THE IMMENSE COST PAID FOR THE CHRISTIAN'S SOUL.

The Tabernacle Preacher Addresses a Lendon, England, Congregation From the Text : "Ye Are Bought With a Price" _A Magnificent Sermen by the Elequent

LONDON, England, June 26, 1892.—Dr. Talmage preached in this city to-day. His reception in England has been most enthusiastic. Many letters were awaiting him from different cities eagerly pleading for a visit. He is very much gratified by the extreme cordiality of his reception. Dr. Talmage entitles his sermon, "The Immense Cost," from the text, I. Cor. 6:20, "Ye are bought with a price."

Your friend takes you through his valuable house. You examine the arches, the frescoes, the grass-plots, the fish-ponds, the conservatories, the parks of deer, and you say within yourself or you say aloud: "What did all this cost?" You see a costly diamond flashing in an earring, or you hear a costly dress rustling across the drawing-room, or you see a high-mettled span of horses harnessed with silver and gold, and you begin to make an estimate of the

The man who owns a large estate cannot instantly tell you all he is worth. He says: "I will estimate so much for a house, so much for the furniture, so much for laying out the grounds, so much for the stock, so much for the barn, so much for the equipage adding up in all making this

Well, my friends, I hear so much about our mansion in heaven, about its furniture and the grand surroundings, that I want to know how much it is all worth, and what has actually been paid for it. I cannot complete in a month nor a year the magnificent calculation, but before I get through to-day I hope to give you the figures. "Ye

are bought with a price.' With some friends I went to your Tower to look at the Crown jewels. walked around, caught one glimpse of them, and, being in the procession, were compelled to pass out. I wish that I could take this audience into the tower of God's mercy and strength, that you might walk around just once, at least, and see the crown jewels of eternity, behold their brilliance, and estimate their value. "Ye are bought with a price."

Now, if you have a large amount of money to pay, you do not pay it all at once, but you pay it by installments—so much the first of January, so much the first of April, so much the first of July, so much the first of October, until the entire amount is paid; and I have to tell this audience that "you have been bought with a price," and that that price was paid in different instalments.

The first installment paid for the clearance of our souls was the ignominious birth of Christ in Bethlehem. Though we may never be carefully looked after afterward, our advent into the world is carefully guarded. We come into the world kindly attentions. Privacy and silence are afforded when God launches an immortal soul into the world. Even the ever. roughest of men know enough to stand But I have to tell you that in the village on the side of the hill there was a bedlam of uproar when Jesus was born. In a village capable of accommodating only a tew hundred people, many thousand people were crowded; and amid hostlers and muleteers and camel drivers yelling at stupid beasts of burden, the Messiah appeared. No silence. No privacy. A better adapted place hath the eagle in the cyric—hath the whelp in the lions' lair. The exile of heaven lieth down upon straw. The first night out from the palace of heaven spent in an outhouse! One hour after laying aside the robes of heaven dressed in a wrapper of coarse linen. One would have supposed that Christ would have made a more gradual descent, coming from heaven first to a half-way world of great magnitude, then to Caesar's palace, then to a merchant's castle in Galilee, then to a private home in Bethany, then to a tisherman's hut, and last of all to a stable. No! it was one leap from the top to the

Let us open the door of the caravansary in Bethlehem and drive away the camels. Press on through the group of idlers and loungers. What, O Mary! no light?" "No light," she says, "save that which comes through the door." What, Mary! no food? "None," she says, "only that which was brought in the sack on the journey." Let the Bethlehem woman who has come in here with kindly attentions put back the covering from the babe that we may look covering from the babe that we may look apon it. Look! Look! Uncover your head. Let us kneel. Let all vices be hushed. Son of Mary! Son of God. Child of a day—Monarch of eternity! In that eye the glance of a God. The content of the changed from the feeble plaint to the tone that shall wake the dead. Hosanna! Hosanna! Glory be to God that Vesus came from throne to manger, that we might rise from manger to throne, and that all the gates are open, and that the door of heaven. gates are open, and that the door of heaven, that once swung this way to let Jesus out, now swings the other way to let us in. Let all the bell men of heaven lay hold the rope and ring out the news: "Behold I bring you glad tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people; for to-day is born in the eity of David a Saviour, which is Christ the

The second installment paid for our soul's clearance was the scene in Quarantania, a mountainous region, full of caverns, where there are to this day panthers and wild beasts of all sorts, so that you must now go there armed with knife, or gun, or pistol. It was there that Jesus went to think and to pray, and it was there that this monster of hell—more sly, more terrific, than anything that prowled in that country-Satan himself, met Christ.

The rose in the cheek of Christ-that Publius Lentullus, in his letter to the Roman Senate, ascribed to Jesus-that rose had scattered its petals. Abstinence from food had thrown him into emaciation. A long abstinence from food recorded in profane history is that of the crew of the ship Funo; for twenty-three days they had nothing to eat. But this sufferer had fasted a month and ten days before he broke fast. Hunger must have agonized every fibre of the body, and gnawed on the sto-mach with teeth of death. The thought of a morsel of bread or meat must have thrilled the body with something like ferocity. Turn out a pack of men hungry as Christ was a-hungered, and if they had strength, with one yell they would devour you as a lion a kid. It was in that pang of hunger that Jesus was accosted, and Satan said: "Now change the stones, which look like bread, into an actual supply of bread." Had the temptation come to you and me, under

DR. TALMAGE IN EUROPE | Pretended to be a good coat of mail. Then the man received a large reward.

I bless God that the same coat of mail that struck back the weapons of temptation from the head of Christ we may now all wear; for Jesus comes and says: 'I have been tempted, and I know what it is to be tempted. Take this robe that defended Me, and wear it for yourselves. I shall see you through all trials and I shall see you through all temptation."

"But," says Satan, still further to Jesus,
"Come, and I will show you something
worth looking at"; and after a half day's
journey they came to Jerusalem, and to the
top of the temple. Just as one might go
up in the tower of Antwerp and look off
upon Belgium, so Satan brought Climit to upon Belgium, so Satan brought Christ to the top of the Temple. Some people at a great height feel dizzy, and a strange disposition to jump; so Satan comes to Christ in that very crisis. Standing there at the top of the temple they looked off. A magnificent reach of country. Grain fields, vineyards, olive groves, forests and streams. magnificent reach of country. Grain fields, vineyards, olive groves, forests and streams, cattle in the valley, flocks on the hills, and villages and cities and realms. "Now," says Satan, "I'll make a bargain. Just jump off. I know it is a great way from the top of the Temple to the valley, but if you are divine you can fly. Jump off. It won't hurt you. Angels will catch you. Your Father will hold you. Besides, I'll make you a large present if you will. I'll give you Asia Minor, I'll give you China, I'll give you Spain, I'll give you Germany, I'll give you Spain, I'll give you all the world." What a temptation it must have been!

Go to-morrow morning and get in an altercation with some wretch crawling up from a gin celler in the lowest port of your city. "No," you say, "I would not be-mean myself by getting into such a con-test." Then think of what the King of meaven and earth endured when He came lown and tought the great wretch of hell, and fought wim in the wilderness and on top of the Temple. But I bless God that in the triumph over temptation Christ gives us the assurance that we also shall triumph. Having himself been tempted, he s thie to succor all those who are tempted. In a violent storm at sea the mate told a boy-for the rigging had become entangled at the mast-to go up and right it. A gentleman standing on the deck said, "Don't send that boy up; he will be dashed to death." The mate said, "I know what I am about." The boy raised his hat in recognition of the order and then rose hand over hand and went to work; and as he swung in the passengers wrung their hands and expected to see him fall. The work done he came down in safety; and a Christian man said to him, "Why did you go down in the forecastle before you went up?" "Ah," said the boy, "I went down to pray. My mother always taught me, before I undertook anything great, to what is that you have in your hands and expected to see him fall. The pray." What is that you have in your vest?" said the man. "Oh! that is the New Testament," he said; "I thought I would carry it with me if I really did go overboard." How well the boy was protected! I care not how great the baight or how was the death with the control of the said. height or how vast the depth, with Christ within us and Christ beneath us and Christ above us and Christ all around us, nothing can befall us in the way of harm. Christ himself having been in the tempest will deliver all those who put their trust in Him. Blessed be His glorious name for

The third instalment paid for our redemption was the Saviour's sham trial. I call it a sham trial—there has never been anything so indecent or unfair in any criminal court as was witnessed at the trial of Christ. Why, they hustled Him into the court-room at two o'clock in the morning. They gave Him no time for counsel. They gave him no opportunity for subprenaing witnesses. The ruffians who were wandering around through the midnight, of course they saw the arrest and went into the court-room. But Jesus' friends were sober men, were respectable men, and at that hour, two o'clock in the morning, of course they were at home asleep. Consequently Christ entered the court-room with the ruf-

word for Him. I lift the lantern until I can look into His face, and as my heart beats in sympathy for this, the best friend the world ever had, Himself now utterly friendless, an officer of the court-room comes up and smites Him in the mouth, and I see the blood stealing from gum and Oh! it was a farce of a trial, lasting only perhaps an hour, and then the judge rises for sentence. Stop. It is against the law to give sentence unless there has been and adjournment of the court between condemnation and sentence: but what cares the judge for the law? "The Man has no friends—let Him die," says the judge; and the ruffians outside the rail cry: "Aha! aha! that's what we want. Pass Him out here to us- Away with Him. Away with Him.

Oh! I bless God that amid all the injustice that may have been inflicted upon us in this world we have a divine Sympathizer. The world cannot lie about you nor abuse you as much as they did Christ, and Jesus stands to-day in every court-room, in every house, in every store, and says, "Courage! By all my hours of maltreatment and abuse, I will protect those who are trampled upon." And when Christ forgets that two o'clock morning scene, and the stroke of the ruffian on the mouth, and the howling of the unwashed crowd, then he will forget you and me in the injustices of life that may be inflicted

Further, I remark: The last great installment paid for our redemption was the demise of Christ. The world has seen many dark days. Many summers ago there was a very dark day when the sun was eclipsed. The fowl at noonday went to their perch, and we felt a gloom as we looked at the astronomical wonder. It was a dark day in London when the plague was at its height, and the dead with uncovered faces were taken in open carts and dumped in the trenches. It was a dark day when the earth opened and Lisbon sank; but the darkest day since the creation of the world was when the carnage of Calvary was en-

It was about noon when the curtain began to be drawn. It was not the coming on of a night that soothes and refreshes; it was the swinging of a great gloom all around the heavens. God hung it. As when there is a dead one in the house you bow the shutters or turn the lattice, so God in the afternoon shut the windows of the world. As it is appropriate to throw a black pall upon the coffin as it passes along, so it was appropriate that everything should be sombre that day as the great hearse of the earth rolled on, bearing the corpse of the King. A man's last hours are ordinarily kept sacred. However you may have hated or caricatured a man, when you hear he is dying, silence puts its hand on your lips, and you would have a by a deathbed making faces and

those circumstances we would have cried:
"Bread it shall be!" and been almost impatient at the time taken for mastication; but Christ with one hand beat back the hunger, and with the other hand beat back the menarch of darkness. O, yetempted ones! Christ was tempted. We are told that Napoleon ordered a coat of mail made; but he was not quite certain that it was impenetrable, so he said to the manufacturer of the coat of mail: "Put it on yourself, and let us try it"; and with shot after shot frem his own pistol, the emperor found seat that it was just what it

but can do no good. It is no place for the tender-hearted woman. It wants a heart that erime has turned into granite. The waves of man's hatred and of hell's The waves of man's hatred and of hell's vengeance dash up against the mangled feet, and the hands of sin and pain and torture clutch for His holy heart. Had He not been thoroughly fastened to the cross they would have torn Him down and trampled Him with both feet. How the cavalry horses arched their necks and champed their bits, and reared and snuffed at the blood! Had a Roman officer

at the blood! Had a Roman officer called out for a light, his voice would not have been heard in the tumult; but louder than the clash of spears and the wailing of womanhood, and the neighing of the chargers, and the bellowing of the crucifyers there come a voice crashing through—loud, clear, overwhelming, terrific. It is the groaning of the dying son of God! Look! what a scene! Look, world, at

what you have done!

I lift the covering from the maltreated Christ to let you count the wounds and estimate the cost. Oh! when the nails went through Christ's right hand and through Christ's left hand, that bought both your hands with all their power to work, and lift, and write; when the nails went through Christ's right foot and Christ's left foot. that bought your feet, with all their power to walk or run or climb. When the thorn went into Christ's temple, that bought your brain, with all its power to think and plan. When the spear cleft Christ's side, that bought your heart, with all its power

to love and repent and pray.
O, sinner, come, come back! If a man is in no pain, if he is prospered, if he is well, and he asks you to come, you take your time and you say, "I can't come now. I'll come after a while. There is no haste." But if he is in want and trouble you say: "I must go right away. I must go now." To-day Jesus stretches out before you two wounded hands, and He begs you to come. Go and you live. Stay away and you die. Oh, that to Him who bought us we might give all our time and all our prayers and all our successes. I would we could thank of nothing else, but come to Christ. He is so fair. He is so loving. He is so sympathizing. He is so good. I wish we could put our arms around His neck and say: "Thine, Lord, will I be forever." Oh that you would begin to love Him. Would that I could take this audience and wreathe it around the heart of my Lord Jesus Christ.

A WONDERFUL CITY LITTLE KNOWN.

Budapest, the Capital of Hungary-Its Growth and Peculiarities. Joseph Pennell in the Century for June To the world at large, Budapest, the capital and metropolis of Hungary, is the least known of all the important cities of Europe. Several reasons may be assigned for this comparative obscurity. But the most important is the simplest of all; the Budapest of to day is so new that the world has not had time to make its acquaintance. Its people justly ciaim for it the most rapid growth in recent years of all the European capitals, and are fond of likening its wonderful expansion to that of San Francisco, Chi-

cago and other American cities.
The finest single street in Budapest is the Andrassy-strasse, a broad boulevard connecting the inner city with the "Stadt-waldchen." The Andrassy-strasse is perfeetly straight and two miles long. It was planned with consummate art, and is one of the most beautiful and effective streets in

It is divided into three parts by the ringstrasse, and by the "Rond platz," "circus," at a point where another encircling boulevard is eventually to cross. As it emerges from the Octagon platz and the Rond platz street grows successively wider, although this would hardly be noticed by the casual passer. The first third of the distance is devoted to fine buildings of varied architecture, but general conformity, built solidly on the street line. The next third contains houses having narrow foregardens of a prescribed witdh. The last third, a distance of twothirds of a mile, is devoted to separate villa-like residences, all at equal distance from the sidewalks, and, with infinite variety of architectural detail, conforming to the regular street plan. The vista from the entrance of this street to its end in the shady Stadtwaldchen is very beautiful. The broad central drive-way is paved with wooden blocks on a solid concrete foundation. The sidewalks are of asphalt, the narrower driveways next the sidewalks are paved with square cut stone blocks, and the equestrian courses, which are between the central and the outer driveways, are graveted. The average of architectural merit is very high, and the absence of anything that can mar the general effect is an important element in the success of this

public improvement. The illustration of Budapest is a monopoly in the hands of a private gas com-pany. The city obtains gas for the street purposes at reduced rates; it obliges the company to mitigate its charge to consumers in accordance with a sliding scale based upon the increase in aggregate consumption; and, moreover, it collects very heavy

taxes from the company.

Street transportation has also been kept under control by the municipality. A united tramway system pays street rentals and large taxes. The company's fares are fixed by law, and it is required that working people shall be carried at reduced rates in the morning and evening. At the expiration of charters, the street railway lines and their equipment will become the property of the city, without indemnity to

the private owners.

Glasgow's Song Birds. Glasgow is famous among Scotch cities for its captive song birds. Belgian canaries bred in Glasgow often fetch as high as £10 apiece, and the linnets, goldfinches and various cross breeds are equally famous and valuable. The skylark is frequently caged in Glasgow, and the bird sings, though it does not breed, in captivity. The captive skylark often retains much of its native wildness, and when approached flies madly about its cage, beating its head against the bars. It has been discovered that the male skylark in captivity will feed young larks brought in from the field, though the female neglects them. The bird shows of Glasgow are famous and popu-

H. R. Marcy, of Forsyth, Mont., has the head of a deer that has three irregular horns on each side and nine irregular horns in front, between the two larger ones. The side horns are nine inches in length, and those in front from one to four inches in

"Bubbles." At the opening of the new wing of the Glenalmond School in Scotland by Mr. Gladstone one of the choir boys called forth great admiration from the ladies present. The boy, with his aureole of fair hair, and blue eyes lighting up the sweetest of child faces, realized the popular conception of a cherub. Still greater interest was tion of a cherub. Still greater interest was evinced in him when he was discovered to be the grandson of Sir John Millais, the original of the famous "Bubbles" bey, familiar to us all by his portrait in the Pears soap advertisements. The burden of his greatness lies somewhat heavily on the little fellow, as he is called "Bubbles" by all who know him or know of him. By that name he will probably go down to pearson.

DEAR SIR,-Upon hearing Education Station called out we expected we had arrived in the town, but we found it only the terminus of the Calgary and Edmon ton Railway, Edmonton proper being in the distance two miles, and on the oppo-site side of the Saskatchewan River, there being no railway or traffic bridge; crossing is done in winter on the ice and in summer by means of two ferry boats which rnn day and night. When we reached the river the ice was breaking up and rather than remain long on the south side we ventured across, running and jumping from one piece of ice to another

we got safely across. The river here is about 300 yards wide with banks from 250 to 300 feet high, hence you see the difficulty as well as the great cost of a bridge. We are now in the town of Edmonton. It is beautifully situated at the head of navigation, on the north bank of the great and far famed Saskatchewan, one of the richest gold producing rivers in the world, having the advantages of climate, an exceptionally well settled and fertile district surrounding it on all sides. and a fairly active population. It has within the short space since the advent of the railway, advanced from the position of a small village of a few hundred to that of the chief town and railway centre of northern Alberta, and the gateway to the great Peace River and still greater McKenzie River region and is attracting to itself and the surrounding country an unprecedented influx of set-tlers of all classes. The town appears to be growing steadily, nothing about it of the character of a boom. It is lit by electric light; the seat of a division of the LAKE ONTARIO STEAMBOAT COMPANY Supreme Court; the northern terminus of the Calgary and Edmonton railway; the location of the Dominion lands office; registry office; imigrant sheds, and other government buildings, the headquarters for the Hudson's Bay Co. for the region lying between the International boundary on the south and the Arctic ocean on the north; the centre of the greatest wheat and cattle raising, gold, coal and lumber producing districts. I think Edmonton

Now for me to attempt to describe this Edmonton district, or to bring before the public in a plain and explicit manner the resources and capabilities of this great country, having been here only about two months, I shall not attempt to do so until later on, after I have travelled and seen more of the country. I will give you a few particulars regard-

will double its population in a very few

ing the soil, which is a black vegetable loam free from stone, sand or gravel, from one to three feet in thickness, resting on a sub-soil of marley clay twenty feet in depth. This soil produces heavier crops of the best quality of wheat, oats, barley and roots than any other portion of Manitoba or the territories. As for timber there is an abundance of spruce, tamarac, birch, poplar, cotton wood and willow Poplar and cotton wood are found in large and small groves or buffs, scattered over G. A. METHERELL'S the face of the whole district approve and tamarac are found along the rivers and rge creeks, and areas of poplar and cutton wood occur: birch is found interspersed among the other kinds of timber. The most of the timber I have seen is so small it is only fit for wood or rails, being too small for saw log purposes. And for water, it can be easily obtained as there are numerous creeks, springs and lakes; good wells can usually be got by digging from ten to thirty feet. As for markets being so very far from the Atlantic many people think that we have no market for our surplus west of us the province of British Columbis, which is a mineral and lumbering country, having only a small proportion of land suitable for agriculture, and which will have, indeed at present has, a large population drawing their supplies of sattle, sheep, flour etc., from the district of Alberta. Again to the north the great McKenzie river basin extending northwesterly for 2000 miles and containing 509,000 square miles of territory with a present population of 25,000 people. Indians, half-breeds and whites. Com munication is difficult as yet with that region, but as it is developed it will afford a constantly increasing market for all the provisions which can be raised in this district.

The winter season I know very little of, except from information gathered from those who have spent years here, and it is difficult to rely upon what you are told. It sets in just as early here as in Outario and spring comes no earlier; the frost goes into the ground much deeper than in Ontario. Yesterday, June 1st, I was passing by where some men were engaged in excavating a cellar and saw the team stuck fast in the frost ploughing at a depth of six feet from the surface, and how much deeper it was I know not. The weather when we arrived here on April 18th was beautiful, sun bright and warm, On the 24th April a sool wave swept over here and continued cool up to May 10th, and from this date until now the weather was all that one could desire; not too warm in day time with cool nights. Most of the seeding was done on May 24th, and all put in in good shape; there is no grain "muddled in" up here, like it is sometimes done in Ontario. The land here in spring works nicely being so dry and loose. You have heard no doubt, of the blizzard which swept over Manitoba and part of the territories during the last days of April and first days of May. As far west as Calgary there was a heavy fall of snow; it extended North from Calgary as far as Red Deer; the train from Edmonton was stuck near Innisfall, causing a delay of several hours, while up here we had no storm, neither wind or snow, and no freezing of ice at night that could not be broken with a blow of the hand. Some of the boys boarding with me came through Manitoba during the blizzard and saw trains passing with the windows of the coaches frozen right over -the whole side of the coaches one solid sheet of ice and the cold was dreadful. the wind blowing furiously, cattle being in many cases frozen to death. Nearly every train arriving here brings in settlers from Dakota's dreary and treeless plains, weary and tired of cold, blizzards, and a scarcity of wood.

Out here we have both wood and coal And water pure and sweet, No blizzards here to chill the soul, Nor storms of wind and sleet.

The winters here are cold, no doubt, As you have oft been told;
The days are calm, the sun shines out,
You scarcely feel the cold.

now it is snowing thick and fast the ground is white. I remarked to an old settler that I did not expect to see snow up here in Juse. "Ou," he said, "this will do the crops good. Young man said he, we have snow in every month of the year, you can never be sure of what it is going to do up here." And I think he is right. It is now turning quite cold and may freeze to night if the wind goes down. Will write again later on.

Truly yours, J. B. GRAHAM.

A Prompt Settlement.

On Saturday, the 16th inst., my barn in E On Saturday, the 16th inst., my barn in Emily was burnt by a blazing shingle from a burning barn on an adjacent farm. On the 21st, my claim for loss on contents was adjusted to my satisfaction, and to-day, the 25th, Mr. S. Corneil has a cheque for the amount of my claim in full. It is hardly necessary to say that I am highly pleased with the fairness of the settlement, and the promptness of the insurance company in paypromptness of the insurance company in paying my claim. Farmers will promote their own interests by entrusting their insurance business to Mr. Corneil.

JAMES MITCHELL. Ops, 25th April, 1892.



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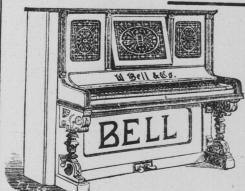
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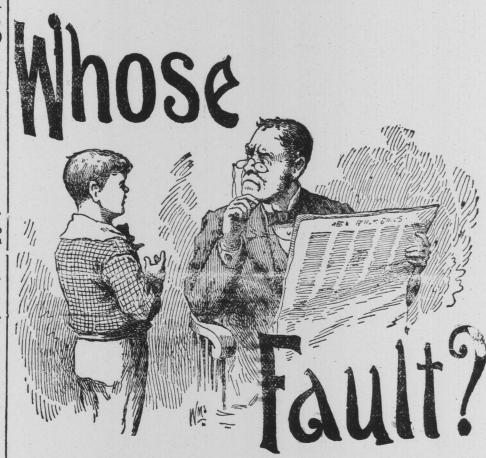
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