its own conscious state, reveals to him a world of intellectual endowments and powers which unite in calling for a future existence as the only adequate sphere for their perfect development and action. The power of thinking makes man the partaker of that which is divine. All existence is founded on thought; for it is the external thoughts of God that have found their self realization in this world. In thinking, man assumes his own existence; in thinking of God he assumes the existence of God. In thinking of eternity he assumes the existence of an eternity, and thus this wondrous power of thinking, this inner language of the mind proves almost to a demontration the reality of a future existence. Man has thoughts, thoughts of the highest, and thoughts of himself. This is one aspect of his likeness to God, and links his soul with him in an endless existence.

Establishing the same truth is the power of free will. The animal has instinct, man has Tree will. His acts are determined by motives which proceed ultimately from himself. He has within himself a certain power of freedom upon which no external agency, no emotion of his own nature, no power of custom, can encroach and so determine a man to will or to act that he cannot do otherwise. Upon this power all responsibility and moral accountability depends. This mental endowment puts man in such a relation to God that the conviction is established that he will continue with Him in existence eternally; that he dwells on the borders of a better land, which projects into this life and has other laws than those of our own natural life; that his destination is not accomplished in this life ; that he does not attain to the end of the highest culture and progress here ; and that the soul hos still a higher destination which directs him beyond time and space ; which directs him to God.
Standing at the point of the convergence of these presumptions, we look upon the stream of life as it passes out of sight. We turn our faces to the future and wait tor the light of revelation. What a scene it reveals to the enraptured gaze 1

It makes the two worlds one. The universe, the broad theatre for the display of God's wisdom, love and power, and the actors, God, and souls, in an unending scene of harmonious action and unspeakable glory. Spirits coming and going, meeting and working out the problems which involve an eternity, perfectly at home in these vast themes of the knowledge and purposes of the Eternal Father.
The analogies of nature and the vague reasonings of our keenest philosophy leave us in the shadows of dcubt. But by the light that beams from afar, we look with confidence beyond this vale of life and death to those unseen hills on which the light of life falls evermore, and gazing on their lofty heights we listen in the calmest mood of nature, to reason, to the longings of the human heart, and the priest of song harmoniously unites with these in their testimony to immortality.

> It must bo so, Plato, thou reasonest well !
> Else why this pleasing hope, this fond desiro, This longing after immortality?
> 'Tis the divinity that stirs within us. The stares shall fade away, the sun himself Grow dim with age, and nature sinks in yeary, But thoushalt flourish in immortal youth, Unlant amid the war of elements,
> Tho wreck of matter and the carish of woulds

'L. A. GILKEY.

SCIENCE AND POETRY.
iny joun Smith.

Upon her breast she wore at tinted rose That matehed the touch of color on hor cheelse And ere that day in June had deached its clobe Another soul stood near and thus he speaks:-
"My dear, while yot the sun of day is seen By those rof rated rays of solar liglit, The retina of ing oye recorily the green, Reflected from the tiees on yomior hetght. beneath those robust deliquesecint elms (The Ulmus racemore rightly mamed) A Vitis cordifolia now o'urwholms A. lingering flowery cornus slightly frumod. Unto this lablat I would jnvito
The heart that beate bohind that Mermot rose; And through those lips, tinged with delight, I'll hope to heut the song you might compose,"

