matter to the Lord in prayer, when all the time a person with half-an-eye can see that whatever be the mind of the 1.ord, the mind of the preacher is to accept the call. There is enough humbug and hyporrisy in some quarters in connection with the "call" busines to turn the stomach of a grindstone. Well, the boys and gitls, often aided by their parents, are able to size up the situation and the preacher, and it would be a wonder it their morals were not debased thereby.

And to pass to the Sunday-schooltake the average Sunday school library; we hesitate not to say that it is demoralizing. It places before the young examples of inhuman religious monsters -wishy-washy sentimentalists, without moral fibre and backbone, who, no matter what their ups and downs may be, develop into sitits and "go to heaven when they die." And suppose, what might be the case, that the Sun-day-school teacher has not a high sense of honor, lacks moral taste and tone how will that affect the children?

We expect, and have a right to ex pect, much from our public schools. But we have no right to lay upon them the duty and responsibility of the church, the Sunday-school and the home, nor charge then with the evils that have their centre on "the street."

## "Uninstructed Money."

"The tendency is to special work, and to create special funds. Our experience shows that the General Fund, upon which we must draw so largely; suffers in just about the ratio of the increase of the special. Uninstructed money is the most helpful a missionary society can have. Shall we not heve such an offering from the auxiliaries and the churches the first Sunday in July? It would make our hearts glad. -Mrs. O. A. Burgess, in Missionary Tidings for June."

The experience of the C W. B. M. in the States is like that of the Foreign Missionary Society in its early days. There were special funds and special unds, until it was difficult to keep
them from being tangled all up. The Woman's Missionary Society here in Ontario would do well to encourage the idea of "Uninstructed Money." It is a happy phrase, and we have pleasure in helping to pass it around.

## Aggressive Piety.

The hermit type oi piety has largely dominated Christian thought. Forgetful of the fact that our Saviour prayed not that His disciples should be taken out of the world, but that they should be kept from the evil, men have retreated actually or virtually from the habitations of their fellows, thinking thereby to place themselves where they could the more successfully overcome sin and Satan. All such attempts and experiments have failed, and in the nature of things must fail. They are contrary to reasor, to nature and to Scripture-a trinity which ever agree in one. All actual hermit who went far away from the common haunts to live; perhaps, in some den or cave did not reach a high plane of spiritual life, but rather a condition of unspiritual pride, notwithstanding all his abstinence and devotions. And in like manner the virtual hermits, who live, it may be, in the heart of a great city, are most likely-well, Pharisees of an odious stripe.

The notion that the kind of a person Jesus Christ ioves most is a kind of selfish recluse who luxuriates in a bower of mystic pietism is utterly foreign to New Testament ideas. We do find a wholesome, triumphant appreciation of the love of God, a holy delight in meditating upon the love of Chist, a devout recognition of the blessed influences of the Holy Spirit; but along with all that a healthy, aggressive piety that loves men with a practical love, and disdains not to follow the example of Him whom they claim for their Lord and Saviour, of whose life on earth the great and shining characteristic was that He " went about doing good."

## Omnibus.

Note the changes in the Annual Meeting programme.

Those who have purchased the book " Immersion" in these parts are greatly pleased with it.

Wisdom is :he abstract of the past, but beauty is the promise of the future. --O. IV. Hol.mes.

Please send your orders for Sundayschool supplies direct to the Christian Publishing Co., 1522 L.ocust St., St. l.ouis, Mo.

We expect to have June isth paper largely taken up by a report of the Convention for the benefit of those who cannot attend.

Here is the way a friend writes, "Find enclosed one dollar for the Evangel.ist, which I have been trying to do without, but find I cannot."

We direct attention once more to the advertisement of C. B. Scantlebury, of Belleville, the great wall paper man. Give him a trial ; you won't be sorry.

Renewals are coming in farly well. Many subscriptions expired May ist. Remember, friends, every issue of the paper costs money. Your dollar counts one.
"I would not like to do withuut the paper. It seems like a letter from an old friend," so writes a brother who is bravely laboring in a hard field in the United States.

Bro. Gizo. Fowler's C. E. Notes and the programme of the Woman's Missionary Society have not yet come to hand. We are compelled to go to press without them.
liom the information that conses this was; we judge there will be a good attendance at the Annual Meeting.
Pcople think they can't afford to spend the time, or the money, but they just make a break and go, and have a good and profitable time.
"That letter of Miss Mary Kıoch's, in last paper, was very interesting." Certainly it was ; and why not, pray ? Because she went to Japan from Hamilton, and we know her, is no reason why she should not be able to write an interesting letter.

T'wo copies of May 1 gth Evancelist came back from the post office because the address had been lost from them. We have no means of knowing whose papers they are. Again we urge our friends to let us know at once if they fail to receive their papers at the proper time.

There was a great display of redcoats in this city, Sunday, May 24 th. "The Kilties" from Toronto were visiting "the 13 th." They went to church together in the morning. Crowds lined the streets to see, and the bands played well, but whether sacred or profane music deponent sayeth not.

In the last number of the Canada
If you haven't had your Photos taken at Morrow's photo studio, do so. The photos are beantiful. Morrow, 181 King E., Mamilton.

Presbyterian there was an interesting series of "American Notes." Why not say " United States Notes"? We do not believe in giving countenance to the idea that the United States is the whole of even North America. We have a high regard for the United States; it is a great country and going to be a better one. But Canada counts in America.

There is a brother in Ohio who has faith in the future of this paper. He is now paid up to April, 1898. Though it is a litte trying to our modesty, we give here his letter of recent date:
" Dear Bro. Munro, - Enclosed please find $N$. Y. Exchange for $\$ 3.00$, which please apply on my subscription to the Canadian Evangelist: Your paper is a welcome visitor to our home, and I must congratulate you on the level-headed, brave-hearted manner in which you deal whith men and things. For terseness and quaint rointedness you are quite as refreshing as our Ram's Horn. More power to you!"

## Ghurch Rews.

leems or Church News should oe ponned and rief. What can be cleaxly writtec on a posst card will be usually ample. To ensure prompt insertion all items for this deparunent should be in the editors
hands at liatt five (s) day before the dase of pub hands $2 t$
lication.

Sti.kirk. Bro. W. D. Campbell, of Dctroit, comrienced a protracted meet ing, May 25th, at Selkirk.

Beamsville. -Bro. B. Culp, of Toronto, who has been spending some time around Beamsville, gave us a call last weck. He gave us a few items of church news. He says that the Sundayschool has lately been re-organized at Beamsuille, and that cash prizes are being offered for regular artendanceist prize, $\$ \mathrm{r}$; 2nd, $75 \mathrm{C} . ; 3$ rd, 500 .; $4^{\text {th }}$ 25 c . The prizes will be given at the end of three months.

Smithvin.te.-Bro. Culp also visited Smithville. He learned that the young people of the church had been holding religious meetings in private houses during the winter, and that those recetings had been a great blessing to them. Some four young brethren have so far devaloped that they are able to take part acceptably in the Lord's Gay meetings in the church. Bro. N. Wardell is still to the fore and is happy over the coming forward of the young men.


## (6)o-operation H) Leter

contributions.
Miss Sarah McCloy, St. Mary's. \$ : oo
Mrs. Jolin McPhedran. Nassagaweya.
Miss Fanny Lang, Brisbane..
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Marsville..
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" St. Thomas.
Stayner.
Collingwoud
Acton
West Lake
George Munro.
Mrs. Geo. Munro
Mrs. P. C Leach, Oakville. Church, Glencairn Harwich (Creek K’d)
Junior C. E., Guelph

The annual meeting will be heid in the Cecil Street Church of Christ, To:ronto, from June and to 5 th. All churches, Sundaj-schools and church societies are requested to send delcgates.

Entertainment will be the same as at London last year.

Arrangements are being made for the usual reduced rates on the railroads. Those wishing to profit by this will please observe the following conditions:

1. When you buy your ticket to To. ronto, pay full first-class fare.
2. Ask the agent for a certificate to this effect.
3. Have this certificate synned by the Corresponding Secretary of the Cooperation tesufying that you were in regular attendance at the meeting.
4. Present this certificate to the station agent at Toronto, and if the requisite number is in altendance at the convention you will receive a return ticket at une-third of the regular rate.

Those who wish to see a good meeting, please observe the following:

1. Make a good contribution to the funds of the Board before the June meeting.
2. Talk the meeting to others and prevail upon them to give and to go.
3. Pray that the spirit of the Master may dwell richly in the hearts of the
people and influence the deliberations. Send all contributions to
'T. L. Fowler, Cor. Sec., Box to93, St. Thomas.

## Teiterary motes.

To Publishrrs. - All books, tracts, pam phicts, magazines, etc., intended for nolice or :cview in this department nust le addressed to the Editor of The Canabian Evangirist Itamilton, Ont.

The Treascry Magazine for lune opens with an article by Rev. Ross Taylor, illustra. tive of his venerated father's work, and en lilled, "St. l'aul's Missionary Methods in Africa." That ancient continent of hoary wrong "miles at us as a "black lainb," in the arms of the sturdy missionary bishop. Prof. C. II. Sinall, of Hudson, O., continues his "Denominational Characteristics," sketching
this month the Adveniists, Frien.is, Swedentorgians and Mennonites; Prof. T. W. Hunt of Princeton, has an article on Etmund. Burke Annual subscription. \$2.50. Clergyuen $\$ 2$. Single copies, 25 cents.
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5 Cooper Union, New York
To the giver shall be given ;
If thou wouldst walk in light
Make o'her spirits bright;
Who. seeking for himself alone, ever entered heaven?
C. Sevmour.

Duty is measured by chance, and yet the cssential idea of duty is never weakened. I am bound to do less than you, but I am just as sutely bound to do my little as you are to do your much. Phili.tps Brooks.

Oachingtime! Omonents hy as jears: All, as ye pass, sweil out the monstrous truth,
And press it so upon our very griefs, That unbelief may not have space to breathe.
-Keats.

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ciety, $10.20 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{i}}$ Sunda) -school, $3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.
Wednesday evening Prater-meeting, $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.
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This de partment is conducted by a committee, com. posed or Mrs. A. E. Trout, Owen Sound, Oliphant, 565 King strect. Loncon; and
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L. Rioch, Cor. Sec., 225 Matia St., Hamilton, Ont.

## Treasurer's Report.

St. Thomas, May 25, 1896.-The followiog sums have been receivedsince last report:

General Fund.
Acxiliary at Grand Valley ..... \$2 10
Winger. .......... 300
Owen S und........ 1000
Erin ................ 450
Gait ................ 500
St. Thomas......... 500
Poreign Missions.
Auxiliary at Wiarton........... 300
Owen Sund
000
Church, Owen Sound........... 210
John Munro, Portage la Pranic.. 2 co
Junior C. E., Guelph .......... 700
Workers for the Mastes" of
Everton
Mrs. J. Campreid,
'reas. IV. M. S.
Ninth Annual Convention of the Woman's Missionary Society.

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Wednesday- Procramme.
900 2.m. Devotional exercises. Greetings.
President's address.
Reading minutes.
Appointm'nt of committees. Discussion on future work. Amending constitution.
'Ihursday-
$9.00 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. Devotional exercises
Unfinished business.
$7.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Open meeting.
Devotional exercises.
Reports from Cor. Sec'y,
Treasurer, and Supt. of Cbildren's Mission Bands.
8.00.8.45 Adilress by W. J. Lhamon.
8.459 .30 Address by C. T. Paul, on "Thibet."
Friday-
$9.00 \mathrm{a.n}$. . Reports of committees. Election of officers.

## Boy's Clothing.

If the boys were to choose what to wear, they would wear the best, and it is so easy to gratify the little fellows' neat ideas at Oak Hall. We commence to seli two-piece suits for $\$ 1.50$ and three-plece suits for $\$ 2.50$. Immense stocks of clothing 10 select from. Oak, Hall, so Jámes Ṣtrèet North, Hamilton"-

## The Hem of the Garment

Very few readers of the New Testa ment probably cver stop to think how brief the biography of Chri:t is, and how much must have been omitted trom the narrative. There must have been anolher narrative of the divine teacher, written, not by the hands of His disciples, but in the hearts of those whom He had cheored and helped and healed by the way. There must have been a beautiful unwriten gospel passed from mouth to mouth fcr many generations, the light of which faded very slowly as the night of bar barism and wandering came on. For a personality like Christ's, filled with divine compassion and love, must have poured itself out in a thousand unscen rivulets as well as in the great channels so definitely marked in the New 'Testament story. Theie must have been thousands to whom He spoke words that were not recorded. There must have veen mulitudes whose lives were renewed by His power of whom no mention is made

As this was true oi the divinest personality known to men, so it is also true of every human personality. The most searching and influential power that issu: s from any human life is that of which the person himself is largely unconscious. It flows from him in every form of occupation, in every relationship, in rest or in work, in silence or in speech, at home or abroad. There are hosts of men and women who are healers a.nd teachers and help. ers almost without consciousness of the fact. Light shines from them and help flows from them at times when they are utterly unconscious that the hem of the garment is being touched. The real test of the possession of the highest power of character and the most ferfect devotion to the noblest things in l.fe is not the quality of the direct touch; it is the presence of the virtne even in the hem of the garment. - The Outlook.

## Hell.

Hell is not a fierce doctrine to frigh ten people into heaven; it is a stern recessity, an inexorable law against which all the waves of unbelief beat in vain. The old-fashioned theology, with its literal fire and brimstone and boltomless pit, have passed away. I call that state hell, which is bare of all the glories of the redeemed life, that hell which is devoid of all longing for higher things, of all hunger and thirst af:er righteousness, of all interest in Jesus Christ, of all love of God. When a man is in that state he is in hell.Rev. Claude Raboteau, in Pulfït.

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Chapter 3.-What the elass'cal uziters say.
Chapter 4.-Does haptism necessarily mean to diowr?
Chapter 5.- What the Septuagint, or the Greck $\mathrm{O} \|$ Te,tament says.
Chapter 6,-The laplism of John.
Chapier 7. - The laptism of Jesus.
Chapire 8.-The baptism mentioned in Matk vii $1-4$.
Chapter 9. - The baptism of the three thous. and.
Chapier ro.-The baptism of the Ethiopian eunuch.
Chapter ti.-Paul's baptism.
Chapter 12. - The baptism of the jailer.
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Chapter 18.-Sprinkling, a heathen custom.
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Chapter 20. - The history of sprinkling.
Chaprer 21.-What the Roman Cathosic Councils say.
Chapter 22.-The testimony of Liturgies and Ritual.
Chapter 23.-What the poets say.
Chapter 24.-What the Greek Church says.
Chapter 25.-What the Catholic Church says
Chapter 26.-What the Episcopal Church says.
Chapter 27. - What the Presbyterian Church says.
Chapler 28.-Wha: the Methodist Church says.
Chap:er 29. - What the Syriac says.

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Thus makes a minn of st,240 20 for the lirst thiteen days of May: The whole amount received sirce October Ist amoums to $55+9 \mathrm{~g}+\mathrm{ta}$ ur a gain of Sto, 444 9: over the sane ume for $1 \mathrm{~S}_{95}$.

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## The Children and Heathen Missions

1. Itae lame. Chatdren's Day for heathean missoms is the first Sunday in lunce.
=. Preparation. Thorough peparathan must be made to insure success. Announcements should be made in the - hool. in the prayer meetung. from the ;mph and $m$ the incai papers. The bildren should be thoreughly drilled on the (hildren's Day exercise, "Sarme the World." Place a missionary pocket, or Children's Day envelope, in the hands of every member of the: achnol, and see that a copy of the M/ts-1 wheny Vote goes into each nome represented in the school.
2. The ()ne Dollar leapue. -l:very member of the school that glees or yathers $\$ 1$ or more for the Children's lay offering becomes a member of the (he Dollar l.eague, and will recelve a heautiful colored certificate of enember. hip. last ecar 2,100 were enrolled in, the l.eague. Some children raised as much as $\$ 5$ each. We want to enroll at least s,eco this ycar. Send us the thane of ach member of the school L.at talse $\$ 1$ or mure.

+ The Kecorec. - Ihe chaldren have made a shlendid record sunce aSSi, when Comdren's Day began. Therr añerings have micreased every year hut one. Last year 2,525 schools observed Childten's Day, and they gave $\$ 27$,
55.3 .51 . since 1801 the chaldren have touch the earth. When he went abroad given \$197,332.5.3

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(3) Two men for Chua at: once.
(f) Medical mistomario, in Chua, and India and .litu..
(5) Buldugs in all the heathen fields.
(6) A large increase in the furce of native helpers, evangelists, teachers, etc. We need at least $\$ 25,000$ tu meet the extra pressing demand at this tiane. 6. The Oullook. The outlook for harge returns from the Children's Das offering is most favorable. Mure schools have ordered supplies than ever lefore, and the orders are pling: in dails. There is an unprecudented demand for Missionary lockets. Many schocls are working industriously to reach the $\$ 50,000$ line. One superntendent w:- ; follows. "Send me one hundred .issionary lorkets (additional). Une of our school called on me last L.ord's day and informed me, that he had collected so much mones that he had 'busted' his envelope. Indications are first-class fur a large collection. \ou mas rest assured that we will pat forth every and vigorous effort, and if we exceed our expecta tions you need not be surprised. I wamt at least fifty children to collect $\$ 1$ each."
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## A Circuit of the Globe.

> A. M'LEAN.
> iw: From Tokno to Kobe. (comitudedi)

We were fortunate enough to get permission to see the palace and the castle. The Mikado is satd to be the Son or King of Heaven. The palace is built after the same general pattern as the temples. We saw the place where he worshiped his ancestors and the phace where he was worshiped. Ne saw the rooms where he lived and the rownes in which he studeded and transacted busness. He was regarded as a gon and nut as a man. heace never
all public. His suljects, except his wres and has concubmes and highest munisters, never saw his face. He sat on a mat on a throne behind a curtain. Messages were repeated to the women, and they repeated then to hin. His feet were never allowed to
in the cliy he rode in a car closely curtained and drawn by bulocks. The people were taught that they would be smitten with blandness if they saw him. When he went out the streets were de. serted. The people went moto their houses and closed the duors and winidows. The greatest nobles threw themselves on the ground and allowed the royal cortege to pass by. N.s the emperor is a man. He is seen by the psople. When he goes abroad, the streets are full of people. Banners are everywhere. The cheers of the multitude are gratefully acknowledged. The castle is a far more splendid building than the palace. Here the Shogun held his court. Here the daimyos came to confer with their lord. I saw nuthing in Nikiku or in Tukjo so fine this. It gives me some idea of the power and wealth and magnificence of he Shoguns. The moats have been filled, pait of the walls have been rethis , but enough is left to show what Mure to us before the restoration or castle, is the lloshisha University. This instution is across from the palace. Prol. Albrecht showed us the buildings and some of the work. The Joshisha was founded by Neesima. The stury of his life ts stranger than fictoon. I lapanese lad got a hold of an athas of the Cnited states. From this he gut some knowledge of America. At unce he wished to ged to that country. He picked up a tract which gave a synopsis of the lible. In this he read of Giod as a creator. That was a new thought. He reasuned, "If G.od created me, he owns me." He so thirsted fer knowledge that he often read till cock-crow. He managed to get a little English. He ran away from his mas. ter, got to Shanghai, and from Shanghai to loston. Here Alpheus Hardy, a Boston merchant, took him as his own son. He sent him to Phillips Academy, then to Amherst and then to $A$ ndover. While in the Academy, he confessed his faith in Christ. While he was in Andover, the second japanese embassy visited America. He was asked to serve the embassy as an interpreter. He did so He visited all the capitals of Europe as well as the principal citics of Amenca. He made a special study of the syste:as of education. After he left the Seminary, he wanted the dmerican Board to establish a Christian school in Japan. He did not get much encouragement. At the ammual mect ing held in Ruland, he was allowed to make a plea for funds for this school. He spoke with a broken voice and tears. At that meeting $\$ 5,000$ was pledged. That was the nucleus of the Doshisha.

He was urged to open the school in Kyotu. He thought that center and citadel of Buddhism was the last place in Japan for a Christian school. He was told that he might as well try to fly to the moon as to put up buildings; it would not be allowed. After much thoughr and prayer the schoul was opened in a few dingy rooms of an old mansion. There were two teachers and eight students. There was no course of study. The applances were of the rudest character. When he suught permission tu teach Christamity, he was told to teach it under the head of moral science. The prests were up in arms. They were determined :o crush the school. A'esima's connec. tion with the Japanese embassy years b:fore gave him friends at court. These friends never deserted hmo or turned a deaf ear to his appeals. He did what noforeignercould havedone. Hehought land and began to put up buildings. There are now five buildings on the gromends and eleven dormitortes not tar away. J. N. Harris of Conrecticut, gave Eloo,000 to found a school of sctence. Mrs. B. II. Clarke, of Brook. lyn, gave $\$ 10,000$ in memory of her son, to build a Theological Hall. A cabinet minister invited some rich friends to dinner. He spoke to them about this school and its needs. These men rased $\$ 30,000$, stlver, for a schoul of Law and liconomics. lhe whole number of students enrulled from the first is 3,358 , the wholenumber graduntes, 206. Of the graduates 106 are preaching. Of the graduates, seventy per cent are Christians. Nio other schoul in Japan has produced so many Christian work: rs along so many lines. Tre Doshisha is spoken of as the center of religious life and thought in the empire. In connection with it are the (iirl's School, a Hospital and a Training School for nurses. In the Doshisha there are thirty-five Japanese teachers and eight foreign. We visited Dr. Al. brecht and Dr. M. I.. Gordon in their homes aud broke bread with them. Dr. Gordon told us an amusing inci dent. Ialking once with a nobleman who had visited Japan, he asked him how he was impressed with the country. He replied "that he thought the billiard tables of Yokohama were better than those in Tokyo." That was all. We called to see President Kozaki. He is a lapanese and lives in Japanese style. We found him a genial gentleman ready to give us any information need. cd. He told us that the Japanese are
a religious people. There can be no doubt of this. There are $72,000 \mathrm{Bud}$ dist temples and 50,500 Shinto shrines in the country. Dr. Gordon took us to Neesima's grave on a hill overlooking the city. We felt that we were on holy ground. An unhewn block of stone marks his grave. He wished no other monument. The Doshisha will ferpetuate his name better than any monument ofbronz:or:marble. His purpose was not merely to give instruction in English and other branches of learning, but to mpart higher moral and spiritual principles, and to train up, not only men of science and learning, but men of conscientiousness and sincerity. He believed tiat a nation needs manners, but it needs morals more. He belieed that pure morahay must be based on Christianity. Near by is the grave of Lieut. (ieorge C. Foulk. He was boon in l'ennsslvania and educated at Anapo'is. He resigned from the United States navy, where he had won a reputation for brilliant schularship, and returning is Japan from Korea, where he rendered his country important service, he became a most valued member of the Doshisha faculty and an enthusiastir evangelistic worker. The students placed a slab over his grave with this iascription; "The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up." This sentence fitly portrayed his life. As we left the cemetery full of thoughts concerning Neesima and his work, I remembered one of his sentences, "Advance on your knees."
Leaving Kyoto we came to Osaka. This city is the Chicago of Japan. It is the commercial center of the nation. We climbed to the top of pagoda and saw the whole city and the country ad. jacent. After visiing a few temples we called at the peniteniliary. There! are 3,000 convicts in this prison. Some are lads, some are in the prime of life; some are old and grey. It is a sad sight. We saw them fed. Fur supper they had a ball of cold rice and wheat, and a cup of hot water. W: tan out fom Osaka to Nara. Th:s place was the capital of Japan for eight years. In one temple there is an image of Budda larger than the one in Kamakura. In a Shinto temple we saw two dancing girls. The priest sang something like a dirge, and the girls made sme movements and called them a dance. In a village on the way is the oldert exising Buddhist temple in Japan. It was built in the sixth century. There are pictures in it said to be thitteen hundred years old. One curious thing was shown us, namely, the left eye of the Ruddha. Our next stop was made at Kobe. This is an
open port, and is much like Yokohama. We visited the Girl's Schonl of the American B. ard. The buildings are well adapted to the needs of the work. In Kobe, we met among others, a member of the celcorated (iulick family. Six lunthers and one siser gave ther tives to the wo $k$ of missions. Their parents were missionaries in the Hawaiian 1slands. Two members of the third generation are already in the fiold. At Kobe we touk ship for Chima.

## A New Lease of Life.

HOW A CGMIEERIANH CO, N. S, MAN OBTAISE:1 1T.

A Sufferer from Acute Dyspepsia and a Complication of Tioubles Following $2 n$ Attack of La Grippe-He was Forced to Quit Business and was Hopelessly Discouraged when Help Came.
From the Amherst. ㅅ.s Sentinel.
Mr. Chas. Tucker, who lives abuut two miles fium 1 ., enpunt, is one of the best known neen in that section. He is engaged in husiness as a lobstet packer, and dialer in flour and salt, and in addition has a fine farm. During the past three years Mr. Tucker has been the victim of a complication of troubles following a severe allack of la grippe. Recently he has been testored to his old tume health, and having learned that he gave the entire; credit to Dr. Willi.ms' Pink Pills, con.: cerning which so much has been said through the press, a reporter inter-: viewed him in the matter, and was checrfully given his story for publica tion. Mr. Tucker s.id.

"Abcut four years ago I had a se. vere attack of la grippe, which left me in a fearful condition. I had, for a number of years before this attack, been a sufferer from dyspepsia, but following the la grippe, it took a mure acute form, and to add to my distress, my liver appeared not to perform its usual functions, and my heart troubled me greatly, and there were as well other complications which baffed the skill of four doctors, whom I succes. sively called in in the hope of regaining my health. From the knees down my
legs were as cold as ice; my bowels would bloat and I suffered great pain. My case went from bad to worse, de spite the medical treatment I was un dergoing, and at last I got so bad that $I$ was forced to give up business. I could hardly eat anything, got fout little sleep at night, and as you will teadily understand, my condition became one of despar. My father urged me several time, to give Dr. Williams Prok Pills a nial, but I was so dis. couraged that I had no further faith left in any medicine. However, more to please him than from any hope of beneficial results, I began the use of: Pink lills. The first beneficial effects I found was that the warmeh and natural feeling, hegan to return $t 0$ my limbs, my howels ceased to bloat, and with the comtinued use of the pills my appetite returned. I slept soundly at night, and the action of my heart again ber ame numal. I continued taking the Pink Pills until I had used in all fifteen boats, and I have not felt better in jears than I do now. I did sume particularls hard work last fall, and was able tu stand it with a steength and vigor which surprised me. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, not unly a wonderful medicine, lut abou in the light of what my other weaturnt cost, the leasi expensice medicne in the world, and I strongly recommend Pink Pills to all in need of a medicine." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act ditectis: upon the blood and nerves, building them anew, and thus driving disca:c from the :ystem. Thete is no trouble due to cither of these causes which Pink Pills will not cure, and in hundreds of cases they have iestored patients to health after all other remedies had failed. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and take nothing elsc. The genuine are always enclesed in bexes, the wrapper around which bears the full :rade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Mlay be had frem all dealess, or sent post paid on receipt of 50 cemts a box, or six boxes io: $\$ 2.50$, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicise Co., Brockville, Ont.

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## What of That?

Tired? Well, what of that?
Ind'st fancy life was spent on beds o: case
Fluttering the rose leaves scattered by the brecze?
Cume, rouse thee: Work while it is called day;
'iward, rise' Go forth upon the way.
l.onely? And what of that?
so we must be lonely: "lis nut given to all
lo fecl a heart tesponsive rise and fall-
li, blend another life moto its own.
Work may be done ingloneliness. Work on.
lark ? Wiell, and what of that?
l):d'st fondly drea:n the sun would nerer set?
l'd it fear to lose the way? I ake cour age yet:
1..a:n tian to wak by taith and not by sigit -
l"ny vieps will guided be, and gurded right.
H:rd? Weli, what of that?
lud't fan:s life one summer holiday
With lessons none to learn and naught but play?
(iv: (jet thee to thy task: Conquer or tie: be learned : learn it then patiently.
Nu help? . Nay, 'tis not su:
Tins:sh human help be far, thy (iod is nixg,
Who feed: the ravens. hears His children cry.
He's near thee, wheresoc'er tidy steps may $10 a \mathrm{~m}$,
And He will guide thee, light thee, he'p thee hone.

A leading American journal gives the: - farts regarding the drink traftic in the Linited States, which are of spercial interest to thinking farmers: Ar-ording to the annual repori of the 1) ton, the wheat, corn, oats, rye and barl.y crop of that country in 1 S 93 wat valued at abjut one billion of dol. lars. All the distilleries and breweries of the country used about thitty:one million dollars worth of that grain, or only about three per cent. The manu. lacturers thus paid the people thirty. one million dollars for their raw grain material, and the people paid back again for the liquors thus made and consumed one thousand, two hundred million dollars. Besides all that, the farmers and the tax paycrs have had left on their hands thousands and :housands of incbriates, diseased persons, paupers, criminals, widows and orphans, as a direct result of the busi ness. Does it pay the farmers to sustam such a business?

The teigyion that does mothing: but -n! and praty and gro to charah. 15 not driving the devil bate an meh.

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